

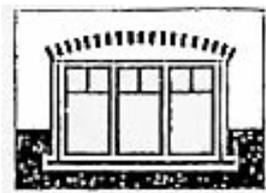
NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION

**81 ANGOVE STREET,
NORTH PERTH**

CONSERVATION PLAN

**Prepared for
LandCorp
on behalf of the
State of Western Australia**

May 2009



HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION PROFESSIONALS

NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION

**81 ANGOVE STREET,
NORTH PERTH**

CONSERVATION PLAN

**Prepared for
LandCorp
on behalf of the
State of Western Australia**

May 2009

HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION PROFESSIONALS

4/168 Hampden Road WA 6009

Postal Address: PO Box 3036 Broadway Crawley 6009

Telephone: (08) 9386 4088 Facsimile: (08) 9386 4388

CONSULTANT TEAM

HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION PROFESSIONALS

Heritage Architecture	Rosemary Rosario
History	Robin Chinnery
Drawings	Claire Boujos
Report Presentation	Alison Storey

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Department of Housing and Works

Heritage Council of Western Australia

National Trust of Australia (WA)

State Records Office of Western Australia

Peter Conole, Police Historian, & Police Records Management, WA Police Department

Jo Mottolini, Property Management Section, WA Police Department

Gordon Walmsley, LandCorp

COPYRIGHT

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study or research, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part of the information in this report may be stored in a retrieval system, reproduced, or transmitted in any form or by any means without the permission of the State of Western Australia.

INDEX

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
INTRODUCTION.....	I
HERITAGE LISTINGS	I
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	I
CONSERVATION POLICY	II
FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES	II
PHYSICAL CONSERVATION WORKS	III
General Physical Conservation Issues, Short, Medium and Long Term Priorities	iii
Urgent Works – 1 to 2 Year Time Frame	iii
Less Urgent Works – 2 to 5 Year Time Frame.....	iii
Long Term Conservation Strategies – 5 to 10 Year Time Frame.....	iv
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 PREAMBLE	1
1.2 HERITAGE LISTINGS	1
1.3 PROJECT BRIEF	1
1.4 METHOD.....	1
1.5 DEFINITIONS.....	2
1.6 LIMITATIONS.....	3
2.0 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.....	7
2.1 INTRODUCTION	7
2.2 CHRONOLOGY	7
2.3 THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH PERTH.....	9
2.4 NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION	10
2.5 COMPARATIVE PLACES	27
3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE	31
3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION	31
3.2 NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION	36
3.2.1 General Description	36
3.2.2 External Fabric.....	37
3.2.3 Internal Fabric	38
3.2.4 Authenticity and Integrity North Perth Police Station	40
3.2.5 Condition of the North Perth Police Station	40
3.3 ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE.....	54
4.0 SIGNIFICANCE.....	55
4.1 PREAMBLE	55
4.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	55

4.3	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	57
4.4	LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE	58
4.4.1	Introduction	58
4.4.2	Exceptional Significance	58
4.4.3	Considerable Significance	58
4.4.4	Some Significance	58
4.4.5	Little Significance	59
4.4.6	Intrusive.....	59
5.0	GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES.....	63
5.1	INTRODUCTION.....	63
5.2	CONSERVATION OF ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE.....	63
5.3	THE BURRA CHARTER.....	64
5.4	STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS	65
5.5	ASSESSING FUTURE USE AND DEVELOPMENT.....	65
5.6	REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERPRETATION.....	66
5.7	IMPLEMENTATION	67
6.0	PHYSICAL CONSERVATION POLICIES.....	69
6.1	INTRODUCTION.....	69
6.2	CONSERVATION OF THE SITE AND LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS.....	69
6.2.1	Conservation Policies for the Site and Landscape Elements.....	69
6.3	CONSERVATION OF NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION.....	71
6.3.1	General Planning Policies.....	71
6.3.2	Conservation of the External Fabric	72
6.3.3	Conservation of the Internal Fabric	73
6.4	PHYSICAL CONSERVATION WORKS	76
6.4.1	General Physical Conservation Issues, Short, Medium and Long Term Priorities	76
6.4.2	Urgent Works – 1 to 2 Year Time Frame.....	76
6.4.3	Less Urgent Works – 2 to 5 Year Time Frame.....	76
6.4.4	Long Term Conservation Strategies – 5 to 10 Year Time Frame.....	76

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig 01	Location Plan Showing North Perth Police Station	4
Fig 02	Extract from Metropolitan Sewerage City of Perth, SROWA Cons. 4156 Item 218, c. 1930s	5
Fig 03	Site Plan North Perth Police Station	6
Fig 04	Site Plan 1907-08, signed Hillson Beasley, Acting Chief Architect.....	21
Fig 05	Plans and Elevations, 1907	22
Fig 06	Plans and Elevations Showing Additions, 1960	23
Fig 07	Plans for New Garage, 1965	24
Fig 08	Site Plan Showing Ground Improvements, c.1965	25
Fig 09	Plan Showing New Toilet, 1975	26
Fig 10	Maylands Police Station, 1908.....	29
Fig 11	Site Plan – Physical Evidence	32
Fig 12	Floor Plan – Physical Evidence	41
Fig 13	Site Plan – Zones of Significance	60
Fig 14	Floor Plan – Zones of Significance	61
Fig 15	Site Plan – Future Development Potential	68
Fig 16	Site Plan – Conservation Policies	70
Fig 17	Floor Plan – Conservation Policies	75

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 001	View from the east along Angove Street.....	33
Photo 002	View from the rear boundary	33
Photo 003	Looking west along Angove Street	34
Photo 004	View of western corner of the site.....	34
Photo 005	View along the south-east side of the building	35
Photo 006	View looking south-west from the back of the building	35
Photo 007	North-east (front) elevation	42
Photo 008	South-east elevation from Angove Street.....	42
Photo 009	View looking along Angove Street from the west	43
Photo 010	Entry to the residence	43
Photo 011	Police station porch ceiling	44
Photo 012	Central portion of rear elevation.....	44
Photo 013	Western end of rear elevation (police station).....	45
Photo 014	Detail of roof to former exercise yard	45
Photo 015	Chimney detail rear elevation.....	46
Photo 016	Detail of gables south-east elevation	46
Photo 017	Fireplace in room 1	47
Photo 018	Interior view room 8.....	47
Photo 019	Interior view room 3, front door.....	48
Photo 020	Room 4 interior view.....	48
Photo 021	Room 5 interior view.....	49
Photo 022	Room 6, former kitchen.....	49
Photo 023	Room 7, former pantry	50
Photo 024	Room 8, back porch.....	50
Photo 025	Room 9 interior view.....	51
Photo 026	Room 10, passage.....	51
Photo 027	Detail of cell door.....	52
Photo 028	Room 10 interior view of cell.....	52
Photo 029	Room 12 interior view	53
Photo 030	Cell windows from room 12.....	53

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A Bibliography.
- APPENDIX B Conservation Plan – A Standard Brief for Consultants. (HCWA October 2002)
- APPENDIX C Criteria for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places. (October 1996, HCWA)
- APPENDIX D The Burra Charter. (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 1999).
- APPENDIX E Assessment documentation for North Perth Police Station in HCWA's Register of Heritage Places.
- APPENDIX F Assessment documentation for North Perth Police Station Recorded by the National Trust of Australia (WA).
- APPENDIX G Assessment documentation for North Perth Police Station on the Town of Vincent's Municipal Heritage Inventory.
- APPENDIX H Certificates of Title.
- APPENDIX I Government Heritage Property Disposal Process

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The conservation plan for *North Perth Police Station*, 81 Angove Street, North Perth has been prepared for LandCorp on behalf of the State of Western Australia

North Perth Police Station, 81 Angove Street, North Perth, is located on Lot 11344, being Crown Reserve 41541, gazetted on 18 January 1991, and being the whole of the land comprised in Crown Land Record Volume 3092 Folio 503.

North Perth Police Station is a single-storey brick and iron building exhibiting stylistic details of the Federation Free Classical style that was built as a police station and quarters, which was completed in January 1908, and is currently used as offices.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

North Perth Police Station was permanently entered on the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places (Place number 2212) on 8 January 1999 and was Recorded by the National Trust of Australia (WA) on 4 March 1975. *North Perth Police Station* was included on the Town of Vincent's Municipal Inventory (MHI) on 27 November 1995 and in 2006, when the MHI was up-dated.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

North Perth Police Station, a brick and iron single storey building in the Federation Free Classical style, designed and built as a police station and quarters in 1907-08, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place was the first of a series of 'cottage style' police stations completed in the suburban area in 1908;

the place is a highly intact and visually pleasing early twentieth century building designed in the Federation Free Classical style, built at a period when the general practice was to accommodate the local police station and quarters for the police officer under one roof;

the place is associated with Hillson Beasley, Acting Chief Architect and Chief Architect for the Public Works Department of Western Australia (1905-17), under whom it was designed and built;

the place has a roof form that is uncommon among the wider body of police stations designed and built in the early 1900s;

the place represents the expansion of the Western Australian Police Force in the early 1900s, particularly in the suburban area, as a response to the increase in crime and disorder that resulted from the increase in Western Australia's population in the wake of the gold boom, and its continuing presence in the suburb of North Perth since that period;

the place represents the growth of North Perth, one of the inner suburban areas around Perth that developed as a response to the need for increased housing and the extension

of transport systems including the tramway in the period around the turn of the twentieth century; and,

the place is an integral and notable part of the streetscape of Angove Street and one of a number of significant public buildings that date from the early twentieth century in Angove and View Streets, the major streets in this area of North Perth.

[The garage, laundry and WC in the rear yard area are of little cultural heritage significance.]

CONSERVATION POLICY

The policies in this report are presented under the following headings:

Conservation of Assessed Significance

This covers general issues that apply to places of heritage significance.

The Burra Charter

This covers requirements as outlined in the articles of the Burra Charter.

Statutory Requirements

This outlines the implications of current heritage listings as well as requirements of statutory authorities.

Assessing Future Use and Development

This looks at present ownership and use status, the expectations and requirements of community and users of the building, and issues of suitable future use and development.

Implementation

The outlines issues regarding responsibility for decision making and gives a timeframe for the implementation of conservation policies.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

The assessed significance of the *North Perth Police Station* and the recommendations of the conservation plan, should be adopted by the owners, managers of the place, the WA Police Service, as a guiding document for decisions about conservation, management, maintenance, development and future use.

North Perth Police Station should be retained and conserved as a place of considerable cultural heritage significance for the people of Western Australia.

North Perth Police Station should be conserved as a place of considerable significance. However fabric and elements of lower significance, as identified in the conservation plan, may be retained and conserved, adapted or removed as recommended.

All work undertaken to conserve, adapt or develop *North Perth Police Station* building and site should be appropriate to the assessed significance of the place,

should be in accordance with the recommendations of the conservation plan and should be guided by experienced conservation practitioners.

North Perth Police Station is included on HCWA's Register of Heritage Places. As such any proposals for development, including demolition must be referred to the Heritage Council for comment. That comment is binding on the referring authority.

The definitions and principles of The Burra Charter should be used to guide all considerations for the future conservation, adaptation or use of the buildings and any associated requirements for physical works.

PHYSICAL CONSERVATION WORKS

General Physical Conservation Issues, Short, Medium and Long Term Priorities

The following short, medium and long term priorities for the physical conservation of the significant buildings are based on works required to conserve the fabric only. Works are identified as follows:

Urgent Works – 1 to 2 Year Time Frame

- **Ensure that a program of regular maintenance is in place to include termite inspections and treatment on an annual basis, checking and cleaning of gutters and downpipes as necessary, checking all doors and windows and repairing as required. Generally, repair and maintain the site and buildings in the appropriate manner and attend to items as they arise.**
- **In the event of a change of use or ownership, implement a programme of internal conservation, general refurbishment, restoration of original finishes and painting.**
- **Check ground drainage around the building and ensure that the site is adequately drained away from the building. (Policy 9.1)**

Less Urgent Works – 2 to 5 Year Time Frame

- **Ensure an ongoing program of maintenance and care of the building. Check and treat for termites and monitor rising damp and brick deterioration on an annual basis. Check and clean gutters and down-pipes on a regular basis.**
- **Check existing roof sheeting and repair where required or replace with new short sheets of Custom Blue-orb galvanized iron. (Policy 9.12)**
- **Check all external vents and replace missing and broken vents where required. (Policy 9.7)**
- **Carry out regular maintenance and painting of external joinery as required. Retain original hardware where this remains extant. (Policies 9.15, 9.21 and 9.22)**
- **Check fluted iron ceiling to porch and restore and paint as required. (Policy 9.16)**
- **Check gable vent to front elevation and restore and paint as required. (Policy 9.14)**

- **Check all external face brick walls and re-point or repair as required using sand lime mortar to match the existing. Remove staining from west elevation. (Policies 9.5 and 9.6)**
- **Engage a structural engineer to check the structural integrity of the kitchen chimney and retain, remove or alter bracing as recommended. (Policy 9.9)**
- **Remove the acoustic linings to room 5 and restore the internal fabric of the room to original detail. (Policies 8.6 and 10.9)**

Long Term Conservation Strategies – 5 to 10 Year Time Frame

- **Ensure an ongoing program of maintenance and care of the buildings. Check and treat for termites and monitor rising damp and brick deterioration on an annual basis. Check and clean gutters and down-pipes on a regular basis.**
- **Remove the metal canopy at the rear of the building when no longer required. . (Policy 8.13)**
- **Consider restoring the front verandah to original detail based on documentary evidence. (Policies 9.3 and 9.23)**
- **Check roof drainage and repair as necessary. (Policy 9.13)**
- **Consider restoring blocked fireplaces to original detail. (Policy 10.4)**
- **Consider reinstating the window and door to room 5 to original detail. (Policies 10.11 and 10.12)**

CONSERVATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREAMBLE

The conservation plan for *North Perth Police Station*, Angove Street, North Perth, has been prepared for LandCorp on behalf of the State of Western Australia in accordance with the requirements of the Government Heritage Property Disposal Process (Appendix I).

The Conservation Plan has been prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals in association with Robin Chinnery (M.A. Public History, Professional Historian, PHA). The architectural heritage consultant for the project was Rosemary Rosario (B.Arch. Hons, M.Phil. Urban Studies, ARCUK, ICOMOS), Claire Boujos (B.Arch) prepared plans, photographs and graphic material for the report and Alison Storey (BA) formatted the document. Clare Menck assisted with some historical research.

The conservation plan has been prepared to provide a framework of the conservation of the fabric of the place and to guide and inform the proposed disposal of the place by the Sate.

The conservation plan for *North Perth Police Station*, 81 Angove Street, North Perth has been prepared for LandCorp on behalf of the State of Western Australia

North Perth Police Station, 81 Angove Street, North Perth, is located on Lot 11344, being Crown Reserve 41541, gazetted on 18 January 1991, and being the whole of the land comprised in Crown Land Record Volume 3092 Folio 503.

North Perth Police Station is a single-storey brick and iron building exhibiting stylistic details of the Federation Free Classical style that was built as a police station and quarters, which was completed in January 1908, and is currently used as offices.

1.2 HERITAGE LISTINGS

North Perth Police Station was permanently entered on the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places (Place number 2212) on 8 January 1999 and was Recorded by the National Trust of Australia (WA) on 4 March 1975. *North Perth Police Station* was included on the Town of Vincent's Municipal Inventory (MHI) on 27 November 1995 and in 2006, when the MHI was up-dated.

1.3 PROJECT BRIEF

The conservation plan has been prepared in accordance with the Heritage Council of WA's Standard Brief (Appendix B).

1.4 METHOD

This conservation plan has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines established in J. S. Kerr's *The Conservation Plan* (National Trust of NSW 1996). This requires that the heritage significance of a place be established first, with decisions on appropriate conservation, maintenance, development and use following, and taking into account heritage values and other pertinent requirements.

The report includes:

- 1. Evidence relevant to the assessment of cultural heritage significance of the place.**

This includes:

- Documentary evidence based on archival research, using both primary and secondary source material.
 - Physical evidence, based on investigation of the remaining fabric of the place and other similar places.
 - Oral evidence, including information where available from users of the place.
2. **Assessment of Cultural significance** as defined by the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 and stated in terms of HCWA's 'Criteria for Entry in the Register of Heritage Places.' (Appendix C)
 3. **Conservation Policies** for the place based on:
 - Requirements and constraints arising from the statement of significance.
 - Client's requirements.
 - Requirements of various statutory bodies including the local authority.
 - The physical condition of the fabric of the place.
 4. **Implementation policies** including recommendations for the timing and management of recommended works.

1.5 DEFINITIONS

The preparation of a conservation plan involves the use of terms and procedures which are defined in **The Burra Charter** (Australia ICOMOS) to have specific meaning. (Appendix D) The following provides a guide to the terminology used in this report:

- 1.1 Place means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.
- 1.2 Cultural Significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.
- 1.3 Fabric means all the physical material of a place including components, fixtures, contents and objects.
- 1.4 Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.
- 1.5 Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.
- 1.6 Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 Reconstruction means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material into the fabric.
- 1.9 Adaptation means modifying a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.
- 1.10 Use means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.

- 1.11 Compatible use means a use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 Setting means the area around the place, which may include the visual catchment.
- 1.13 Related place means a place that contributes to the cultural significance of another place.
- 1.14 Related object means an object that contributes to the cultural significance of a place but is not at the place.
- 1.15 Associations mean the special connections that exist between people and a place.
- 1.16 Meanings denote what a place signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.
- 1.17 Interpretation means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

1.6 LIMITATIONS

The conservation plan for *North Perth Police Station* has been prepared on the basis of available documentary resources. (See Bibliography Appendix A) Primary and secondary sources have been used. While all care has been taken, the authors cannot accept responsibility for errors in secondary source material.

While a survey of the physical fabric is included in the study, a conservation plan does not include a structural assessment. Where there is an indication of the requirement for such investigation, this is recommended in the form of a policy.

The study has not investigated Aboriginal associations with the site, as these are beyond the study brief and no documentary evidence has been identified as part of this study to suggest such associations.

**LOCATION OF
NORTH PERTH
POLICE STATION**

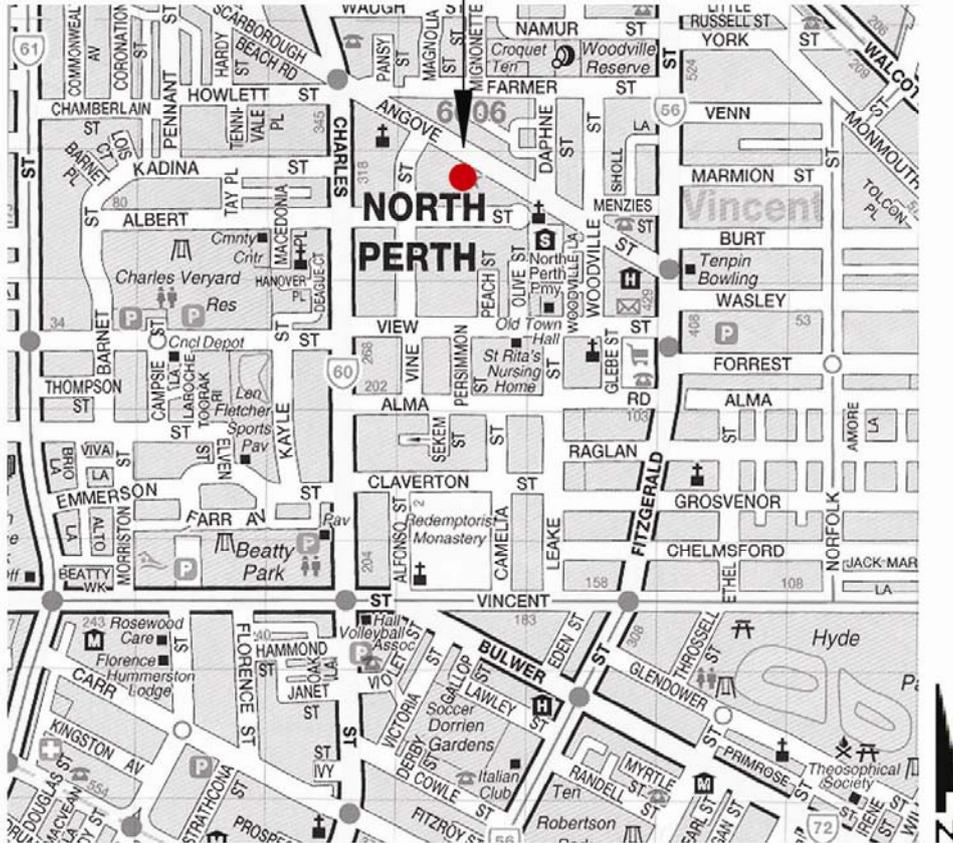


Fig 01 **Location Plan Showing North Perth Police Station**
Extracted from Perth UBD 2007

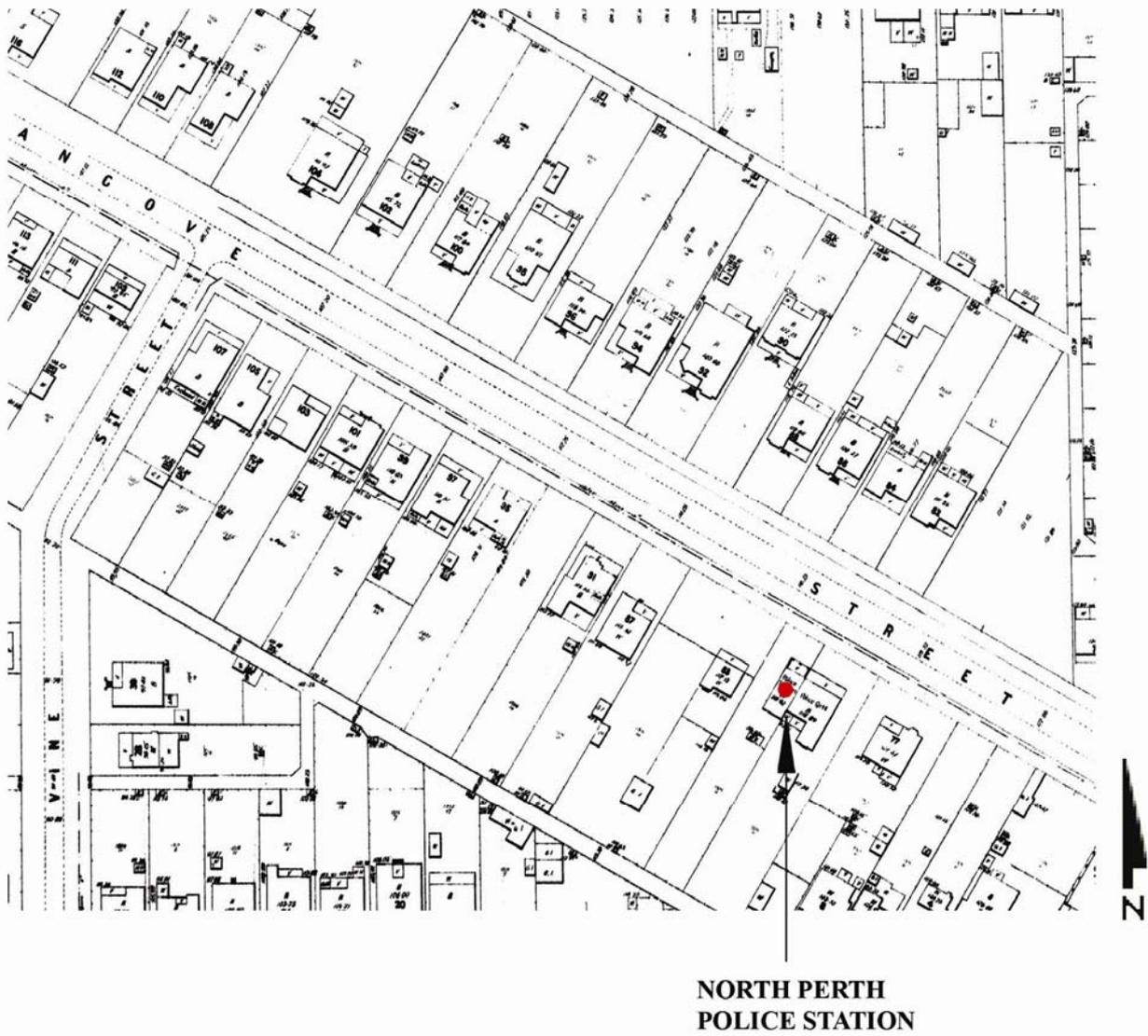
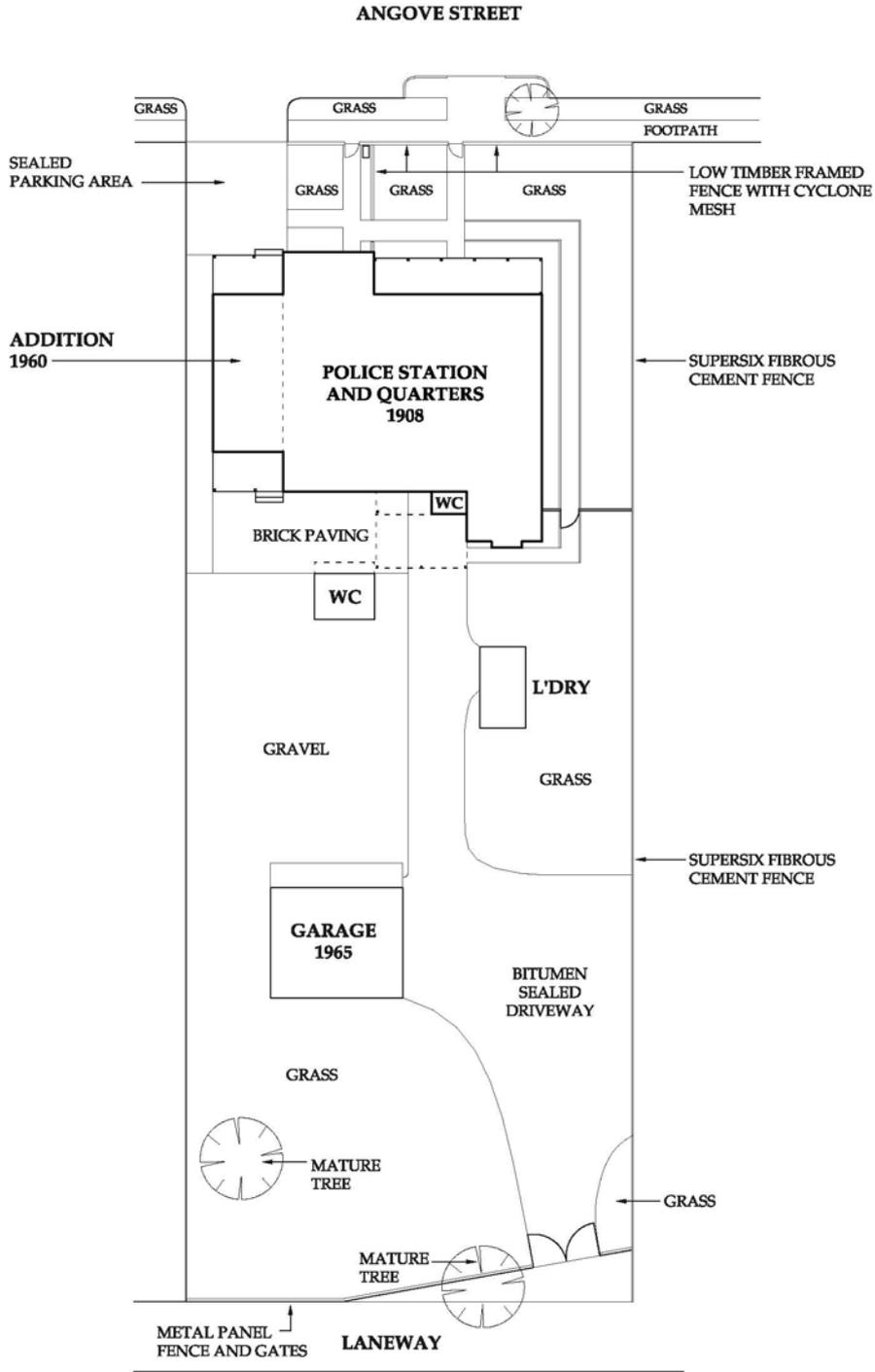


Fig 02 Extract from Metropolitan Sewerage City of Perth, SROWA Cons. 4156 Item 218, c. 1930s



APPROX SCALE 1:400
DO NOT SCALE

Fig 03 Site Plan North Perth Police Station

2.0 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section comprises a historical overview of the development of *North Perth Police Station*. Change and development is reflected in additions, alterations and new buildings built on the site since the original construction of the place in 1907-08.

The purpose of this Documentary Evidence is not to give a social history of the police services or of the development of North Perth, but to provide as much detail as possible about the history of the building in order to inform the analysis of the zones and elements of significance and the conservation recommendations.

The Documentary Evidence has been compiled from material located at the J. S. Batty Library of West Australian History, the State Records Office of WA (SROWA), the Heritage Council of WA (HCWA) and the Department of Housing and Works (DHW) E-Plans section.

Please note that the Aboriginal history of the site does not form part of this project.

2.2 CHRONOLOGY

(See Sections 2.3 and 2.4 for footnotes and references)

- 1880s/1890s** The discovery of gold in the Kimberley, Murchison and Kalgoorlie regions had a major impact on the development of Perth. The increase in population led to demand for more residential land. There was increased sub-division north, east and west of the city for residential and commercial purposes as suburbs developed, including Swan Location 653, at North Perth.
- 1898** John Nicol purchased Lots 15 and 16, portions of Swan Location 653, the future site of *North Perth Police Station*.
- 1900s** The North Perth area developed and expanded, and with the growing population calls were made for a police constable to be permanently stationed in the district. In 1902, Foot Constable Joseph Foulkes was assigned to patrol the area. In 1903, he was succeeded by Constable James Strappe, and a four roomed house was rented to accommodate him, with one room used as an office and the remaining rooms as residential quarters.
- 1907** The Public Works Department of Western Australia (PWDWA) prepared plans for *North Perth Police Station*. Lots 15 and 16 were purchased for the purpose of building the proposed police station and quarters, and the contract for its erection was awarded to Franklin & Finlay in September. *North Perth Police Station* characteristically incorporated rooms for the police station (charge room and cells) and residential quarters for the Officer in Charge (OIC) under the one roof. In January 1908, it was completed and handed over to Constable Strappe. Until the late 1990s, *North Perth Police Station* was responsible for policing the suburbs of North Perth Mount Lawley and Mount Hawthorn.
- 1908** A truck load of gravel was spread in the rear yard of the place.
- 1926** Sewerage was connected to *North Perth Police Station*.
- 1930s** The police station and quarters, the timber washhouse, and the water closets (w.c.'s) are shown on a 1930s sewerage plan.
- 1934** Three rooms and the kitchen of the quarters were calsomined, the dado to the kitchen was painted, and a new fly-screen door was installed for the kitchen.

- 1937** Repairs were made to fly-screens and window coverings, a new concrete floor was made in the wash-house, and the kitchen stove was replaced. Repairs after water damage to the dining room and a bedroom included replacing guttering and repairs to water stained walls. A sketch plan was prepared for a proposed addition at the west side of the Police Station to provide office accommodation for two detectives, but it was not implemented at this period.
- 1941** Light fittings were repaired, and the police station and quarters were re-wired.
- 1943** General renovations were made to *North Perth Police Station* including re-painting the office and passage, a new tap in the front office, new troughs in the wash-house, new cisterns for the three lavatories, and repairs to fencing.
- 1946-47** A weather break for the kitchen door was built on the back porch with a duck blind to the doorway; fly wire doors were replaced as required; windows were replaced and/or re-puttied and painted where necessary; general painting was done as required; new posts were put in for the front fence, and the two existing gates in the front fence were replaced with new cyclone gates.
- 1950** The rear yard and the footpath were graveled and sealed with blue metal.
- 1953** Various repairs were carried out including installation of louvres in the weather break to the rear verandah, removal of deteriorated guttering, installation of a new bath heater, replacement of window sashes where necessary, fly wire doors were put in order, and the quarters and the office were repainted. The walls of the wash-house were renovated (probably re-clad with asbestos).
- 1959-60** Plans were prepared for additions at the west side of the building to provide additional office accommodation for the police station
- 1960-61** The alterations and additions were implemented as per the plans.
- 1965** A double garage was constructed in the rear yard with entry and exit to the yard via the rear right-of-way.
- 1975** A new brick toilet was built adjoining the rear wall of the quarters.
- 1970s-80s** At some stage during this period, the two cells were converted to storage space.
- 1991** Reserve 11017 was cancelled, and Reserve 41541 was gazetted for purpose of 'Police' and a new Crown Land Record was registered that recorded the setting apart of Lot 11344 as Reserve 41541, vested in the Commissioner of Police.
- c. 1991-92** The back verandah was to be converted to an amenities room, and security screens were to be installed to the front and rear of the building as part of an office upgrading programme.
- 1995** *North Perth Police Station* was included in the Municipal Heritage Inventory for the Town of Vincent.
- c. 2000** A new police station was opened, and subsequently *North Perth Police Station* has accommodated various branches of the WA Police Department.
- 2006** *North Perth Police Station* was renovated.
- 2009** *North Perth Police Station* continues to accommodate the Property Branch, thus continuing its association with the WA Police Service.

2.3 THE DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH PERTH

The discovery of gold in the Kimberley, Murchison and Kalgoorlie regions in the 1880s and 1890s, and the granting of Responsible Government to Western Australia in 1890, had a huge impact on the development of capital city of Perth.¹ Economic prosperity and the increase of population resulting from gold boom immigration dramatically altered the physical nature of Perth.² The city and its surrounding areas and beyond were transformed as the increase in population brought high demand for more residential and commercial land and Perth became suburbanized. Property north, east and west of the city, particularly in proximity to the Eastern Railway line between Fremantle and Guildford, which had opened in 1881, became the focus of residential subdivision.³

In the late 1890s, part of Swan Location 653 at North Perth was sub-divided and advertised as The Percy Estate and The Percy Estate Extension. The latter included the area marketed as 'Woodville', which was offered for private sale by S. Herman and T. W. Williams, the terms available being one quarter cash with the balance due in three, six, nine and twelve months at no interest. The sub-division plan as surveyed by Crossland & Hardy shows the triangular shaped area bound by Wanneroo Road, Angove Street and Albert Street, and to the south and north of Albert Street part of the street named then named View Street.⁴ It was renamed Vine Street by the late 1890s, at which period a Sewerage plan shows buildings on only three lots at the south side of Angove Street and only two buildings at the north side of the street.⁵

In 1898, John Nicol, a carpenter, of Fremantle, purchased portions of Swan Location 653, comprising Lots 15 and 16, a total area of one rood 20.2 perches, which fronted Angove Street, with a right-of-way at the rear of the lots, which later would become the site of *North Perth Police Station*.⁶ The lots may have been purchased as an investment as they were left vacant throughout his ownership.⁷

Introduction of an overhead electric tramway that first commenced passenger operations in Perth in September 1899, and was extended west to Subiaco, east to Victoria Park, and north to Highgate in 1900, provided efficient transport to the suburbs and encouraged further development. In the early 1900s, its extension to Leederville and North Perth gave further impetus to growth of these areas.⁸

In 1901, North Perth was gazetted a Municipality. As the population of the suburb grew, the need for a police presence was recognized and a policeman was assigned to the area from 1902. By 1904, only 12% of land in North Perth developed. During the next six years it grew rapidly. The area under housing trebled by 1911, and in the central and east wards, which were closest to central Perth, more than half the land was developed for residential use.⁹ North Perth was perceived to be a 'mixed' suburb, 'generally having 'a good class of working man' ... not quite as nice' as Mount Lawley, possibly reflecting the influx of workers in the east

1 Stannage, C. T., *The People of Perth: A Social History of Western Australia's Capital City, City of Perth*, Perth, 1979, p. 193; Seddon, G. & Ravine, D., *A City and its Setting*, Fremantle Arts Centre Press, Fremantle, 1986, pp. 146 – 147.

2 Seddon, G. & Ravine, D., *ibid*, p. 147, & Stannage, C. T. *op. cit.*, pp. 193-194.

3 Stannage, C. T., *ibid*, pp. 240–246; & Hocking Planning & Architecture, 'Town of Vincent Municipal Inventory', 1995, p. 18.

Crossland & Hardy, Percy Estate Extension, Map Collection, Battye Library, North Perth 103C/88 aperture card.

5 Sewerage Plan of Perth, PWDWA 5647, SROWA Cons. 1647 Item 5647, on microfiche 3 of 5.

6 Certificate of Title Vol. CXLVII Fol. 22.

7 Rate Books North Perth, West Ward, 1900 to 1907.

8 Stannage, C. T. *op. cit.*, & p. 291.

9 *Ibid*, p. 243.

ward.¹⁰ In the decade 1901-11, in which *North Perth Police Station* was built, the suburb was transformed from ‘a waste of sand and scrub’ to ‘a thriving municipality of some 5,000 people.’¹¹

2.4 NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION

In 1902, Foot Constable Joseph Foulkes (No. 137) was assigned to patrol the North Perth area. In 1903, he was succeeded by Constable James Strappe (No. 152) was appointed to North Perth, where he continued to serve on completion of *North Perth Police Station* in 1908, when he was appointed Officer in Charge (OIC).¹² From 1903 to January 1908, a four roomed private house (location unknown) at North Perth was rented at £1 per week to accommodate Constable Strappe, with one room used as an office, until such time as a purpose designed and built police station was erected, which was a common practice in the early 1900s.¹³

On 11 May 1907, the Commissioner of Police advised the Under Secretary of Works provision for a police station at North Perth was included in the Estimates for 1907-08, and requested sketch plans and cost estimates be prepared with a view to putting the work in hand as soon as possible, although a site was yet to be determined.¹⁴ As no government land had been set aside for a police station inquiries were made regarding potential sites that were privately owned land. On 17 May, Inspector Sellenger (later Chief Inspector) reported there were two ‘very fine sites’ being offered for sale, the first ‘and undoubtedly better of the two’ was Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Angove Street, each of which had a street frontage of about 40 ft. and was 222 ft. deep, with a right-of-way at the rear.¹⁵ The asking price was £80 per lot or £210 for all three lots. He considered this site ‘could hardly be better’ for the proposed police station, as it was ‘elevated, commanding a fine view of the city, central, close to public school, midway between two hotels, and faces the principal street which is a continuation of the main road to Wanneroo’, and he believed the asking price was ‘reasonable’.¹⁶ The second site was Lots 4 and 5 that were ‘more in a hollow’ on the opposite side of Angove Street, with an asking price of £170 for the two lots.¹⁷ He noted £208 had been expended to date on renting the aforementioned four roomed house at North Perth, and more suitable premises were required. As the tramways were extending the price of land was likely to increase, and recommended purchase of Lots 1, 2 and 3, which would be ‘excellent for a police station’.¹⁸ On 20 May, the owner of these lots, Leonard Childs, of Lord Street, wrote offering to sell a block at either end

¹⁰ Ibid, pp. 244-245.

¹¹ Battye, J. S. *Cyclopedia of Western Australia* The Cyclopedia Company, Perth, 1913, Fasc. Ed. Hesperian Press, Carlisle, Western Australia, 1985, Vol. 1, pp. 554-555.

¹² Pashley, A. R., *Policing Our State: A History of Police Stations and Police Officers in Western Australia 1829-1945*, Educant, WA, April 2000, p. 387; National Trust File No. 66; North Perth Police Station Misc. File, WA Police Library, cited in Assessment document *North Perth Police Station* RHP 2212, p. 4.

¹³ Pashley, A. R., *ibid*, referenced to SROWA Acc. 430 Item 2657/1907, which relates to South Perth Police Station; and Memo. from Inspector W. C. Sellenger, in North Perth Police Station Site, SROWA Cons. 752 Item 1907/2429, 17 May 1907. Records relating to rental of premises at North Perth for a police station were held in File 2600/1907, which was not archived and does not appear to have survived. (Pashley, A. R., *ibid*.)

¹⁴ Commissioner of Police to Under Secretary in North Perth Police Station, Col. Sec.’s Dept., SROWA Acc. 752 Item 2324/07, 11 May 1907

¹⁵ Memo. from Inspector W. C. Sellenger, in North Perth Police Station Site, Col. Sec.’s Dept., SROWA Cons. 752 Item 1907/2429, 17 May 1907.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

of the three lots for £85, the choice of two adjoined lots at £80 each, or the three lots at £70 each. A. W. Okeley offered his Lots 4 and 5, with a total street frontage of 80 ft. and 207 ft. deep, at £180, which was his lowest price. The Police Department recommended purchase of two lots from Childs as the most suitable site available, and approval was granted on 28 May. In June, a third site on the same side of Angove Street as Lots 1, 2 and 3 was proffered at an asking price of £130. This third site comprising Lots 15 and 16, with a total frontage of 79 ft. and 207 ft. deep was vacant land owned by John Nicol, which had had a capital value of £120 per Rate Books for North Perth in 1904-05. The Public Works Department preferred this site as it was £30 cheaper, the ground was level, well fenced on each side, and with a right-of-way at the rear of the lots on slightly higher ground. The request was sent directly to the Minister for Works whose prompt approval was sought to request the purchase be effected 'at once' to avoid the vote of funds lapsing, and approval was granted on 26 June. On 5 July 1907, Lots 15 and 16, Angove Street, with a total area of one rood 19.5 perches, were transferred from John Nicol, which was registered on 14 August.¹⁹ Subsequently the Lots were gazetted as a Crown Reserve for the purpose of a police station.²⁰

Meanwhile, the PWD had prepared sketch plans, which were quickly approved by the Police Department on 25 June 1907, and likewise the Colonial Secretary and the Minister expedited approval to enable tenders to be called 'at once to save the vote lapsing.'²¹ In August, tenders were called for erection of *North Perth Police Station*.²² The lowest tender received was from well known building contractors Franklin & Finlay. On 20 September, they were awarded the contract to build it at a cost of £816 to be completed on 20 January 1908. The contract allowed £50 for contingencies, and the contract book recorded £15 for electric lighting and £4 for lettering.²³ Franklin & Finlay were awarded a number of other government contracts in 1908, including Collie Post Office, which they completed at a cost of £620.14.3d. on 16 April 1908, additions to Perth Thomas Street Infants' School, completed at a cost of £715.15s.6d. on 5 September 1908, and Maylands Police Station, completed at a cost of £947.13s.4d. on 20 September. In 1908-09, they built Burswood School at a cost of £694.11s.6d.²⁴

The plans for *North Perth Police Station* (Figs. 04 and 05 below) were initialed G. H. P. and signed by Acting Chief Architect Hillson Beasley, who was later confirmed in this position. The site plan shows the proposed *North Perth Police Station* with an open picket fence to be erected to the front boundary to Angove Street, with two separate pedestrian gates, each opening to a short path, one leading to the quarters and the other to the police station. Existing closed picket fences to the side boundaries were to be retained, and a closed picket fence with double gates opening from the right-of-way was to be erected along the rear boundary. The police station and the quarters were to be under one roof, as was common practice in the early 1900s. The wash-house was to be built at a distance in the rear yard of the quarters with a brick construction w.c. by the south side with a screen to the yard. In the small yard to the rear of the cells and associated exercise yard there was to be a brick w.c., and a closed picket fence was to be erected between this part of the yard and at the other boundary of the exercise yard to

¹⁹ Memo. to Under-Secretary in *ibid*, 13 June 1907; Rate Books North Perth, West Ward, 1900 to 1907; & Certificate of Title Vol. CXLVII Fol. 22.

²⁰ Reserve 11017, Reserve Enquiry Detail, Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate).

²¹ Memos. in *North Perth Police Station*, Col. Sec.'s Dept., SROWA Cons. 752 Item 2324/07, May-June 1907.

²² *Government Gazette* 16 August 1907, p. 2931; & *West Australian Mining, Building and Engineering Journal* 31 August 1907.

²³ *Government Gazette* 27 Sept. 1907, p. 3269; PWD Contract Book, 1908, SROWA Cons. 1124 Item 6, p. 114; & *West Australian Mining, Building and Engineering Journal* 7 & 28 Sept. 1907, p. 19 & p. 20 respectively.

²⁴ PWD Contract Book, *ibid*, pp. 180, 269, 270, & 326.

separate it from the rear yard of the quarters and the area beside the police station.²⁵ The floor plan shows the proposed *North Perth Police Station*, which was to be constructed of brick, was characteristic of other buildings of this type and period in the suburbs of Perth in incorporating rooms for the police station and a residence for the officer-in-charge (OIC) under one roof. A porch with the lettering 'POLICE STATION' overhead led to the charge room, through which two cells and then a 'yard' with a urinal and an earth closet were located. The quarters comprised three bedrooms and a living room with back to back corner fireplaces, a kitchen with a fireplace for the stove at the rear wall, a walk-in pantry between the living room and the kitchen, and a bathroom at one end of the rear verandah.²⁶ The design and detailing to the front and side elevations and the roof form, with a gable and gablet to the front elevation and twin gables to the east and west elevations, was distinctively different to any other police station designed around the period 1907-09.²⁷

In the last quarter of 1907, and into January 1908, Franklin & Finlay worked on construction of *North Perth Police Station*, G. Allan being the PWD supervisor for the project. On 15 January, Acting Chief Architect Beasley advised it was anticipated *North Perth Police Station* would be completed on 25 January. However, it was not completed until 30 January, when the keys were handed over to the Inspector of Police.²⁸ The builders were penalised £10, and other reductions amounted to £43. 18s. 6d., which reduced the cost of the building to £772.1s.6d.²⁹ As OIC, Constable James Strappe took up residence in the quarters.³⁰ *North Perth Police Station* was the first of six new suburban police stations completed in 1908-09, the others being at West Perth, Perth Causeway, Victoria Park, Cottesloe and Maylands.³¹

From 1908 to c. 2000, *North Perth Police Station* was responsible for policing North Perth.³² No files relating to *North Perth Police Station* in the period 1908-33 could be located at State Records Office of Western Australia or the Police Department, and it appears they have not survived. Thus little is known of the place during this period. An annotation on a plan of the place notes a truck load of gravel was spread in the rear yard in 1908.³³

By 1911, the tramway extended to North Perth, running along Beaufort Street and Bulwer Street, and a further extension was made along Bulwer, Fitzgerald and Angove streets to Albert Street, and along Beaufort Street to Walcott Street and York Road. The tramway was a catalyst for the expansion of North Perth, which grew faster than any other suburb in 1911-12, when 150 new buildings were erected there including the Municipal Council Chambers and two churches.³⁴

On 17 June 1926, tenders were called for sewerage to be connected to *North Perth Police Station*, and the contract was awarded to Peter and Moir at a cost of £186. 5s. on 19 July. The work was duly implemented as per the PWDWA plan entitled 'North Perth Police Station Sewerage' and the plan of the Sewerage System by the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage,

²⁵ North Perth Police Station, plan held at DHW E-Plans.

²⁶ North Perth Police Station, plan held at DHW E-Plans.

²⁷ North Perth Police Station, plan held at DHW E-Plans.

²⁸ Beasley to Under-Secretary Public Works, in North Perth Police Station, Col. Sec.'s Dept., SROWA Acc. 752 Item 2324/07, 15 January and 10 February 1908.

²⁹ PWD Contract Book, 1908, SROWA Cons. 1124 Item 9, p. 114.

³⁰ Report of the Commissioner of Police, in *Votes & Proceedings*, 1909-10, Vol. 2, p. 768.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Lawrence, R. M. (Senior Constable) *Police Review 1829-1979* Police Department Public Relations Branch, Government Printing Office, Perth, 1979, p. 37.

³³ Plan of Site, North Perth Police Station, PWDWA 13347/3, courtesy Dept. of Housing and Works.

³⁴ Battye, J. S., op. cit., p. 555.

and Drainage Department (MWSSDD), which show the location of the bath and sink at this period, cement tubs in the wash-house, the three w.c.'s and two urinals. ³⁵

In September 1933, Constable A.L. Reid, the OIC residing at *North Perth Police Station*, requested a new grate for the kitchen stove, which was a Metters 'New Ryal' W-2.³⁶

In April 1934, Constable Archibald reported three rooms and the kitchen of the quarters at *North Perth Police Station* had been calsomined and the dado to the kitchen had been painted, with assistance from Constable Reeves, and a new fly-screen door had been installed for the kitchen.³⁷ In May, he requested inspection of the picket fence around the quarters to the northern, eastern and southern boundaries because it was in a 'dilapidated and dangerous condition.'³⁸ The file did not record inspection or whether the fence was repaired or replaced.

An un-dated (probably 1930s) sewerage plan of North Perth shows *North Perth Police Station* with verandahs to the front of the police station and the quarters divided by a brick wall. At the rear of the quarters a timber construction bathroom at the end of the verandah adjoins the police station. The timber construction wash-house in the rear yard is set at a distance from the quarters, and a brick w.c. adjoins it on the side away from the main building. There is a brick w.c. with a screen in the rear yard of the police station. There is a fence between the two parts of the yard at the rear, and fences to the front, side and rear boundaries of the place.³⁹

In November 1935, Constable F.T. Ward, the OIC residing at *North Perth Police Station*, requested repairs be made to the kitchen stove, and approval was granted. However, it appears the repairs may not have been carried out and/or the condition of the stove deteriorated further because in September 1936, his successor, Constable R. Mitchell, listed repairs to the stove in his request for various repairs including repairs to fly-screens, to window coverings in the quarters and office, and to the copper fireplace, in which the fire-bars were burnt out and new ones were required. On 6 January 1937, he reported these repairs had been completed, and noted that when the stove was removed for the repair work it was found to be in such a state of disrepair that it could not be re-built in again and so it had been replaced with a 'practically new W-1 stove'.⁴⁰ The sash cords of the upper sash of the window in the dining room gave way, dropping the window pane, which Mrs. Mitchell found broken. Presumably this was repaired promptly as no further mention was made of the matter.⁴¹ In the same year, a new concrete floor was made in the wash-house.⁴²

In July 1937, Constable Mitchell reported rain water entering through the 'double fireplace on the eastern side of the Quarters', damaging the dining room and a bedroom and including badly

³⁵ *Government Gazette* 18 June & 23 July 1926, p. 1242 & p. 1498 respectively; North Perth Police Station Sewerage, PWDWA 24655, & North Perth Sewerage System, MWSSDD, initialed 20.4.26, courtesy Dept. of Housing and Works. Note: The MWSSDD plan shows an unidentified building to the south-east. It was not shown on any other plan of the place, and appears to correspond with the building shown on the adjoining lot on Metropolitan Sewerage, North Perth, SROWA Cons. 4156, Sheet No. 218 (c. 1930s).

³⁶ Application in 'North Perth Police Station, Quarters: Repairs and Requirements' Police Dept. File, SROWA Cons. 430 Item 1933/5605, Vol. 2, 5 Sept. 1933. (Vol. 1 is not at SROWA and not believed to have survived.)

³⁷ Constable's Report in *ibid*, 23 April 1934.

³⁸ Constable's Report in *ibid*, 14 May 1934.

³⁹ Metropolitan Sewerage, North Perth, SROWA Cons. 4156, Sheet No. 218 (c. 1930s).

⁴⁰ Constable's Reports & correspondence in 'North Perth Police Station, Quarters: Repairs and Requirements' *op. cit.*, 20 Nov. 1935, 29 Sept. 1936 & 6 Jan. 1937.

⁴¹ Constable's Report in *ibid*, 13 Feb. 1937.

Annotation on North Perth Police Station Sewerage, PWDWA 24655, courtesy Dept. of Housing and Works.

water staining walls. The necessary repairs were carried out, including gutter replacement.⁴³

By the late 1930s, there were two constables and two detectives working at *North Perth Police Station*. In September 1937, Detective Sergeant C. H. Lewis requested provision of additional accommodation for detectives at *North Perth Police Station*, noting it had been built with office facilities comprising a room '12 ft. x 12 ft.' to accommodate one constable in 1907, which was insufficient to accommodate the two constables and two detectives.⁴⁴ He reported

It has frequently occurred, when the Police Constables are taking statements or questioning persons regarding Traffic accidents or other duties, we have been interrupted when we have been questioning a suspect in our line of investigations, and the same applies when our business has interrupted the Constables duties. There is no privacy as regards our investigations, or exhibits, files or telephone conversations and frequently members of the public desire to speak to a Detective privately we have to go outside the Office to converse with them.⁴⁵

Furthermore there were 'no facilities for hand washing after searching a person'.⁴⁶ Detective Sergeant Lewis noted there was 'ample land adjoining this Police Station' for an extension.⁴⁷ Police Commissioner requested the Principal Architect to prepare sketch plans for the addition of rooms for the CIB (Criminal Investigation Branch) at *North Perth Police Station*, to include water connection with a wash-stand to be located in the office.⁴⁸ In October, the sketch plan prepared shows the charge room (office) was 12 ft. x 14 ft., which conformed with the original plan (1907), and not 12 ft. x 12 ft. as stated by Detective Sergeant Lewis. The plan shows a proposed addition at the west side of the Police Station, at an estimated cost of £250.⁴⁹ The Commissioner of Police requested authority from the Acting Under Treasurer for the proposed work, noting it was 'practically impossible' for confidential interviews to take place' at this police station.⁵⁰ However, there was no money available for the project in the financial year 1937-38, and he was advised he could list it for the following year's estimates.⁵¹

In August 1938, the Under Treasurer requested the proposed alterations and additions to *North Perth Police Station* be included on the list for loan expenditure for the financial year 1938-39, and 'to be submitted when loan estimates finalized.'⁵² In March 1939, the Under Secretary for Works requested the Under Treasurer re-submit the application for extensions to *North Perth Police Station*, noting 'The proposal, involving an expenditure of £250 on additions to North Perth Police Station, is revived in accordance with your request of August last', but nothing further appears to have eventuated at this period.⁵³

In June 1941, Constable Mitchell reported the 'V-guttering' of the Office was causing water seepage after heavy rain especially near the door to the quarters, and requested it be inspected. In July, he reported light fittings in the front bedroom and the pantry were not working, and noted there had never been a power-point for an electric iron 'the light fixture having to be

43 Constable's Reports in *ibid*, 5 July & 25 Sept. 1937

44 Detective Sergeant C.H. Lewis to Inspector Doyle in *ibid*, 13 Sept. 1937.

45 *Ibid*.

46 *Ibid*.

47 *Ibid*.

48 Commissioner of Police to Principal Architect in *ibid*, 20 Sept. 1937

49 Correspondence, & plan for proposed additions North Perth Police Station, Oct. 1937, in *ibid*.

50 Commissioner of Police to Acting Under Treasurer in *ibid*, 22 Oct. 1937.

51 Correspondence in *ibid*, 16 March 1938.

52 A. Reid (Under Treasurer) to Works in *ibid*, 4 Aug. 1938.

53 Under Secretary Works to Under Treasurer in *ibid*, 6 March 1939.

used.⁵⁴ The light fittings were repaired, and subsequently the entire police station and quarters were re-wired after the PWD mechanic reported it was necessary.⁵⁵

In July 1943, Constable Mitchell requested general renovations to *North Perth Police Station*, noting that he was especially concerned worried about water damage from the channels between the Office/Quarters roof, which may have been associated with the aforementioned V-guttering. On 16 October, he reported the renovations had been completed, including repainting the office and passage, a new tap in the front office, new troughs in the wash-house, and three new cisterns for the lavatories. Fencing repairs had been completed except one panel on the west side where a large tree stump had been pushing the fence out of alignment, which he removed and used for firewood. Approval had not been granted for repairs to the rear portion of the quarters and Constable Mitchell reported the passage from the front to the dining room was in worse condition than the passage from the office to the lavatory had been prior to its repair and repainting.⁵⁶

In February 1944, Constable Goddard was OIC at *North Perth Police Station* and resident at the quarters. In July, Constable Pinner reported his 10 year old son had broken a window at *North Perth Police Station*, but the specific window was not noted.⁵⁷

In January 1946, the Commissioner of Police reported the putty on the window casements at *North Perth Police Station* was in such poor condition that ‘the window panes are liable to drop out if they do not receive attention.’⁵⁸ In early April, approval was granted to repair them, but a shortage of painters delayed the commencement of work by the PWD. By late September, fly wire doors and windows had been replaced, new posts had been put in for the front fence, and weather break was built on the back porch for the kitchen door, but the doorway still required a duck blind. Re-puttying of windows and general painting were yet to be carried out. In early December, the two existing gates in the front fence opening to paths to the office entrance and to the house entrance were replaced with new cyclone gates. In February 1947, the renovations were still incomplete. Puttying and painting were not completed until 6 October. It was noted the duck blind was still required as the weather break was ‘useless’ without it, and subsequent to this report the blind was fitted on 11 November.⁵⁹

The backyard at *North Perth Police Station* had been graveled, but it was in a very bad state by March 1950, and apparently had not been re-graveled for many years. The previous winter part of the yard had been under water and with winter approaching Constable G. R. Warner requested a concrete footpath be made between the rear of the quarters and the wash-house. Following his request, the yard and footpath were graveled and sealed with blue metal, which was completed on 20 July.⁶⁰

In September 1951, Constable Warner requested renovations to *North Perth Police Station*, noting water seeped from the office wall and the kitchen, which he thought was ‘probably through parapet eaves’, and the walls of the wash-house were ‘practically falling to pieces.’⁶¹ In April 1952, he reported the bath heater was burnt out and a new one was required. The weather break needed repair as the rain was now beating in on to the verandah and although

54 Constable’s Report in *ibid*, 10 June & 9 July 1941.

55 Memos. & correspondence in *ibid*, 18 August to 17 Sept. 1941.

56 Memo. Constable Mitchell to Chief Inspector Doyle in *ibid*, 16 Oct. 1943.

57 Constable’s Report, & memo. in *ibid*, 28 Feb. & 19 July 1944 respectively.

58 Commissioner of Police to Principal Architect in *ibid*, 12 Jan. 1946.

59 Correspondence and memos. in *ibid*, April 1946 to Jan. 1948.

60 Report & memo. from G. R. Warner in *ibid*, 21 March & 31 August 1950.

61 Constable’s Report in *ibid*, 3 Sept. 1951.

the PWD had spoken with him re specifications nothing further had been done. In June, he reported 'the bath heater has fallen to pieces, the blind on the back porch is worn out and the guttering above the back porch is full of holes allowing the water to run down onto the back verandah.'⁶²

In late January 1953, Constable Warner reported no repairs had been made, and consequently he had expended his own money to repair the bath heater. The fly wire door to the kitchen had perished⁶³, and it is probable lack of weather protection was a major factor in its deterioration. On 28 January, his wife called about the need for repairs, but still no action appears to have been taken. In April, the Commissioner of Police requested repairs at *North Perth Police Station* be prioritized, especially repairs to the rear guttering and the bath heater as conditions there were 'very bad'.⁶⁴ Finally, in August 1953, some repairs were implemented including installing louvres in the weather break to the back verandah, removing deteriorated guttering, installing a new bath heater, replacing window sashes where necessary, putting fly wire doors in order. The walls of the wash-house were renovated, which was probably when they were re-clad with asbestos; and the quarters and the office were prepared for painting, which was duly carried out.⁶⁵

The Western Australian mineral boom of the 1950s and 1960s had a dramatic impact on the Perth metropolitan area. From this period, there was expansion of the Police Department and its facilities both in terms of increase in the number of officers and in the establishment and growth of specialised branches and departments.⁶⁶ From this period, particularly in the late 1960s-1970s, alterations and additions were made to numerous older police stations including *North Perth Police Station*.

In August 1959, the Commissioner of Police advised the Under Secretary of Works additional accommodation was required at *North Perth Police Station*, and requested PWD officers inspect the premises with regard to adding an extra room to the place. A sketch plan prepared in October shows the addition of two rooms at the west side, comprising a new office at the front, opening through to a detective's room at the rear, with the window of each cell to be replaced by a door opening into the detective's room, but this was not implemented. In mid-January 1960, the Commissioner of Police asked the Under Secretary to advise his position on the matter, which had been referred to him at a Ministerial level. Subsequent sketch plans prepared for additions to *North Perth Police Station*, which are dated 27 January 1960, show one large office and no alterations to the cells, which were shown to be used as store rooms.⁶⁷

The layout of the up-dated sketch plans was discussed with the Commissioner of Police and approved by him. The estimated cost of the alterations and additions was £1,450, and £1,750 was to be allowed from the preliminary loan list to include furniture, which was duly approved. In August, the final plans for '*North Perth Police Station Additions*' (Fig. 06 below) show the existing side window of the office was to be built up and a new door formed to open into a large new office at the side of the police station, with a front and rear porch to the new office, with a timber floor to the office and concrete floors to the porches. On 9 November 1960,

62 Constable's Reports & memos. in *ibid*, April 1952 to Jan. 1953.

63 Warner to Inspector Triat in *ibid*, 26 Jan. 1953.

64 Commissioner of Police to Under Secretary of Works in *ibid*, 15 April 1953.

65 Warner to Inspector Triat in *ibid*, 5 August 1953.

66 Lawrence, R. M. (Senior Constable), *Police Review 1829 – 1979*, Police Department Public Relations Branch, Government printing Office, 1979, pp. 37 – 40.

67 Correspondence in PWD file '*North Perth Police Station: Alterations and Additions*', SROWA Cons 5987 Item 1937/1651, August 1959 to Jan. 1960; & *North Perth Police Station New Additions*, Dept. of Housing and Works E-Plans, Oct. 1959, & Jan. 1960.

tenders were called for additions to *North Perth Police Station*, to be received by 6 December. The seven tenders received ranged from £1,316 to £1,760, and after the lowest tender was withdrawn the contract was awarded to the second lowest tender from A. Ravi, of Osborne Park, at a cost of £1,440, for completion by 26 March 1961. The additions were duly completed and occupied in 1961.⁶⁸

No files relating to *North Perth Police Station* in the period 1961 to c. 1966 have been located at State Records Office of Western Australia or the WA Police Department. The only file the Police Department was able to locate relating to the subsequent period is an Accommodation file dating from c. 1966, which has little information about any works to the place and hardly any information about its uses. Thus it has not been possible to ascertain the specific dates at which various changes/alterations occurred, including when the quarters were permanently vacated, when the bedroom was converted to an interview room for the police station, when the cells ceased to be used for their original purpose, when air conditioning was installed, and when the brick storage shed was built in the rear yard.

In September 1964, and March 1965, plans (Figs. 07 and 08 below) were prepared for a proposed two car garage at *North Perth Police Station*, which was duly erected in the rear yard, with vehicular access to the yard via a gated entry and a new crossover from the right-of-way at the rear of the lot.⁶⁹

In the mid-1960s, accommodation at *North Perth Police Station* reportedly comprised the main office, the OIC's office, two cells and amenities. The OIC and his family continued to reside in the quarters.⁷⁰ A report of the particulars of this police station noted one sergeant and three constables were accommodated in the offices, the OIC's office said to measure 15 ft. x 12 ft., and the other offices to measure 26 ft. x 11 ft. (i.e. the addition). The two cells were noted, and two male lavatories and nil female lavatories, which was not a problem as there were no females working at the place. The accommodation was considered satisfactory with the present staff who were responsible for policing the sub-district of four square miles, which had a population of 22,000. The recently completed garage measured 20 ft. x 26 ft., and there was a close picket fence at the rear boundary and a cyclone wire fence at the front. No mention was made of the side fences.⁷¹ To date no records have been located relating to replacement of the picket fences at the side and rear boundaries, all of which were replaced at some date(s). The new fencing at the rear was angled for improved vehicular access and to allow retention of a large mature tree adjoining the rear boundary by this entrance.⁷²

⁶⁸ Memos. & correspondence, sketch plan, notice for *Government Gazette*, tenders received, report of tenders, & acceptance of tender in *ibid*, 15 Feb. to 29 Dec. 1960; and *North Perth Police Station Additions*, Dept. of Housing and Works E-Plans, 23 August 1960.

⁶⁹ *North Perth Police Station New Garage*, Sept. 1964, & March 1965, and *North Perth Police Station and Quarters*, Ground Improvements (n.d.), courtesy Dept. of Housing and Works; *North Perth Police Station and Quarters* Assessment Document *op. cit.*; & site visit, Robin Chinnery & Rosemary Rosario, 21 Jan. 2009.

⁷⁰ Edmonds, L., in association with Gill, A., & Gregory, J. 'Western Australia Police Service Thematic History' prepared for CAMS on behalf of WA Police Service, University of Western Australia, May 1998, Appendix F.

⁷¹ Accommodation, Premises, *North Perth Police Station*, WA Police Service File 00992 06 FV001. (Note: Previous File 0025 704 FV001 could not be located.)

⁷² Site visit, Robin Chinnery and Rosemary Rosario, 21 Jan. 2009.

In c. 1967-68, a new hot water service comprising a 40 gallon solid fuel Braemar hot water unit was installed in the laundry with pipes to carry the hot water to the kitchen and bathroom as shown on the PWDWA plan dated 5 December 1967.⁷³

In August 1972, a photograph shows *North Perth Police Station* with its distinctive façade as viewed from Angove Street. The timber and wire fence at the front boundary appears much the same in a later photograph and the only evident change in the subsequent period is a brick construction letter box, which is extant in 2009.⁷⁴

In March 1975, *North Perth Police Station* was put on the Recorded list of the National Trust (WA).⁷⁵

In May 1975, the brick w.c. adjoining the wash-house was accidentally demolished by a police van. A new brick toilet was built adjoining the rear wall of the quarters at a cost of \$2,050. The plans for the new toilet do not show the brick storage shed, for which no plans have been located, and no information about its date of construction has been found on the WA Police Department's Accommodation file for *North Perth Police Station*.⁷⁶

There was a gradual transition away from OIC's occupying residential quarters at suburban police stations in the post-World War II period. In 1978, the quarters at *North Perth Police Station* were vacated by the OIC to provide office accommodation for the Lecturing Branch of the Police Department.⁷⁷ So far as is known, there was little or no change to the quarters to enable this change of use. In 1979, the OIC at *North Perth Police Station* re-occupied the quarters, which continued in this use for some years.⁷⁸

In July 1990, when *North Perth Police Station* was inspected and appraised, five police officers and one cadet were working there, and an amenities room had been set up in one of the cells, which was not satisfactory. A designated amenities room and a locker room were required, so provision of feasibility and costings to provide an amenities room at the rear verandah was recommended. There was a security problem to the front and rear of the Police Station, which could be overcome by installing security screens, which was recommended.⁷⁹

In August 1990, a technical report on *North Perth Police Station* noted the floors were tongue and grooved jarrah timber; ceilings were plastered and insulation batts had been installed; the roof was corrugated galvanised iron; and the building condition was sound. Maintenance required included patching beside the back door, re-painting the toilet, and sealing off the external door in the w.c. There was only one toilet, but this was considered sufficient with the current level of staffing. The two cells, which retained their original jarrah timber ceilings, were being used for storage purposes. Internal paintwork to the police station was in fair condition and anticipated to last a further two years. The grounds were in a neat and tidy condition and the bitumen driveway was in fair condition. A request for an amenities room

⁷³ North Perth Police Station and Quarters-Hot Water Service, 5 Dec. 1967, courtesy Dept. of Housing and Works.

⁷⁴ 'Angove St Police Station North Perth', Battye Library Pictorial Collection 52903P & 4326B/22/35, 19 August 1972; North Perth Police Station in Pasjley, A. R., op. cit., p. 452; & site visit Robin Chinnery & Rosemary Rosario, 21 Jan. 2009.

⁷⁵ National Trust (WA) to WA Police Dept., in Accommodation, Premises, North Perth Police Station, WA Police Service File 00992 06 FV001, 6 March 1975.

⁷⁶ Pashley, A. R., op. cit.; North Perth Police Station & Quarters New Toilet, May 1975, courtesy Dept. of Housing and Works; North Perth Police Station, Misc. File, WA Police Library, cited in *North Perth Police Station Assessment Document RHP 2212*, p. 5.

⁷⁷ Pashley, A. R., op. cit.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Inspection and Appraisal Report in Accommodation, Premises, North Perth Police Station, WA Police Service File 00992 06 FV001, 27 Sept. 1990.

was out-standing. The vinyl floor to the floors required replacement; an asbestos sheet in the bathroom was cracked; all paintwork was in good condition; and the building was 'still solid and should last for many years to come.'⁸⁰ Subsequently an office up-grading programme was included in the Police Department's capital works for 1991-92, comprising conversion of the back verandah to an amenities room and installation of security screens to the front and rear of the building at a total estimated cost of \$10,105.⁸¹

On 18 January 1991, Reserve 11017 was cancelled, and Reserve 41541 was gazetted for the purpose of 'Police', vested in the Commissioner of Police. On 6 February, a new Crown Land Record was registered, which recorded the cancellation of Reserve 11017, the setting apart of Lot 11344 as Reserve 41541, and its vesting in the Commissioner of Police.⁸²

In September 1992, a request was made for installation of solid core doors with deadlocks to the front and rear entrances, for installation of security screens to all the windows, at an estimated cost of \$4,400, to be carried out as soon as possible⁸³, indicating it had not been implemented as proposed as part of the office up-grade for 1991-92.

In the late twentieth century, it became uncommon for OICs to be accommodated on site at police stations. The quarters at *North Perth Police Station* were vacated to provide additional accommodation for the police station and to accommodate a police training area for the Mirrabooka District Training Centre, which continued to use the quarters in the early twenty-first century.⁸⁴ A bedroom was converted to an interview room with acoustic tiles installed to the ceiling and fluorescent lighting, and an angled partition was erected across one corner of the room to accommodate the video equipment.⁸⁵

In 1995, *North Perth Police Station* was included in the Municipal Heritage Inventory (MHI) for the Town of Vincent, which was adopted on 27 November, and it was also included in the MHI when it was up-dated in 2006.⁸⁶

On 17 May 1999, a Memorial was lodged and recorded on the Certificate of Title under the Heritage of Western Australia Act, 1990. On 3 June 1999, a new Certificate of Title was registered for Swan Location 11344, on Plan 1551, which was shown as 1505 square metres in area on the sketch.⁸⁷

In about 2000, *North Perth Police Station* ceased to accommodate a police station. The place was utilised for a period by the Traffic Enforcement Group, and subsequently by the Tactical Investigation Group until the latter half of 2006. Then it was vacated and renovated, including internal painting and new carpets, in readiness for use by the Property Branch, which re-located there in late 2006, and continues to occupy the place in early 2009.⁸⁸ There has been

80 Technical Report in Accommodation, Premises, North Perth Police Station, WA Police Service File 00992 06 FV001, 6 August 1990.

81 Police Dept. 1991-92 Capital Works Project in *ibid*.

82 *Government Gazette* 18 January 1991, pp. 205, 211 & 215; Crown Land Record 3092 Fol. 503; & Reserve 41541, Reserve Enquiry Detail, Western Australian Land Information Authority (Landgate).

83 Project Request in Accommodation, Premises, North Perth Police Station, WA Police Service File 00992 06 FV001, 24 Sept. 1992.

84 Pashley, A. R., *op. cit.*; & North Perth Police Station, Town of Vincent Municipal Heritage Inventory, 1995, & 2006, in Accommodation, Premises, North Perth Police Station, WA Police Service File 00992 06 FV001.

85 Site visit, Robin Chinnery & Rosemary Rosario, 21 Jan. 2009.

86 North Perth Police Station, Town of Vincent Municipal Heritage Inventory, Adopted 27 Nov. 1995, & updated MHI, 2006.

87 Certificate of Crown Land Title Vol. 3093 Fol. 150.

88 Information supplied by Peter Conole, Police Historian, WA Police Dept.

relatively little work required in the subsequent period. In 2007-08, minor works include treating termites in the architrave to the pantry/store, replacement of some guttering, and some repairs to the front verandah posts, which have still to be repainted in early 2009.⁸⁹

In 2007, a request to supply and installation of a new letterbox to be fixed on a post, also to be attached to the front fence, with the existing letterbox in the fence to be blocked off, was refused.⁹⁰ The Accommodation file has no further information on this matter, and it is not known whether the brick letter box at the place in 2009, was already in existence in 2007, or if it was subsequently erected.

In 2008, there was a problem with water inflow into the former exercise yard at the rear of the cells during heavy rains and damage to this area resulting in it being declared unsafe. In January 2009, repairs were under way. During the course of this work it was found the ceiling to the yard area was simply wedged in with a single bolt into the timber in the top section of the roof beam and had not been properly fixed or secured and was very unsafe. The repairs including a new roof to the yard with a drainage pipe exiting from the roof towards the rear yard, and a new ceiling was to be installed.⁹¹

89 Jo Mottolini, Property Branch, WA Police Dept., conversation with Robin Chinnery, site visit, 21 Jan. 2009.

90 Quote, per fax, in Accommodation, Premises, North Perth Police Station, WA Police Service File 00992 06 FV001, 7 March 2007.

91 Jo Mottolini, op. cit.; & workman on site, conversation with Robin Chinnery, site visit, 21 Jan. 2009.

North Perth Police Station

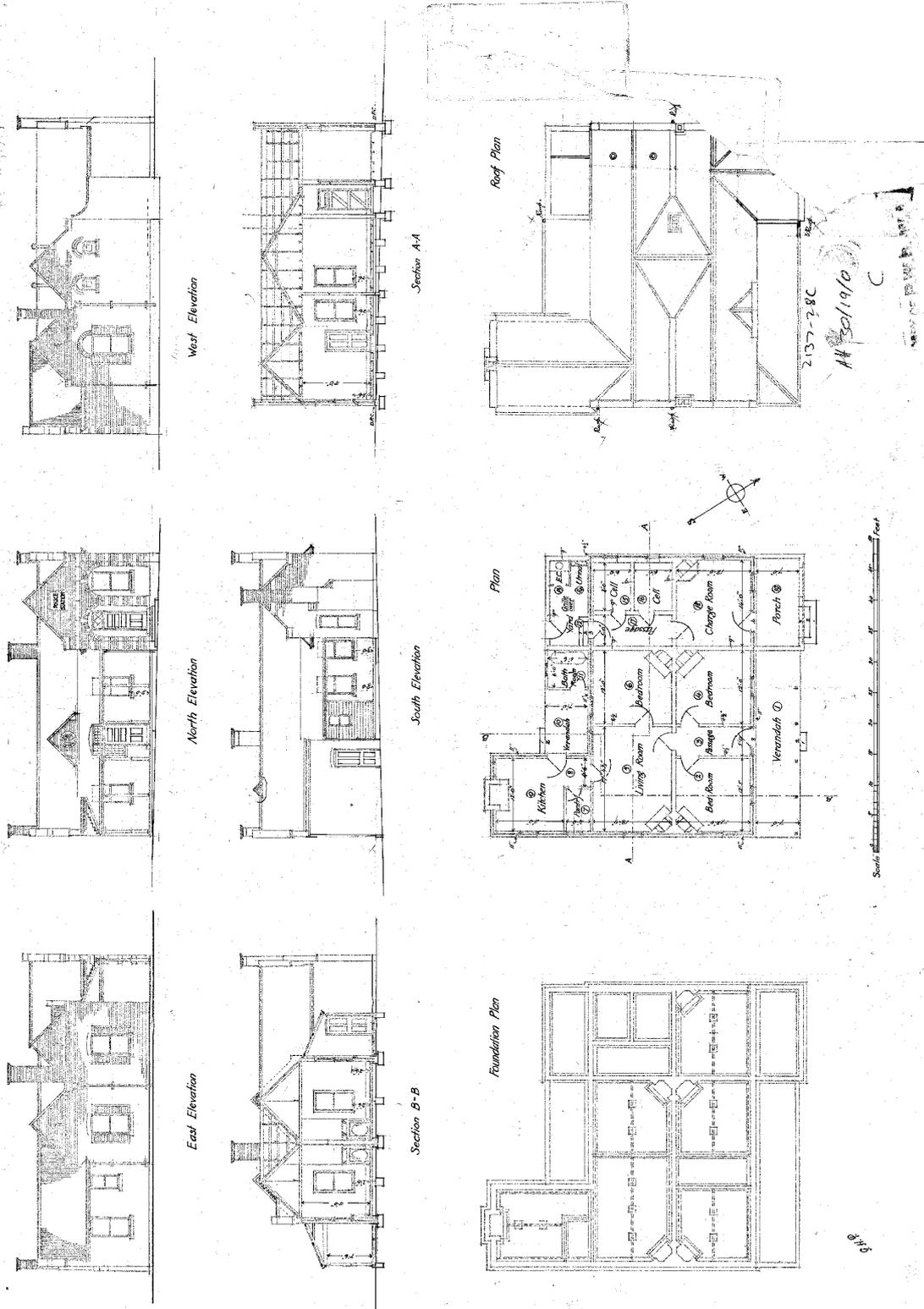


Fig 05 Plans and Elevations, 1907
Courtesy Dept. of Housing and Works E-Plans

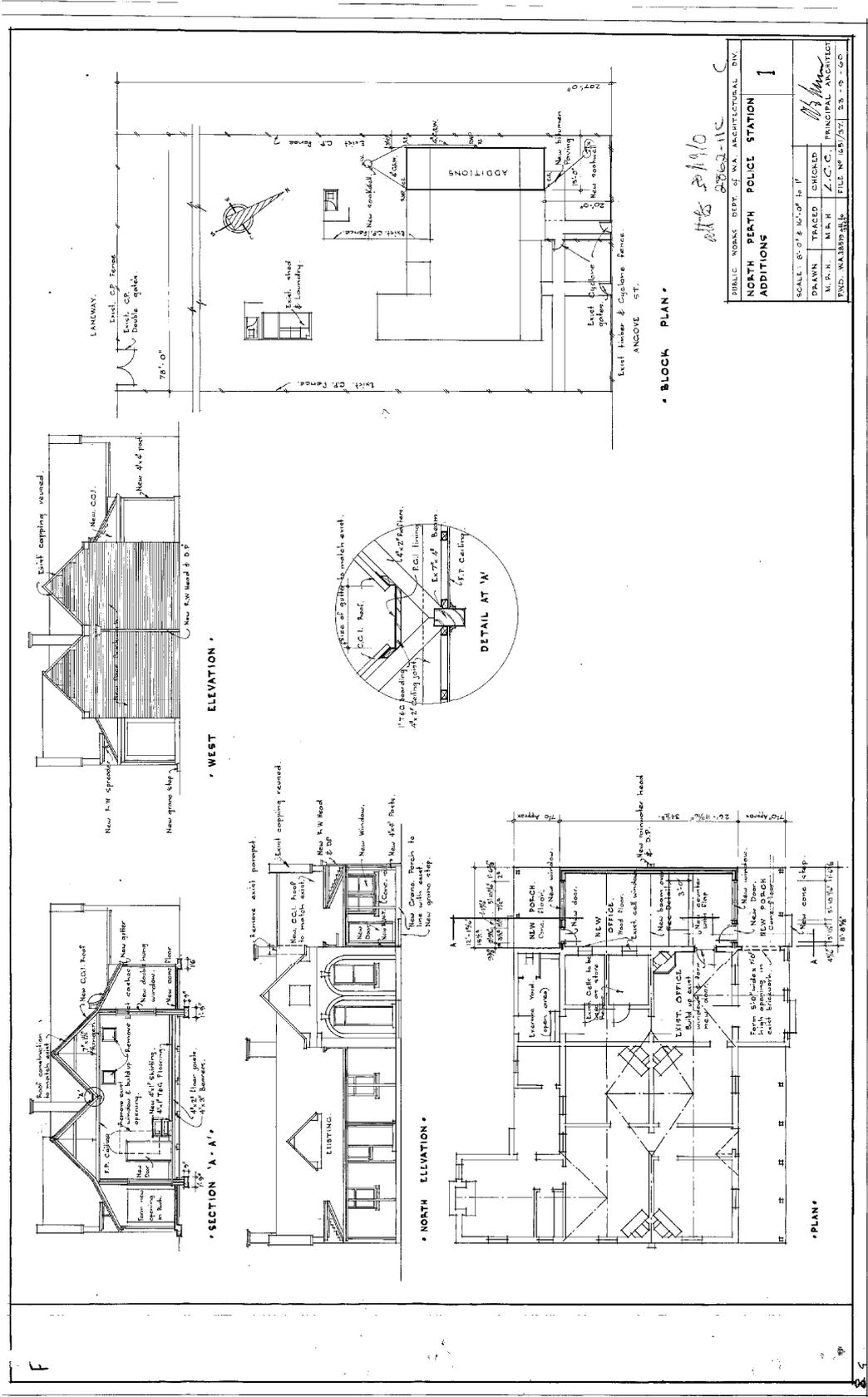


Fig 06 Plans and Elevations Showing Additions, 1960
 Courtesy Dept. of Housing and Works E-Plans

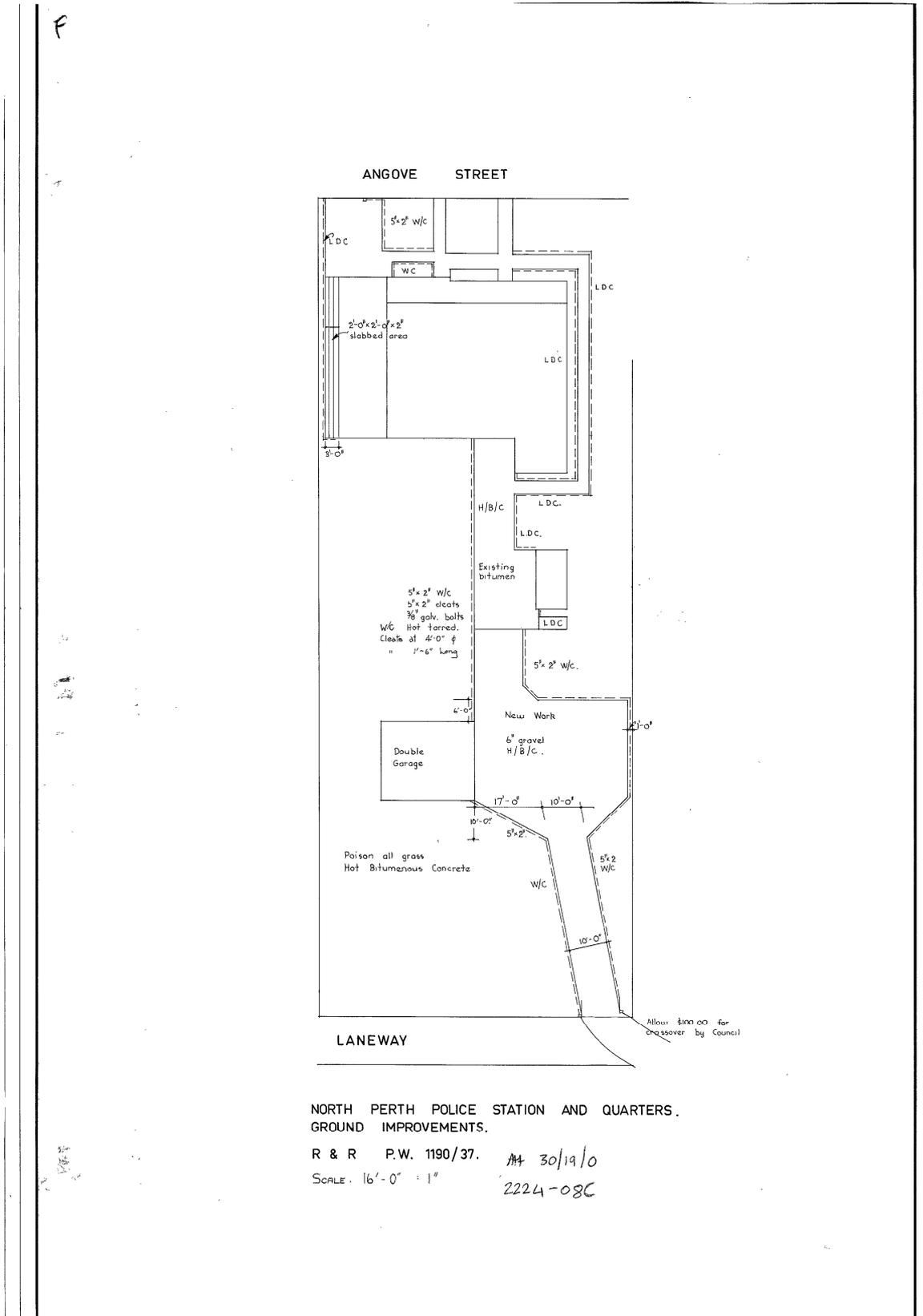


Fig 08 Site Plan Showing Ground Improvements, c.1965

Courtesy Dept. of Housing and Works E-Plans

2.5 COMPARATIVE PLACES

The huge increase in population associated with the discovery of gold and the Western Australian gold boom of the 1890s, led to the suburbanisation of Perth and the development of suburbs such as North Perth. The availability of money for public works consequent to the granting of responsible government, and the increase in crime and civil disorder subsequent to the gold discoveries and the associated growth in population had a significant impact on the development of the Western Australia Police Force, which was signaled by passing of Western Australia's Police Act in 1892.⁹² The police force grew from 207 in 1890, to 492 in 1906, of whom approximately 300 had joined the force in the previous six years. Regulation and expansion of the police force led to the establishment of a number of police stations throughout metropolitan and regional areas.⁹³

Between the mid-1890s and World War I, in the metropolitan area and the South-West region a series of so-called 'cottage style' police stations were built with residential quarters for the Officer in Charge (OIC) and the operations of the police station incorporated within the one building, as it was general practice for him to reside on site at this period. Most of these police stations were designed in the Federation Free Style or the Federation Free Classical style, and were of brick construction with rendered painted elements such as quoining, keystones and sills. Their plans and layout are characterised by a clear separation of the police work and detention areas from the residence for the OIC accommodated within the single building. Division of the building into public and private areas was emphasised by the treatment to the elevations of the building particularly the front façade. At Subiaco Police Station (1899), *North Perth Police Station* (1908) and Cottesloe Police Station (fmr) (1908) entry to the police station was via a porch of more substantial appearance compared to the light construction applied to the front verandah giving entry to the residential quarters. A similar planning approach is evident in the designs for some small post offices in rural towns such as Moora and Dongara, which similarly included the post office and residential quarters for the post master in a single building, as was also the general practice in the postal service in this period.

North Perth Police Station (RHP2212) was the first of seven suburban police stations that were completed in 1908, all of which were built in rapidly growing areas. All seven were representative examples of the 'cottage style' police stations erected in the Federation period. The floor plan for *North Perth Police Station* may have served as a model for the other five, namely Perth Causeway, West Perth, and Victoria Park (RHP 2219), all of which were single storey, designed in the Federation Free Style and/or the Federation Free Classical style, and were of brick construction. South Perth Police Station (fmr) (RHP 02390) was designed in the Federation Free style with some stylistic elements of the Federation Gothic style, was also of brick construction. Maylands Police Station (fmr) and Cottesloe Police Station (fmr) (RHP 1929) were distinguished from the other five (and most other 'cottage style' police stations) by their Federation Queen Anne design style, which was generally a domestic style and uncommon for police stations. Cottesloe Police Station (fmr), which was completed at a cost of £866⁹⁴, was the only one of the 1908 police stations constructed of limestone construction, which was seldom used for suburban police stations. This building material was probably chosen because locally quarried limestone was readily available in the Cottesloe area and thus perhaps more economical than brick. All of these 1908 police stations comprised a police

⁹² Edmonds, L. (Centre for Western Australia History), 'Western Australian Police Service Thematic History', prepared for CAMS on behalf of the WA Police Service, May 1998, pp. 21 – 22.

⁹³ Ibid, pp. 21 – 22.

⁹⁴ Report for Public Works Department, 1908, in *Votes and Proceedings*, 1908 – 09, Vol. 2, p. 62; and Report of the Commissioner of Police for Year ending 30 June 1909 in *Votes and Proceedings*, 1909 – 10, Vol. 1.

station with a charge room/office, two cells and an exercise yard, and quarters comprising three bedrooms, a living room and a kitchen, but the front elevation of each was individually designed and there was relatively little similarity evident between them when viewed from the street front though rear elevations were similar. The side elevations and roof form of *North Perth Police Station*, which had twin roofs and elongated rectangular wall vents set beneath the gable of each of these roofs at the side elevations, were distinctively different to any of the other suburban police station built in 1905-10.⁹⁵

In May 1908, Franklin & Finlay, who had completed building *North Perth Police Station* in January 1908, won the contract to Maylands Police Station and Quarters (fmr) at Lot 154 Guildford Road.⁹⁶ To the rear of this police station building in addition to the customary wash-house and closets, there was a timber stable for the constable's horse as a mounted constable was assigned to Maylands. The timber stable was removed and a double garage was erected and a fenced and gated entry and exit were erected in 1973.⁹⁷

Five of the seven suburban police stations completed in 1908 are known to have survived into the twenty-first century, namely *North Perth Police Station*, *South Perth Police Station (fmr)*, *Victoria Park Police Station*, *Cottesloe Police Station (fmr)* and *Maylands Police Station and Quarters*, which are all Entered in the State Register of Heritage Places. *North Perth Police Station*, in the Federation Free Classical style, Maylands in the Federation Queen Anne style, Victoria Park in the Federation Free Style, and South Perth in the Federation Free Style with some elements of the Federation Gothic style, are brick buildings with stone or stucco details. The so-called 'blood and bandages' style employed in the front façades of North Perth, South Perth and Victoria Park is a notable feature of each of these three places. The section of the building used as a police station in these five surviving 1908 police stations and former police stations has an articulated porch entry to the front, usually with the words 'Police Station' in the gable or parapet.⁹⁸ All of them underwent some alterations and/or additions at various periods to provide additional accommodation and in association with changing patterns of use as policing evolved in this State in the twentieth century, particularly from the 1950s-60s. Most of the original fabric of *North Perth Police Station* was left intact in the 1961 alterations and additions and its two cells may be among the most intact examples of such cells in the metropolitan area. *North Perth Police Station* and Maylands Police Station continued to accommodate a police station for a longer period than the other aforementioned 1908 police stations.

In conclusion, *North Perth Police Station* is a representative example of the use of the Federation Free Classical design style for police station and quarters buildings for the Western Australian Police Force in the early twentieth century. It is significant as the first of a series of seven 'cottage style' police stations completed in the suburban area in 1908, and its floor plan may have served as a model for those that followed it. The design of the roof form and the side elevations of *North Perth Police Station* are uncommon. Much of its original fabric remains in 2009, and the cells are notably intact.

95 Report of the Commissioner of Police for Year ending 30 June 1909 in *Votes and Proceedings*, 1909 – 10, Vol. 1; and Assessment Documents, HCWA Database, for RHP Nos. 1929, 2219, 02390 & 2212.

96 *Government Gazette* 24 April & 29 May 1908; & Certificate of Title, Vol. 301, Fol. 162; Pashley, A. R., op. cit., p. 318.

97 Maylands Police Station, New Double Garage, Working Drawing, 29/3/1972; Maylands Police Station, Provision of ROW at rear of building, May 1973; & Maylands Police Station & Quarters, Proposed rear entry and exit, 24/7/1973, plans held at DHW E-Plans.

98 Register and Assessment Documents, HCWA Database, for RHP Nos. 1929, 2219, 02390 & 2212.

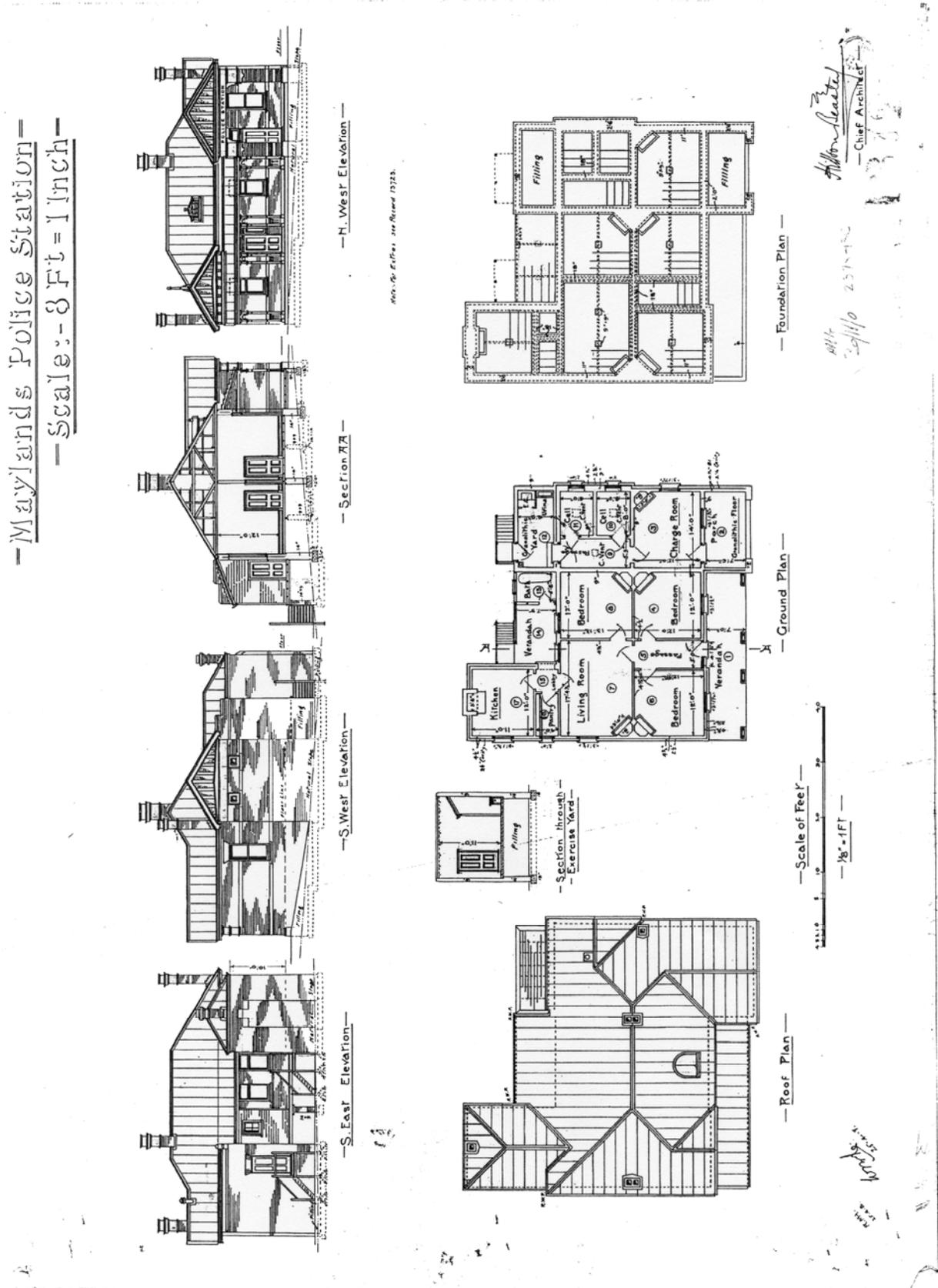


Fig 10 Maylands Police Station, 1908
 Maylands Police Station signed Hillson Beasley
 Courtesy Dept. of Housing and Works E-Plans

3.0 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

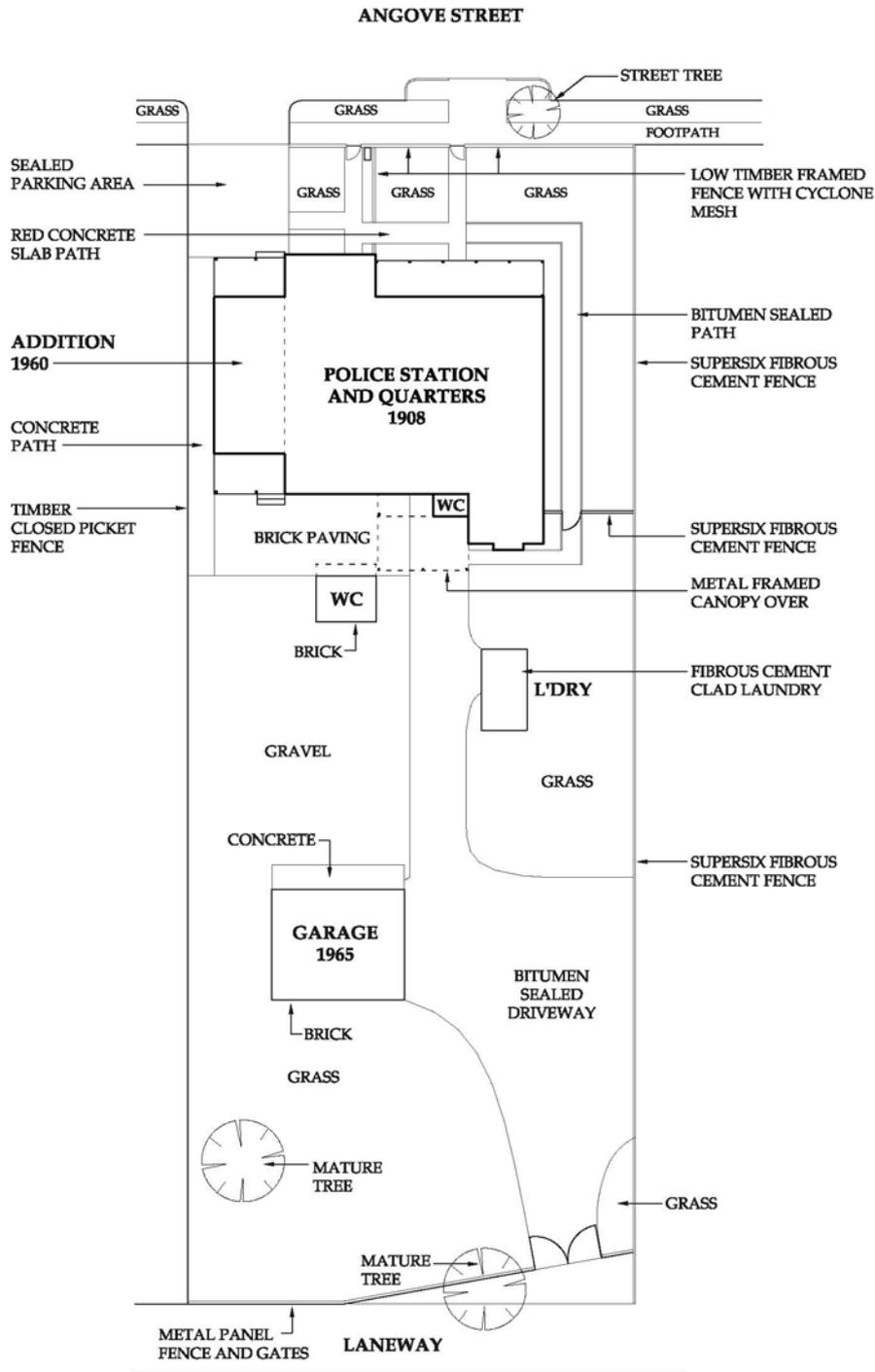
(Refer Fig 11 and Photos 001 to 006)

North Perth Police Station, completed in 1908 and extended in 1960, is a brick and iron single storey building in the Federation Free Classical style with some elements exhibiting influence of the Federation Free style. Currently (2009) used as the North Perth Police Station, the building comprises the original police station together with quarters for the police constable under one roof. The building is located on the southern side of Angove Street in North Perth. Surrounding development is single residential, with some dwellings contemporary with the police station together with more recent development.

North Perth Police Station site comprises an area of 1,505 m². The police station and former quarters are located on the northern portion of the site, addressing Angove Street, with a rear yard at the back. There is vehicular access to the rear area from a laneway on the southern site boundary. The yard contains three outbuildings, a brick and corrugated fibrous cement gabled roofed double garage constructed in 1965, a fibrous cement clad laundry and a brick wc.

The site is approximately level and fenced with super-six fibrous cement fencing on the eastern boundary and timber closed pickets on the western side. There is metal panel fence and matching gates on the southern boundary with the right-of-way. There is a sealed bitumen driveway from the laneway entrance, areas of grass and two mature eucalypts in the rear yards area.

The Angove Street boundary features a low timber framed cyclone mesh fence with a matching tubular steel and cyclone mesh fence. There is a sealed hardstand on the western side of the street elevation outside the 1960s addition. The remainder of the frontage comprises lawn with two concrete paths up to the front doors of the former police office and former quarters and a concrete path along the front of the verandah. There is a bitumen sealed path down the eastern side of the building and a concrete slab path down the western side. There is an area of brick paving outside the former cell block at the rear of the original police office.



APPROX SCALE 1:400
DO NOT SCALE

Fig 11 Site Plan – Physical Evidence



Photo 001 View from the east along Angove Street
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 002 View from the rear boundary
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 003 Looking west along Angove Street
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 004 View of western corner of the site
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 005 View along the south-east side of the building
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 006 View looking south-west from the back of the building
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009

3.2 NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION

(Refer Fig 12 and Photos 007 to 030)

3.2.1 General Description

North Perth Police Station remains externally and internally largely as originally constructed. The main alteration is the addition on the western side of the building. As viewed from Angove Street, the building gives the appearance of a residence on the eastern side with the police station, accessed through a classically proportioned face brick and stucco portico on the western side with the 1960s addition under a separate verandah adjacent. The building has many features typical of the Federation Free Classical architectural style, including the asymmetrical façade, decorative parapets, and in particular the arched openings to the gabled portico. In addition there are some elements of the Federation Free style including the detail of the circular vent to the roof of the former quarters and the parapeted gables to the eastern and western elevations.

The building is constructed of face brickwork with stretcher bond brickwork with cream mortar joints. There are painted rendered bands to the portico, however the brickwork otherwise quite plain apart from some fine detailing around the vent on the front elevation, around the gutter outlet on the eastern elevation and to the parapet wall at the top of the former yard to the cells at the back of the original police office.

The entrance portico to the original police office has a concrete slab floor and a ceiling lined with fluted iron that is probably original. There is a sign on the front of the building reads 'POLICE STATION 1907' in raised stucco work on a plain rendered background. The verandah to the former quarters has an unlined hipped galvanized iron roof, timber posts and a concrete slab floor.

The roof to the building comprises two parallel gabled roofs, with a valley gutter between them. The original brick parapets on the western elevation were reconstructed to original detail after the 1960s addition extended the building on the western side. The building has three original brick chimneys with stucco corbelling. The original yard to the cells has been roofed at some period, possibly contemporary with the construction of the 1960s addition. There is a recent flat metal deck roof at the back of the former quarters.

Internally, *North Perth Police Station* retains its original floor plan with only minor alterations. The former police station occupies the western side of the building. On entry the reception area, former charge room, has a 3.35m high lathe and plaster ceiling with no cornice, plaster walls and a carpeted timber floor with a 180mm high timber skirting. There are two double hung sash windows adjacent to the entry door. From this room a doorway leads to a passage where the two original cells remain extant. The two cells and the passage that leads to the former exercise yard are highly intact with original doors and barred windows to the cells. The former prisoners' yard has been roofed and contains recent sanitary fittings.

A recent doorway has been created from the reception area, former charge room, to the adjacent office, former bedroom that leads to the area originally constructed as the police quarters. As originally constructed, there was no direct access from the police station to the quarters. The former quarters has a central passage with former bedrooms, now offices, on either side. The doors from the passage to these rooms are missing. The ceilings are 3.35m high, lathe and plaster with no cornice. Walls are plastered and floors are carpet on timber boards with 180mm high timber skirtings. Architraves are 120mm wide timber, windows are double hung sashes and fireplaces have been blocked with surrounds retained.

At the end of the passage a doorway opens into a former living room. This room is similar in detail to the rooms off the passage. To the west of the former living-room a former bedroom that has been lined with sound absorbent material including acoustic ceiling panels. The original door to this room has been blocked and it is now accessed from the back verandah.

The original kitchen and pantry are extant and the pantry door and window are original. The kitchen has more recent fittings as well as a Mettars stove in the original recess.

To the west of the kitchen an arch opens onto the former back verandah. There is a weatherboard enclosure with a bathroom with recent fittings on one side, and on the other a recent WC addition.

3.2.2 External Fabric

Footings and Ground Drainage

The building is probably constructed on concrete strip footings, however these are not evident from visual inspection. There is no evidence to suggest failure of the footings.

At the front of the building the front verandah is a concrete slab on brick footings. The top of the slab is 200mm above ground level.

At the back of the building there is a small concrete porch at the back of the 1960s addition with a concrete step. The top of the slab is about 300mm above ground level.

There is also a concrete step to the enclosed back verandah adjacent to the kitchen.

External Walls

The walls are stretcher bond brickwork with cream coloured mortar joints. The arched portico to the station has rendered banding and the words POLICE STATION 1907 on the parapet gable over the entrance, with painted rendered capping. There is a small brick gable over the residence which has a circular ventilation grille in the centre and rendered capping.

The eastern elevation is face brick with gabled parapet walls with rendered painted capping. There are metal wall vents and a small repair to the wall adjacent to the southern window. The windows have arched brick heads and there are vertical vents to the top portion of the gables.

The western elevation is part of the 1960s elevation and has been constructed to match the eastern elevation.

The southern or rear elevation is also face brick and remains largely as originally constructed. The chimney on the outside wall of the kitchen has extensive steel support bracing that is not original. The southern elevation of the former prisoners' yard has an arched head to the original door opening and a square window opening that is probably not original.

Brickwork generally is in fair to good condition. There is some staining on the eastern elevation and there are a number of air-conditioning units fixed to the external walls of the building on the eastern and southern elevations.

Roof and Roof Plumbing

The roof to *North Perth Police Station* is clad with short lengths of unpainted corrugated iron sheet. The roof is in the form of a double gable with a valley gutter running east/west across the width of the building. The roof extends over the front verandah and over the rear enclosed porch. The roof sheeting that is visible is in generally sound condition. The sections of roof adjacent to the valley gutter could not be inspected.

There are three tall face brick chimneys with rendered corbelling at the top. These are in good condition however the kitchen chimney is braced for structural support.

Windows and Doors

Window and door openings on the north, south and east elevations are generally original apart from the windows on the north and south sides of the 1960s addition. The window to the former prisoners' yard is also not original.

Original cell windows are extant with original iron bars however; these now open into the room that comprises the 1960s addition.

Original windows are double hung sashes throughout with brick arched heads and cement rendered sills. Windows have recent metal security grilles fixed externally

The front door to the former police quarters is an original paneled door with coloured glass to the fanlight and the side light on the eastern side of the door. There is a metal framed security screen fixed externally.

The door to the former police office is also original and is similar to the front door to the quarters but has a plan glazed fanlight.

Doors and windows to the 1960s addition are original and comprise timber framed windows and simple flush panel doors.

The door to the former prisoners' yard is not original in an original opening. There is also a door that is no original to the enclosed back porch to the former quarters.

Verandahs and Porches

The front verandah to the former quarters has turned timber posts that appear to be in their original locations. The detail of the verandah is highly intact although the verandah floor was probably originally timber. The portico to the police office is also intact other than the opening on the western side that connects it to the porch to the 1960s addition.

3.2.3 Internal Fabric

Floors and Skirtings

Internal floors throughout the original *North Perth Police Station* are carpet or vinyl on tongued and grooved timber floorboards. The floorboards were not able to be inspected, however there is no evidence of failure of either the boards or the sub-floor structure. There is carpet in rooms 1 to 5 and in room 9 and vinyl in the former kitchen and pantry (rooms 6 and 7) and in the cells and adjacent passage (room 10). There is a concrete slab floor to the back porch area (room 8) which is also covered with carpet.

Skirtings throughout are 180mm high timber.

Walls

Internal walls generally have a plastered and painted finish with simply profiled vents in the upper portion of the external walls. There is a timber panel that probably had coat hooks on it originally on the western side of the entry hall (room 3). There are two timber rails for hooks in room 9, one at 1.5m and one at 1.9m above finished floor.

There are original timber shelves on the northern wall of the pantry (room 7).

The internal walls to the former cells (room 10) are painted face brick.

There are five original fireplaces throughout the police station. The fireplaces in rooms 1, 2, 5 are blocked but the timber surrounds are extant. The fireplaces in rooms 4 and 9 are blocked and the surrounds are not extant.

There is a Mettars stove in the original chimney recess with the mantle extant in the kitchen.

Ceilings and Cornices

Ceilings to rooms 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 are lathe and plaster 3.35m high with no cornices. The ceiling to room 5 is recent acoustic panels, probably fitted below the original ceiling. The ceilings to the cells and to the adjacent passage (room 10) are painted timber panels. The ceiling to room 8 is unlined and the structure and corrugated iron of the roof are exposed.

Internal Doors and Windows

Original timber paneled internal doors are extant generally and door openings are generally original. The exceptions to this are the doors to room 9 from the 1960s addition, (room 12) and from room 2. The original door to room 5 was from room 4, however this has been blocked. Doors to room 5 from room 10 and from room 8 are not original. The door opening from room 8 was formerly a window. There is an existing window between room 8 (original back porch) and room 4. The original cell windows are extant but open into the 1960s addition, (room 12).

The doors to the cells (room 10) are original 50mm thick timber cell doors with original bolts and view panels extant. The cell doors have glazed fanlights with vertical iron bars painted white.

The doors from room 10 to rooms 9 and 11 are also original and comprise strong timber vertical paneled ledged and braced doors with fanlights.

Services and Fittings

Services and light fittings throughout are recent.

There are various air-conditioning units throughout the building. There are two outside the eastern side of the building, one on the front verandah outside room 2, and one on the back wall outside the former cell yard.

There are recent sanitary and plumbing fittings on the bathroom off the back porch (room 8) and in the former yard area (room 11)

1960s Addition

The 1960s addition comprises a room on the western side of the building. The windows of the original cells open into this room. The room has a 3.3m high plasterboard ceiling with a coved edge detail and no cornice. Walls are painted plaster and the floor is carpeted, probably on floorboards. The doors are flush panel and the windows are simple timber frames with double hung sash windows typical of the 1960s and the lighting is fluorescent.

3.2.4 Authenticity and Integrity North Perth Police Station

The authenticity of a building relates to the extent to which the original fabric of the building remains and the extent to which the building has been altered or adapted over the period of its history.

North Perth Police Station remains largely as constructed. The major changes have been changes of use of the former quarters to office use and the construction of the 1960s addition. Toilets have been upgraded and a WC addition constructed at the back of the former residence. Changes to the building have included:

- Alteration to former yard and toilet area to toilet and urinal with contemporary sanitary fittings;
- Construction of the 1960s addition, (room 12);
- Construction of new door openings from former charge room to former residence and to the 1960s addition;
- Blocking of fireplaces and removal of fireplace surrounds;
- New sliding door to kitchen;
- Lining of former bedroom off the living room with acoustic lining (room 5), blocking of original door to this room and construction of new door from room 10;
- Alteration of original window to a door from the back porch to room 5; and
- Structural support to kitchen chimney.

3.2.5 Condition of the North Perth Police Station

North Perth Police Station is generally sound and consistent with its age and history of use. The building has been maintained to a high standard over the years and this is reflected in the general condition of the building. Some recent fittings have been installed, but these have not obscured the original floor plan or detail of the building.

Externally the building is in fair to good condition, generally, original fabric is extant and is well maintained. There is some staining to the external brickwork but this is relatively minor. There has been a structural problem associated with the kitchen chimney at some time that has been resolved through steel bracing fixed externally.

A structural inspection has not been undertaken as part of the brief for this project, however the building shows little evidence of movement.

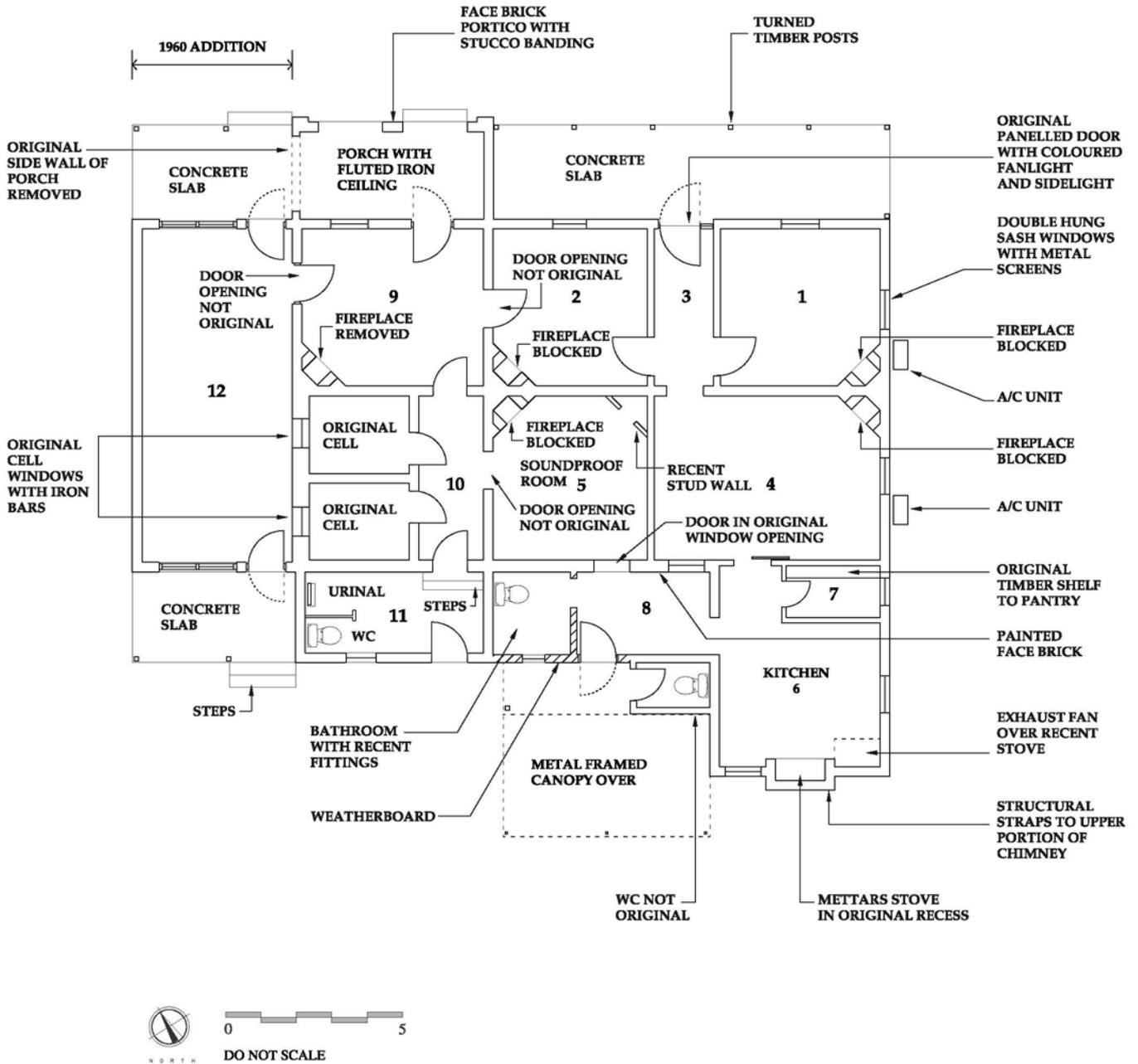


Fig 12 Floor Plan – Physical Evidence



Photo 007 North-east (front) elevation
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 008 South-east elevation from Angove Street
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 009 View looking along Angove Street from the west
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 010 Entry to the residence
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 011 Police station porch ceiling
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 012 Central portion of rear elevation
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 013 Western end of rear elevation (police station)
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 014 Detail of roof to former exercise yard
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 015 Chimney detail rear elevation

Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 016 Detail of gables south-east elevation

Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 017 Fireplace in room 1
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009

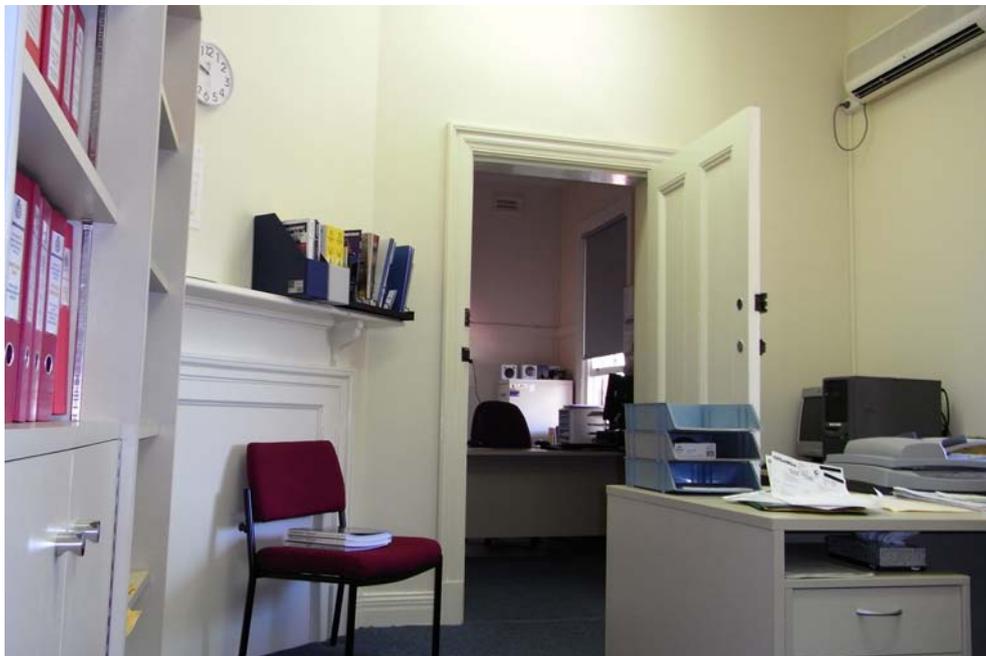


Photo 018 Interior view room 8
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009

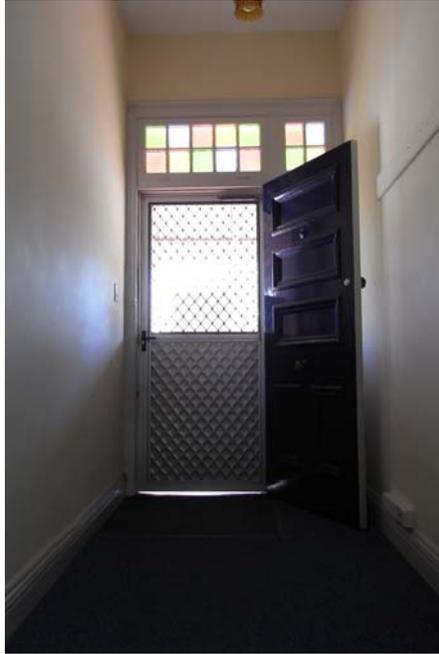


Photo 019 Interior view room 3, front door
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 020 Room 4 interior view
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 021 Room 5 interior view

Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 022 Room 6, former kitchen

Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 023 Room 7, former pantry
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 024 Room 8, back porch
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 025 Room 9 interior view
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 026 Room 10, passage
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 027 Detail of cell door
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 028 Room 10 interior view of cell
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 029 Room 12 interior view
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009



Photo 030 Cell windows from room 12
Heritage and Conservation Professionals January 2009

3.3 ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Physical inspection supports the documentary evidence for the significance of the *North Perth Police Station*. Changes that have occurred over the history of the building since its construction in 1908 are generally documented and clearly evident on inspection. The main alterations that have been made to the building are relatively recent generally dating from the 1960s or subsequently. These comprise the construction of the 1960s additions, and adaptation of the former residential portion of the building to office accommodation. There are some minor alterations at the rear including new bathroom fittings, a brick WC adjacent to the kitchen and the construction of a roof over the former cell block yard area.

There is no evidence of former outbuildings behind *North Perth Police Station*, these having been replaced by the existing double garage in the 1960s and the toilet block. The date of construction of the fibrous cement laundry is unknown.

The primary significance of *North Perth Police Station* is its use as a police station for over 100 years and this is clearly evident in the fabric of the place. The place is also significant for its distinctive Federation Free Classical architecture and for its location on Angove Street in the centre of North Perth.

4.0 SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 PREAMBLE

The Burra Charter, (Australia ICOMOS, 1999) defines 'cultural significance' to mean 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations'. 'The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations.'⁹⁹ It is stressed that the terms 'aesthetic,' 'historic,' 'scientific' and 'social' are not mutually exclusive and that, for example, 'architectural style has both historic and aesthetic aspects.'¹⁰⁰

The significance of *North Perth Police Station* is assessed in accordance with requirements established in the Criteria for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places adopted by the Heritage Council in September 1991 (Updated November 1996, HCWA). (Appendix C). This employs the terms outlined by The Burra Charter (Appendix C) and the degree of significance is determined by the level of rarity and representativeness. Significance is also affected by the condition, integrity and authenticity of the place.

4.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996, have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place. Some of the material is taken from the Heritage Council of WA's documentation for entry of the place on the Register of Heritage Places with additions by the consultants.

Aesthetic Value

North Perth Police Station is a highly intact and visually pleasing early twentieth century building designed in the Federation Free Classical style, built at a period when the general practice was to accommodate the local police station and quarters for the police officer under one roof. (Criterion 1.1)

North Perth Police Station is a fine example of government architecture in the Federation Free Classical style in the early 1900s. Its design is easily associated with the work of architect Hillson Beasley. (Criterion 1.2)

North Perth Police Station is an integral and notable built element in the streetscape of Angove Street and is harmonious in scale and form within its residential context. It is one of a number of significant public buildings that date from the early twentieth century in Angove and View Streets, the major streets in this area of North Perth. (Criteria 1.3 & 1.4)

Historic Value

North Perth Police Station was the first of seven 'cottage style' police stations completed in the suburban area in 1908, a period of major expansion by the Police Department that followed in the wake of the gold boom and the suburbanisation of Perth. The place represents the need for a permanent police station and the continued presence of law and order in suburbs such as

⁹⁹ 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance' in Peter Marquis-Kyle & Meredith Walker, *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS, 1992, p. 73.

¹⁰⁰ 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter' op. cit.

North Perth, and the changes in its use reflect the evolution of policing in Western Australia, particularly in the metropolitan area. (Criteria 2.1 & 2.2)

North Perth Police Station was built in 1907-08, when North Perth was developing rapidly as sub-division enabled residential development in the area and such development was being stimulated by northward extension of the tramway. (Criterion 2.1)

North Perth Police Station is a fine example of architectural design in the Federation Free Classical style, and a good example of the high standard of design work produced by the architectural division of the Public Works Department of Western Australia under Hillson Beasley as Acting Chief Architect and Chief Architect (1905-17). The place has been associated with the Western Australian Police Department since 1907-08. (Criterion 2.3)

Scientific Value

Social Value

North Perth Police Station is valued by the local community as a notable landmark feature in the North Perth townscape, and also highly valued for its continued and reliable presence in the community as a police station from 1908 to c. 2000. It is also valued for its association with the various officers who have worked at the place at different periods, and by them as their workplace. (Criterion 4.1)

Degree of Significance – Rarity

The floor plan and layout of *North Perth Police Station* may have served as a model for the series of ‘cottage style’ police stations completed in Perth in 1908. Its roof form and the detailing of its side elevations appear to have been unique among this series of police stations, and uncommon among the wider body of police stations designed and built in the early 1900s. (Criteria 5.1 & 5.2)

Degree of Significance - Representativeness

North Perth Police Station is a fine representative example of Hillson Beasley’s architecture, and work undertaken by the Public Works Department in c. 1900-1920. It is representative of Beasley’s smaller works. (Criterion 6.1)

It is a good example of a police station and quarters. The building demonstrates the way of life of an Officer in Charge, and his family’s, at the police station, which has changed through time. (Criterion 6.2)

Degree of Significance – Condition

The condition of the place is very good, no doubt a reflection of regular maintenance and repairs, in response to the continued use of the place.

Degree of Significance – Integrity

The integrity of the place is high. The changes in use are allied with the original and continuing function of administering law and order.

Degree of Significance – Authenticity

The place demonstrates a high degree of authenticity with minimal intrusion to the fabric.

4.3 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

North Perth Police Station, a brick and iron single storey building in the Federation Free Classical style, designed and built as a police station and quarters in 1907-08, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place was the first of a series of ‘cottage style’ police stations completed in the suburban area in 1908;

the place is a highly intact and visually pleasing early twentieth century building designed in the Federation Free Classical style, built at a period when the general practice was to accommodate the local police station and quarters for the police officer under one roof;

the place is associated with Hillson Beasley, Acting Chief Architect and Chief Architect for the Public Works Department of Western Australia (1905-17), under whom it was designed and built;

the place has a roof form that is uncommon among the wider body of police stations designed and built in the early 1900s;

the place represents the expansion of the Western Australian Police Force in the early 1900s, particularly in the suburban area, as a response to the increase in crime and disorder that resulted from the increase in Western Australia’s population in the wake of the gold boom, and its continuing presence in the suburb of North Perth since that period;

the place represents the growth of North Perth, one of the inner suburban areas around Perth that developed as a response to the need for increased housing and the extension of transport systems including the tramway in the period around the turn of the twentieth century; and,

the place is an integral and notable part of the streetscape of Angove Street and one of a number of significant public buildings that date from the early twentieth century in Angove and View Streets, the major streets in this area of North Perth.

[The garage, laundry and WC in the rear yard area are of little cultural heritage significance.]

4.4 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

4.4.1 Introduction

Levels of significance have been assigned to the various buildings and site elements and zones identified in this report. Levels of significance are based on levels identified as appropriate by J. S. Kerr and published in *The Conservation Plan*.¹⁰¹ The grading is based on an assessment of the issues arising from the Statement of Significance and the authenticity of the place.

4.4.2 Exceptional Significance

Areas and elements of exceptional significance should be preserved or restored to original detail as far as possible. Only minor reversible adaptations should be made and fixtures should not affect internal or external fabric of exceptional significance. No structural changes should be made and no significant fabric removed. All works should be documented and photographically recorded before and after they are carried out.

There are no elements or areas at *North Perth Police Station* that are assessed to be of Exceptional Significance.

4.4.3 Considerable Significance

Areas and elements of considerable significance should be preserved or restored, or reconstructed to original detail as far as possible. Only minor reversible adaptations should be made and fixtures should not affect internal or external fabric of exceptional significance. Minor structural changes that are in keeping with the overall aims of the conservation plan may be made. All works should be documented and photographically recorded before and after they are carried out.

The following areas and elements are of Considerable Significance:

- All external fabric dating from the original construction of the police station and quarters in 1908.
- All original joinery including doors and windows dating from the 1908 date of construction.
- Form and fabric of the building including original internal and external walls, roof, porch, verandah etc. dating from 1908.
- Fabric of the former police station porch and verandah to the former quarters.
- All internal fabric of the cell-block (room 10).
- Original internal fabric of the kitchen and pantry (rooms 6 and 7).
- All remaining fireplaces and chimneys.

4.4.4 Some Significance

Areas and elements of some significance should be conserved wherever possible. Adaptation is acceptable provided changes to significant fabric are kept to a minimum. Discrete structural changes including openings can be made provided that they are in keeping with the overall

101 J. S. Kerr, *The Conservation Plan: A guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance*, National Trust of NSW, 1996.

aims of the conservation plan. All works should be photographically recorded before and after they are carried out.

The following areas and elements are of Some Significance:

- Internal fabric of the building that has been altered or modified over time but generally retains the original configuration and intent of the building design. Internal fabric of rooms 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9.
- Internal fabric of the back verandah.
- 1960s addition, internal and external fabric
- Lawn areas, paths and fencing in front of the original portion of the building addressing Angove Street
- Mature trees in the back yard area.

4.4.5 Little Significance

Areas and elements of little significance may be retained or removed on the basis of future use requirements. Care should be taken to ensure that such works do not detract from the significance of adjacent areas or elements. All works should be photographically recorded before and after they are carried out.

The following areas and elements are of Little Significance

- Bitumen sealed to yard areas
- Fencing and gates
- Garages, laundry and WC in the backyard
- Internal fabric of the former cell block yard

4.4.6 Intrusive

Intrusive areas or elements detract from the significance of the place and their removal, and/or replacement with more appropriate detailing is encouraged. Their removal should be considered in the context of the needs of the owners and users of the place. All works should be photographically recorded before and after they are carried out.

The following fabric is intrusive:

- Soundproofing fabric and metal ceiling panels in room 5

In the context of other heritage places in Western Australia, *North Perth Police Station* is a place of CONSIDERABLE cultural heritage significance.

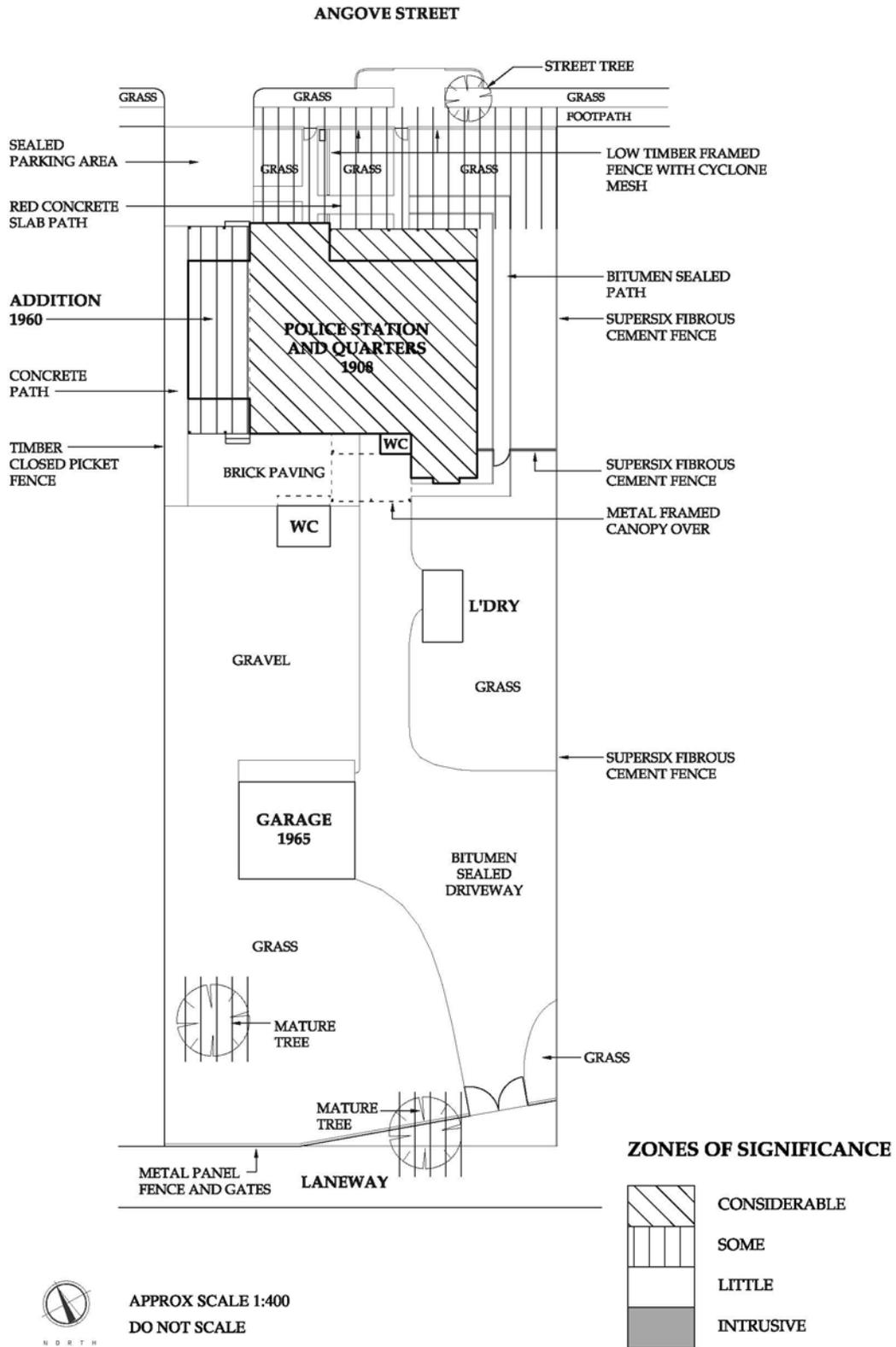


Fig 13 Site Plan – Zones of Significance

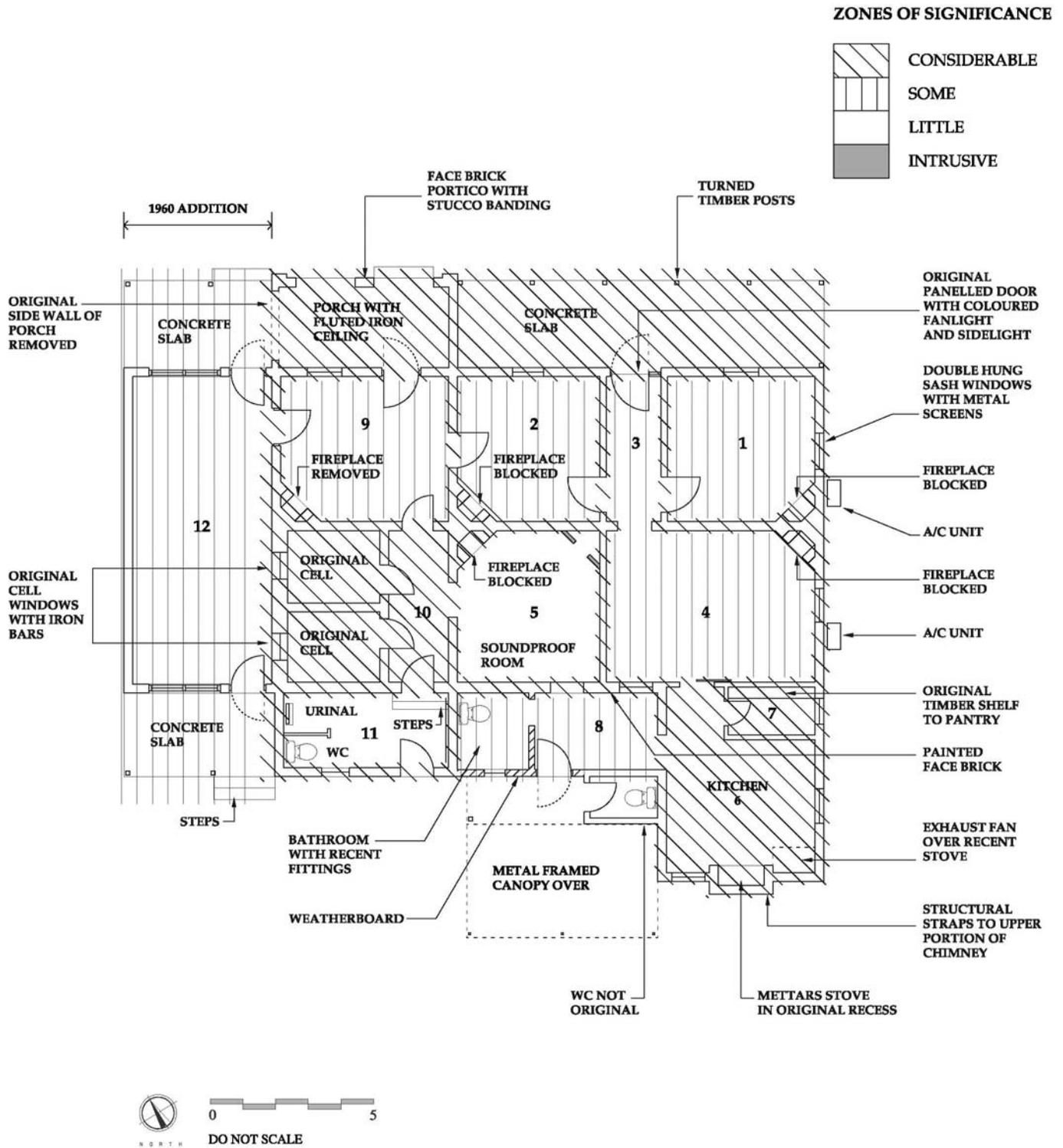


Fig 14 Floor Plan – Zones of Significance

5.0 GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section covers general policies pertaining to the conservation of the *North Perth Police Station*, a place of recognized cultural heritage significance.

The policies in this section of the report are presented under the following headings:

Conservation of Assessed Significance

This covers general issues that apply to places of heritage significance.

The Burra Charter

This covers requirements as outlined in the articles of the Burra Charter.

Statutory Requirements

This outlines the implications of current heritage listings as well as requirements of statutory authorities.

Assessing Future Use and Development

This looks at present ownership and use status, the expectations and requirements of community and users of the building, and issues of suitable future use and development.

Implementation

The outlines issues regarding responsibility for decision making and gives a timeframe for the implementation of conservation policies.

5.2 CONSERVATION OF ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE

Section 4.0 provides an assessment and statement of the significance for *North Perth Police Station* in terms of aesthetic, historic, scientific and social significance, and in terms of its rarity and representativeness. The significance of a place must be capable of being observed in the fabric of the site features, buildings and other elements of physical evidence for the conservation of these to ensure the conservation of significance of the place. Where a place is identified to be of significance special consideration should be given to the way that place is managed, works are carried out and decisions concerning it are made. Issues of cultural heritage significance should always be taken into account.

Policies arising from the Significance of the Place

- Policy 1.1** The assessed significance of the *North Perth Police Station* and the recommendations of the conservation plan, should be adopted by the owners, managers of the place, the WA Police Service, as a guiding document for decisions about conservation, management, maintenance, development and future use.
- Policy 1.2** *North Perth Police Station* should be retained and conserved as a place of considerable cultural heritage significance for the people of Western Australia.
- Policy 1.3** *North Perth Police Station* should be conserved as a place of considerable significance. However fabric and elements of lower significance, as identified in the conservation plan, may be retained and conserved, adapted or removed as recommended.

- Policy 1.4** All work undertaken to conserve, adapt or develop *North Perth Police Station* building and site should be appropriate to the assessed significance of the place, should be in accordance with the recommendations of the conservation plan and should be guided by experienced conservation practitioners.
- Policy 1.5** *North Perth Police Station* is included on HCWA's Register of Heritage Places. As such any proposals for development, including demolition must be referred to the Heritage Council for comment. That comment is binding on the referring authority.

5.3 THE BURRA CHARTER

The conservation of *North Perth Police Station* should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance). (Appendix D)

The Burra Charter indicates that generally, original fabric is considered to be of greatest significance and the principles of The Burra Charter focus on the means of conserving this in order to preserve the authenticity of the heritage place. Where fabric has deteriorated to the point where it is no longer viable, reconstruction should be carried out using replacement material that matches the original as closely as possible. However, since the greatest value is placed on authentic material dating from the period of construction, conservation of this is of the highest priority and replacement should only be carried out when all means of conserving the original fabric have been investigated.

In the case of *North Perth Police Station*, significance is based primarily on the building fabric and site features dating from the period from period of original construction in 1908. The fabric of the extant building dates mainly from this original period of development together with additions constructed in the 1960s. Conservation of significant fabric does not require that the fabric appear as new. Part of the understanding of a place of heritage significance includes the conservation of the patina of age resulting from minimum interference with original fabric. Conservation, however, does require a well-managed maintenance program.

The Burra Charter makes recommendations regarding appropriate adaptation and re-use of significant buildings and sites. In the case of *North Perth Police Station*, adaptation may occur in areas where the fabric has previously been altered. Generally adaptation should be discreet and capable of reversal without damage to original fabric. The building is substantially intact as viewed from the street and internally in terms of its original floor plan, and therefore any future adaptation should ensure that this level of intactness is retained.

Policies arising from the Burra Charter

The following policies draw on the Articles of the Burra Charter that are of specific relevance to the conservation of *North Perth Police Station*. (Appendix D)

- Policy 2.1** The definitions and principles of The Burra Charter should be used to guide all considerations for the future conservation, adaptation or use of the buildings and any associated requirements for physical works.

5.4 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The conservation of a heritage place should take account of statutory requirements including those relating to the Heritage of Western Australia Act, planning regulations of the local authority, fire and safety regulations (FESA), Health Acts, the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and other constraints. Generally the ability of a building to comply will affect future use options.

North Perth Police Station is protected by the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*.

For places included on the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places, all development applications must be referred to the Heritage Council for comment under the provisions of the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990. This applies to all works to North Perth Police Station.

Policies arising from Statutory Obligations

- Policy 3.1** The WA Police Service, or any future owner of the place, should hold a copy of the conservation plan for *North Perth Police Station* as the main reference document regarding heritage management and planning.
- Policy 3.2** A copy of this conservation plan should be provided to HCWA for information as the place is included on the Register of Heritage Places.
- Policy 3.3** In the event that a development application for the place is lodged with the local authority (Town of Vincent) a copy of relevant section of this conservation plan should be provided to provide information pertinent to the application. The application must however be forwarded by the local authority to the Heritage Council of WA for advice prior to the determination of the development application.
- Policy 3.4** Where requirements of Statutory Authorities require modification to the fabric of the place, consideration should be given to heritage values before any irreversible changes are made to the fabric of the place.

5.5 ASSESSING FUTURE USE AND DEVELOPMENT

North Perth Police Station building and site are suited to a range of uses however uses that ensure the retention, conservation and appropriate interpretation of the significant building are preferred. Uses that allow some public access to the place are also desirable.

This conservation plan has been prepared in the context of the possible disposal of the place by the State to the private sector. When this occurs, the policies of this conservation plan, in terms of future development of the site, conservation and adaptation of the significant police station and quarters building should be followed.

As there are no significant elements on land to the rear (south) of the police station, there are opportunities for further development including new buildings, in this location. It is generally recommended that new buildings be constructed as separate structures from the original building, however if additions to the building were required, these could be constructed as linked structures to the original building.

Generally, constraints of the of the site would prohibit additions to the front or sides of the original building and it would also not be appropriate to add additional floors to the police building. The 1960s addition continues the original roof line of the 1908 building and has been

constructed to reinstate the original form of the west elevation, and for these reasons its retention is recommended, however there is some opportunity for adaptation of this section of the building, if required.

Any future development of the site must take account of the requirements of the Town of Vincent's Town Planning Scheme No. 1 and in particular of the Residential zoning of the area and its Coding of R30 under the Residential R-Codes. The area is located within the Smith's Lake Precinct as shown on Scheme Map 6 and all development must comply with the policies relating to the Residential Development, Design Guidelines for Richmond On the Park and Clause 20 of the Town of Vincent's Town Planning Scheme No.1.

The land area occupied by the *North Perth Police Station* is 1,505m². Under the residential coding R30 (Medium Density Code) the minimum site area per dwelling is 270 m², with an average of 300 m². On this basis the site would accommodate 4 lots. However, due to the existing heritage building it is recommended that any future development on the site be limited to three lots as shown on Fig 15. New lots on the site should have access from the right-of-way behind the site as there is no opportunity for access from the primary street.

New buildings behind the police building however need not be restricted to one floor as they are set back and two storey buildings could be accommodated. New development should take account of but not copy the existing significant building. This does not mean that a new building should be of masonry and iron construction to mimic the architectural style of the police building. A simple form that responds in a contemporary way to the architecture of the original building would be desirable.

Any changes of use to the original *North Perth Police Station* building should be capable of implementation without requiring extensive alterations to the fabric of the place.

Guiding Policies for Future Use and Development

- Policy 4.1** Future uses that do not require major adaptation of the significant building are appropriate.
- Policy 4.2** Uses that allow some public access are desirable.
- Policy 4.3** New development could occur in the area behind the significant building. (Refer Fig 15).

5.6 REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERPRETATION

The interpretation of a place of assessed cultural heritage significance involves the way in which the significance is conveyed to the users of the place including visitors and the general public. Interpretive material may include furniture, colour schemes, lighting, light fittings, signs, plaques, displays and other material as a means of explaining the history or reflecting the era of significance of the buildings and site. Interpretive material is used to integrate the story of the history of the place with ongoing practical use.

North Perth Police Station has been recognised as a place of cultural heritage significance by its inclusion on the Register of Heritage Places. This significance should be portrayed to future users of and visitors to the place through appropriate interpretation.

Policies for Interpretation

- Policy 5.1** The interpretation of *North Perth Police Station* should convey the significance of the place in the context of the history of the development of the locality and of the police service in Western Australia.
- Policy 5.2** Ensure that interpretive material displayed is relevant to the place and its history and is historically accurate.
- Policy 5.3** Interpretation may take the form of plaques or visual displays that present the history of use of the place, the significance of the architecture of the building or issues associated with the development of law and order in the area and the state generally.

5.7 IMPLEMENTATION

Primary responsibility for the implementation of the conservation plan for *North Perth Police Station* is with the WA Police Service or, in the case of a change of use or ownership, the future owner.

It is the owner's to ensure all statutory approvals are sought prior to any works, change of use or disposal of all or part of the place, being implemented.

It is essential to the conservation of the place that a coordinated program of management and maintenance of the physical fabric is carried out on a regular basis.

Policies for Implementation of the Conservation Plan

- Policy 6.1** The WA Police Service, or a new owner, should adopt the conservation plan for the *North Perth Police Station* as the primary guiding document for future conservation, management and, where appropriate, disposal of the place.
- Policy 6.2** The conservation plan for the *North Perth Police Station* should be reviewed and updated every five years by appropriately qualified heritage consultants. The review should involve checking any works that have been carried out against the conservation plan, and updating the information accordingly. Complete rewriting of the document is not intended or appropriate.

6.0 PHYSICAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

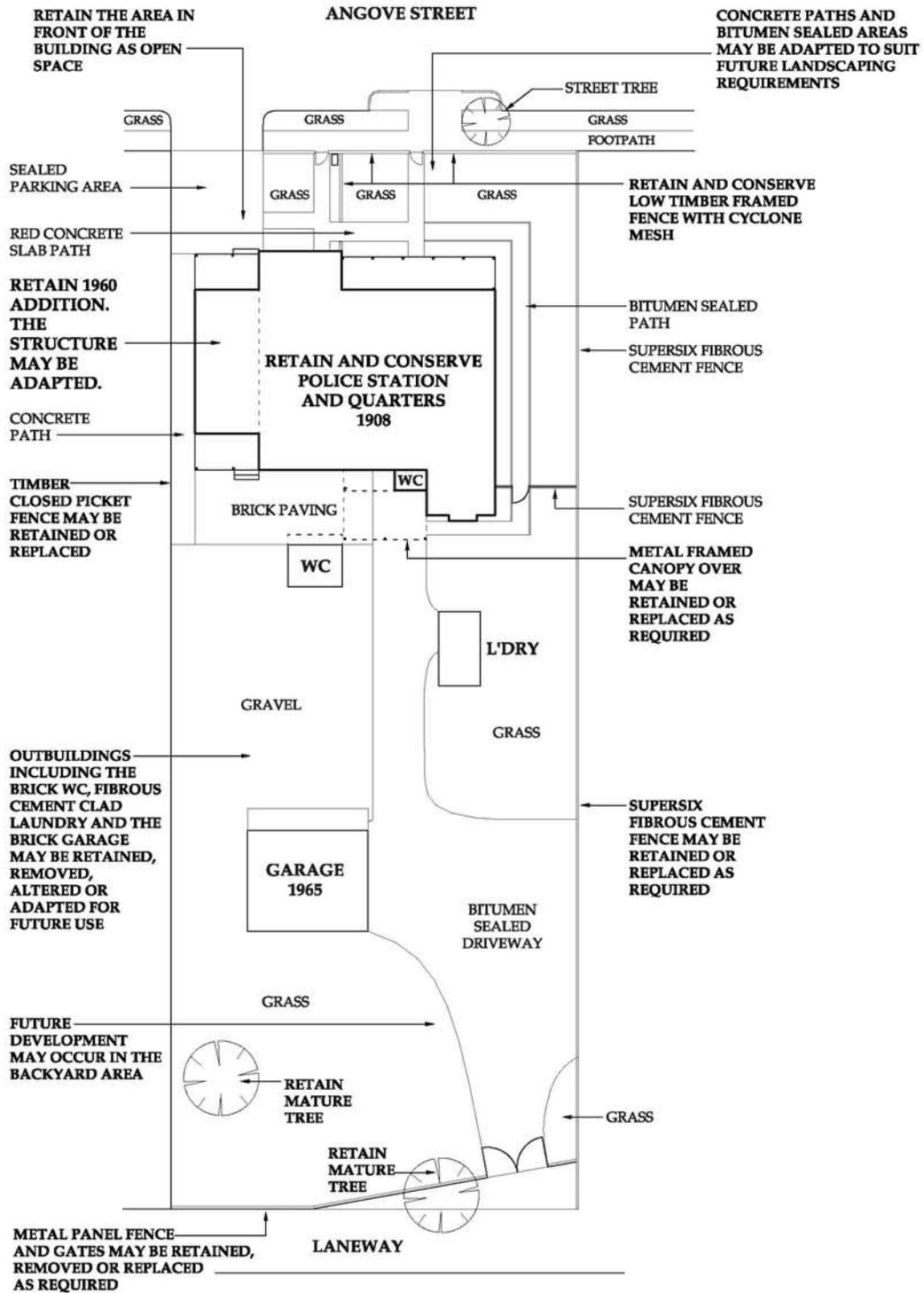
The conservation policy addresses issues related to the conservation of the fabric of the buildings and site. Generally *North Perth Police Station* and site are in fair to good condition as a result of continuous use and maintenance from the time of original construction to the present.

6.2 CONSERVATION OF THE SITE AND LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

The physical setting of the buildings, site boundaries and landscape issues has been discussed in Section 3.1 Site Description.

6.2.1 Conservation Policies for the Site and Landscape Elements

- Policy 7.1** Retain and conserve *North Perth Police Station* as a component of an area that includes a number of heritage buildings from the early twentieth century located in the North Perth area generally and in the Richmond On The Park precinct as defined by the Town of Vincent's TPS1 in particular.
- Policy 7.2** Boundary fences to the southern, western and eastern site boundaries are not significant and may be retained, removed or adapted as required for future ongoing use of the place.
- Policy 7.3** The garage, laundry and WC in the rear yard area are not significant and may be retained or removed as required.
- Policy 7.4** The bitumen sealed yard and grassed areas are not significant and may be retained or replaced as required.
- Policy 7.5** The timber framed and cyclone mesh fence on the Angove Street boundary is of some significance and should be retained. Minor modifications could be made to it, such as continuation of the fence across the front of the 1960s addition on the western side of the building.
- Policy 7.6** The area of open space in front of the building of Angove Street should be retained as open space. An open carport could be constructed on the hard-stand in front of the 1960s addition, provided it complies with the planning requirements of the Town of Vincent. (Note: In the event that the property is sold and the land subdivided, there is no other location on the site for on-site parking.)
- Policy 7.7** The two mature trees in the back yard should be retained.
- Policy 7.8** New structures may be built in the yard area behind the police building. New buildings may be linked to the existing building but should be designed to be visually distinguishable from it.
- Policy 7.9** New buildings may be constructed at the back of the existing building as indicated in Section 5.5 and Fig 15 of this report. New buildings should be high architectural quality and of contemporary design, must comply with all planning requirements of the Town of Vincent and be approved by HCWA.



APPROX SCALE 1:400
DO NOT SCALE

Fig 16 Site Plan – Conservation Policies

6.3 CONSERVATION OF NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION

The physical fabric of the building is discussed in Section 3.2 *North Perth Police Station*.

6.3.1 General Planning Policies

- Policy 8.1** *North Perth Police Station* should be retained and conserved. Existing original external and internal walls should be retained intact. No new doors or windows should be made in the original external fabric of the building on the northern and eastern elevations and on the southern elevation of the kitchen. Openings may be made on the west elevation which is not original. The south elevation of the kitchen should be retained without alterations. Minor alterations, such as larger window openings, may be made to the south elevation of the former cell block exercise yard.
- Policy 8.2** Windows to the former cells that open into the 1960s addition should be retained intact. Iron vertical bars should be retained as interpretation of the original use of the building.
- Policy 8.3** The main entrances to the police station from Angove Street should be retained and used as the main entrances to the building.
- Policy 8.4** Alterations may be made to the northern and southern elevations of the 1960s addition.
- Policy 8.5** Where minor alterations to the internal fabric have been made, such as the doors between the original police station, the quarters and the 1960s addition, or to room 5, these may be retained as existing, or the building restored to original detail. No new openings should be made in the original internal walls of the building. The door from room 4 to room 5 may be reinstated.
- Policy 8.6** The acoustic linings to the former back bedroom (room 5) should be removed and the room restored to original, or former, detail.
- Policy 8.7** The kitchen fittings may be retained or replaced as required for use. Retaining the kitchen's original use is encouraged. Retain the Mettars stove in the original chimney recess for interpretive purposes.
- Policy 8.8** Retain and conserve all original fabric of the cell-block. This includes the doors to the cells, the doors between the cell passage and rooms 9 and 11, the timber paneled ceilings, face brick walls to the interior of the cells and windows with iron bars. The cell block is a very rare example of an intact cell block in a police station in the metropolitan area dating from the early 1900s, and should be retained.
- Policy 8.9** The internal fabric of the cell-block exercise yard is not significant and may be altered or adapted as required for future use.
- Policy 8.10** The fabric and fittings of the bathroom on the back verandah are not significant and may be altered or adapted as required for future use.
- Policy 8.11** The brick toilet at the back of the former quarters may be retained, altered or removed as required for future use.
- Policy 8.12** The metal canopy at the back of the former quarters may be retained, altered or removed as required for future use.
- Policy 8.13** The building may be extended. A linked addition as show on Fig 15 is appropriate.

6.3.2 Conservation of the External Fabric

Footings and Ground Drainage

- Policy 9.1** Ensure that there is adequate ground drainage away from the building and ensure that the ground around the perimeter of the building is retained at a lower level than external wall vents to allow for maximum under-floor ventilation.
- Policy 9.2** Retain the original concrete slab to the police station porch.
- Policy 9.3** The concrete slab floor to the verandah to the quarters is not original. Consideration should be given to restoring the original timber verandah floor in the event that the verandah is restored.
- Policy 9.4** The porch on the southern side of the 1960s addition may be retained or altered as required.

External Walls

- Policy 9.5** Unpainted face brickwork should be retained and conserved. It should not be painted, rendered or sealed and no harsh processes should be used to clean or restore the brickwork or stone. Where there is staining on the eastern end of the building, low pressure water sprays should be used to clean the brickwork. High pressure spraying is not recommended as this could damage the brickwork.
- Policy 9.6** Where there is evidence of deterioration to mortar joints, the brickwork should be re-pointed as necessary using a sand/lime mortar to match the rest of the building. Grey cement should not be used.
- Policy 9.7** Retain and conserve original air vents where they remain extant. Replace missing vents with new vents to match original detail as closely as possible.
- Policy 9.8** Retain and conserve brick chimneys. Re-point as necessary.
- Policy 9.9** Engage a structural engineer with expertise in heritage conservation to inspect the kitchen chimney and to recommend remedial works that would enable the existing steel bracing to be removed. Do not remove the bracing without expert advice.
- Policy 9.10** Retain and conserve rendered banding and decoration as existing to police station porch and to the gables.
- Policy 9.11** The building has some fine brick detailing, such as to the eastern elevation and to the parapet walls of the cell-block exercise yard. Ensure that these details are retained in any future development or extension of the place.

Roof and Roof Plumbing

- Policy 9.12** The roof sheeting appears sound. If in the future it requires replacement, new short sheets of Custom Blue-orb galvanized iron should be used. The valley in the centre of the building was not able to be inspected, this should be inspected and roof sheets replaced if so required.
- Policy 9.13** Roof drainage appears from visual inspection to be sound. It should be checked and repaired or replaced with material matching the existing where required. Down-pipes should discharge to storm-water. Consideration should be given to collecting storm-water for recycling for landscape purposes on the site.

- Policy 9.14** Retain and conserve the brick gable and metal vent over the entrance to the original quarters.
- Policy 9.15** Timber fascias, eaves linings and other exposed roof joinery require a regular program of maintenance and painting. External joinery should be sanded, primed and painted as necessary using good exterior quality gloss enamel paints. Ensure that existing paint finish is tested for lead content and appropriate precautions are taken.
- Policy 9.16** Retain and conserve the fluted iron ceiling lining to the porch to the original police station.

Windows and Doors

- Policy 9.17** Retain and conserve all existing door and window openings that date from the 1908 period of construction of the building.
- Policy 9.18** Retain and conserve the front doors to the former police station (room 9) and to the former quarters. These doors are original. Retain all original hardware that remains extant and retain the coloured glass to the fanlight and sidelight to the door to the former quarters.
- Policy 9.19** Retain and conserve original hardware where this remains extant.
- Policy 9.20** Windows and doors to the 1960s addition may be altered as required.
- Policy 9.21** Original external joinery including door and window frames, doors and window sashes should be retained and conserved. If they require repair or replacement, they should be repaired or replaced using like materials. External joinery should be sanded, primed and painted as necessary using good exterior quality gloss enamel paints.
- Policy 9.22** Joinery may contain traces of lead-paint. Paint should be chemically analysed prior to repainting and if lead is found appropriate precautions should be taken in accordance with DOSHWA requirements.

Verandahs and Porches

- Policy 9.23** Consideration could be given to re-instating the original timber floor to the verandah to the former quarters.

6.3.3 Conservation of the Internal Fabric

Floors and Skirtings

- Policy 10.1** Retain and conserve original timber floorboards where these remain extant. If the timber floors are exposed, treat with a natural oiled finish. Polyurethane should not be applied because over time repeated sanding of the floor reduces its thickness and exposes the tongued and grooved joints between the boards. This weakens the floor which will eventually have to be replaced.
- Policy 10.2** Retain and conserve all existing timber skirtings, paint as required.
- Policy 10.3** Floor coverings are not significant and can be retained or replaced as required.

Walls

- Policy 10.4** The blocked fireplaces may be restored to original detail or retained as existing. Retain existing fireplace surrounds where these remain extant in rooms 1, 2, and 5. If a fireplace surround is reinstated, include a small plaque that identifies the fabric as restored and notes the date of restoration.
- Policy 10.5** Internal walls are generally in sound condition, any repairs that are required should be carried out to a high standard.
- Policy 10.6** Face brick walls to the cells should remain 'as existing' and not be plastered.

Ceilings and Cornices

- Policy 10.7** Lathe and plaster ceilings should be retained and conserved. If in the future they are replaced with plasterboard, retain the plain corner detail, without a cornice.
- Policy 10.8** Timber paneled ceilings should be retained in the cell-block passage and cells.
- Policy 10.9** Remove the acoustic ceiling to room 5. If the original lathe and plaster ceilings remains above this, restore to original detail. If not, install a plain plasterboard ceiling with no cornice detail.

Internal Doors and Windows

- Policy 10.10** Retain original doors where these remain extant.
- Policy 10.11** Consider re-instating the window to room 5 to original detail, or retain as existing.
- Policy 10.12** Consider re-instating the door from room 4 to room 5 to original detail.
- Policy 10.13** Retain the cell windows that open to room 12 as existing.

Services and Fittings

- Policy 10.14** Bathroom fittings in the former exercise yard area are not significant and may be retained, replaced or removed.
- Policy 10.15** The Mettars stove in the kitchen should be retained for interpretive purposes. New kitchen fittings may be installed as required.
- Policy 10.16** New services including electrical and plumbing services may be installed to the building as required. Care should be taken to ensure that this not result in damage to existing original fabric or finishes. For example electrical conduit can be surface mounted to walls and ceilings and painted to match the adjacent fabric to ensure that it does not appear intrusive. Plumbing services should be installed in a neat manner and located as discreetly as possible.

1960s Addition

- Policy 10.17** Fabric of the 1960s addition is of some significance. Alterations and adaption of the fabric may be carried out.

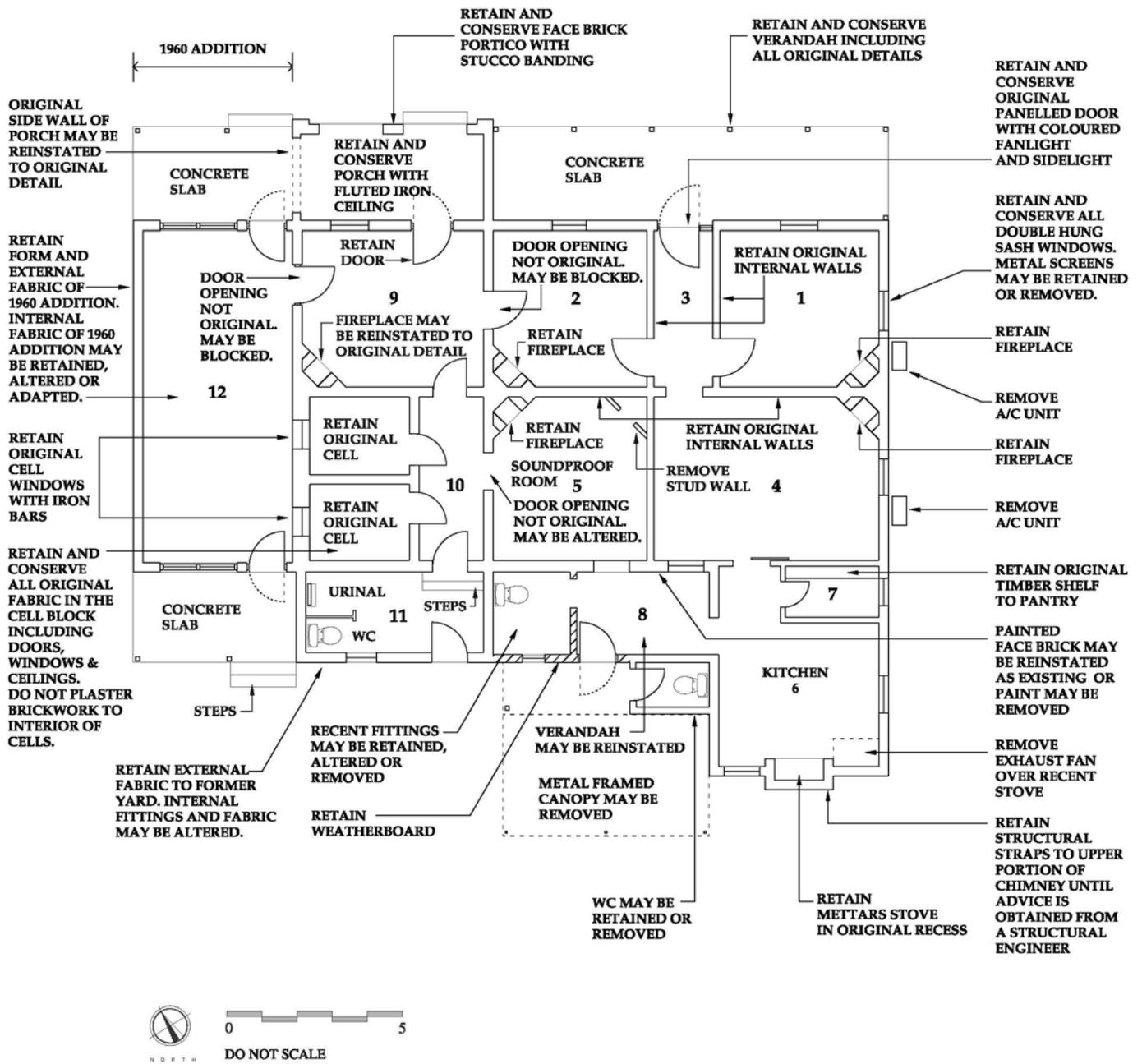


Fig 17 Floor Plan – Conservation Policies

6.4 PHYSICAL CONSERVATION WORKS

6.4.1 General Physical Conservation Issues, Short, Medium and Long Term Priorities

There are a number of issues concerning the physical conservation of the buildings and site. The following short, medium and long term priorities for the physical conservation of the buildings is based on works required to conserve the physical fabric only. Works required are identified as follows:

6.4.2 Urgent Works – 1 to 2 Year Time Frame

- **Ensure that a program of regular maintenance is in place to include termite inspections and treatment on an annual basis, checking and cleaning of gutters and downpipes as necessary, checking all doors and windows and repairing as required. Generally, repair and maintain the site and buildings in the appropriate manner and attend to items as they arise.**
- **In the event of a change of use or ownership, implement a programme of internal conservation, general refurbishment, restoration of original finishes and painting.**
- **Check ground drainage around the building and ensure that the site is adequately drained away from the building. (Policy 9.1)**

6.4.3 Less Urgent Works – 2 to 5 Year Time Frame

- **Ensure an ongoing program of maintenance and care of the buildings. Check and treat for termites and monitor rising damp and brick deterioration on an annual basis. Check and clean gutters and down-pipes on a regular basis.**
- **Check existing roof sheeting and repair where required or replace with new short sheets of Custom Blue-orb galvanized iron. (Policy 9.12)**
- **Check all external vents and replace missing and broken vents where required. (Policy 9.7)**
- **Carry out regular maintenance and painting of external joinery as required. Retain original hardware where this remains extant. (Policies 9.15, 9.21 and 9.22)**
- **Check fluted iron ceiling to porch and restore and paint as required. (Policy 9.16)**
- **Check gable vent to front elevation and restore and paint as required. (Policy 9.14)**
- **Check all external face brick walls and re-point or repair as required using sand lime mortar to match the existing. Remove staining from west elevation. (Policies 9.5 and 9.6)**
- **Engage a structural engineer to check the structural integrity of the kitchen chimney and retain, remove or alter bracing as recommended. (Policy 9.9)**
- **Remove the acoustic linings to room 5 and restore the internal fabric of the room to original detail. (Policies 8.6 and 10.9)**

6.4.4 Long Term Conservation Strategies – 5 to 10 Year Time Frame

- **Ensure an ongoing program of maintenance and care of the buildings. Check and treat for termites and monitor rising damp and brick deterioration on an annual basis. Check and clean gutters and down-pipes on a regular basis.**

- **Remove the metal canopy at the rear of the building when no longer required. . (Policy 8.13)**
- **Consider restoring the front verandah to original detail based on documentary evidence. (Policies 9.3 and 9.23)**
- **Check roof drainage and repair as necessary. (Policy 9.13)**
- **Consider restoring blocked fireplaces to original detail. (Policy 10.4)**
- **Consider reinstating the window and door to room 5 to original detail. (Policies 10.11 and 10.12)**

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Bibliography

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Maps and Plans:

Crossland & Hardy, Percy Estate Extension, Map Collection, Battye Library, North Perth 103C/88, on aperture card

Metropolitan Sewerage, North Perth, SROWA Cons. 4156, Sheet No. 218

Sewerage Plan of Perth, PWDWA 5647, SROWA Cons. 1647 Item 5647, on microfiche 3 of 5

North Perth Police Station, plans 1907-, held at dept. of Housing and Works

PRIMARY SOURCES

Held at State Records Office of Western Australia (SROWA)

North Perth Police Station: Alterations and Additions, PWD File, Cons 5987 Item 1937/1651

North Perth Police Station, Quarters: Repairs and Requirements, Police Dept. File, Cons. 430 Item 1933/5605, Vol. 2 (Note: Vol. 1 is not at SROWA and is believed have not survived)

North Perth Police Station, Col. Sec.'s Dept., Cons. 752 Item 2324/07

North Perth Police Station Site, Col. Sec.'s Dept., Cons. 752 Item 1907/2429

Rate Books North Perth, West Ward, 1900 to 1907

Held at WA Police Dept.:

Accommodation, Premises, North Perth Police Station, WA Police Service File 00992 06 FV001 (Note: Previous File 0025 704 FV001 could not be located.)

SECONDARY SOURCES

Published

Battye, J. S. *Cyclopedia of Western Australia* The Cyclopedia Company, Perth, 1913, Fasc. Ed. Hesperian Press, Carlisle, Western Australia, 1985

Erickson, Rica (ed.) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australia* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1988

Pashley, A. R., *Policing Our State: A History of Police Stations and Police Officers in Western Australia 1829-1945*, Educant, WA, April 2000

Stannage, C. T. *The People of Perth* Perth City Council, Perth, 1979

Journals etc.:

Government Gazette

Police Gazette

Votes and Proceedings

West Australian Mining, Building and Engineering Journal

Unpublished

Edmonds, L., in association with Gill, A., & Gregory, J. 'Western Australia Police Service Thematic History' prepared for CAMS on behalf of WA Police Service, University of Western Australia, May 1998

Heritage and Conservation Professionals, 'Maylands Police Station and Quarters (Fmr) Conservation Plan,' prepared for the Department of Housing and Work, February 2008.

Register and Assessment Documents for the following places:

Cottesloe Police Station (RHP 1929)

North Perth Police Station (RHP 2212)

South Perth Police Station (RHP 02390)

Victoria Park Police Station (RHP 2219)

APPENDIX B

Conservation Plans - A standard brief for consultants. (HCWA, October 2002)

Conservation Plan

STUDY BRIEF

Introduction to Conservation Plans



This Study Brief was originally derived from a base document developed by the Department of Contract and Management Services. The Heritage Council of Western Australia acknowledges and appreciates the opportunity to utilise this brief.

This Study Brief was reviewed and amended in October 2002. It provides an outline of the sections and information to be included when preparing Conservation Plans.

A Conservation Plan is recognised as the primary guiding document for the conservation and future use of a place. The main objective of the Conservation Plan is to ensure that all future decisions about a place are carried out with regard to its cultural heritage significance.

The Conservation Plan should be presented in a manner, which is suitable for use by the Heritage Council of Western Australia, by conservation practitioners, and by owners and occupiers who may not be familiar with conservation philosophy and practice.

Background information should include:

- why the Conservation Plan is being prepared including acknowledgment of funding as appropriate;
- brief description of the history of the place including former uses;
- information about the place from the client and/or other relevant bodies;
- drawings or references to known primary and secondary sources; and
- heritage listings/status for the place.

Specific requirements are as set out in this brief. In general, the work should be carried out in accordance with the guidelines and principles of J. S. Kerr's *The Conservation Plan*¹ and the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999*² (or *The Illustrated Burra Charter*³). Reference should be made to the 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance', 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy' and 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for undertaking studies and reports'. The document should also be produced in accordance with *Style Manual for Authors, Editors and Printers, 2002*⁴.

The Australian Natural Heritage Charter: Standards and Principles for the Conservation of Places of Natural Heritage Significance should also be used when relevant.

When providing quotations for Heritage Grants Program funded Conservation Plans, consultants are requested to make clear to the Heritage Council if any parts of the information required by this brief are excluded from the quotation.

If there have been time or other constraints during the preparation of the Conservation Plan, these should be addressed in the relevant sections.

Where the Heritage Council is not a client, variations to Conservation Plans not in accordance with this brief should be agreed between the consultant and the commissioning body. For such Conservation Plan reports, the Heritage Council would appreciate the opportunity to offer review comments at draft stage, and to receive a copy of the final report for Heritage Council records.

¹ J. S. Kerr, *The Conservation Plan*, National Trust of Australia (NSW), 2000, fifth edition.

² *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)*, 1999.

³ Marquis-Kyle, P. & Walker, M., *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS, 1992.

⁴ Australian Government Publishing Service, revised by Snooks & Co., *Style manual for authors, editors and printers, 6th Edition*, John Wiley & Sons, 2002

Conservation Plans should include the following sections:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The principal findings of the report should be summarised and appear at the beginning of the Conservation Plan as an Executive Summary. This section should be concise, self-contained and easily understood by a broad audience.

The Executive Summary should include: why the study was prepared; a description of the study area; a brief historical overview; a brief physical description; the Statement of Significance; the intentions of the Conservation Policy; and, a summary of the Conservation Policy and Implementation Strategy.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should include:

- background information about the place and the study including a description of the study area and a list of all buildings/features on site;
- ii) a location plan showing the regional (broad) context of the place, a location plan showing the local context of the place, and a clearly defined study area/site plan, shown graphically, listing all buildings on site, including land title information and also showing a defined curtilage/boundary for the site;
- iii) current heritage listings of the place;
- iv) an outline of the methodology employed by the consultant in the preparation of the report;
- v) study team and management structure for the project; and
- vi) acknowledgments.

EVIDENCE

The sections of the report presenting the documentary and physical evidence should avoid subjective statements and critical assessment of the implications of the evidence.

The assessment should be carried out in accordance with the 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance'. In the preparation of documentary and physical evidence, consideration should be given to the items listed in Section 3.2 of the Burra Charter Guidelines. These are as follows:

Collection of Information

Information relevant to the assessment of cultural significance should be collected. Such information concerns:

- i) the developmental sequence of the place and its relationship to the surviving fabric;
- ii) the existence and nature of lost or obliterated fabric;
- iii) the rarity and/or technical interest of all or any part of the place;
- iv) the functions of the place and its parts;
- v) the relationship of the place and its parts with its setting;
- vi) the cultural influences which have affected the form and fabric of the place;
- vii) the significance of the place to people who use or have used the place, or descendants of such people;
- viii) the historical content of the place with particular reference to the ways in which its fabric has been influenced by historical forces or has itself influenced the course of history;
- ix) the scientific or research potential of the place, including, for archaeological features, special consideration for the potential of material to reveal information;
- x) the relationship of the place to other places, for example in respect of design, technology, use, locality or origin; and
- xi) any other factor relevant to an understanding of the place.

Illustrations, plans and photographs (with sources and captions) which illustrate and/or support the documentary and physical evidence should be reproduced in the relevant section. Other items supporting information in the evidence may also be included as an appendix. These may include Certificates of Title, HCWA assessment documentation or municipal heritage listings.

The documentary and physical evidence should be presented as separate sections in the report. **Note:** Technical expertise should be used appropriate to the condition and nature of the place. This evidence should also be presented as a separate section in the report. Other experts may include a landscape architect, historical archaeologist, or structural engineer.

1. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE (to be prepared by an historian)

The documentary evidence is to provide:

- i) pre-European occupation (where relevant);
- ii) historical context - for example, its place within the development of a locality/region or its association with the development of a particular industry;
- iii) a history of the place from its establishment/construction up to the present day including its role and associations; and
- iv) a summarised chronology of major events.

Dates of registration/listing on various heritage registers should be included in the documentary evidence.

The documentary evidence should be based on primary source material where possible. If no primary sources have been located, secondary source material should be used. In the event that the documentary evidence has been based on secondary information, this should be acknowledged in the introduction to the section.

Where an unsuccessful attempt has been found to locate information, this should be noted in the documentary evidence (types of sources and depositories/locations searched).

Potential oral sources of information may also be investigated and, where possible, archival plans and photographs are to be provided to document the development of the place.

2. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE (to be prepared by an architect, historical archaeologist, engineer and/or landscape architect or other person with expertise as appropriate to the nature and condition of the place)

The physical evidence is to provide:

- i) the context of the building(s)/features within the landscape/setting;
- ii) a description of the current function of the place and building(s); and
- iii) a description of the surviving fabric (including any artefacts/movable heritage) for each physical element.

For complex sites with a number of buildings and/or physical features, each element should be discussed in a separate sub-section.

For archaeological sites, a description of all features remaining on the site and the relationship between structures remaining on the site, artefact scatters and any exotic vegetation should be included. The description should also include any depressions or mounds that do not appear to be natural.

Floor plans of major built elements should be included in the physical evidence. Current photographs should be taken to document the present form and the internal and external condition of the place and building(s). Plans and photographs should be sourced and dated.

Room by room schedules should be prepared noting the nature of the principal elements, their condition and authenticity. These schedules should be included as an appendix.

If there are buildings on site that are unlikely to be significant under the HCWA criteria, it may not be necessary to prepare room schedules for such buildings.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE DOCUMENTARY AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

This section should address the following points:

- i) The sequence of development of the place based on the documentary and physical evidence. This should be presented as a chronology focussing on major changes to the fabric of the place, including changes to earlier finishes and decorative details, and identifying structural alteration to the fabric. For archaeological sites, any later building or activity on the site which altered the use patterns should be described and the impact of that activity on previous occupancy noted. It is recommended that this sequence also be presented graphically.

- ii) Discuss and identify any questions not resolved about the development of the place or any conflicts arising from the documentary and physical evidence. This sub-section should also identify any areas of further research such as archaeological investigations, historical research, etc.
- iii) Comparative analysis of the place. The purpose of this sub-section is to provide supporting evidence for the assessment of the rarity and/or representativeness of the place. This could discuss a range of issues such as use, period, region, association or style. Suggested sources of comparative information are the HCWA database, the Department of Housing and Works database, Thematic Histories, and Municipal Heritage Inventories. A conclusion should be stated, rather than merely providing a list of comparative places.

Note: The analysis section should be cross-referenced to relevant sections of the documentary and physical evidence.

4. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The aim of this section is to discuss the issues arising from the documentary and physical evidence which contribute to the significance of the place. The assessment of significance must derive from the evidence presented in previous sections and no new information should be introduced.

The assessment of significance is set out using the Heritage Council's 'Criteria of Cultural Heritage Significance for Assessment of Places for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places'. It aims to establish the 'nature' and 'degree' of significance in terms of aesthetic, historical, scientific and social significance, as well as rarity and representativeness.

The assessment of significance should take into account:

- i) the assessment of the complex as a whole (within both a state and a regional context);
- ii) the assessment of component parts or aspects;
- iii) the identification of elements/aspects of particular significance; and
- iv) the assessment of the authenticity (fabric), integrity (use) and condition of the place and the identification of elements of little significance or those that are considered to be intrusive.

Note: The assessment of significance and the Statement of Significance should be cross-referenced to the evidence in the previous sections.

5. STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Statement of Significance is the primary means by which a place is preserved and conserved. It must be based on the statements made in the assessment of significance (no new information should be introduced) and it must form the basis of the conservation policies and policy implementation. This section must address whether the place is significant, why it is significant and how it is significant.

The values identified in the assessment of significance should be **summarised** into a concise and succinct Statement of Significance. Statements should be written in descending order with each point able to stand and make sense on its own.

Note: The assessment of significance and the Statement of Significance should be cross-referenced to the evidence in the previous sections.

6. GRADED ZONES, SECTIONS AND ELEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The purpose of this section is to identify and discuss zones, sections and elements of the place that have varying degrees of significance. These gradings should be considered in relation to the evidence, the assessment of significance and authenticity. All parts of the study area, including landscape, setting, building(s), physical features and elements should be assessed in this section.

The graded levels of significance must be presented graphically, with the various zones, sections and elements easily distinguishable. Separate plans may be provided for ease of presentation. Whether to include graded zones, sections and/or elements will depend on the nature and complexity of the place.

Do not use colours to indicate different zones and elements on diagrams, as they do not reproduce well. Hatching/shading should be used to show different gradings, with a key to this grading included on the same page as the plan.



Generally, a five tier grading system is used to identify those parts of the place that are of:

- exceptional significance
- considerable significance
- some significance
- little and/or No significance (neither contributes nor detracts from the significance of the place); and
- intrusive (detracts from or has an adverse affect on the significance of the place).

Refer to Section 7.2 (iv) below for further explanation of these gradings.

All five tiers may not apply to each place. This will depend on the nature of the place and the assessment of significance. Conversely, if a place is particularly complex, additional gradings may be required.

Note: Integrity, authenticity and condition should be considered in association with the zones of significance in the conservation policy section.

7. CONSERVATION POLICY

The aim of this section is to establish clear policies based on the Statement of Significance and the evidence presented in the previous sections. In general, the policies should address how to:

- retain or reveal significance of the place;
- identify feasible and compatible uses for the place;
- meet statutory requirements; and
- work within procurable resources.

Policies should be clearly numbered and highlighted using a **bold** or *italicised* format. Policies should be discussed in supporting text.

The following points must be addressed in the Conservation Policy.

7.1 Introduction

This section should contain:

- an explanation about the purpose of conservation policy;
- a summary of the major issues considered and cross referenced to more specific policy statements; and
- key policy statements which establish a conservation framework for all future decisions and work.

7.2 Policies Arising out of the Cultural Heritage Significance of the Place.

The following points should be discussed as appropriate:

- The relevance of the Burra Charter.**
- Identification of general actions and controls to conserve the cultural heritage significance of the place.** This should be directly related to the Statement of Significance.
- Opportunities arising from the Statement of Significance.**
- Policies arising from the graded zones, sections and elements of significance.**

To ensure a consistent approach to the conservation of places, it is recommended that the policies for the different zones and elements be based on those provided below. It is expected that these will be developed to include reference to site specific issues such as landscape, archaeology, moveable heritage, etc.

Zones of exceptional significance

The fabric of such spaces or elements should be preserved or restored in such a way as to demonstrate their significance. Furnishings and decoration should respect the historic character of the place and activities controlled so as not to prejudice the association of the spaces with their significant use(s).

Intrusive elements should be removed (after photographic recording) and new finishes that are detrimental to the significant fabric should not be applied. Building elements that are damaged are to be restored.

Adaptation is acceptable to the extent of introducing new services, provided this does not adversely affect the significant fabric of the space or element. Structural adaptation is generally unacceptable. However, minor structural adaptation may be considered if it is in keeping with the overall aims of the conservation policy and has minimal impact on the significant fabric. Any alterations to the building fabric should be documented.

For archaeological sites, the area should not be disturbed except in the event of an archaeological dig.

Landscape elements should not be removed without due consideration of their heritage values. Where removal of significant trees is necessary due to their condition, replacement plantings of the same species should be made.

There should be no new works in open space areas which will adversely affect the setting of the place or obscure important views to and from the site.

Zones of considerable significance

The significant fabric of such spaces or elements should be preserved, restored or reconstructed as appropriate. Reconstruction is desirable provided sufficient detailed information is available. Adaptation is acceptable to the extent of installing reversible small fixtures, services and partitions, provided this does not affect any external or internal fabric which is of exceptional or considerable significance. No significant fabric should be removed or action taken to confuse the sense of the space. Structural adaptation is generally unacceptable. However, minor structural adaptation may be considered if it is in keeping with the overall aims of the conservation policy and has minimal impact on the significant fabric. Any alterations to the building fabric should be documented.

For archaeological sites, disturbance of the area should be avoided where possible. Where disturbance cannot be avoided, an archaeological examination should be undertaken prior to other works taking place.

Landscape elements should not be removed without due consideration of their heritage values. Where removal of significant trees is necessary due to their condition, replacement plantings of the same species should be made.

There should be no new works in open space areas which will adversely affect the setting of the building or obscure important views to and from the site.

Zones of some significance

The significant fabric of such spaces or elements should be preserved, restored or reconstructed as appropriate. Adaptation is acceptable to the extent of installing fixtures, services and reversible partitions provided this does not affect the significant external and internal appearance of the building. Discrete structural additions and openings can be made. New or different finishes are acceptable, provided these do not obscure or damage important evidence of significant materials and finishes. Any alterations to the building fabric should be documented.

For archaeological sites, disturbance of the area should be avoided where possible. Where disturbance cannot be avoided, an archaeologist should be present when works are undertaken in order to identify and/or collect material of archaeological significance.

Landscape elements should not be removed without due consideration of their heritage values. Where removal of significant trees is necessary due to their condition, appropriate replacement plantings should be made.

There should be no new building work in open space areas which will adversely affect the setting of the building or obscure important views to and from the site.

Zones of little or no significance

The fabric of such spaces or elements may be retained or removed depending on the future use requirements. However, care should be taken to ensure that any such works do not detract from the significance of adjoining spaces or elements. Before removal ensure that comprehensive photographic and graphic recording is completed.

Intrusive zones

Intrusive spaces or elements have been identified as detracting from the significance of the place and their removal, and/or replacement with more appropriate detailing, should be encouraged. Their removal needs to be assessed against other considerations, such as function and economics, before implementation. Before removal/demolition, ensure that comprehensive photographic and graphic recording is completed.



- **Policies Related to the Physical Setting**

- a) Any landscape issues within the study boundaries which may not have already been addressed above.
- b) The impact of the setting, surrounding development and/or use in relation to the significance of the place.

- **Interpretation**

It is considered desirable to interpret the history and significance of a heritage place for visitors and/or users.

This policy section should discuss broad principles or themes for appropriate methods and expertise for interpretation, use of interpretive material, and/or future recommendations.

7.3 Policies Arising from the Physical Condition of the Place

The implications of the current physical condition of the place should be assessed and policies developed in this section. Structural engineering reports may be commissioned as appropriate and the findings/recommendations used to develop policy.

The following points should be considered:

- i) The nature, urgency and potential impact of any current or proposed maintenance works.
- ii) The nature and urgency of any maintenance works identified as being required (as part of the physical inspection for this report). These may be used in the development of future works and/or maintenance.
- iii) Any other relevant issues, such as the possibility of hazardous materials or the need for pest inspection/control.

Works should be prioritised in terms of urgent works (to be actioned immediately), short term works (two years), medium term works (five years), long term works (ten years) and desirable works.

7.4 External Requirements

The following issues should be considered and policies developed accordingly:

i) Current Heritage Listings/Registrations

Discuss current heritage listings for the place, including a description of what is registered, the date of the listing and the implications of the listing. Discussions of listings should include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- Register of Heritage Places (Heritage Council of Western Australia);
- Classified List (National Trust of Australia [WA]);
- Municipal Heritage Inventory (refer to the relevant local government);
- Town Planning Scheme (refer to the relevant local government);
- Register of the National Estate (Australian Heritage Commission);

If the place is entered into the State Register of Heritage Places the implications of registration should be discussed in detail, particularly in relation to the statutory requirements regarding the development process. This issue should also be discussed if the report is recommending that the place be considered for entry into the Register.

Further to the above and based on the findings of the assessment of cultural heritage significance, if the Consultant believes the place is worthy of inclusion in any heritage list (and has not yet been considered for that list), a recommendation to that effect should be made.

ii) State Government Policy

If the place is owned by the State Government reference must be made to the *Government Heritage Property Disposal Process*. Also discuss other Government policy that may be relevant to the use or function of the place.

iii) Statutory Requirements

Consider the possible impact of Town Planning Schemes, Health Acts, Building Code regulations, the Disability Discrimination Act, fire safety regulations, and any other restraints which may affect the place. Identify issues arising from the statutory requirements that may have future implications.

7.5 Requirements and Resources of the Client, Owner, Occupants and/or Users

The following issues should be considered and policies developed accordingly:

- i) Constraints or opportunities arising from the requirements, resources and expectations of the client, owner, occupants, users and/or any other interested parties of the place based on consultation with the relevant parties.
- ii) Possible community attitudes and expectations regarding the place.
- iii) Social, religious or other cultural constraints which may impact on the place.

7.6 Compatible Use

Issues that should be considered are:

- i) the current use, proposed new uses and/or future development and possible impact on the cultural heritage significance of the place;
- ii) areas and/or zones where future development may be appropriate (this should be presented graphically).

Principles

The use to which a place was originally built is always the preferred ongoing use, but if this is not viable then compatible uses are preferred. For example:

- i) maintain the integrity of the place, including retention of interior and exterior spaces;
- ii) require only adaptations that can be easily reversed without causing damage to the significant fabric;
- iii) not require partitioning or fixtures that cannot be easily removed without damaging other fabric;
- iv) not destroy the opportunity for interpretation of the place; and
- v) take the opportunity to conserve fabric described in other sections of the document.

7.7 Other

Identify any other areas not addressed in the above policy sections and develop specific policies on these issues.

If an interpretation or other plan is to be recommended, then specific issues to be addressed in this plan are to be stated and justified. If such a plan is required, the consultant should recommend/nominate the relevant professional expertise to be engaged.

8. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

The Consultant must determine/identify who will be responsible for policy implementation, a timeframe for the policy implementation, and the process involved:

- i) **Identify who will be responsible for implementing each policy.** This may include the identification of a management structure through which the Conservation Plan may be implemented, day to day management and decision making responsibilities, and the means by which security and regular maintenance can be provided. It may also be appropriate to identify particular skills which should be part of this management structure. Any management structures already in place should be discussed in this section.
- ii) **Determine when each policy should be implemented.** This should be in the form of a time frame that identifies which policies will require immediate action as well as those which may be implemented in the medium or long term. Ongoing implementation requirements should also be covered. A clear definition of the recommended time frame should be included.
- iii) **Determine how each policy should be implemented.** This should indicate/discuss any specific process which should be followed in the implementation of policy.

No new policies should be introduced in this section.

APPENDICES

Any information which may be critical to an understanding of the Conservation Plan report or its preparation should be included as an appendix. Appendices could include such things as:

- i) documentary and physical evidence. For example, title deeds, reports and plans, building schedules, etc.;
- ii) 'Guidelines to The Burra Charter: Cultural Significance' and/or 'Guidelines to The Burra Charter: Conservation Policy';
- iii) the Heritage Council's 'Criteria of Cultural Heritage Significance for Assessment of Places for Entry Into the Register of Heritage Places';
- iv) details of heritage listings/registrations; and
- v) the Conservation Plan Study Brief.

Other issues to be addressed:

REFERENCING

Referencing should follow the format laid out in the Heritage Council's Style Notes for Assessment Documentation dated 25 August 2000. This will be made available to the consultant on request.

In general, referencing should be consistent and include the following information: Author's Name, *Title of Document*, Publisher, Place Published, Year of Publication, Page Number.

All figures, including illustrations, photographs and plans, should have captions and be sourced. The caption should be a description of the item and must be dated.

Footnotes

The source of information, including all quotations, must be footnoted and referenced.

Cross Referencing

The Conservation Plan should be cross-referenced to ensure that information contained within the report is clearly supported by the evidence and that related sections and policies are easily identifiable. Cross-referencing should include:

- i) reference to relevant photographs and figures in documentary and physical evidence;
- ii) reference to relevant sections of the documentary and physical evidence in analysis of evidence;
- iii) reference to relevant sections of the documentary and physical evidence and the analysis of evidence in the assessment of significance and Statement of Significance;
- iv) reference to the graded zones and elements of significance when discussing the corresponding policies;
- v) reference to related policies within the conservation policy section;
- vi) reference to relevant conservation policies in the policy implementation section; and
- vii) other appropriate sections.

Bibliography

A full bibliography (with a **complete list** of all sources used in the documentation and consulted during the compilation of the report) should be included as an appendix to the report. Primary sources and secondary sources should be listed in separate sections in this Bibliography. Please note that sources should be listed in alphabetical order by author's surname.

CONSULTATION

Consultation is an important part of the Conservation Plan. Consultation should be carried out throughout the preparation process and any issues should be addressed/incorporated into the Conservation Plan. Consultation should be undertaken with:

- i) the Client to identify requirements for the place, any proposed major changes to the place and relevant sources of information that may be held by the Client;

- ii) the occupiers/tenants/users of the place to identify their requirements for the use of the place;
- iii) the local government for information about the place and referrals to local sources of information;
 - relevant community groups;
 - the Heritage Council of Western Australia;
 - the National Trust of Australia (WA), Australian Heritage Commission and Department of Indigenous Affairs to ascertain prior listings and assessments of cultural heritage significance; and
 - others as appropriate.

All people consulted during the preparation of the Conservation Plan should be acknowledged in the report's introduction.

Letters of introduction can be supplied on request.

REPORT

- i) The report is to be in A4 portrait format, with A3 drawings if necessary.
- ii) The report must have a table of contents including references to page numbers and must be followed by a list of figures (a list of all plans and photographs).
- iii) Each page of the report should be numbered and contain a header/footer denoting the title of the report and date.
- iv) All plans should be orientated with the north point facing in the same direction.
- v) Draft reports should be of a quality acceptable for review purposes. The word 'draft' should be clearly visible on the draft report.
- vi) One (1) copy of the draft report is to be provided.
- vii) Three (3) bound, laser quality black and white photocopies of the final report are to be provided. (**Note:** Archival standard unbound copies are no longer required.) The provision of an electronic version of the final document (on floppy disc or CD and in addition to the hardcopies) is optional.

REPORT STANDARDS

The standards to be followed are:

- Photographs:** Photographs are to be genuine black and white only (not colour printed black and white) or digital.
- If using either digital photographs or scanned images, laser quality, black and white photocopies of the computer print outs are required (as the long-term stability of computer generated images has not yet been established).
- If including original photographs in one (1) final report, these should be attached by archival tape or glue (i.e. - wheat starch adhesive, neutral adhesive, gummed linen tape).
- Photographs, negatives and/or slides may be lodged with the Heritage Council of Western Australia. They should be labelled numerically, and packaged in archival quality slide pockets, with an index describing each image attached.
- The Heritage Council would appreciate receiving a representative selection of electronic images, in jpeg format, for Heritage Council records and assessment purposes.
- Paper:** Should be of a good quality (i.e. Reflex 80 gsm).
- Photocopying:** Copying must be done on black and white (carbon based) laser quality photocopier.
- Binding:** It is preferred that copies be bound with plastic coated metal spirals. The front cover should be protected with a sheet of clear film.

COPYRIGHT

The contract between the Client and the Consultant should contain appropriate clauses defining who owns copyright of the completed Conservation Plan report.

PRESENTATION MEETING

The Consultant should allow for a progress meeting with the Client before the draft report is submitted. The Consultant should also allow for a meeting to present the document to the Client and other interested parties.

REVIEW

The draft document will be reviewed by the Heritage Council of Western Australia. The Consultant is expected to respond to any comments in writing outlining how comments were incorporated into the final document, or giving reasons why particular comments were not addressed.

STUDY TEAM

It is envisaged that the study team will need to incorporate the skills of a variety of relevant professionals. Specific expertise **must** include:

- **Historical**
- **Architectural**

Other expertise may include:

- Landscape.
- Archaeological.
- Engineering.
- Planning.
- Property Consulting.

The Consultant is to clearly identify personnel working on the Conservation Plan, their credentials and experience, and the management structure for the project.

TIME FRAME

The Consultant is to commence the project one week after appointment.

It is essential that the Consultant maintain a close working relationship with the Client and advise of progress regularly.

The due date for the final draft is 12 weeks after appointment. The final draft should contain information addressing all aspects of the project brief.

The final report is due four weeks after the review period.



The Heritage Council of WA

108 Adelaide Terrace

EAST PERTH WA 6004

Telephone: (08) 9221 4177

Freecall: 1800 644 177

Facsimile: (08) 9221 4151

Email: heritage@hc.wa.gov.au

Website: www.heritage.wa.gov.au

APPENDIX C

**Criteria for Entry into the Register of Heritage
Places. (HCWA, October 1996)**



HERITAGE
COUNCIL
of Western Australia

INFORMATION PAPER REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

BACKGROUND

1. The Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 creates the Register of Heritage Places as a comprehensive list of places throughout the State having cultural heritage significance. The Act also refers to the Data Base and requires local municipal authorities to prepare Municipal Inventories.

A primary function of the Heritage Council is to provide advice to the Minister for Heritage on the entry (and removal) of places into (from) the Register. The make-up of the Council was designed specifically to be a broadly representative, expert body which could provide credible and consistent advice on heritage significance.

STATUTORY BASIS FOR THE REGISTER

2. Section 46 of the Heritage of Western Australia Act establishes the Register of Heritage Places. Section 47(1)(a) empowers the Minister to direct that a place be entered in the Register where it -
 - (i) *is of cultural heritage significance; or*
 - (ii) *possesses special interest related to or associated with the cultural heritage, and is of value to the present community and future generations: and*
 - (iii) *that the protection afforded by this Act is appropriate notwithstanding that the place may be afforded protection by the operation of any other written law or law of the Commonwealth*".

The process of entry of a place in the Register is set out in Attachment 1.

3. Cultural heritage significance is defined in Section 3 of the Act as -
"in relation to a place, the relative value which that place has in terms of its aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance, for the present community and future generations".
4. The definition of what should be entered in the Register is elaborated in Section 47(2) with the following preamble -
"without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) and with the intent that there should be compiled a comprehensive register of heritage rather than merely an index of examples...."

5. Section 47(2) goes on to list some of the features which may be taken into account in determining significance -
- (a) *any distinctive features or scarcity value, the character of the environs of the place, its landscape or townscape value and, in the case of a building, its beauty and proportions, the degree of unity of its materials, design and scale, and any contribution it makes to the significance of any area, precinct, group of buildings, or amenity or which it forms part, or to its setting or the setting of any other place or feature;*
 - b) *Any strong association which the place has with any historic personage or significant event or discovery or any development or cultural phase, or whether or not the place provides a notable example of a particular period or type important for general educational, architectural or archaeological reasons that distinguish it from other such examples, or has intrinsic merit and is commonly agreed to be -*
 - i) *a work of art in itself that enriches the environment; or*
 - ii) *held in high public esteem or sentiment; and*
 - (c) *in the case of places of particular scientific or other special interest, the extent to which the place has contributed, or may be likely to contribute, to knowledge or research."*
6. Section 48 of the Act enables the Minister to register a group of places as an Historic Precinct even though the component places individually may not satisfy cultural heritage significance criteria.

SCOPE OF THE REGISTER

7. The Register is intended to include all places on land, in estuaries or adjacent to the coast which cross a threshold of significance and where that significance relates to human values.
- Currently, Council will focus on places of non Aboriginal significance. Where there is overlap with Aboriginal issues they should be taken into account.

PURPOSE OF THE REGISTER

8. The Register is designed as a planning tool and as a vehicle for public education about heritage issues generally. It is protective in that it is linked directly to the development approvals process. Entry of a place in the Register does not mean that it cannot be modified, redeveloped or even demolished. Entry imposes on decision-making bodies such as the Department of Planning and Urban Development and local municipal councils a requirement to consult with the Heritage Council and to take heritage values into account in future development decisions.
- Whilst it is clearly desirable to conserve in situ the State's cultural heritage, this may not be achievable in all cases. The referral mechanism for heritage places will ensure adequate documentation of any place to be moved or demolished so that information about that place is not lost completely.

**CRITERIA OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE
FOR ASSESSMENT OF PLACES FOR ENTRY INTO THE
REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES**

Nature of Significance

1. AESTHETIC VALUE

Criterion 1. *It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics .*

- 1.1 Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics.
- 1.2 Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- 1.3 Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- 1.4 In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

2. HISTORIC VALUE

Criterion 2. *It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia.*

- 2.1 Importance for the density or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the locality, region or the State.
- 2.2 Importance in relation to an event, phase or activity of historic importance in the locality, the region or the State.
- 2.3 Importance for close association with an individual or individuals whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.
- 2.4 Importance as an example of technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period.

3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Criterion 3A *It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of Western Australia.*

- 3.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- 3.2 Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the locality, region or the State.

Criterion 3B *It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.*

- 3.3 Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

4. SOCIAL VALUE

Criterion 4 *It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in Western Australia for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.*

- 4.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural; religious, spiritual, aesthetic or educational associations.
- 4.2 Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

Degree of Significance

5. RARITY

Criterion 5 *It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of Western Australia.*

- 5.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.
- 5.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced in, or in danger of being lost from, or of exceptional interest to, the locality, region or the State.

6. REPRESENTATIVENESS

Criterion 6 *It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the State.*

- 6.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.
- 6.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristic of the range of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the locality, region or the State.

Condition, Integrity and Authenticity

Condition refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which that place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental events.

Integrity is a measure of the likely long-term viability or sustainability of the values identified, or the ability of the place to restore itself or be restored, and the time frame for any restorative process.

Authenticity refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.

Because it is important that the Register be credible it is desirable that places in that Register have at least reasonable levels of condition and integrity. However it is possible for a place of poor condition or integrity to be entered in the Register on the basis of a value where these things are relatively unimportant eg. an historic ruin.

Places entered in the Register should also have a high degree of authenticity although it will be possible to include places which exhibit evolution of use and consequent change where this is harmonious with the original design and materials

APPENDIX D

**The Burra Charter. (The Australia ICOMOS
Charter for Places of Cultural Significance,
1999)**

The Burra Charter

1999

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance



THE BURRA CHARTER

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places
of Cultural Significance 1999

with associated Guidelines and Code on the
Ethics of Co-existence



Australia ICOMOS Inc

International Council of Monuments and Sites

© Australia ICOMOS Incorporated 2000

Permission is granted to reproduce part or all of this publication for non-commercial purposes provided the source is acknowledged.

Cover photograph by Ian Stapleton.

Published by Australia ICOMOS
Incorporated

Australia ICOMOS Secretariat
c/o Faculty of Arts
Deakin University
Burwood VIC 3125
Australia

www.icomos.org/australia

Australia ICOMOS gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the Australian Heritage Commission and the Department of Communications and the Arts (now Department of Communications Information Technology and the Arts) with the preparation and publication of this document.

National Library of Australia cataloguing-in-publication data:

The Burra Charter: the Australia
ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural
Significance.

ISBN 0 9578528 0 0

1. Cultural property - Protection -
Australia. 2. Historic sites - Australia -
Conservation and restoration. 3. Historic
buildings - Australia - Conservation and
restoration. 4. Monuments - Australia -
Conservation and restoration.

363 690994

contents

The Burra Charter, 1999	1
Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance, 1988	11
Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy, 1988	14
Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports, 1988	18
Code on the Ethics of Co-existence in Conserving Significant Places, 1998	20
Notes on the 1999 revisions to the Burra Charter	22
Conversion table: Burra Charter, 1999 and previous version	23

ICOMOS

ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-governmental professional organisation formed in 1965, with headquarters in Paris. ICOMOS is primarily concerned with the philosophy, terminology, methodology and techniques of cultural heritage conservation. It is closely linked to UNESCO, particularly in its role under the World Heritage Convention 1972 as UNESCO's principal adviser on cultural matters related to World Heritage. The 5,000 members of ICOMOS include architects, town planners, demographers, archaeologists, geographers, historians, conservators, anthropologists and heritage administrators. Members in the 84 countries belonging to ICOMOS are formed into National Committees and participate in a range of conservation projects, research work, intercultural exchanges and cooperative activities. ICOMOS also has a number of International Scientific Committees that focus on particular aspects of the conservation field. The members meet triennially in a General Assembly.

Australia ICOMOS Inc.

The Australian National Committee of ICOMOS (Australia ICOMOS Inc.) was formed in 1976. It elects an Executive Committee of 15 members, which is responsible for carrying out national programs and participating in decisions of ICOMOS as an international organisation. It provides expert advice as required by ICOMOS, especially in its relationship with the World heritage Committee. Australia ICOMOS acts as a national and international link between public authorities, institutions and individuals involved in the study and conservation of all places of cultural significance. Australia ICOMOS members participate in a range of conservation activities including site visits, training, conferences and meetings.

Revision of the Burra Charter

The Burra Charter was first adopted in 1979 at the historic South Australian mining town of Burra; minor revisions were made in 1981 and 1988. Following a five year review, more substantial changes were made resulting in this version which was adopted by Australia ICOMOS in November 1999. All Australia ICOMOS documents are regularly reviewed and Australia ICOMOS welcomes any comments.

This booklet also contains the three Guidelines to the Burra Charter and the Code on the Ethics of Co-existence. These have yet to be revised to accord with the 1999 Charter, but are included here for completeness. Australia ICOMOS plans to update them with the aim of completing a consistent suite of documents when the Charter itself is next reviewed.

To assist those familiar with previous versions of the Charter, this booklet also contains some notes explaining the key changes made and a conversion table relating articles in the 1999 Charter to those of the previous version.

Important Note

The 1988 version of the Burra Charter has now been superseded and joins the 1981 and 1979 versions as archival documents recording the development of conservation philosophy in Australia.

Citing the Burra Charter

The full reference is *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999*.

Initial textual references should be in the form of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 1999* and later references in the short form (*Burra Charter*).

The Burra Charter

(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance)

Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988 and 26 November 1999.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

Who is the Charter for?

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent. Articles in the Conservation Principles section are often further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. Headings have been included for ease of reading but do not form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained in the following Australia ICOMOS documents:

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance;

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy;
- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports;
- Code on the Ethics of Coexistence in Conserving Significant Places.

What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the Australian Natural Heritage Charter and the Draft Guidelines for the Protection, Management and Use of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Places.

Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important as tangible expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

- 1.1 *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.
- 1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.
- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing use or a proposed use.
- 1.10 *Use* means the functions of a *place*, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the *place*.
- 1.11 *Compatible use* means a use which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 *Setting* means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.
- 1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another *place*.

Explanatory Notes

The concept of *place* should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.

The term *cultural significance* is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value.

Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the *place*.

Understanding of *cultural significance* may change as a result of new information.

Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.

Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the *place*.

The distinctions referred to, for example in relation to roof gutters, are:

- maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of gutters;
- repair involving restoration — returning of dislodged gutters;
- repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed gutters.

It is recognised that all *places* and their components change over time at varying rates.

New material may include recycled material salvaged from other *places*. This should not be to the detriment of any *place* of cultural significance.

Articles

- 1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.
- 1.15 *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.
- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places* of *cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places* of *cultural significance*.
- 2.4 *Places* of *cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

- 3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.
- 4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Explanatory Notes

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

Meanings generally relate to intangible aspects such as symbolic qualities and memories.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

Articles

Article 5. Values

- 5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.
- 5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

Article 6. Burra Charter process

- 6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.
- 6.2 The policy for managing a place must be *based* on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.
- 6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

Article 7. Use

- 7.1 Where the *use* of a place is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.
- 7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible* use.

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual *setting* and other relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Explanatory Notes

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

The Burra Charter process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated in the accompanying flowchart.

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change, to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Aspects of the visual setting may include use, siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and materials.

Other relationships, such as historical connections, may contribute to interpretation, appreciation, enjoyment or experience of the place.

Articles

Explanatory Notes

Article 9. Location

- 9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- 9.2 Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3 If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, interpretation and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has special *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In this article, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these.

There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

Article 15. Change

- 15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.
- 15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.
- 15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.
- 15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

When change is being considered, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises the reduction of cultural significance.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation* and should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its maintenance is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Articles

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a use or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the place.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions to the *place* may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.

Explanatory Notes

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring the evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered;
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Adaptation may involve the introduction of new services, or a new use, or changes to safeguard the place.

New work may be sympathetic if its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material are similar to the existing fabric, but imitation should be avoided.

Articles

Article 23. Conserving use

Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

- 24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.
- 24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many places is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter process

- 26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.
- 26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.
- 26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with a place as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

Article 27. Managing change

- 27.1 The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.
- 27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the *place*.

Explanatory Notes

These may require changes to significant fabric but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use or practice may involve substantial new work.

For many places associations will be linked to use.

The results of studies should be up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

Statements of significance and policy should be kept up to date by regular review and revision as necessary. The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

Articles

Explanatory Notes

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

- 28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.
- 28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility for decisions

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each such decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Documenting evidence and decisions

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32. Records

- 32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.
- 32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34. Resources

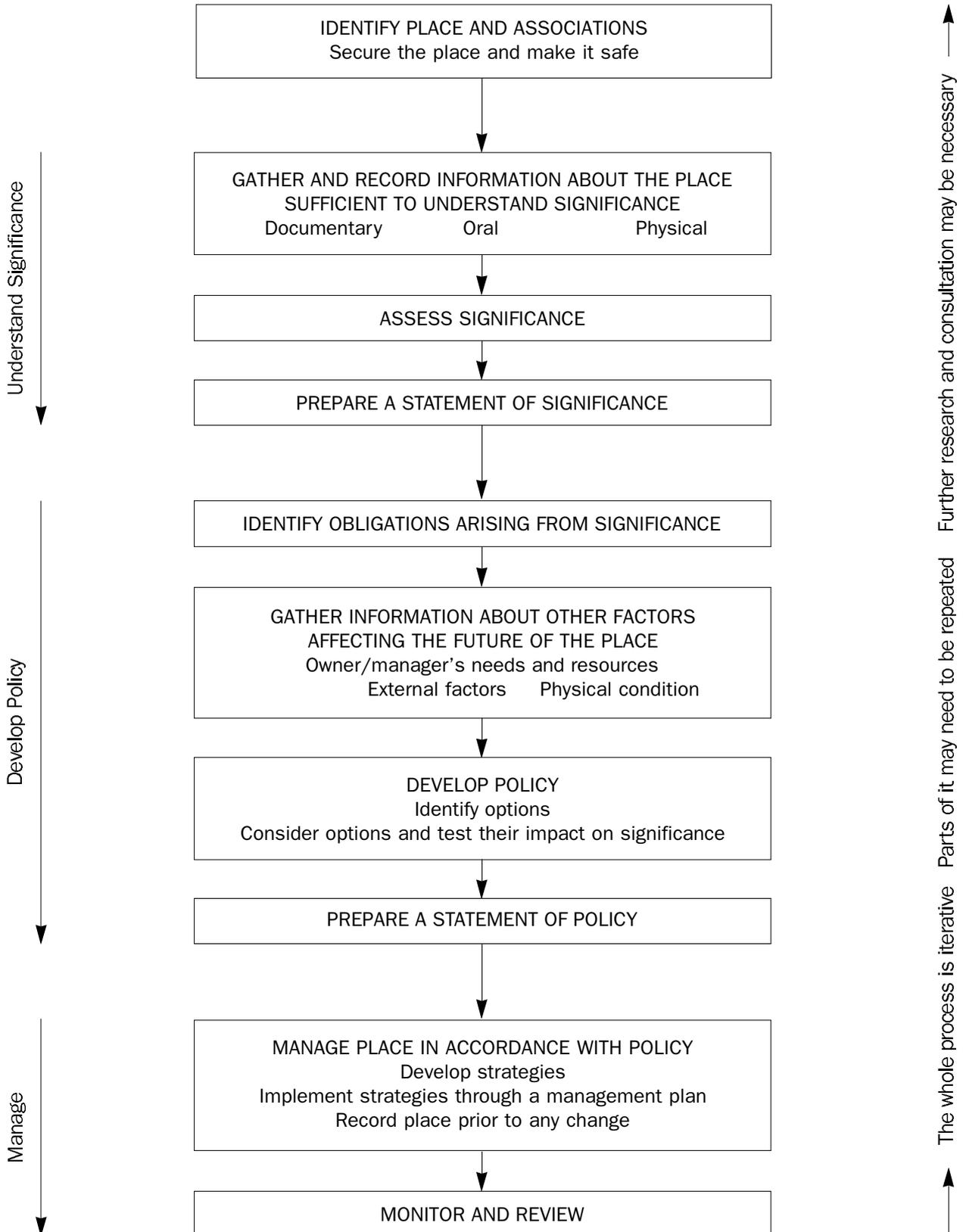
Adequate resources should be provided for conservation.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

The Burra Charter Process

Sequence of investigations, decisions and actions



Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance

These guidelines for the establishment of cultural significance were adopted by the Australian national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) on 14 April 1984 and revised on 23 April 1988. They should be read in conjunction with the Burra Charter.

Contents

1.0 Preface

- 1.1 Intention of guidelines
- 1.2 Applicability
- 1.3 Need to establish cultural significance
- 1.4 Skills required
- 1.5 Issues not considered

2.0 The Concept of Cultural Significance

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Aesthetic value
- 2.3 Historic value
- 2.4 Scientific value
- 2.5 Social value
- 2.6 Other approaches

3.0 The Establishment of Cultural Significance

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Collection of information
- 3.3 The assessment of cultural significance
 - 3.3.1 Extent of recording
 - 3.3.2 Intervention in the fabric
 - 3.3.3 Hypotheses
- 3.4 Statement of cultural significance

4.0 The Report

- 4.1 Content
- 4.2 Written material
- 4.3 Graphic material
- 4.4 Sources
- 4.5 Exhibition and adoption

1.0 Preface

1.1 Intention of guidelines

These guidelines are intended to clarify the nature of professional work done within the terms of the Burra Charter. They recommend a methodical procedure for assessing the cultural significance of a place, for preparing a statement of cultural significance and for making such information publicly available.

1.2 Applicability

The guidelines apply to any place likely to be of cultural significance regardless of its type or size.

1.3 Need to establish cultural significance

The assessment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement of cultural significance, embodied in a report as defined in section 4.0, are essential prerequisites to making decisions about the future of a place.

1.4 Skills required

In accordance with Article 4 of the Burra Charter, the study of a place should make use of all relevant disciplines. The professional skills required for such study are not common. It cannot be assumed that any one practitioner will have the full range of skills required to assess cultural significance and prepare a statement. Sometimes in the course of the task it will be necessary to engage additional practitioners with special expertise.

1.5 Issues not considered

The assessment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement do not involve or take account of such issues as the necessity for conservation action, legal constraints, possible uses, structural stability or costs and returns. These issues will be dealt with in the development of a conservation policy.

2.0 The Concept of Cultural Significance

2.1 Introduction

In the Burra Charter cultural significance means “aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations”.

Cultural significance is a concept which helps in estimating the value of places. The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations.

Although there are a variety of adjectives used in definitions of cultural significance in Australia, the adjectives “aesthetic”, “historic”, “scientific” and “social”, given alphabetically in the Burra Charter, can encompass all other values.

The meaning of these terms in the context of cultural significance is discussed below. It should be noted that they are not mutually exclusive, for example, architectural style has both historic and aesthetic aspects.

2.2 Aesthetic value

Aesthetic value includes aspects of sensory perception for which criteria can and should be stated. Such criteria may include consideration of the form, scale, colour, texture and material of the fabric; the smells and sounds associated with the place and its use.

2.3 Historic value

Historic value encompasses the history of aesthetics, science and society, and therefore to a large extent underlies all of the terms set out in this section.

A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or where the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.

2.4 Scientific value

The scientific or research value of a place will depend on the importance of the data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and on the degree to which the place may contribute further substantial information.

2.5 Social value

Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group.

2.6 Other approaches

The categorisation into aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values is one approach to understanding the concept of cultural significance. However, more precise categories may be developed as understanding of a particular place increases.

3.0 The Establishment of Cultural Significance

3.1 Introduction

In establishing the cultural significance of a place it is necessary to assess all the information relevant to an understanding of the place and its fabric. The task includes a report comprising written material and graphic material. The contents of the report should be arranged to suit the place and the limitations on the task, but it will generally be in two sections: first, the assessment of cultural significance (see 3.2 and 3.3) and second, the statement of cultural significance (see 3.4).

3.2 Collection of information

Information relevant to the assessment of cultural significance should be collected. Such information concerns:

- (a) the developmental sequence of the place and its relationship to the surviving fabric;
- (b) the existence and nature of lost or obliterated fabric;
- (c) the rarity and/or technical interest of all or any part of the place;
- (d) the functions of the place and its parts;
- (e) the relationship of the place and its parts with its setting;
- (f) the cultural influences which have affected the form and fabric of the place;
- (g) the significance of the place to people who use or have used the place, or descendants of such people;
- (h) the historical content of the place with particular reference to the ways in which its fabric has been influenced by historical forces or has itself influenced the course of history;
- (i) the scientific or research potential of the place;
- (j) the relationship of the place to other places, for example in respect of design, technology, use, locality or origin;
- (k) any other factor relevant to an understanding of the place.

3.3 The assessment of cultural significance

The assessment of cultural significance follows the collection of information.

The validity of the judgements will depend upon the care with which the data is collected and the reasoning applied to it.

In assessing cultural significance the practitioner should state conclusions. Unresolved aspects should be identified.

Whatever may be considered the principal significance of a place, all other aspects of significance should be given consideration.

3.3.1 Extent of recording

In assessing these matters a practitioner should record the place sufficiently to provide a basis for the necessary discussion of the facts. During such recording any obviously urgent problems endangering the place, such as stability and security, should be reported to the client.

3.3.2 Intervention in the fabric

Intervention in, or removal of, fabric at this stage should be strictly within the terms of the Burra Charter.

3.3.3 Hypotheses

Hypotheses, however expert or informed, should not be presented as established fact. Feasible or possible hypotheses should be set out, with the evidence for and against them, and the line of reasoning that has been followed. Any attempt which has been made to check a hypothesis should be recorded, so as to avoid repeating fruitless research.

3.4 Statement of cultural significance

The practitioner should prepare a succinct statement of cultural significance, supported by, or cross referenced to, sufficient graphic material to help identify the fabric of cultural significance.

It is essential that the statement be clear and pithy, expressing simply why the place is of value but not restating the physical or documentary evidence.

4.0 The Report

4.1 Content

The report will comprise written and graphic material and will present an assessment of cultural significance and a statement of cultural significance.

In order to avoid unnecessary bulk, only material directly relevant to the process of assessing cultural significance and to making a statement of cultural significance should be included.

See also Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

4.2 Written material

The text should be clearly set out and easy to follow. In addition to the assessment and statement of cultural significance as set out in 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 it should include:

- (a) name of the client;
- (b) names of all the practitioners engaged in the task;
- (c) authorship of the report;
- (d) date;
- (e) brief or outline of brief;
- (f) constraints on the task, for example, time, money, expertise;
- (g) sources (see 4.4).

4.3 Graphic material

Graphic material may include maps, plans, drawings, diagrams, sketches, photographs and tables, and should be reproduced with sufficient quality for the purposes of interpretation.

All components discussed in the report should be identified in the graphic material. Such components should be identified and described in a schedule.

Detailed drawings may not be necessary. A diagram may best assist the purpose of the report.

Graphic material which does not serve a specific purpose should not be included.

4.4 Sources

All sources used in the report must be cited with sufficient precision to enable others to locate them.

It is necessary for all sources consulted to be listed, even if not cited.

All major sources or collections not consulted, but believed to have potential usefulness in establishing cultural significance should be listed.

In respect of source material privately held the name and address of the owner should be given, but only with the owner's consent.

4.5 Exhibition and adoption

The report should be exhibited and the statement of cultural significance adopted in accordance with Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy

These guidelines, which cover the development of conservation policy and strategy for implementation of that policy, were adopted by the Australian national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) on 25 May 1985 and revised on 23 April 1988. They should be read in conjunction with the Burra Charter.

Contents

1.0 Preface

- 1.1 Intention of guidelines
- 1.2 Cultural significance
- 1.3 Need to develop conservation policy
- 1.4 Skills required

2.0 The Scope of the Conservation Policy

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Fabric and setting
- 2.3 Use
- 2.4 Interpretation
- 2.5 Management
- 2.6 Control of physical intervention in the fabric
- 2.7 Constraints on investigation
- 2.8 Future developments
- 2.9 Adoption and review

3.0 Development of Conservation Policy

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Collection of Information
 - 3.2.1 Significant fabric
 - 3.2.2 Client, owner and user requirements and resources
 - 3.2.3 Other requirements and concerns
 - 3.2.4 Condition of fabric
 - 3.2.5 Uses
 - 3.2.6 Comparative information
 - 3.2.7 Unavailable information
- 3.3 Assessment of information
- 3.4 Statement of conservation policy
- 3.5 Consequences of conservation policy

4.0 Implementation of Conservation Policy

5.0 The Report

- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Written material
- 5.3 Graphic material
- 5.4 Sources
- 5.5 Exhibition and adoption

1.0 Preface

1.1 Intention of guidelines

These guidelines are intended to clarify the nature of professional work done within the terms of the Burra Charter. They recommend a methodical procedure for development of the conservation policy for a place, for the statement of conservation policy and for the strategy for the implementation of that policy.

1.2 Cultural significance

The establishment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement of cultural significance are essential prerequisites to the development of a conservation policy (refer to Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance).

1.3 Need to develop conservation policy

The development of a conservation policy, embodied in a report as defined in Section 5.0, is an essential prerequisite to making decisions about the future of a place.

1.4 Skills required

In accordance with the Burra Charter, the study of a place should make use of all relevant disciplines. The professional skills required for such study are not common. It cannot be assumed that any one practitioner will have the full range of skills required to develop a conservation policy and prepare the appropriate report. In the course of the task it may be necessary to consult with other practitioners and organisations.

2.0 The Scope of the Conservation Policy

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of the conservation policy is to state how the conservation of the place may best be achieved both in the long and short term. It will be specific to that place.

The conservation policy will include the issues listed below.

2.2 Fabric and setting

The conservation policy should identify the most appropriate way of caring for the fabric and setting of the place arising out of the statement of significance and other constraints. A specific combination of conservation actions should be identified. This may or may not involve changes to the fabric.

2.3 Use

The conservation policy should identify a use or combination of uses, or constraints on use, that are compatible with the retention of the cultural significance of the place and that are feasible.

2.4 Interpretation

The conservation policy should identify appropriate ways of making the significance of the place understood consistent with the retention of that significance. This may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric, the use of the place and the use of introduced interpretive material.

In some instances the cultural significance and other constraints may preclude the introduction of such uses and material.

2.5 Management

The conservation policy should identify a management structure through which the conservation policy is capable of being implemented. It should also identify:

- (a) those to be responsible for subsequent conservation and management decisions and for the day-to-day management of the place;
- (b) the mechanism by which these decisions are to be made and recorded;
- (c) the means of providing security and regular maintenance for the place.

2.6 Control of physical intervention in the fabric

The conservation policy should include provisions for the control of physical intervention. It may:

- (a) specify unavoidable intervention;
- (b) identify the likely impact of any intervention on the cultural significance;
- (c) specify the degree and nature of intervention acceptable for non-conservation purposes;
- (d) specify explicit research proposals;
- (e) specify how research proposals will be assessed;
- (f) provide for the conservation of significant fabric and contents removed from the place;
- (g) provide for the analysis of material;
- (h) provide for the dissemination of the resultant information;
- (i) specify the treatment of the site when the intervention is complete.

2.7 Constraints on investigation

The conservation policy should identify social, religious, legal or other cultural constraints which might limit the accessibility or investigation of the place.

2.8 Future developments

The conservation policy should set guidelines for future developments resulting from changing needs.

2.9 Adoption and review

The conservation policy should contain provision for adoption and review.

3.0 Development of Conservation Policy

3.1 Introduction

In developing a conservation policy for the place it is necessary to assess all the information relevant to the future care of the place and its fabric. Central to this task is the statement of cultural significance.

The task includes a report as set out in Section 5.0. The contents of the report should be arranged to suit the place and the limitations of the task, but it will generally be in three sections:

- (a) the development of a conservation policy (see 3.2 and 3.3);
- (b) the statement of conservation policy (see 3.4 and 3.5);

- (c) the development of an appropriate strategy for implementation of the conservation policy (see 4.0).

3.2 Collection of Information

In order to develop the conservation policy sufficient information relevant to the following should be collected:

3.2.1 Significant fabric

Establish or confirm the nature, extent, and degree of intactness of the significant fabric including contents (see Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance).

3.2.2 Client, owner and user requirements and resources

Investigate needs, aspirations, current proposals, available finances, etc., in respect of the place.

3.2.3 Other requirements and concerns

Investigate other requirements and concerns likely to affect the future of the place and its setting including:

- (a) federal, state and local government acts, ordinances and planning controls;
- (b) community needs and expectations;
- (c) locational and social context.

3.2.4 Condition of fabric

Survey the fabric sufficiently to establish how its physical state will affect options for the treatment of the fabric.

3.2.5 Uses

Collect information about uses, sufficient to determine whether or not such uses are compatible with the significance of the place and feasible.

3.2.6 Comparative information

Collect comparative information about the conservation of similar places (if appropriate).

3.2.7 Unavailable information

Identify information which has been sought and is unavailable and which may be critical to the determination of the conservation policy or to its implementation.

3.3 Assessment of information

The information gathered above should now be assessed in relation to the constraints arising from the statement of cultural significance for the purpose of developing a conservation policy.

In the course of the assessment it may be necessary to collect further information.

3.4 Statement of conservation policy

The practitioner should prepare a statement of conservation policy that addresses each of the issues listed in 2.0, viz.:

- fabric and setting;
- use;
- interpretation;
- management;
- control of intervention in the fabric;
- constraints on investigation;
- future developments;
- adoption and review.

The statement of conservation policy should be cross-referenced to sufficient documentary and graphic material to explain the issues considered.

3.5 Consequences of conservation policy

The practitioner should set out the way in which the implementation of the conservation policy will or will not:

- (a) change the place including its setting;
- (b) affect its significance;
- (c) affect the locality and its amenity;
- (d) affect the client owner and user;
- (e) affect others involved.

4.0 Implementation of Conservation Policy

Following the preparation of the conservation policy a strategy for its implementation should be prepared in consultation with the client. The strategy may include information about:

- (a) the financial resources to be used;
- (b) the technical and other staff to be used;
- (c) the sequence of events;
- (d) the timing of events;
- (e) the management structure.

The strategy should allow the implementation of the conservation policy under changing circumstances.

5.0 The Report

5.1 Introduction

The report is the vehicle through which the conservation policy is expressed, and upon which conservation action is based.

See also Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

5.2 Written material

Written material will include:

- (a) the statement of cultural significance;
- (b) the development of conservation policy;
- (c) the statement of conservation policy;
- (d) the strategy for implementation of conservation policy.

It should also include:

- (a) name of the client;
- (b) names of all the practitioners engaged in the task, the work they undertook, and any separate reports they prepared;
- (c) authorship of the report;
- (d) date;
- (e) brief or outline of brief;

(f) constraints on the task, for example, time, money, expertise;

(g) sources (see 5.4).

5.3 Graphic material

Graphic material may include maps, plans, drawings, diagrams, sketches, photographs and tables, clearly reproduced.

Material which does not serve a specific purpose should not be included.

5.4 Sources

All sources used in the report must be cited with sufficient precision to enable others to locate them.

All sources of information, both documentary and oral, consulted during the task should be listed, whether or not they proved fruitful.

In respect of source material privately held, the name and address of the owner should be given, but only with the owner's consent.

5.5 Exhibition and adoption

The report should be exhibited and the statement of conservation policy adopted in accordance with Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports

These guidelines for the preparation of professional studies and reports were adopted by the Australian national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) on 23 April 1988. They should be read in conjunction with the Burra Charter.

Contents

1.0	Preface
2.0	Agreements between client and practitioner
3.0	Responsibility for content of report
4.0	Draft report
5.0	Urgent action
6.0	Additional work
7.0	Recommendations for further investigations
8.0	Exhibition and comment
9.0	Adoption and review of report
10.0	Further evidence
11.0	Accessibility of information

1.0 Preface

These guidelines make recommendations about professional practice in the preparation of the studies and reports within the terms of the Burra Charter.

Attention is also drawn to the advice about ethical, procedural and legal matters provided in the practice notes issued by various professional bodies.

2.0 Agreements between client and practitioner

Before undertaking a study or report, the client and the practitioner should agree upon:

- (a) the extent of the task, for example, up to the preparation of a statement of significance, up to the preparation of a statement of conservation policy or up to the preparation of a strategy for implementation;
- (b) the boundaries of the place;
- (c) any aspect which requires intensive investigation;
- (d) the dates for the commencement of the task, submission of the draft report and submission of the final report;
- (e) the fee and basis upon which fees and disbursements will be paid;
- (f) the use of any joint consultant, sub-consultant or other practitioner with special expertise;
- (g) the basis for any further investigation which may be required, for example, within the terms of 7.0 below or Section 3.3 of Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy;
- (h) the representative of the client to whom the practitioner will be responsible in the course of the task;
- (i) the sources, material or services to be supplied by the client including previous studies or reports;
- (j) any requirements for the format or reproduction of the report;
- (k) the number of copies of the report to be supplied at each stage;
- (l) copyright and confidentiality;
- (m) how the authorship will be cited;
- (n) the condition under which the report may be published or distributed by the client, the practitioner or others;
- (o) the procedure for any required exhibition of the report;
- (p) the basis for comment upon the report and any consequent amendment;
- (q) the responsibility for affecting archival storage in accordance with Article 28 of the Burra Charter (Article 32 of the Burra Charter, 1999).

3.0 Responsibility for content of report

The content of the report is the responsibility of the practitioner. The report may not be amended without the agreement of the practitioner.

4.0 Draft report

It is useful for the report to be presented to the client in draft form to ensure that it is understood and so that the practitioner may receive the client's comments.

5.0 Urgent action

If the practitioner believes that urgent action may be necessary to avert a threat to the fabric involving, for example, stability or security, the practitioner should immediately advise the client to seek specialist advice.

6.0 Additional work

Where it becomes clear that some aspect of the task will require more investigation or more expertise than has been allowed within the budget or the terms of the agreement, the practitioner should advise the client immediately.

7.0 Recommendations for further investigations

In respect of major unresolved aspects of cultural significance, conservation policy or of strategies for implementation of conservation policy, recommendations for further investigation should be made only where:

- (a) the client has been informed of the need for such investigation at the appropriate stage and it has been impossible to have it undertaken within the budget and time constraints of the task;

- (b) further information is anticipated as a result of intervention in the fabric which would not be proper at this stage, but which will become appropriate in the future.

Such recommendations should indicate what aspects of cultural significance, conservation policy or implementation might be assisted by such study.

8.0 Exhibition and comment

The report for any project of public interest should be exhibited in order that interested bodies and the public may comment and reasonable time should be allowed for the receipt and consideration of comment. Where public exhibition is not appropriate, comment should be sought from relevant individuals, organisations and specialists.

9.0 Adoption and review of report

Recommendations should be made for the formal adoption of the report and for any subsequent review.

10.0 Further evidence

If after the completion of the report further evidence is revealed, for example, by intervention in the fabric or information from other sources, it is desirable for this evidence to be referred to the original practitioner so that the report may be amended if necessary.

11.0 Accessibility of information

All material relating to the cultural significance of the place should be made readily available to increase the common pool of knowledge. Publication by the client and/or practitioner should be encouraged.

Code on the Ethics of Co-existence in Conserving Significant Places

(Adopted by Australia ICOMOS in 1998)

Preamble

This Code has been drafted in the context of several national and international agreements and statutes, such as:

- the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) 1981*, last revised 1988;
- the *Code of Ethics of the Australian Archaeological Association*, 1991;
- the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Australia);
- the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*;
- the UNESCO *Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Co-operation 1996*; and
- the UN Decade for the Cultural Development (1988-1997);

Assumptions

The Code assumes that:

- (i) the healthy management of cultural difference is the responsibility of society as a whole;
- (ii) in a pluralist society, value differences exist and contain the potential for conflict; and
- (iii) ethical practice is necessary for the just and effective management of places of diverse cultural significance.

Definitions

Article 1.

For the purpose of this Code:

- 1.1 *values* means those beliefs which have significance for a cultural group — often including, but not limited to, political, religious and spiritual, and moral beliefs;

- 1.2 *cultural group* means a group of people holding common values, expressed through the sharing of beliefs, traditions, customs and/or practice;
- 1.3 the *national estate* means ‘those places in the Australian environment which have aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or other special value for the present community and for future generations’;¹
- 1.4 *cultural significance* means ‘aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations’;²
- 1.5 *conflict* means a relationship in which ‘two or more parties perceive their values or needs to be incompatible’;³
- 1.6 *dispute* means a relationship in which two or more parties perceive their goals, interests or needs to be incompatible and in which each seeks to maximise fulfilment of its own goals, interests or needs; and
- 1.7 *conflict resolution*, as a generic term, includes the management of conflict through both mediated dispute settlement and the acceptance of value co-existence.

Ethical Principles

Article 2.

The co-existence of diverse cultures requires acknowledgment of the values of each group.

- 1 based on the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, section 4
- 2 Australia ICOMOS, *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter)*, Article 1.2
- 3 G Tillett, *Resolving Conflict*, 1991

Article 3.

Conserving the national estate requires acknowledgment of, and sensitivity to, the values of all associated cultural groups.

Article 4.

Each cultural group has a primary right to identify places of cultural significance to it and this right may include the withholding of certain information.

Article 5.

Each cultural group has the right of access to pertinent information and to any decision-making process affecting places it has identified as significant.

Article 6.

In identifying places of significance to it, a cultural group assumes some custodial responsibility towards those places.

Article 7.

In the case of indigenous peoples, and other peoples, the right to identify significant places may extend to the right to their full custodianship.

Ethical Practice

In assessing or managing a place of significance to different cultural groups, the practitioner shall:

Article 8.

adopt a co-ordinated multi-disciplinary approach to ensure an open attitude to cultural diversity and the availability of all necessary professional skills;

Article 9.

identify and acknowledge each associated cultural group and its values, while accepting the cultural right of groups to withhold certain information;

Article 10.

enable each cultural group to gain access to pertinent information and facilitate the exchange of information among groups;

Article 11.

enable each cultural group to gain access to, and inclusion and participation in, the decision-making processes which may affect the place;

Article 12.

apply a decision-making process which is appropriate to the principles of this Code;

This will include:

- co-responsibility among cultural groups for the assessment and management of the cultural significance of the place;
- accepted dispute settlement practices at each stage at which they are required; and
- adequate time to confer with all parties, including the least outspoken, and may require the amendment of existing procedures in conservation practice.

Article 13.

whilst seeking to identify issues and associated cultural groups at the beginning of the process, accept new issues and groups if they emerge and accommodate evolving positions and values;

Article 14.

where appropriate, seek co-existence of differing perceptions of cultural significance rather than resolution; and

Article 15.

accept compensation as a possible element in managing irreconcilable cultural difference.

Notes on the 1999 revisions to the Burra Charter

These notes are about the changes made in the 1999 revisions to the Burra Charter and are intended for those familiar with previous versions. They do not form part of the Charter.

Key changes

1. ***Fabric, Use, Associations and Meanings***

The revisions broaden the understanding of what is cultural significance by recognising that significance may lie in more than just the fabric of a place. Thus significance “is embodied in the place itself, its setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects” (Article 1.2). Use, associations and meanings are defined (Articles 1.10, 1.15 and 1.16) and the need to retain significant uses, associations and meanings is explained (Articles 7.1, 23 and 24). Related places and related objects are defined in Articles 1.13 and 1.14, and the need to retain their contribution to significance is explained in Article 11.

2. ***Planning process explained***

Article 6 and the flowchart now provide a clear explanation of the sequence of decisions and actions of the conservation planning process, namely:

- understand significance;
- develop policy;
- manage in accordance with the policy.

3. ***Peopling the Charter***

The way the Charter deals with social value has been improved (through the recognition that significance may be embodied in use, associations and meanings); spiritual value has been included (Article 1.2); and the need to consult and involve people has been made clear (Articles 12 and 26.3).

4. ***Co-existence of values***

The Charter encourages the co-existence of cultural values, especially where they conflict (Article 13).

5. ***Interpretation***

The revisions recognise the importance of interpretation and also that restoration and reconstruction are acts of interpretation (Articles 1.17 and 25).

6. ***Explanatory preamble***

The preamble has been enlarged to make the document more approachable, with sections on Who is the Charter for?, Using the Charter, and What places does the Charter apply to?

7. ***Why conserve***

A short statement in the preamble to provide some explanation for why places of cultural significance should be conserved.

8. ***Language***

Within the limits of retaining the ‘look and feel’ of the previous document, the revisions make the Charter longer, but easier to understand.

9. ***Heritage places should be conserved***

Changes to Article 2 provide an obligation to conserve and importantly, recognise that conservation is an integral part of good management.

10. ***The title***

The changes to the title reflect its common use and make the Charter applicable to all places of cultural significance, not just those that are being actively conserved.

Things that have not changed

The fundamental concepts of the Burra Charter have not changed. The 1999 revisions were made to bring the Charter up to date, not to change its essential message.

The 1999 revisions preserve the structure of previous versions. Following the Preamble there are three main sections: Conservation Principles, Conservation Processes and Conservation Practices. These have a hierarchy with principles in the first being further developed in the second or third sections: for example the higher order principle of Article 12 (Participation) is further developed in regard to practice in Article 26.3; Article 5.1 (Values) in Article 15.4; Article 6.1 (Process) in Articles 26.1, 26.2 and 26.3; and Article 10 (Contents) in Article 33.

Conversion table: Burra Charter, 1999 and previous version

This table relates article numbers and subjects in the current (1999) version of the Charter to those of the previous (1988) version. The table does not form part of the Charter.

1999	Subject	1988	1999	Subject	1988
1	Definitions	1		Conservation Processes	
1.1	<i>Place</i>	1.1	14	Conservation processes	1.4
1.2	<i>Cultural significance</i>	1.2	15	Change	16
1.3	<i>Fabric</i>	1.3	16	Maintenance	–
1.4	<i>Conservation</i>	1.4	17	Preservation	11
1.5	<i>Maintenance</i>	1.5	18	Restoration and reconstruction	14, 17
1.6	<i>Preservation</i>	1.6	19	Restoration	13
1.7	<i>Restoration</i>	1.7	20	Reconstruction	17–19
1.8	<i>Reconstruction</i>	1.8	21	Adaptation	20, 21
1.9	<i>Adaptation</i>	1.9	22	New work	–
1.10	<i>Use</i>	–	23	Conserving use	–
1.11	<i>Compatible use</i>	1.10	24	Retaining associations and meanings	–
1.12	<i>Setting</i>	–	25	Interpretation	–
1.13	<i>Related place</i>	–		Conservation Practice	
1.14	<i>Related object</i>	–	26	Applying the Burra Charter process	23, 25
1.15	<i>Associations</i>	–	27	Managing change	–
1.16	<i>Meanings</i>	–	28	Disturbance of fabric	24
1.17	<i>Interpretation</i>	–	29	Responsibility for decisions	26
	Conservation Principles		30	Direction, supervision and implementation	27
2	Conservation and management	2	31	Documenting evidence and decisions	27
3	Cautious approach	3	32	Records	28
4	Knowledge, skills and techniques	4	33	Removed fabric	29
5	Values	5	34	Resources	–
6	Burra Charter process	6			
7	Use	7			
8	Setting	8			
9	Location	9			
10	Contents	10			
11	Related places and objects	–			
12	Participation	–			
13	Co-existence of cultural values	–			



APPENDIX E

Assessment documentation for *North Perth Police Station* in HCWA's Register of Heritage Places.



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

1. DATA BASE No. 2212
2. NAME *North Perth Police Station* (1908)
3. LOCATION 81 Angove Street, North Perth
4. DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY
Swan Location 11344, being Crown Reserve 41541 and being the whole of the land comprised in Crown Land Record Volume 3092 Folio 503.
5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA Town of Vincent
6. OWNER Commissioner of Police.
7. HERITAGE LISTINGS

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim Entry	29/09/1998
	Permanent Entry	08/01/1999
• National Trust Classification:	Recorded	04/03/1975
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:	Adopted	27/11/1995
• Register of the National Estate:		-----
8. CONSERVATION ORDER

9. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

North Perth Police Station, a single-storey brick and iron office and former quarters exhibiting stylistic details of the Federation Free style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the place is the first police station built in North Perth and represents the continuing presence of the Police Force in this area since the early 1900s;

the place is associated with Hillson Beasley, the Chief Architect for the government in 1907, and Senior Police officers who were in charge of, and resided at this police station; and,

the place represents law and order, and more specifically represents in the development of the Western Australia Police Forces (the establishment of suburban/rural police stations).



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.

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

North Perth Police Station is a fine example of government architecture in the Federation Free style in the early 1900s. Its design is easily associated with the work of architect Hillson Beasley. (Criteria 1.1 & 1.2)

North Perth Police Station is an integral element in the Angove Street vista, and forms an harmonious scale and form within its residential context. (Criteria 1.3 & 1.4)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

North Perth Police Station is a feature of the development of the North Perth suburb, its construction represents the need for a permanent police station in this area. (Criterion 2.1)

North Perth Police Station represents the development of the Western Australia Police Forces, dating from its construction in 1908 as a part of the gold rush era and public works boom, to the 1960s and its changes in use. (Criterion 2.1)

North Perth Police Station is the first police station built in North Perth, and represents the continued presence of law and order in that suburb. (Criteria 2.1 & 2.2)

The place demonstrates close associations with the administering police authority in North Perth since the 1900s. The place also demonstrates associations with the Chief Government Architect, Hillson Beasley. (Criterion 2.3)

11.3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

* 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* North Ryde NSW, Angus & Robertson 1989.

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

North Perth Police Station is valued by the local community for being a landmark feature of the North Perth townscape. It is also highly valued for its continued and reliable presence in the community as a police station. (Criterion 4.1)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

North Perth Police Station is a fine representative example of Hillson Beasley's architecture, and work undertaken by the Public Works Department in c.1900-1920. It is representative of Beasley's smaller works. (Criterion 6.1)

It is a good example of a police station and quarters. The building demonstrates the Officer in Charge's, and his family's, way of life at the police station, one which has changed over time. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

The condition of the place is very good, no doubt a reflection of regular maintenance and repairs, in response to the continued use of the place.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of the place is high. The changes in use are allied with the original and continuing function of administering law and order.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

The place demonstrates a high degree of authenticity with minimal intrusion to the fabric.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Laura Gray, Conservation Professional, with some assistance in primary research by Gillian O'Mara, Archival Researcher. The physical evidence has been compiled by Laura Gray. Additional research has been compiled by Heritage Council staff.

Due to the fact that the police station is still functioning, security restrictions are in place. PWD Plans available at Contract and Management Services (CAMS), and files pertaining to the place, are restricted.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

North Perth Police Station is a single storey building which exhibits a number of the stylistic details of the Federation period.

When James Stirling arrived in the Swan River Colony in June 1829, he brought a detachment from the 63rd Regiment to carry out duties of discipline and protection. It was not until March 1831, that Stirling appointed a Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables, to administer law and justice.¹

As settlement grew large enough to be called a town, a Constable was appointed to it. By 1840, Perth had a full-time paid Constable who also acted as a Bailiff. A regulated Police Force was established in 1849, prior to the arrival of the first convicts, but it was not until March 1853, that a superintendent was appointed to administer the entire Force.²

In the 1890s and 1900s, the enormous increase in population in Western Australian, associated with the discovery of gold, led to the suburbanisation of Perth. The huge increase in population, the subsequent increase in crime and civil disorder, the sudden availability of monies for public works and Western Australia's 1890 self government all had a significant impact on the development of the Western Australian Police Force.³ Western Australia's *Police Act* was passed in 1892.⁴

By 1906, the Police Force had grown from 207 men in 1890 to 492, with approximately 300 of these having joined in the six years previously.⁵ The regulation and expansion of the Police Force led to plans to establish a number of police stations in metropolitan and regional areas.

North Perth was gazetted as a municipality in 1901. In 1904, only 12% of North Perth had been built on, but by 1911 land under construction had trebled.⁶ The *North Perth Police Station* (1908) was built during this period of intensive development.

¹ Lawrence, R.M. (Senior Constable), *Police Review 1829-1979*, Police Department Public Relations Branch, Govt. Printing Office, 1979, p.9-13

² *ibid*, p. 13-14

³ Edmonds, L. in association with Gill, A. & Gregory, J., 'Western Australia Police Service Thematic History', Prepared for CAMS on behalf of the WA Police Service, UWA, May 1998, p. 21&22

⁴ *ibid*, p.21

⁵ *ibid*, p. 22

⁶ Stannage, C.T., *The People of Perth*, Perth City Council, Perth, Western Australia, 1979, p. 243

Police officers in towns initially covered their allotted area on foot. Although bicycles were introduced in 1897, many Constables still patrolled on foot.⁷ Records from the WA Police Library show that North Perth already had a Foot Constable before the station was built. In 1902, Joseph Foulkes (Number 137) patrolled the North Perth area, followed by James Strappe (152) in 1903.⁸ On 14 August 1907, tenders were called for the construction of *North Perth Police Station*.⁹ On 20 September 1907, the tender from contractors Franklin & Finlay for £816 was accepted.¹⁰ The construction works were scheduled for completion by 30 January 1908, and an overtime penalty of £1 a day was imposed on the contractor, in addition to a two month maintenance period. The *North Perth Police Station*, with attached quarters, was completed in 1908. G Allan was the supervisor for the project.¹¹ Hillson Beasley was the Chief Architect of the Public Works Department at the time.

In 1909, records show that there was only one person stationed at the new *North Perth Police Station*, a Foot Constable.¹² This was James Strappe who had been the Foot Constable in the area since 1903 and, after the station had been opened, became the Officer in Charge.¹³

At the same time work had finished on the *North Perth Police Station*, new police stations were opened at West Perth, Perth Causeway, Victoria Park, Cottesloe and Maylands.¹⁴ North Perth was one of the eleven police stations built during the gold rush period, 1890-1910.¹⁵

Since the intense development of the gold rush era, the Perth metropolitan area maintained a certain level of growth until the 1950s and 1960s mineral boom. In this period, there is a general expansion of the Police Department and its facilities, in part a result of the boom period as well as the increasing numbers of the police departments.¹⁶

During the 1960s, *North Perth Police Station* facilities were improved. In September 1961, £1750 was spent building an additional room including furniture.¹⁷ A two car garage was added in 1965. In the mid 1960s, the *North Perth Police Station* included the main office, Officer in Charge's office, two cells and amenities.¹⁸

⁷ Lawrence, R.M. (Senior Constable), op. cit., p. 27-28

⁸ North Perth Police Station, Misc. File, WA Police Library

⁹ *Government Gazette* 16 August 1907 p.2931. The National Trust files document Thos O'Donnell living at the Angove Street address of the proposed police station in 1907, which suggests that there may have been a building on the site prior to the police station. This would have been demolished for the police station. (National Trust file No.66.)

¹⁰ *Government Gazette* 27 September 1907 p.3269.

¹¹ North Perth Police Station, Misc. File, W.A Police Library.

¹² 'Report of the Commissioner of Police', *WA Parliament Votes and Proceedings, 1909-1910*, Vol. 2,p.768

¹³ National Trust file No.66.

¹⁴ 'Report of the Commissioner of Police', *WA Parliament Votes and Proceedings, 1909-1910*, Vol. 2,p. 768

¹⁵ Edmonds, L. in association with Gill, A. & Gregory, J., op. cit., p. 24

¹⁶ Lawrence, R.M. (Senior Constable), op. cit., p. 37-40

¹⁷ North Perth Police Station, Misc. File, W A Police Library.

¹⁸ Edmonds, L. in association with Gill, A. & Gregory, J., op. cit., Appendix F

In May 1975, the toilet located some 40 feet away from the main building, in the rear yard, was demolished by a police van. It was recommended that new toilet facilities be constructed on the rear wall of the quarters, for \$2050. (Physical evidence indicates that the new amenities were built.)¹⁹

Until 1978, *North Perth Police Station* had operated continuously as a police station with the resident Officer in Charge in the attached quarters. In 1978, these quarters were vacated for the Lecturing Branch of the Police Department. In 1979, the Officer in Charge took up residence again. In more recent years, the OIC's quarters has again become a Police training area.²⁰ Police training was a particular development of the 1960s/70s, in an effort to improve the efficiency of the Police Force.²¹

Currently *North Perth Police Station* operates from the former police station and portion of the former quarters. The remainder of the quarters are used as the Mirrabooka District Training Centre.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

North Perth Police Station is located on the rise of Angove Street facing Fitzgerald Street. It is a domestic scale building that sits comfortably among its residential neighbours.

The building exhibits a number of the stylistic details of the Federation period. Hillson Beasley, Chief Architect at the time the police station was built, was a recognised practitioner of the Federation Free style of architecture, and *North Perth Police Station* demonstrates some of those stylistic details; the asymmetry, the use of contrasting materials, particularly the 'blood and bandages' of the double arched gable parapet, and the use of traditional building methods.²²

The single storey building is constructed of brick, in an English bond, with rendered reveals and features. The entire roof is constructed of corrugated iron sheets. The main roof takes the form of two gables running parallel with the length of the building across the site, and the street. The frontage features a gable parapet over the entry of the police station. The remainder of the front verandahs which extends across the width of the front, are roofed at a break pitch and hipped at the external corners. Each side wall is a double gable parapet wall. At the rear, the protruding kitchen wall on the south end also has a parapet gable, while the remainder of the back is a skillion verandah roof, with the c.1975 addition at a different break pitch.

The building comprises the working police station on the western side, and the former residence on the eastern side of the street frontage. The place functions as a working police station with staff training facilities, and associated staff amenities. The interior fabric throughout has, for the most part, been retained, with minimal interventions.

¹⁹ North Perth Police Station, Misc. File, W A Police Library.

²⁰ *ibid.*

²¹ Lawrence, R.M. (Senior Constable), *op. cit.*, p.37

²² Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present* Angus & Robertson Publishers, North Ryde, 1989 pp.137, 138.

The former residential section of the station is located on the east side of the building, separated by a brick wall, dividing the verandah and frontage. The residential frontage has a symmetrical facade with a central brick parapet above the entry door which is detailed with coloured square leadlight sidelights and fanlight. Flanking the central door are double hung sash windows each side central within each front room. Each of those rooms still has the original fireplace and mantelpiece, although they have been painted. A larger room directly at the end of the entry hall also retains the fireplace, but boarded over, and a recent sliding door, replacing the original door, provides access to the kitchen which still has the original stove, cupboards, and mantelpiece in place.

The police station area has two entries from the front verandah. The entry signalled by the parapet opens into a small office which accesses a small hallway with a room on the east and two cells on the other side. The cells are remarkably intact. The room opposite the cells, has been completely refurbished, with a false ceiling, boarded fireplace and camera surveillance corner built-in. A door from that room also accesses the rear verandah of the residential section. The westernmost room of the building extends the depth of the building with doors onto the front and rear verandahs.

The rear elevation shows the main building in brick construction, and the amenities area also in brick of a more recent period, c.1975, and the original amenities area still clad in weatherboard. Several outbuildings are situated in the rear yard. Two are brick constructions and one is timber framed and clad with fibro-cement. The rear of the property is accessed from Albert Street.

13.3 REFERENCES

Lawrence, R.M. (Senior Constable), *Police Review 1829-1979*, Police Department Public Relations Branch, Govt. Printing Office, 1979,

Edmonds, L. in association with Gill, A. & Gregory, J., 'Western Australia Police Service Thematic History', Prepared for CAMS on behalf of the WA Police Service, UWA, May 1998,

13.4 FURTHER RESEARCH

APPENDIX F

**Assessment documentation for *North Perth
Police Station* Recorded by the National Trust of
Australia (WA).**

PERTH - NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION.

"R" 4/3/75.

66



PERTH - NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION.

"R" 4/3/75.

PERTH - NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION.

"R" 4/3/75.

ADDRESS: 81 Angove Street (Cr. Daphne St.), North Perth.

ORIGINAL OWNER: Public Works Department.

PRESENT OWNER: do.

DATE OF ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION: 1907. Tender accepted 20/9/07. (Govt. Gazette 27/9/07, p.3269, Ref.3505941).

NAME OF ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER:

NAME OF BUILDER: Franklin & Finlay - Contractors - £816.

DESCRIPTION: Neat stone building, simple design except for double arched entrance - cement verandahs - iron roof. Police constable's residence attached: Iron roof, small gables, push-up windows - glass top door with small glass panes. Surrounding lawns, trees, etc.

PRESENT CONDITION: From external observation, good.

PERTH - NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION.

"R" 4/3/75.

THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (V.A.)

ASSESSMENT EXPOSITION.

NORTH PERTH POLICE STATION AND POLICEMAN'S QUARTERS, Angove Street,
North Perth.

The date on the North Perth Police Station and Policeman's Quarters is 1907. The building contractors were paid £816 for the job. The two parts of the building are quite different. The Police Station, although consisting only of 3 rooms, was designed to impress. The front porch is enclosed by an arched structure of red brick, with white, cement-rendered stripes. Verandah posts are unadorned and the front facade is plain.

The attached residence has more character. It has sculptured verandah posts and panels of stained glass about the front door. Above the front door is a decorative gable. A large stone chimney is another obvious feature. Two gables make both side facades interesting.

The entire building is of red brick and has a corrugated iron roof.

The assessment committee recommends that the building be recorded, because of its age and unusual appearance.

C. Macaulay
10/2/75.

APPENDIX G

**Assessment documentation for *North Perth
Police Station* entry in the Town of Vincent's
Municipal Heritage Inventory.**

North Perth Police Station and Quarters

Address 81 Angove Street

North Perth

Lot No 11344

Precinct North Perth Centre

Management A - Conservation Essential

Construction Date 1908

State Register Yes

Significance North Perth Police Station and Quarters is a fine example of the Federation Free Classical style, by Hillson Beasley. It was the first police station provided in the rapidly developing North Perth area. The Station has continued to be used for police purposes since its construction in 1908. The changes in the nature of the police usage demonstrate the changes in policing practices and training over the past 9 decades. The Station and Quarters also demonstrate a way of police life no longer practiced.

Physical Style Federation Free Classical

Historic Theme 1890-1919 - What people did together: Law and order

Physical Description The single storey police station and attached residence has a gable roof with a crippled hipped verandah and a single roof gablet. The distinctive porch of the police station is of red brick with cement rendered bands, a design popularly named 'blood and bandages'.

Historic Background The place was built in 1908, as a police station with living quarters attached for the officer in charge. It was believed at the time that a formal police presence was necessary for the rapidly developing suburb of North Perth. The Police Force in WA grew from 207 men in 1890 to 492 in 1906, in keeping with the growth of the population during the gold boom years. North Perth was one of 11 police stations built between 1890 and 1910. Its design and construction of the place would have been overseen by Hillson Beasley, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department (PWD) at that time. Tenders for construction were called on 14 August 1907 and contractors and timber merchants, J. T. Franklin & J. Finlay won the work with a price of £816. Franklin & Finlay were also

responsible for the Brisbane Street Post Office. Foot Constable James Strappe, who had been the Constable in the area since 1903, became the Officer in Charge at the new station, which boasted a staff of one. From 1910 to 1934, Constable William Crawford was in residence. In 1935 the resident officer in charge was Francis T Ward and in 1947 it was Sergeant George McK.Flanders. During the 1960s, an additional room and a two-car garage were added. In 1975, when a police van demolished the toilet building in the back yard, new toilets were built adjoining the back of the building. Then in 1978, the quarters, which had been occupied continuously by the Officer in Charge of the station, were taken over by the Lecturing Branch of the Police Department. In 1979, the Quarters were again occupied by the Officer in Charge but, in more recent years, the Quarters have again been utilised as a training area. The Station has continued in its original function while the Quarters are now occupied by Mirrabooka District Training Centre.

Additional Information

Property ID (HCWA) 2212

Property ID (TOV) 5

Physical Setting The place is an integral element of the residential streetscape. It is setback to align with adjacent dwellings. A low timber framed and cyclone mesh fence delineates the front boundary.

Physical Integrity Intact

Physical Modification None apparent to the street. Additions to the rear.

Material Walls Brick

Material Roof Corrugated iron

Material Other Stucco

National Trust Yes

Other Heritage Listings

MHI Inclusion Date First entered 1995; Re - entered 21 November 2006

Other Comments

References Heritage Council assessment 2212; Wise's Post Office Directories; J. S. Battye, Cyclopeda of Western Australia, 1913.

APPENDIX H
Certificates of Title

12577
98

Transfer 1485
98 Vol. CXLV Fol. 156

INDEXED 15

7075
07

OF GREAT BRITAIN



REGISTER BOOK.

Vol. CXLVII, Fol. 22.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Diag: 2679

Certificate of Title

under "The Transfer of Land Act, 1893."

Sch. 5, 58 V., 14.

CT 0147 0022 F



John Nicol of Fremantle Carpenter

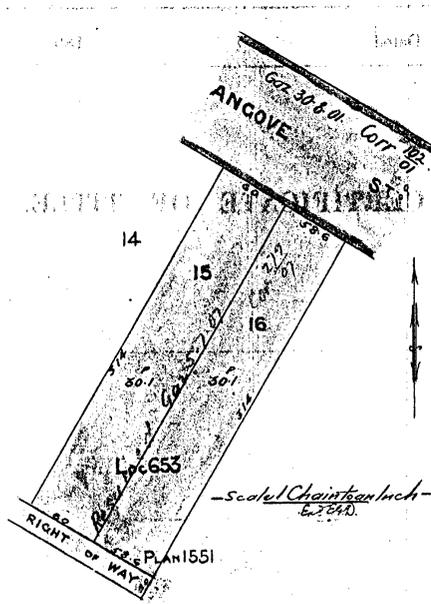
is now the sole proprietor
of an estate in fee simple in possession subject to the easements and encumbrances notified hereunder in ALL
those pieces of land delineated and coloured green on the map hereon
containing together one rood, twenty and two tenths perches
or thereabouts, being portions of Swan Location 653 and being
Lots 15 and 16 on deposited Plan 1551

Transfer 38607 of *Totally transferred by endorsement to His Majesty King Edward the Seventh* Registered 240⁰⁰ & 14¹⁵ August 1907
applied

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR OF TITLES

Cancelled

Rev. 7/10/94
REVESTED AND
TOTALLY CANCELLED
G. Sach
REGISTRAR OF TITLES



Plan 1551

A 1541

Dated the *Twenty-ninth* day of *March* One thousand eight hundred
and ninety *eight*

Alfred...
Registrar of Titles.

Sundry Document E541845

NO DUPLICATE ISSUED

REGISTER VOL.

BOOK FOL.

Corr. 10080/1905

3092

503



WESTERN



AUSTRALIA

LR 3092 0503 F



Crown Land Record **CANCELLED**

The undermentioned land shown on the sketch in the First Schedule hereto is land of the Crown subject to the interests, easements, encumbrances and notices shown in the Second Schedule hereto.

503 FOL.

[Signature]
Acting Executive Director
Department of Land Administration



Dated 6th February, 1991

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

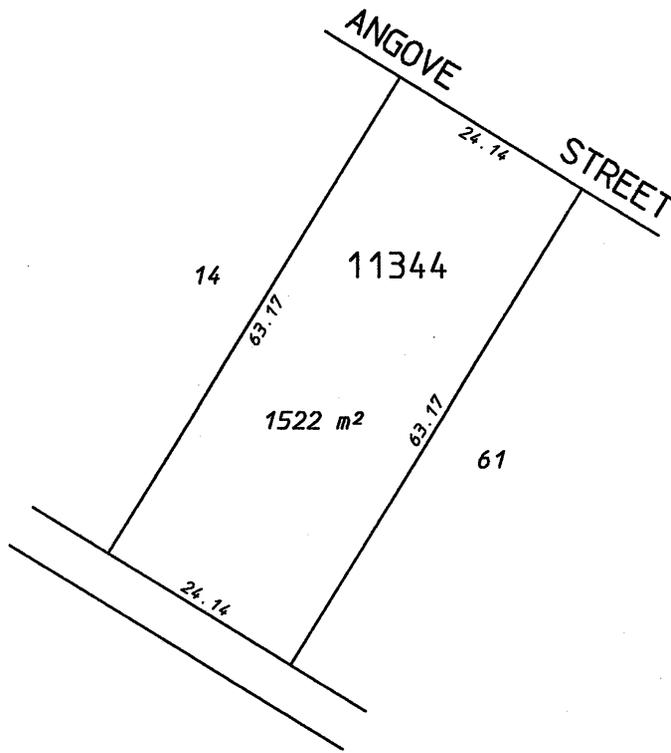
3092 VOL.

LAND REFERRED TO

Swan Location 11344 on Office of Titles Plan 1551

FIRST SCHEDULE

CANCELLED



Cancelled

PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST ALTERING OR ADDING TO THIS RECORD OR ANY NOTIFICATION HEREON

E68377/4/89-4500-5/9499

SCALE 1:750
P.P. PERTH 2000 13.27
City of Perth

[Signature]

FOR ENCUMBRANCES AND OTHER MATTERS AFFECTING THE LAND SEE SECOND SCHEDULE

Cancelled

Page 2 (of 2 pages)

SECOND SCHEDULE

NOTE: ENTRIES MAY BE AFFECTED BY SUBSEQUENT ENDORSEMENTS

PARTICULARS	INSTRUMENT		REGISTERED	TIME	SEAL	CERT. OFFICER
	NATURE	NUMBER				
Reserve No. 11017 for the purpose of "Police Station" Reserve cancelled. In G.G. 18/1/91 Set apart as Reserve No. 41541 for the purpose of "Police". In G.G. 18/1/91 Vested in Commissioner of Police. In G.G. 18/1/91 Cancelled to Vol 3093 Fol 150.	Sundry Doc.	E541745		15.30		WAO
	Sundry Doc.	E541845		15.30		WAO
	Sundry Doc.	E541845		15.30		WAO
	Sundry Doc.	E541845		15.30		WAO
	Application	H127917	3.6.1999	14.55		#

VOL. 3092 FOL. 503

NOT TO BE REMOVED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND ADMINISTRATION

NO DUPLICATE ISSUED

REGISTER
VOLUME

FOLIO

3093

150

Application H127917
Corr. 10080/1905
Volume. Folio.
3092 503

WESTERN AUSTRALIA



**CERTIFICATE
OF**

CROWN LAND TITLE

UNDER THE "TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1893" AS AMENDED
AND THE "LAND ADMINISTRATION ACT 1997"

The undermentioned land is Crown land, in the name of the
STATE of WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
subject to the interests and status orders in the First Schedule which interests and status orders are subject to the
interests, easements, encumbrances and notices shown in the Second Schedule hereto.

Dated 3 June 1999

J. Hyde

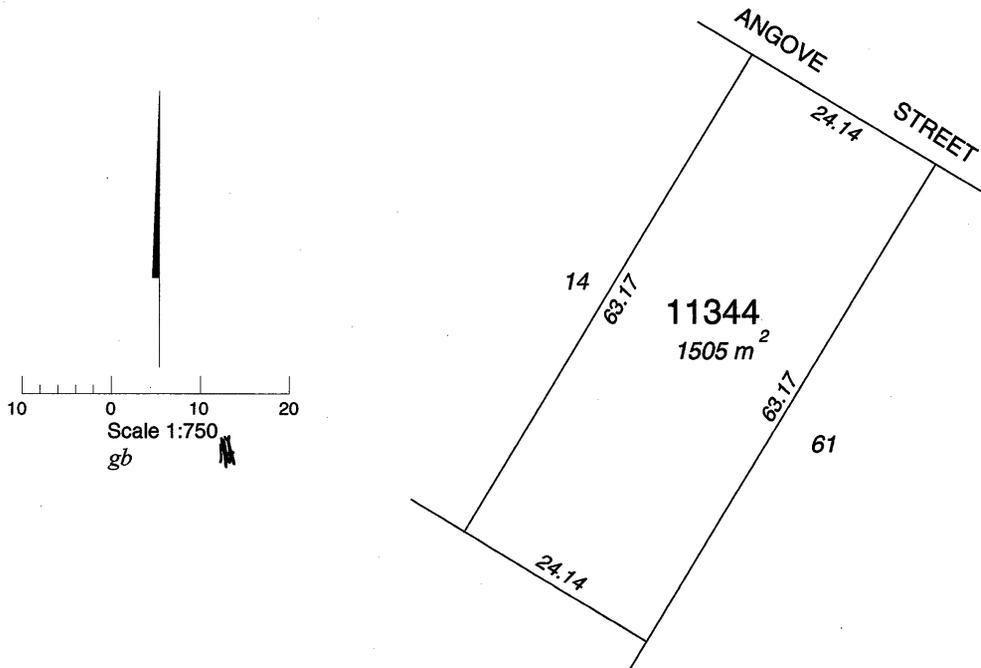


REGISTRAR OF TITLES

LAND REFERRED TO

Swan Location 11344 on Office of Titles Plan 1551 delineated on the sketch in the Third Schedule.

THIRD SCHEDULE



WARNING: A CURRENT SEARCH SHOULD BE OBTAINED BEFORE DEALING ON THIS LAND

CLT - 28/10/98

Superseded - Copy for Sketch Only

CROWN LAND

Superseded Copy for Sketch Only

Page 2 of 3
 FC 1.1
 30/03/99
 17/5

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE OF CROWN LANDS
 NOTE: ENTRIES MAY BE REJECTED BY SUBSEQUENT INSTRUMENT

INSTRUMENT		PARTICULARS	REGISTERED	TIME	SEAL	CANCELLATION	NUMBER	REGISTERED OR LODGED	SEAL
NATURE	NUMBER								
Sundry	E541845	Reserve No. 41541 for the purpose of Police.							
Sundry	E541845	Care, Control and Management to Commissioner of Police of 2 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth.							

INSTRUMENT		PARTICULARS	REGISTERED	TIME	SEAL	CANCELLATION	NUMBER	REGISTERED OR LODGED	SEAL
NATURE	NUMBER								
Memorial	H110392	Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990. Lodged 17.5.1999 at 12.30 hrs.							

SECOND SCHEDULE NOTE: ENTRIES MAY BE AFFECTED BY SUBSEQUENT ENDORSEMENTS

APPENDIX I
Government Heritage Property Disposal
Process

GOVERNMENT HERITAGE PROPERTY DISPOSAL PROCESS



The Rocks, Albany
- former "Government Cottage"
and summer residence of
the Governor



Broome Court House



Cottesloe Primary School



Former Police Station and Lockup,
Bridgetown



Government Buildings,
Kalgoorlie



Former Geraldton Railway Station



Former Power Station,
East Perth



One Mile Jetty,
Carnarvon



Niagara Dam,
Meazies (1897-98)



For further information about the
Government Heritage Property Disposal
Process or any of the services offered by
the Heritage Council,
please contact.

Heritage Council of Western Australia
108 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth 6004
PO Box 6201, East Perth WA 6892
Ph: (08) 9221 4177 or 1800 644 177

Fax: (08) 9221 4151

Email: heritage@hc.wa.gov.au



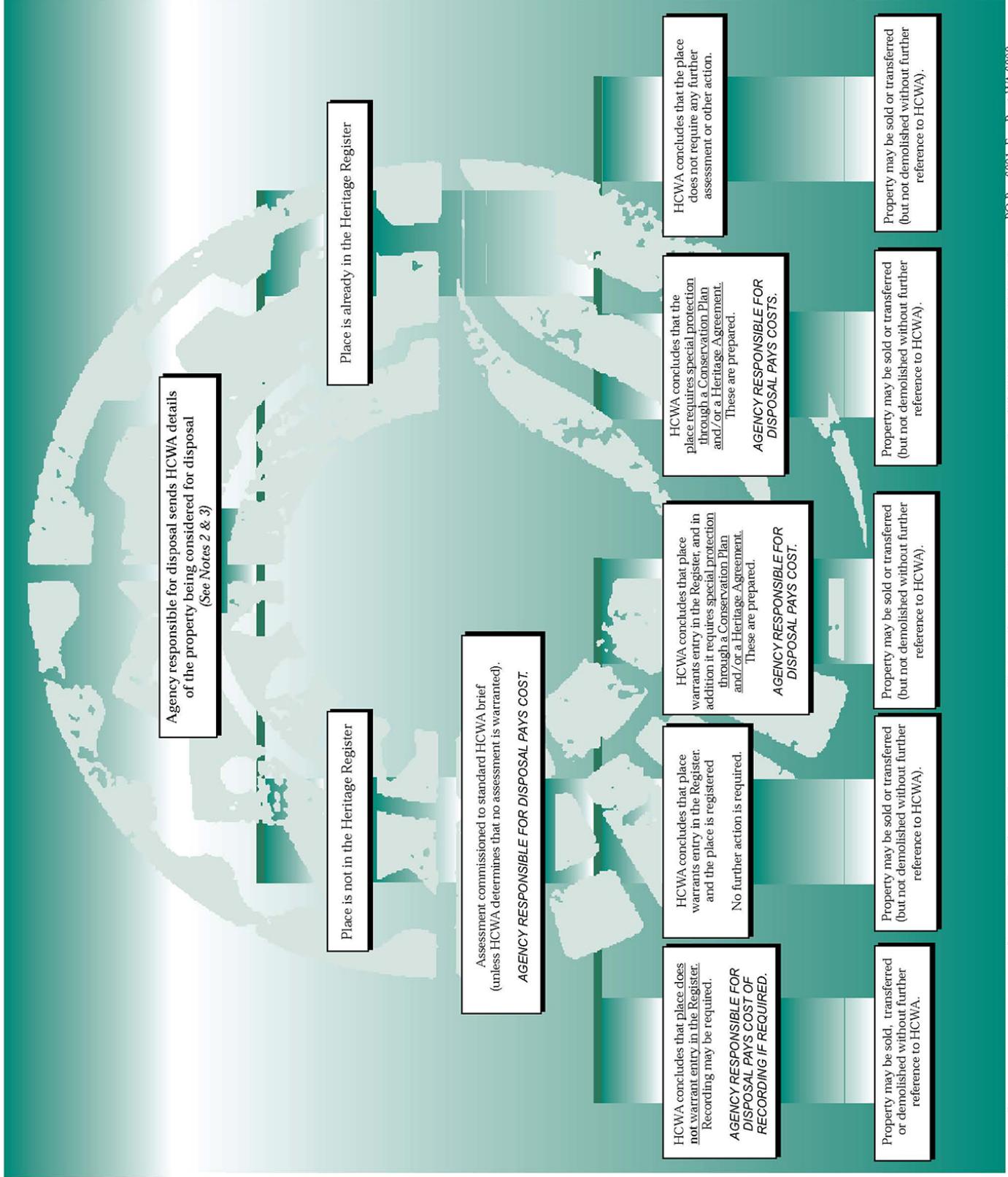
CUSTOMER
FOCUS
IN SEVEN LANGUAGES



GOVERNMENT HERITAGE PROPERTY DISPOSAL PROCESS



GOVERNMENT HERITAGE PROPERTY - DISPOSAL PROCESS



NOTES

(1) Purpose & scope of this policy

The purpose of the policy is to provide a due process for the identification and assessment of the heritage value of government property under consideration for disposal, and for relevant protection to be provided where appropriate. Observing good conservation practice is important in the context of the State Government being the largest single owner of heritage places in W.A. It should be noted that:

- "Disposal" includes the sale, transfer or lease of a property outside the State government sector (where the transfer on lease is for a duration of at least 10 years); and includes demolition.
- The policy applies to all State government departments, and to all statutory authorities as listed in Schedule 1 to the Financial Administration and Audit Act.

(2) Prior notification to the Heritage Council

Notification of a proposed disposal should be supplied to the Heritage Council a minimum of 4 months prior to placement of the property on the market, or prior to a proposed demolition.

The Heritage Council, or the Heritage Branch of the Department of Contract & Management Services, is able to assist agencies in making a decision as to whether a notification is warranted.

(3) Notification criteria

Buildings and structures will generally need to be considered as part of this process if they:

- are 60 years old or more;
- are already listed on an existing heritage list such as a Municipal Inventory, or
- display other evidence of potential significance in terms of Aesthetic, Historic, Social or Scientific value.

(4) Assessments - who commissions?

Assessments may be commissioned by the Heritage Council, the Heritage Branch of the Department of Contract & Management Services, or (in conjunction with the Heritage Council) or by the agency concerned.

The Heritage Council must be supplied with a copy of the assessment where it is commissioned by another body; and if the assessment is insufficiently thorough for the Council to make an informed decision, the Council may request that the assessment be augmented or revised (at the agency's cost).

The Heritage Council is responsible for recommending which of the action "streams" the property should be allocated to.

(5) Local Government liaison

This process does not obviate the need to consult with a local authority where an agency is contemplating a demolition, or a disposal otherwise involving redevelopment of land. Demolition and redevelopment of buildings and places of local heritage significance are important local town planning issues.

