ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS OF NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No C1 – Hon K Travers asked –

(1) The reason why the correction to the Annual Report was not tabled in each house.

Answer: The Heritage Council acted on information provided by the Public Sector Commission on its website section *'Annual Reporting Guidelines FAQs'* (www.publicsector.wa.gov.au/AgencyResponsibilities/AnnualReportingGuidelines/Pages/FAQs.aspx*)*. FAQ No 28 notes:

"28. Our annual report has been tabled in Parliament and a correction must be made, how is it done?

There is a set process for making alterations to papers and documents that have been tabled in Parliament. Refer to the Legislative Assembly of the Parliament of Western Australia, Standing Order 156 – Alteration of papers – 'Tabled papers and documents will only be altered or added to with the approval of the Speaker who will inform the Assembly'. "

Consistent with this instruction, a letter was forwarded by the Minister for Heritage to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly on 18 October 2011 advising of the error in the Annual Report and seeking his approval to an amendment. The Speaker approved the request and tabled the amendment to the Heritage Council's Annual Report on 20 October 2011.

A further letter from the Minister for Heritage advising the President of the Legislative Council of the error was forwarded on 27 October 2011.

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

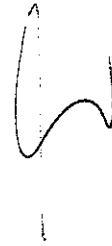# QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C2 : Hon K Travers asked -

(1) KPI place assessments – How many were expected to be done when the budget was tabled, and how many were actually done on which the annual report is based?

Answer: 35 place assessments expected in 2010-11 when the budget was tabled. 43 place assessments were actually completed.

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No C3: Hon K Travers asked:

(1) – Provide the breakdown of the cash and cash equivalents for the $6,559,964 and the previous year of $7,300,328?
What we need is a breakdown of the cash and cash equivalents, how much of that is actually allocated to specific projects, and how much is not allocated, for both 2010/11 and the previous year?

	2010/11 $	2009/10 $
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	6,559,964	7,300,328
Goldfields Earthquake Restoration Fund: Opening balance	4,983,450	5,000,000
Payment for grants made in 2009/10	9,742	10,258
Payment for grants made in 2010/11	256,241	0
Payment for technical and engineering service	151,692	6,292
	417,675	16,550
Uncommitted technical and engineering funds	42,016	0
Administration for 2011	125,000	0
Administration for 2012	125,000	0
Committed grants	1,589,437	9,742
Uncommitted grant funds	2,684,322	4,973,708
Closing balance	4,565,775	4,983,450
Heritage grants program – committed grants	1,012,692	1,347,098
Conservation incentives – committed grants	0	509,741
Emergency grants – committed grants	4,750	0
Payables	189,524	258,909
Leave liabilities	525,328	471,715
Contingent liability	85,494	0
Total Allocated	6,383,563	7,570,913
Unallocated / (Overcommitted)	176,401	(270,585)
	6,559,964	7,300,328

(2) Then we need a breakdown of the accumulated surplus.

Accumulated surplus/(deficit)

Statement of comprehensive income

	2010/11 $	2009/10 $
Cost of services		
Expenses		
Employee benefits expense	2,410,726	2,670,747
Services and supplies	1,734,499	1,483,246
Accommodation expenses	115,495	126,638
Grants and subsidies	2,599,572	976,766
Depreciation expense	16,511	28,988
Other expenses	65,585	62,801
Total cost of services	6,942,388	5,349,186
Income		
Revenue	19,945	111
User charges and fees	180,576	138,289
Other revenue	21,018	22,943
Total revenue	221,539	161,343
Net cost of services	6,720,849	5,187,843
Income from state government		
Service appropriation	5,474,000	10,085,000
Resources received free of charge	55,217	26,501
Total income from state government	5,529,217	10,111,501
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(1,191,632)	4,923,658
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		
Opening balance	4,716,889	(206,769)
Surplus/(deficit) for the period	(1,191,632)	4,923,658
Closing balance	3,525,257	4,716,889

The accumulated surplus for the period ending 30 June 2010 of $4,716,889 is mainly attributable to the $5 million received in June 2010 towards the Goldfields Earthquake Restoration Fund.

The accumulated surplus for the period ending 30 June 2011 of $3,525,257 represents a reduction of $1,191,632 from the previous year. This is mainly attributable to the Goldfields Earthquake Restoration Fund expenses and grant acquittals during the year together with grant acquittals from the Heritage Grants Program.

(3) A breakdown of the $2.6 million under grants payable.

Grants payable as at 30 June 2011:	$
Heritage Grants Program	1,012,692
Goldfields Earthquake Restoration Fund	1,589,437
Emergency Fund	4,750
	2,606,879

A breakdown of outstanding grant acquittals from the Heritage Grants Program and Emergency Conservation Grants program is shown in the following tables:

1. Heritage Grants Program

Fiscal Year	Grant Amount	Balance 28/6/11	Project Title	Status
2006/07	$109,278	$100,000	Picton Inn	Arranging updated quotes.
2007/08	$987,300	$6,615	Mechanics Institute	Due for completion Jun 11
2008/09	$1,032,900	$113,655	6 projects remain	5 near completion, 1 on hold
2009/10	$875,100	$264,809	14 projects remain	3 near completion, 11 due for completion.
2010/11	$700,700	$527,612	16 projects	1 near completion, 15 due Nov 11
TOTAL		$1,012,692		

2. Emergency Conservation Grants
(formerly Conservation Incentive Program)

Fiscal Year	Grant Amount	Balance 28/6/11	Project Title	Status
2010/11	$4,750	$4,750	Fonty's Pool, Manjiump – Structural Report	Inspection end of June, report to come
TOTAL		$4,750		

A full list of grants allocated under the Goldfields Earthquake Restoration Fund was provided at Appendix IV of the 2010-11 Annual Report.

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C4: Hon K Travers asked –

(1) How much was formally allocated out of the Goldfields account in 2011-12 [2010-11]? So how much, and to what, was the money allocated to over the financial year?

Answer: In 2010/11 the amount of $2,122,370 was formally allocated.

Being:

	$
Grants	1,845,678
Heritage Architect / Engineering Services for Owners	151,692
Administration	125,000
Total	2,122,370

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C5 : Hon K Travers asked -

(1) Is it possible to get a copy of the framework that was developed for the Goldfields earthquake restoration fund?

Answer: A copy of the Goldfields Earthquake Restoration Fund framework is provided at Attachment 1.

(2) Provide a history of the $5 million and how much has been drawn down from the fund?

Answer: Draw downs from the fund over financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11 are summarised in the following table.

	Grants	Engineering	Admin	Total
Opening balance	4,550,000	200,000	250,000	5,000,000
Less paid 2009/10	10,258	6,292	0	16,550
Less paid 2010/11	265,983	151,692	125,000	542,675
Closing balance 30/6/11	4,273,759	42,016	125,000	4,440,775
Committed as at 30/6/11	1,589,437	0	0	1,589,437
Not yet committed	2,684,322	42,016	125,000	2,851,338

Goldfields Earthquake Restoration Fund Framework (May 2010)

1. Situation Analysis

Through consultations with the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder (the City), Goldfields-Esperance Development Commission (GEDC), the Insurance Council of Australia, ICOMOS, structural engineers and other information gathered, the following analysis is offered:

Number of Places Affected:

The structural engineer engaged by the Office of Heritage completed 35 inspections and found that there were no places at critical risk of collapse. The damage, whilst extensive, was considered substantially superficial and repairable. The engineer is estimated to have inspected 50% of the affected heritage-listed buildings in the area; therefore, it is reasonable to expect that the total number of damaged places will be in the range of 60 to 80.

Cost Range of Repairs:

No information on the overall cost of repairs to the heritage portfolio is available at this time. However, advice from loss adjustors in the field is that repairs will vary in cost from a few thousand dollars to potentially significant sums; some well in excess of the market value of the properties concerned.

Discussions would indicate that, in general, repairs to single-storey buildings, which represent the majority of buildings in the area, are more likely to be in the lower cost range. However, some of the larger two-storey buildings will require costly repairs.

A number of case studies demonstrate the available information:

- A portfolio of six single-storey premises has been assessed by insurers and, although the buildings were under-insured, they will be fully repaired due to the overall low cost of repairs (i.e. less than 5% of the overall sum insured).

- A hotel on Burt Street has been assessed as requiring $1.8 million in repairs against an insured value of $1.5 million.

- A former bank, now office building, is said to require $800,000 in repairs, but is insured for only $100,000. The owner will receive a cash payment and is likely to seek approval for demolition. Full repair, while costly, is achievable.

- A hotel outside the Burt Street precinct suffered significant damage (of a similar scale to example 1). It is understood the building is substantially covered for the full cost of repair.

- Some of the larger buildings that have been damaged are in government ownership and are not anticipated to require assistance.

Insurance Coverage:

The Office of Heritage is aware of a number of places that are un-insured, including two on the State Register. As noted above, there is also evidence of under-insurance in some cases. However, of the ten places about which the Office of Heritage has received advice, most are substantially covered and only one is significantly under-insured.

Insurance Response:

One of the unknown risks is the extent to which insured repairs will be compatible with heritage conservation principles. In general, an insurance policy will allow for the reinstatement of a building on a like-for-like basis to its condition prior to the insured event. This, however, requires that the evaluation of reinstatement cost, and the level of insurance, have been maintained and reflect current values.

It is also unclear whether there are any variations in the interpretation of policy wording that could interfere with effective repair.

Advice from the Insurance Council and assessors on the ground is that a standard building policy should provide for the repair of a heritage place on a like-for-like basis to its condition prior to the event. This includes use of appropriate materials and methods. In these cases, there is not expected to be any cost gap for owners.

Responding to Key Risks:

As noted above, the potential cost of repair to some of the area's larger buildings is likely to be in the region of $1 million or more. Where these are of high cultural heritage value, retention and conservation are a priority. From a community and heritage perspective, one of the considerable risks in the current situation is that heritage buildings will not be repaired and, in the long run, will be lost. This reflects the high cost of repairs against the low market and commercial value of property and is a particular concern where places are not insured.

While it is recognised that the community does not generally support the use of State funding to offset the losses of private and commercial interests, uninsured and under-insured heritage buildings present a significant challenge in this environment. Therefore, it is important to offer a sufficient level of funding to maximise owner participation in conservation works, particularly where incentive to retain is low.

Exposing owners to the full consequences of their business risk is likely to result in loss of cultural heritage to the community, which is inconsistent with the objectives of the grant funding announced by the Premier. Proportional grants are therefore proposed at a level considered sufficient to encourage owners to participate in the program, while still requiring significant private financial input.

In addition, it is proposed that the commercial viability of repair should be considered when agreeing the level of owner contribution to repair. This may take into account the cost of alternatives (e.g. demolition and replacement with a modern building) and the commercial value of a property after repair. In some cases, the Heritage Council may propose majority funding of repairs, with an element of the grant being repayable on completion, once commercial finance is available. Using such an approach should make retention of the heritage building a more commercial option than demolition.

2. Objectives of the GER Fund

Consistent with the Premier's announcement and subsequent Cabinet decision, the primary objective of the Government's response to the Goldfields earthquake is heritage conservation, taking into account the importance of the historic streetscape and individual buildings in the affected area.

A parallel objective is mitigation of the financial stress incurred by owners of heritage-listed buildings as a result of the earthquake in the region. This recognises that, as natural disaster was not declared, disaster relief funding was not available, and costs and time associated with the remediation of heritage properties is generally higher.

The GER Fund is not intended to reward owners that have not taken appropriate measures to protect their assets (for example, through suitable levels and quality of insurance cover), provision will need to be made to ensure the possible loss of important heritage buildings is minimised.

3. Eligibility

Consistent with the principles previously announced for the GER Fund, it is proposed to make grants available for the restoration of heritage-listed places damaged in the earthquake, including those on the State Register and the City's Municipal Heritage Inventory.

Noting the broader significance of the Burt Street, Boulder precinct and the desirability of maintaining the largely intact and uniform presentation of the area, it is proposed to offer assistance to owners of places identified in the City's Burt Street Conservation Plan (2008) as being contributory to the heritage significance of the precinct, thus extending eligibility beyond those properties listed in the State Register or Municipal Inventory.

The situation analysis, risk analysis (Attachment 1), objectives of the GER Fund and eligibility criteria leads to the proposed grant framework as outlined below:

- Provision of easily accessed / low value Emergency Relief Grants to assist with incidental costs and minor repairs. These grants are likely to capture a large segment of the overall places affected, and bridge insurance gaps where minor repairs are required.

- While early indications are that for the majority of minor repairs the proposed works will be adequate, there are likely to be occasions where heritage architect advice leads to the offer of a Preferred Works Grant to achieve a better heritage outcome for the place. These should be infrequent and generally of relatively low cost.

- In order to encourage engagement where a place requires significant owner expenditure, a realistic level of funding needs to be available to subsidise financial input by the owner. Earthquake Restoration Grants are therefore intended to give a tailored solution that requires substantial owner contribution, but is able to meet costs that would otherwise lead to the repairs being unviable.

- Once the costs of repair to prior condition have been met, the Fund will assist in further restoration and conservation works in the affected region through Conservation Improvement Grants.

The following table provides a summary of the proposed GER Fund streams and an indicative requirement based on estimates of likely demand.

Grant Description / Purpose	Indicative Requirement
1. Emergency Relief Grants A minor grant of up to $10,000 will be available, on application, to any owner of a heritage property for minor works associated with the initial response to the earthquake. This will be available retrospectively on evidence of expenditure. Up to $2,000 available without evidence.	$ 350,000
2. Preferred Works Grants Funding may be allocated to any works that are considered, by the heritage architect appointed by the Heritage Council, to be a better heritage outcome than the restoration of a heritage place to prior condition.	$ 200,000
3. Earthquake Restoration Grants Grants will be available on a matched-funding basis to undertake conservation works required to return a heritage building to its condition prior to the earthquake. Owner contribution may be capped depending on commercial viability of repairs.	$2,500,000
4. Conservation Improvement Grants Grants of up to $250,000 will be available to undertake conservation works in excess of those required to return a heritage building to its condition prior to the earthquake. These will require a minimum contribution by the owner of 20%.	$1,500,000

Terms and Conditions for the GER Fund are at Attachment 2.

4. Accessing Funds

Applications for Emergency Relief Grants will be a simple form, with opportunity to attach proof of expenditure and written declaration.

Preferred Works Grants will be initiated by the Heritage Council's architect, with the form of application being a report and scope of works.

Earthquake Restoration Grants will require an application from the owner, giving information on anticipated costs and funding requested. A scope of works will be required and, where necessary due to the scale of the project and the proposed contribution, a business case.

Once the level of funding required for the first three grant streams has determined, the Heritage Council will open applications for Conservation Improvement Grants. The form and process of application will closely follow the current Heritage Grants Program.

5. Assessment and Approvals Process

Assessment and approval of grants under stream 1 will be undertaken by the Office of Heritage.

Assessment of grants under streams 2, 3 and 4 will be undertaken by the Office of Heritage under the advice of the Heritage Architect and such other professional services that might be required to make a judgement on the efficacy, appropriateness and reasonableness of the proposed works. Recommendations will be submitted to a sub-committee of the Heritage Council for approval.

Any variation to the framework, including the provision of repayable grants, assessing business cases or capping owner contribution, will be approved separately by the Heritage Council and advised by independent professional advice. Such advice may include property valuation, commercial property management, business finance consultants or others.

In the event of over-subscription, priority will be given to works that are essential to returning the building to prior condition.

6. Consultation

The Office of Heritage visited the Goldfields on 7 April 2010 to discuss the general terms of the financial assistance package with the City and GEDC, and consult on an operating framework for the fund.

Noting that the State Government's response to the earthquake was to target assistance to the restoration of heritage listed buildings, the City has proposed a further scheme of works intended to stimulate economic regeneration of the Burt Street area. It is understood the City will pursue funding opportunities through the Royalties for Regions program.

The City has offered support and assistance in delivering the planning elements of restoration, and will act as a focal point for community information. At present they have expressed a preference for the Fund to be managed by the State Government.

Following discussions with the GEDC and a review of its processes, the Heritage Council's heritage grants framework would seem the most applicable to this current need. Its use will also reduce the number of government agencies involved in activating assistance to owners. Distribution of the GER Fund is consistent with the purpose and legislation of the Heritage Council, but would be at odds with the general purpose of the GEDC.

7. GER Fund Delivery

Providing Early Advice:

One of the lessons learned from the Newcastle earthquake of 1989 and other natural disasters in which heritage places have been affected, is that owners, insurers, planners, builders and

other associated trades need access to professional heritage advice at the earliest opportunity. Cabinet has already acknowledged the need for professional services and the allocation of $200,000 will allow for the appointment of a heritage architect, who will be engaged through the BMW Architectural Panel contract.

Ongoing works will require updated information about each place and the elements of cultural heritage significance that contribute to its overall status. Where there are no existing conservation plans, it is proposed that assessments of each of the places listed in the State Register will be initiated in the form of brief conservation management plans.

Cost of Delivery:

Administration and disbursement of a major fund incurs costs. This includes the development, gathering and management of program data, program documentation and communication (eg, information packages, application forms, hard copy and web publishing and customer contact support), fund administration and incidental costs associated with site visits and increased hours for the Regional Heritage Advisor service.

An estimate of these costs is $250,000 ($125,000 per annum) over the expected lifetime of the fund of two years. This is consistent with the cost model used by the Development Commissions of 2.5% of program funding.

These funds will assist with the cost of hiring temporary personnel for the 1800 helpline, owner liaison and additional grant assessment and administration. It will also cover the cost of printing applications forms and related communications collateral. Additional costs (travel, accommodation, car hire) will also be incurred in providing on the ground support for owners by Office of Heritage staff, Regional Heritage Advisor and contracted heritage professionals.

8. Implementation

Subject to confirmation from the City, it is proposed to integrate information on the GER Fund with the City's proposed advice to property owners on the works approvals processes it will establish for heritage-listed buildings. This will include an overview of the Fund, Frequently Asked Questions and Application Form. These will also be available for download on the Heritage Council's web site.

An appropriately trained Customer Service Officer will be available on the Office of Heritage's freecall number and via an email link from the web site to provide advice and assistance to owners on issues relating to the Fund. The City has also indicated it will provide this information as part of its 'shop front' services to owners.

A media statement will be released to coincide with the mail out to owners, to be followed by a community workshop to allow affected owners to meet directly with staff to discuss their situation and access to the Fund.

Subject to demand, an Officer of Heritage officer will be placed in Boulder two days per week in an appropriate "shop front" for owners to access for advice. The officer will also be available to meet owners at their premises and will co-ordinate visits by heritage architects / engineers providing professional advice / reports to owners.

Risk **Works**	Consequence	Impact	Treatment
Additional works identified part way through	Increased cost – funding gap	High	Allowance in grant program for flexibility of funding. Defined policy for funding increases.
Works identified as substandard	Liability lies where? Costs of remediation	Moderate	Regular inspection / monitoring by architect Requirement for appropriate supervision Scope of works checked with tender doc. and planning approval
Further damage to building during works	Increased cost. Further claims / delays.	Moderate	Regular inspection / monitoring by architect Requirement for appropriate supervision
Wrong advice given by HCWA architect	Cost of remediation Damage to reputation	Moderate	Professional liability cover required in contract. Sign off by separate architect where scope and supervision are managed by first.
Unreasonable or uncompetitive business practices used	Damage to reputation Loss of control of funding Potential claims for liability?	Moderate	Take lead from insurers in accepting 'prior condition'. Use independent valuers / consultants. Ensure competitive tenders are carried out. Compare quotes with industry standards. Monitor invoices and costs.
Development referral contradicts advice given by heritage architect	Confusion over preferred solution. Delays to repairs. Possible increase in costs incurred.	Moderate	Communication maintained between HA and Dev team. Advice documented and circulated. Panel review of complex or major works. Disclaimer to be provided by heritage architect, especially for state-registered places. Degree of flexibility to be exercised by dev team on works advised by HA.

Goldfields Earthquake Restoration Fund – Risk Rating Matrix

Risk	Consequence	Impact	Treatment
Governance			
Roles and responsibilities are unclear	Confusion, delays, mixed messages to community	Low	Full documentation and policies determined prior to start of program
Delays in allocating funding	Community dissatisfaction, complaints, increased paperwork through responding to complaints	Moderate	Process established and resource allocated at an early stage.
Delays in payment to owners / contractors	Possible damage to personal financial situation, community dissatisfaction etc.	Moderate	Clear process communicated to applicants. Assistance with claims.
More applicants than money	Claims of bias / conflict of interest etc.	Low	Defined policy for prioritisation / objectives / criteria. Ongoing updates on status of funding. Transparent and equitable decision-making process.
Applicant fails to fund their commitment	Contractor unpaid / breach of contract Damage to reputation	Moderate	Require funding up-front? Promote HLSS for short-term cash flow. Require pre-payment. Staged works / payments to minimise individual invoice. Require owner to pay full commitment before GERF funding released. Applicant to demonstrate ability to fund.
Applicant not passing HCWA funding to contractor	Contractor unpaid / breach of contract Damage to reputation	High	Option to pay contractor direct? Grant agreement – specified penalties / options Require pre-payment. Staged works / payments to minimise individual invoice.
Perception of conflict of interest for HCWA consultant(s)	Damage to reputation – owners wary of engagement	Moderate	Use of alternative to avoid one individual controlling whole process.
Provision of grants leads to ongoing reliance or expectation of govt funding	Limits owner's plans for future investment. Reduced maintenance – expects works to be funded if bad enough	Low	Clear messages about purpose, scope and limitation of fund. Specified in grant conditions
Pressure exerted from individuals or groups to achieve specified goals not consistent with the agreed framework.	Breach of standards / ethics to provide outcome. Damage to reputation	Moderate	Limit decision-making capacity of any individual. Peer and panel review / approval of significant funding. Independent consultants / valuers used where possible. Clear standards / criteria / priorities etc.

Goldfields Earthquake Restoration Fund – Risk Rating Matrix

Risk Engagement	Consequence	Impact	Treatment
Owner unwilling or unable to fund repairs to uninsured place	Works not achievable without full funding. Potential loss of heritage place	High	CK-B commitment to retention of heritage places and willingness to use powers. Clear messages that fund will not meet all costs. Publicise CK-B facility to make repair notices. Generate community desire for heritage precinct => peer pressure to undertake works. Grants to be made sufficient to encourage participation.
Cost of repair would lead to over-capitalisation	No incentive for owner to invest / repair Loss of heritage place	High	Grants to be made sufficient to encourage participation. Option to negotiate position in special circumstances.
Owner not engaging in program because of conditions (heritage agreement, need for insurance / maintenance)	Works not initiated or are done to lower standard. Loss or degradation of heritage place	High	Clear guidelines and commitments required when receiving grants.
Disputes between owner / leaseholder with regard to responsibilities	HCWA caught in legal debate. Potential mis-allocation or misuse of funding.	Moderate	Party responsible for care and maintenance of building fabric identified at an early stage. Ask for declaration if situation is unclear.

Goldfields Earthquake Restoration Fund – Risk Rating Matrix

Risk Protecting State Investment	Consequence	Impact	Treatment
Future damage not covered by insurance	Loss of reputation Pressure for funding	Moderate	Heritage agreements for major funding Written agreements for insurance and maintenance. Use grant agreements to specify requirements.
Funds considered to be used for purposes other than stated	Damage to reputation Loss of control of funding	Moderate	Clear objectives, policies and funding priorities. External auditor instructed to review program as separate item in annual audit.
Funds distributed without sufficient evidence of expenditure	Damage to reputation Increased financial restrictions	Low	Identify level of risk. Specify extent of self-evidencing and authorisation.
Duplication of funding to an individual or place.	Community discontent Demands for equity	Moderate	Clear internal processes.

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Attachment 2
Goldfields Earthquake Restoration Fund

Terms and Conditions

1. A place will be eligible for funding if it is:

   a. Included in the Municipal Inventory of the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder;

   b. Listed in the Register of Heritage Places; OR

   c. Listed in the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder's Conservation Management Plan for the Burt Street Precinct as being contributory to the cultural heritage significance of the area.

2. A minor grant of up to $10,000 is available for each heritage property that can be demonstrated to have been damaged by the earthquake of 20 April 2010. This can be claimed retrospectively to cover costs that:

   a. have not been met by an insurance claim;

   b. have been, or will be, incurred as a direct response to making the building safe or repairing damage;

   c. in the case of claims over $2,000, are supported by proof of purchase/expenditure;

   d. in the case of claims of $2,000 or less, are subject to a statutory declaration by the property owner;

   e. may relate to one or more items of expenditure; AND

   f. are NOT associated with the following expenses:

      i. insurance excess;

      ii. loss of business;

      iii. loss or replacement of goods; or

      iv. other costs not directly associated with approved works.

3. The costs of repairing a property to its prior condition are considered to be the responsibility of the owner and their insurer. Funding for such works will only be made available where:

   a. the full cost of repair is not met by the insurer, or the owner is not insured, in which case:

      i. up to 50% of the cost of repairs undertaken will be paid from the Fund (except as determined under s.4);

      ii. the scope of works must be approved by the Heritage Council of Western Australia;

      iii. for works over $50,000, the owner must appoint a heritage architect approved by the Heritage Council of Western Australia;

      iv. the owner is responsible for obtaining all planning approvals, licences and permits required for works; and

      v. works must be signed off by a heritage architect.

   b. the Heritage Council considers that repairing to prior condition is contrary to good heritage practice and that an alternative scope of works should be proposed, in which case:

    i.   the preferred scope of works will be proposed by the Heritage Council, on advice from the heritage architect;

    ii.   the Fund will meet associated costs in excess of those accepted by the insurer;

    iii.   where possible, all works will be carried out under instruction of the insurer;

    iv.   where responsibility for works passes to the owner, funding may be given for employment of a heritage architect, if warranted by the additional works;

    v.   works must be signed off by a heritage architect.

4.   Owner contribution will take into account the commercial value of the property after repair, the cost of any alternative commercial options and any claims paid out by an insurer. The Heritage Council will consider any business case presented and may accept a limit to owner contribution on a case-by-case basis. If the owner can demonstrate that they are unable to meet the level of contribution agreed, the Heritage Council may make available further repayable funding.

5.   Grants will be available, by application, for heritage conservation works in excess of those required to bring a place to its condition prior to the earthquake. These will follow the standard criteria of the Heritage Grants Program offered by the Heritage Council, except that:

    a.   eligibility is determined by the criteria noted above;

    b.   the maximum grant is $250,000 and there is no minimum;

    c.   grant applications may be submitted, and may be approved, at any time, until the Fund is fully subscribed;

    d.   the applicant must demonstrate that the works are over and above those needed to restore the place to its condition prior to the earthquake;

    e.   a property may be the subject of more than one application, as long as:

        i.   works funded by a previous grant have been completed;

        ii.   the Heritage Council considers that all owners have had sufficient opportunity to make application to the Fund; and

        iii.   the contribution from the Fund for the second and subsequent grants is, at most, 50% of the cost of works.

6.   Where works receive support from the Fund, no money will be released until works have been assessed and approved by the architect or other agent appointed by the Heritage Council.

7.   Grants will be paid on provision of a receipted invoice from the contractor undertaking approved works. Where partial funding is in place, the proportion of each invoice paid will reflect the proportion of overall funding offered by the Heritage Council.

Total payments in relation to any one place will not exceed the amount approved by the Heritage Council.

8. Grants will be paid only to the applicant, and on receipt of an invoice from the applicant supported by such documentary evidence as is necessary to demonstrate that funded works have been carried out and that the costs incurred in carrying out those works have been paid. Staged works can be paid at each milestone, subject to prior approval and signoff from the Heritage Council's agent.

9. Any grant over $100,000 to a place included in the Register of Heritage Places will require the signing of a Heritage Agreement between the Heritage Council of WA and the property owner.

10. Legal and administrative costs of establishing heritage agreements will be met by the Fund.

11. Allocation of funding, including the variation of any of the above provisions, will be at the absolute discretion of the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

12. Owners of eligible places may apply for an Earthquake Restoration Grant to fully reimburse the cost of their insurance excess, where the insurance claim is as a consequence of the earthquake of 20 April 2010 and where the claim has resulted in repair of the eligible place. Repayment of insurance excess will be made once works are substantially under way.

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C6 : Hon K Travers asked -

(1) Services and supplies on page 61, "Other", what do those Service contracts – other, apply to?

Answer: The components of this item are:

	$	$
Services and contracts-other		
Freight and mail services (couriers, mail services, postal general)		27,610
Security (contract security)		2,789
Computer and information technology (development, maintenance, planning)		61,909
Labour hire (general office and clerical, professional/technical, temporary personnel)		244,866
Professional and administration:		
Audit fees - internal	25,050	
Board fees	111,984	
Finance	77,263	
Human resources	1,886	
Legal expense general	1,874	
Laundry and tailoring	407	
Occupational health and safety	255	
Photographic service	750	
Public relations	23,260	
Valuation	8,566	
WebSite development	1,129	
Records management	9,654	
Research	26,054	
Reviews	3,900	
Security bins/keys	10	
Resources received free of charge - State Solicitors Office	55,217	
Searches (title documents)	29,229	
Document lodgement fee	24,024	
Survey lodgements	26,397	
Project management	6,210	
Other	2,413	435,532
Other contracts:		
Management services - Regional Heritage Advisory Services	268,476	
Other services	12,909	281,385

Repairs and maintenance (equipment, vehicles)		2,319
Travel - staff related		52,059
Travel - non-staff related		48,094
Insurance premiums		13,934
Licences, fees and registration		11,253
Total services and contracts - other		1,181,750

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C7: Hon K Travers asked –

(1) Page 20 of the annual report 43 Places assessed, how many of those are in the 16 and how many from the previous years' assessments and how many of the 14 are also calculated in the 16?

Answer: In 2010/11, of the 43 places that were assessed, three progressed through interim and permanent registration in the same financial year and were therefore counted as assessments, as well as in the 16 interim registrations and 14 permanent registrations.

(2) Provide a breakdown for each of the years that are listed in the annual report of the same information.

Answer:
In 2007/08, of the 56 places assessed, 1 place progressed to interim registration in the same financial year and was counted as an assessment and as one of the 30 interim registrations.

In 2008/09, of the 41 places assessed, one place was progressed to permanent registration in the same financial year. As it was already interim registered, it was counted as an assessment and as one of the 34 permanent registrations.

In 2009/10, of the 32 places assessed, one place was progressed to interim registration in the same financial year. It was counted as both an assessment and as one of the 15 interim registrations.

(3) For each of the years listed in the annual report – How many actual places were assessed, how many of those resulted in a recommendation to the minister, how many of those recommendations to the minister were accepted?

Answer: The following table provides a breakdown of the heritage assessments completed in each of the years listed in the annual report and the outcome or current status of each assessment.

	Number of Assessments	Below Threshold – Register Committee decision	Places Recommended to the Minister		Stakeholder Consultation in progress
			Supported	Not supported	
2007/08	56	12	26	3	15
2008/09	41	4	21	0	16
2009/10	32	5	11	2	14
2010/11	43	12	9	0	22

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C8 : Hon K Travers asked –

(1) Eastern Hills Senior High School – for a copy of the document giving the Minister's reasons (for not including the school on the State Register) and a copy of the assessment.
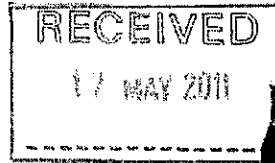
Answer: Copies of the following documents are provided:

1. Document giving the Minister's reasons (Question No C8 Attachment 1).
2. Assessment documentation sent to the Minister at that time (Question No C8 Attachment 2).

Author: Karmen Grzetic
Office of Origin: Office of Heritage
Our Reference: 9011

HERITAGE
COUNCIL

MINISTER FOR HERITAGE
EASTERN HILLS SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

ISSUE
Consideration of *Eastern Hills Senior High School* for entry in the State Register of Heritage Places on an interim basis.

RECOMMENDATION
That the Minister approves the entry of *Eastern Hills Senior High School* in the State Register of Heritage Places on an interim basis.

☐	**APPROVED** – If approved, please sign the 'Minister's Direction to the Heritage Council' in section one of the attached registration document.
☑	**NOT APPROVED**
☐	**DEFER**

Reason (if not approved/deferred): *I don't consider this to be of State Heritage significance..*

MINISTER FOR HERITAGE
DATE: 23/5/11

BACKGROUND:
In 2004, the Department of Housing and Works commissioned a thematic study of post World War Two secondary schools in Western Australia. From this study four metropolitan government high schools of the 1950s and 1960s were identified as the best representative examples of their type, and were earmarked to be assessed at a later date for possible inclusion in the State Register of Heritage Places. In 2005, the Office of Heritage revised this list to include the following schools; *Eastern Hills Senior High School*; Hampton Senior High School; Balcatta Senior High School and Applecross Senior High School.

The place and its ownership
Eastern Hills Senior High School consists of one lot, which is owned the Crown and managed by the Education Department.

Significance
Eastern Hills Senior High School is a predominantly single storey linear plan brick and clay tile roof high school complex in a simple adaptation of the California Bungalow style, with elements of the Post War International style. It is set in a rural residential environment, principally developed between 1951–1960 in three main stages, with numerous additions in matching and contrasting styles.

The place is a good representative example of the secondary schools built in Western Australia during the early post World War Two period following the introduction of the Education Department's 'Co-educational Comprehensive Community High Schools' policy and subsequent changes in response to Education Department policy.

Eastern Hills Senior High School was expanded from 1959 to 1963 to become a senior high school to cater for the wave of children born after World War Two who began reaching high school age in the late 1950s.

Its combination of Inter-War California Bungalow style based buildings and landscape setting make an aesthetically pleasing environment.

Owner/stakeholder comments

On 19 October 2010 stakeholders were requested to comment on the possible entry of the *Eastern Hills Senior High School* in the State Register of Heritage Places on an interim basis.

Owner

The Department of Education supports registration.

Local authority

The Shire of Mundaring also supports registration.

Other

Eastern Hills Senior High School Principal, John Dunning raised concerns that registration may become an impediment to development. The Office of Heritage met with Mr Dunning and advised that registration is not intended to prevent works to the school, and that the Heritage Council supports work to help assure ongoing use whilst maintaining the heritage values of the place. Following this meeting, no further objections were raised.

The National Trust supports registration.

Please refer to correspondence included in the package.

Graeme Gammie
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
16 May 2011

Attachment: Submission for interim registration of P9011 *Eastern Hills Senior High School*

DOCUMENTATION OF PLACES
FOR ENTRY IN THE
REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

1. **DATA BASE No.** 9011

2. **NAME** *Eastern Hills Senior High School* (1951; 1959/1960; 1960s; 1970s; 1980; 1985/1986; 1989/1990; 1996; c. 1998)

   FORMER NAMES Mount Helena Primary School; Mount Helena Junior High School; Eastern Hills High School

3. **LOCATION** Keane Street East, Mount Helena

4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
   Reserve 22809 being Lot 380 on Deposited Plan 193261 and being the whole of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume 3158 Folio 737.

5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Mundaring

6. **OWNER** State of Western Australia (management order to Minister for Education)

7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**
   * Register of Heritage Places: _____
   * National Trust Classification: _____
   * Town Planning Scheme: _____
   * Municipal Inventory: _____
   * Register of the National Estate: _____

8. **CONSERVATION ORDER**
   _____

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**
   _____

10. **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**
    Eastern Hills Senior High School, a predominantly single storey linear plan brick and clay tile roof high school complex in a simple adaptation of the California Bungalow style, with elements of the Post War International style, in a rural residential setting, principally developed between 1951–1960 in three main stages, with numerous additions in matching and contrasting styles, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

    the place is a good representative example of the secondary schools built in Western Australia during the early post World War Two period following the introduction of the Education Department's 'Co-educational Comprehensive Community High Schools' policy and subsequent changes in response to Education Department policy;

the place was expanded from 1959 to 1963 to become a senior high school to cater for the wave of children born after World War Two who began reaching high school age in the late 1950s; and,

its combination of Inter-War California Bungalow style based buildings and landscape setting make an aesthetically pleasing environment.

11.   ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

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

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)
- 6.2   Establishing schools
- 6.4   Building a system of higher education

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)
- 402   Education & science
- 107   Settlements

11. 1   AESTHETIC VALUE*

Eastern Hills Senior High School is an example of a non-specific style of architecture with its roots in Inter-War design precepts and which is a simple adaptation of the California Bungalow style. (Criterion 1.1)

Eastern Hills Senior High School in its rural residential setting has some fine landscape elements that contrast with the buildings in a pleasing manner. It shares these qualities with a number of high schools developed at the same period. (Criterion 1.3)

11. 2.   HISTORIC VALUE

Eastern Hills Senior High School has associations with the settlement of the Mount Helena area at the turn of the twentieth century and its rapid development in the post World War Two period. (Criteria 2.1 & 2.2)

Eastern Hills Senior High School was expanded from 1959 to 1963 to become a senior high school to cater for the wave of children born after World War Two who began reaching high school age in the late 1950s. (Criterion 2.2)

Despite being initially established as a primary school, Eastern Hills Senior High School has associations with the reorganisation of the existing secondary education system following the introduction of the Education Department's 'Co-educational Comprehensive Community High Schools' policy in the post World War Two period. (Criterion 2.2)

Eastern Hills Senior High School has functioned continuously as a school from its opening as Mount Helena Primary School in c.1951 up to the present day (December 2009). (Criterion 2.2)

11. 3.   SCIENTIFIC VALUE

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11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

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12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Eastern Hills Senior High School is unusual in that the building format is predominantly single storey, in a non-specific architectural style. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Eastern Hills Senior High School is representative of other schools built in rural areas of Western Australia where the changing needs of the school-aged children of the local community have impacted the development of the site. At *Eastern Hills Senior High School* this is reflected in its transition from primary school and junior high school through to senior high school. (Criterion 6.2)

Eastern Hills Senior High School is representative of the secondary schools built in Western Australia during the early post World War Two period, following the introduction of the Education Department's 'Co-educational Comprehensive Community High Schools' policy. Since this time, the development of the site has continued to reflect changes and patterns in Education Department policy. Some of these have included: the construction of the science block in 1966; the construction of a more specialised library complex in 1972 due to the developing role of library services as part of the general curriculum; the establishment of the manual arts centre in c.1978 following the introduction of a streamed educational program; a community recreation centre (including a gymnasium) in 1980, an Arts Technology and Enterprise building in 1996, a Year 8 teaching block in c.1998 based on school design changes focusing on flexible learning areas, and a Music Centre in 2006. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

Eastern Hills Senior High School has had regular care and maintenance in recent times. Overall the place is in fair condition.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

The place continues to serve its original function. There have been changes in teaching methods and in the available subject range, and the school has adapted to provide spaces for these changes. It retains a high degree of integrity.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

Eastern Hills Senior High School has continued to evolve through time with a series of cumulative changes. Most of the changes involved further development of the site and the construction of new buildings, either to provide entirely new facilities, or to replace or upgrade previous ones. The existing buildings have been adapted to accommodate changing standards and courses. Typical changes include the introduction of carpets, improved lighting and ceiling mounted sweep fans, introduction of air conditioning, and softening the landscaping in the quadrangles. Many of the changes have had little impact on the original fabric so that overall the place retains a high degree of authenticity. It is one of few schools that retain its original metal lockers.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Philip Griffiths Architects with Kristy Bizzaca, historian, in November 2009, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Eastern Hills Senior High School is predominantly a single storey linear plan brick and clay tile roof high school complex, on a level site in a rural residential setting, principally developed between 1951–1960 in three main stages in a non-specific style that is a simple adaptation of the California Bungalow style, with numerous additions in matching and contrasting styles. The style of all of the early stages of the school is more reflective of architectural design in the Inter-War period. Additions include the science block (1966), the library (1972), the two-storey languages wing (1976), the manual arts centre (1978), the community recreation centre (including a gymnasium) (1980), the arts technology and enterprise centre (1996), the society and environment block (1998), and the music centre (2006). Other elements include tennis and basketball courts, a swimming pool (c.1993) and an oval.

The Mount Helena area was first settled by Europeans in the 1880s following the opening of the Eastern Railway and the development of a timber industry in the Darling Ranges. At what was to become the town site of Mount Helena, a mill was established in 1882 by the Wright and Company, owned by J. W. Wright and Edward Keane. This was eventually taken over by the Lion Timber Yards in the early 1890s and became known as Lion's (or Lions) Mill; after which the associated settlement of workers and their families took its name. The town site was declared in 1899 and became part of the Greenmount Roads Board in 1906. In 1924, it was renamed Mount Helena.[1]

The first Lions Mill school was started in the local hall in 1892 and in 1897 a purpose-built single classroom was erected by the Education Department. This school served the community up to the late 1940s at which time increasing numbers of school aged children, due to a rapidly growing population and residential development of the district, resulted in the need to provide larger, up-to-date accommodation.[2]

In 1951, work commenced on the construction of the new Mount Helena Primary School (now known as *Eastern Hills Senior High School*) on land in Keane Street, Mount Helena. The single storey brick building took the form of an L-shape with two connecting lineal classroom blocks.[3]

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1 Battye, J. S. (ed), *The Cyclopedia of Western Australia*, Vol. 2, 1913, Facsimile Edition, Hesperian Press, 1985, pp. 407 – 408; http://www.lionmillwinery.com/history.html, 10/12/2009; Eastern Hills Senior School Diary, 2008, p. 3;
http://www.landgate.wa.gov.au/corporate.nsf/web/History+of+metropolitan+suburb+names+-+M, 10/12/2009.

2 Eastern Hills Senior School Diary, 2008, p. 3; Information from various item listings, http://aeon.sro.wa.gov.au/Investigator/investigator.htm, 10/12/2009.

3 Mount Helena New School, Elevations & Sections, Drwg No. 4, 9/11/1949, BMW E-CADD; Mt Helena Consolidated School, Conversion of Class Rm to Science Rm, 14/3/1956, BMW E-CADD.

Not long after, further demand necessitated school facilities for pupils of different ages. In 1954, the place became the Mount Helena Junior High School with pupils attending both primary and secondary (Years 8 – 10) classes.[4]

When Inspector General of Education Cyril Jackson was brought out from England in 1896, part of his duties for the Education Department was to develop a technical education system for post primary aged (secondary) children.[5] Jackson's, and later Inspector General Cecil Andrews', work resulted in the establishment and provision of a progressive education system from infants schools through to university.[6] In the 1900s, Andrews developed the central school system to enable the children of upper level classes to gain the level of junior certificate. Eight of the largest metropolitan schools and two of the Goldfields schools were made Central Schools circa 1909 and the three-year junior certificate courses were introduced.[7] As part of the newly established post primary/secondary education system, in 1911 Western Australia's first high school, Perth Modern School, was constructed and offered all the modern facilities available to private school students as well as technical education.[8] In 1918, five-year classes were offered at Perth Modern School.[9]

Up to the construction of the high school at Kent Street in 1939/1940 and its subsequent reclassification to a five-year high school in 1946, Perth Modern School was the only government senior high school in the Perth metropolitan area. The remaining secondary schools in the metropolitan area were 'central schools' with the other senior high schools located in rural Western Australia. Secondary education was substantially provided by private schools.[10]

In the early years of the post World War Two period, Western Australia's secondary education policy was considerably changed and, in the eyes of the administration of the time, in so doing became a more non-selective, comprehensive, co-educational system.[11] The reorganisation of this area of the state's education system was due to various factors, which included the implementation of a new Education Act in 1944 that allowed for free secondary education, increased economic prosperity, changing educational techniques, and also an awareness within the community of the benefits of education.[12] In July 1946, the central schools, with the exception of Boulder and Kalgoorlie, were

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4   Eastern Hills Senior School Diary, 2008, p. 3; Information from various item listings, http://aeon.sro.wa.gov.au/Investigator/investigator.htm, 10/12/2009.

5   Palassis Architects, 'Conservation Plan for Perth Modern School', prepared for CAMS, March 1998, Vol. 1, p. 95.

6   Centre for WA History (Gregory, J. & Smith, L.), 'A Thematic History of Public Education in Western Australia', prepared for the Building Management Authority, 1995, pp. xi, 19 – 23.

7   Ibid, pp. 19 – 20.

8   'Conservation Plan for Perth Modern School', op. cit., Vol. 1, pp. 20 – 21.

9   Heritage & Conservation Professionals, 'John Curtin College of the Arts', 28/8/2001, HCWA assessment documentation, p. 15.

10   Heritage & Conservation Professionals, op. cit., p. 15; Education Department Annual Report, 1947, p. 6; Education Department Annual Report, 1951, p. 10.

11   Education Department Annual Report, 1965, pp. 9 – 10; see also Centre for WA History (Gregory, J. & Smith, L.), 'A Thematic History of Public Education in Western Australia', prepared for the Building Management Authority, 1995, pp. 41 – 42, 43 – 44.

12   Education Department Annual Report, 1948, p. 9; Education Department Annual Report, 1965, pp. 9 – 10; Gregory & Smith, op. cit., pp. 41 – 42.

reclassified as high schools resulting in the establishment of six five-year senior high schools and 11 three-year high schools; 17 high schools in total.[13] This was followed by the reorganisation of all high schools and staff in order to meet the new requirements and the introduction of 'Co-educational Comprehensive Community High Schools', thus allowing children from the age of thirteen to attend the comprehensive high schools without them having to sit the Secondary School examination.[14]

In the late 1940s and throughout the 1950s, there were many reports of over accommodation in the existing high schools primarily because of the increase in population in the post war period and the higher numbers of students staying on to secondary education.[15] At the same time, yet another change in education policy saw the reduction in class sizes leaving the existing buildings unable to accommodate the larger number of classes.[16] By 1949, it was recognised that at least two new high schools would have to be provided in the Perth metropolitan area[17]; however, in 1951, the Education Department reported that no money for building works had been allocated for high schools since the construction of Kent Street in 1939.[18]

During the 1950s Western Australia's population increased rapidly as a result of the post war baby boom. The wave of baby boomer children began reaching high school age in the 1950s and put tremendous pressure on the existing school facilities.[19] In addition, the Federal Government had vigorously pursued an immigration policy to boost the numbers of Australian workers, including supporting over 19,000 displaced persons to come to Western Australia between 1947 and 1952. Those migrants that best fit the immigration department's criteria were young adult workers, many of whom had young families.[20] By the late 1950s, these children were swelling the already increasing number of Australian children reaching the age for secondary education. While the population growth was felt most keenly on the suburbs of the coastal plain, the Shire of Mundaring also expanded. Between 1953 and 1962 the Shire's population increased from 7,200 to 8,300.[21]

Recognition of the need to accelerate the Department's high school building program was reinforced by figures released in 1953 recording an increase from 57,000 high school enrolments in 1946 to 87,000 in 1954 and estimates that this would grow approximately 1,200 to 1,500 students per annum in the years to

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13   Education Department Annual Report, 1947, p. 6. The five-year senior high schools provided for the education of students towards the awarding of the 'leaving' certificate, and the three-year high schools for the earning of the 'junior' certificate.

14   Gregory & Smith, op. cit., p. 44; & p. 43.

15   For example: Education Department Annual Report, 1948, p. 5; Education Department Annual Report, 1949, p. 5; Education Department Annual Report, 1950, p. 5; Education Department Annual Report, 1951, p. 10; see also Education Department Annual Report, 1965, p. 12.

16   Education Department Annual Report, 1965, p. 12.

17   Education Department Annual Report, 1949, p. 5.

18   Education Department Annual Report, 1951, p. 10.

19   Gregory & Smith, op. cit., p.37.

20   Peters, Nonja, Milk and Honey – but no Gold: Postwar Immigration to Western Australia 1945-1964, UWA Press, Nedlands, 2001, pp.1-23.

21   Spillman, Ken, Life was meant to be here: Community and Local Government in the Shire of Mundaring, Shire of Mundaring, 2003, p.93.

come.[22] Consequently, the Education Department announced that 'unless some buildings for High Schools can be provided during 1954, working the schools in shifts will become common practice'.[23] In this same year, the Director of Education, T. L. Robertson, recommended that construction immediately commence on high schools at Midland Junction (later known as Governor Stirling), Mount Lawley, Fremantle (later known as John Curtin) and Armadale with the first sections to be opened in 1955. He went on to suggest that work also soon begin on high schools at Tuart Hill, Hollywood and Applecross.[24]

Work on the first of Western Australia's post World War Two high schools, Governor Stirling, Mount Lawley, Armadale and John Curtin, commenced in 1954/1955.[25] In February 1956, classes began in the first stages of the high schools, with Mount Lawley and Armadale offering three-year courses and Governor Stirling and John Curtin offering five-year courses.[26] Yet, this was only the first stage of each of the individual high schools and work still continued on the construction of second and third stages of the schools up to approximately 1958.[27] Extensive additions were also carried out at the pre-World War Two secondary school buildings to bring them in line with current standards and education techniques.[28]

The overall design plan for the post World War Two high schools was based on the lineal classroom block design around a central quadrangle ('H' design); a design which had been used by the Public Works Department for school buildings for much of the twentieth century. The lineal classroom block design allowed for staged growth of schools in order to meet accommodation needs and for extensions beyond the confines of the quadrangle to be accommodated. This was an ideal in the post World War Two situation as it allowed high schools to take students as soon as the first stages of the classroom blocks had been completed thus alleviating the over accommodation problems of the secondary system in the immediate period.[29] The Public Works Department Architectural Division had one of its three drawing offices dedicated to the design of education buildings. The entire oeuvre of the drawing office of this period produce high schools on the same aesthetic principles.

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22   Education Department Annual Report, 1953, p. 6. These figures come directly from Education Department Annual Reports. It is not known whether they include the number of pupils attending private schools.

23   Ibid, p. 6.

24   Ibid, pp. 6 & 7. It should be noted that concurrent to these recommendations was the preparation of a report of inquiry into secondary education under V. Box, Superintendent of Secondary Education, in 1952 to 1954. A majority of the issues raised in the report echo those in the annual reports of the time with the Box Report recommending the establishment of large, efficient, comprehensive high schools in the outer suburbs of the metropolitan region. (Gregory & Smith, op. cit., pp. 43 – 44.)

25   Education Department Annual Report, 1955, p. 11.

26   Education Department Annual Report, 1955, p. 11; Heritage & Conservation Professionals, HCWA Register Documentation, John Curtin College of the Arts, 28/8/2001, p. 15.

27   See Education Department Annual Report, 1955, p. 1.

28   Education Department Annual Report, 1958, p. 9.

29   Kelsall Binet Architects in association with Kris Bizzaca, 'A Pictorial Guide to Standard Terminology for Government School Buildings (1890-1945)', prepared for the CAMS, 2002; See Education Department Annual Report, 1955, p. 1; Education Department Annual Report, 1956, p. 14.

By 1962, there were 37 high and senior high schools in Western Australia, 26 of which had been built since 1952.[30] Secondary school enrolments in the State increased almost fourfold between 1950 and 1968, with the portion in government schools increasing from 68% to 75%.[31]

It is within this context that additions were undertaken to the Mount Helena Junior High School (*Eastern Hills Senior High School*) over the years 1959/1960. These incorporated an addition to one of the wings[32], a separate home science and wood work building[33] and a new classroom block to the north of the site.[34]

In 1961, the Education Department Annual Report stated that Mount Helena would be established as a dedicated high school in its own right.[35] With the completion of a new primary school on an adjoining site in 1963, this meant that the school achieved official high school status and it was renamed Eastern Hills High School.[36]

The move coincided with the 1962 conversion and extension of the existing home science and manual arts building for use for classes in metal work and wood work.[37] Another classroom was added in c. 1964[38] and, in 1967, at least three more classrooms and a computer science laboratory were built.[39] New tennis courts were created in the grounds in the following year.[40]

The year 1962 marked the closing of the last single-sex high schools as part of the establishment of the Education Department's 'Co-educational Comprehensive Community High Schools'.[41] As part of this process, the curriculum itself was under review and new courses were developed and implemented. This is turn led to the changes in the design of facilities for various subjects. In the Manual Training subject area, the use of the original manual training centres[42] in the grounds of primary schools was stopped in favour of grouped rooms within the respective high schools.[43] Similarly, the old accommodation for Home Science classes was gradually being replaced with rooms with modern equipment, and

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30   Education Department Annual Report, 1961, p. 7.

31   Helm, M.H., 'The Democratization of State Secondary Education' in *Education in Western Australia*, ed. W.D. Neal, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1979, p.225.

32   Mt Helena Junior High School, Additions 1959, Drwg No 1, 1/4/1959, BMW E-CADD.

33   Mt Helena Brick School, Additions, New Composite Home Science & Woodwork Rooms, Drwg No. 2, 14/9/1959, BMW E-CADD; Education Department Annual Report, 1959, p. 21.

34   Mt Helena Junior High School, Additions 1960, Drwg No. 1, 5/8/1960, BMW E-CADD.

35   Education Department Annual Report, 1961, p. 16; Education Department Annual Report, 1962, p. 7.

36   ibid (both); Eastern Hills Senior High School Diary, 2008, p. 3; Information from various item listings, http://aeon.sro.wa.gov.au/investigator/investigator.htm, 10/12/2009.

37   Mt Helena Brick School, Additions 1962, Drwg No. 1, 29/8/1962, BMW E-CADD.

38   Kierath Waldron Architects, Mt Helena High School, Drwg No. 1, Nov. 1964, BMW E-CADD.

39   Kierath Waldron Architects, Eastern Hills High School, 66/7 Additions, Site Plan, Drwg No. 1, 31/10/1966, BMW E-CADD; Kierath Waldron Architects, Eastern Hills High School, 66/7 Additions; Site Plan, Drwg No. 2, 28/10/1966, BMW E-CADD.

40   Eastern Hills High School, New Tennis Courts, 6/5/1968, BMW E-CADD.

41   Education Department Annual Report, 1962, p. 17.

42   Manual training centres and household management centres were constructed as part of the establishment of the technical education system by Inspector General of Education Cyril Jackson and later Cecil Andrews in the early 1900s. (Gregory & Smith, op. cit., op. cit., pp. xi, pp. 19-23).

43   Education Department Annual Report, 1961, p. 18.

fittings. The 1962 Annual Report indicated that 11 new centres had been opened during the year.[44]

In 1965, concurrent to its discussion of the objectives of its secondary school system, the Education Department began designing new syllabuses to meet its, and perceived future, requirements. This included the recent establishment of a modernised science curriculum[45] and the reorganisation of the role of the library as a teaching and resource centre.[46] These and other changes to the secondary school curriculum resulted in either the redevelopment or construction of new facilities for specialist teaching rooms/blocks.[47]

One of the first specialist rooms to be built at high schools was the science/laboratory block, which was initially funded under a national science block program by a Commonwealth Government Grant system, and later jointly by the Commonwealth and State.[48] This approach also informed the design of the prevocational centres[49] as well as library blocks.

The former specialist room building program was instigated as a result of the increasing recognition of the role of library services in the education of students. Subsequent to a review of the system, libraries at high schools were reorganised to accommodate the appointment of teacher-librarians, the use of the library as a means of teaching and learning and independent study, and to provide a central resource centre.[50] The first of the specialised library blocks comprising reading rooms, bookstores, classrooms and workspaces were, like the science blocks before them, funded by the Commonwealth and State Governments as part of a national program. These were built in 1968.[51] The first of the new library blocks were erected at John Curtin and Mount Lawley.[52] The new library blocks tended to break the pattern of the existing high school plans and were based on the 'cluster block' or 'faculty' model.[53]

In 1972/1973, a new library was finished at Eastern Hills High School.[54]

Work continued at Eastern Hills High School into the 1970s where a number of buildings were constructed to complement changes in educational policy and associated grants programs. Completed under the direction of The White Winning

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44   Ibid; Education Department Annual Report, 1962, p. 18.
45   Education Department Annual Report, 1964, p. 17.
46   Education Department Annual Report, 1965, p. 30.
47   Education Department Annual Report, 1966, p. 7.
48   Education Department Annual Report, 1965, p. 30.
49   Gregory & Smith, op. cit., p. 51; Education Department Annual Report, 1966, p. 21; Education Department Annual Report, 1967, p. 21.
50   Education Department Annual Report, 1963, p. 38; Education Department Annual Report, 1964, p. 18; Education Department Annual Report, 1965, pp. 30 – 31.
51   Education Department Annual Report, 1968, p. 21; Education Department Annual Report, 1969, p. 13; Gregory & Smith, op. cit., p. 54. The block was one of the first specialist rooms to be built at this high school and signalled a change to the curriculum as per the Education Department's review of its objectives of its secondary school system and perceived future, requirements. (Education Department Annual Report, 1966, p. 7.
52   Education Department Annual Reports, 1968, p. 21; 1969, p. 13; 'A Thematic History of Public Education in Western Australia', op. cit., p. 54.
53   Information provided by Phil Griffiths, March 2004.
54   Education Department Annual Report, 1973, p. 4; Eastern Hills High School Library for the Hon. Minister for Works, May 1972, BMW E-CADD.

Partnership, this included a new specialist science block in c.1974[55], the creation of an up-to-date home economics activity area in 1975[56] and a manual arts centre in c.1978[57].

It was during this time, in 1976, that the first five-year students were enrolled at the school, thus making it *Eastern Hills Senior High School.*[58]

As was the trend with other central regional schools, in 1980, a community recreation centre was erected on the site. Designed by architectural firm R. J. Ferguson and Associates, this building was located to the south-west of the main school buildings and effectively served as the school's gymnasium/hall.[59]

The mid 1980s saw further expansion of facilities at *Eastern Hills Senior High School.* This comprised the modification of the administration area, a new staff room, additions to the library as well as the manual arts block, extra classrooms, the removal of temporary buildings and the realignment of the oval.[60]

In 1989/1990, the Education Department Annual Report announced that major extensions had been undertaken at several schools including *Eastern Hills Senior High School.*[61] A significant number of alterations and additions were done to the school at this time including to the English, Science, Social Science and Manual Arts faculty areas as well as the health centre and to various staff rooms. Work was also done to the courtyard areas, grounds and oval.[62]

55   The White Winning Partnership Architects, Eastern Hills High School, Key Floor Plan, 7/3/1974, BMW E-CADD. This was likely to have been completed as part of national Commonwealth Laboratory program, which was initially funded by a Commonwealth Government grant system, and later jointly by the Commonwealth and State. The first three-room science units erected as part of this scheme were undertaken at Mount Lawley Senior High School, Tuart Hill and Applecross in 1965. The science/laboratory block was one of the first specialist rooms to be built at high schools as mentioned in the footnote above. (Education Department Annual Report, 1965, p. 30; Education Department Annual Report, 1966, pp. 7 & 18.)

56   Education Department Annual Report, 1975, p. 18.

57   The White Winning Partnership Architects, Eastern Hills High School, Manual Arts Centre & Additions, Aug. 1978, BMW E-CADD. The early 1960s also saw much criticism about the large size of the comprehensive high schools and in particular about the level of individual principal or teacher/student contact. Director-General of Education T. L. Robertson instigated a review of the secondary education system in 1963 with the main results being the abolition of the scholarship system and raising of the compulsory school age to fifteen years in 1965. Subsequent to this, the secondary curriculum was changed so as to accommodate the now 'much wider range of academic abilities'. One of the ways this was done was through the introduction of prevocational courses for students not proceeding to external examinations in 1966. Purpose built centres were constructed for the practical courses; the first of which was built at Belmont in 1966 and followed by centres at John Forrest and Bentley in 1967. (Education Department Annual Report, 1960, p. 7; Education Department Annual Report, 1964, p. 7; Education Department Annual Report, 1966, p. 21; Gregory & Smith, op. cit., p. 51.)

58   Eastern Hills Senior School Diary, 2008, p. 3; Information from various item listings, http://aeon.sro.wa.gov.au/Investigator/investigator.htm, 10/12/2009.

59   R. J. Ferguson & Associates Architects, Eastern Hills Senior High School, Proposed Community Recreation Centre, Site Plan, As Constructed, June 1980, BMW E-CADD.

60   Eastern Hills Senior High School, Improvements '83, Drwg No. A1, September 1983, BMW E-CADD; Eastern Hills Senior High School, Alterations & Additions 1985, Drwg No. A1, Nov. 1984, BMW E-CADD; Eastern Hills Senior High School, School Development Plan, Drwg No. A1a, June 1986, BMW E-CADD.

61   Education Department Annual Report, 1989/1990, p. 34.

62   John L. Silbert & Associates Architects, Eastern Hills Senior High School, Alterations & Additions 1989, Sheet No. A1, Nov. 1988, BMW E-CADD; John L. Silbert & Associates Architects, Eastern Hills Senior High School, Alterations & Additions 1989, Sheet No. A2, Nov. 1988, BMW E-CADD.

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Place Assessed December 2009
Documentation amended: August 2010; May 2011

Plans were drawn up in 1996 for a substantial new building with up-to-date accommodation and services for the arts, technology and enterprise staff and students (later the performing arts building). This was designed by the architectural firm Darryl Way and Associates and was built to the south of the existing manual arts buildings.[63]

The 1996 site plans also indicate that at some stage after the 1989/1990 campaign (probably c.1993) a pool was installed to the west of the recreational centre.[64]

Subsequent to this, the most significant work completed at *Eastern Hills Senior High School* was the construction of a learning area block for Year 8 in c.1998.[65] This type of school design was first introduced in Western Australia in 1977 as a move away from planning based on faculty blocks[66] and with a view to 'year-based sub-schools with flexible teaching and learning areas. It also encouraged co-operation between disciplines, cross fertilization of ideas and the co-operative use of resources.'[67]

In 2004, the Department of Housing and Works commissioned a thematic study of post World War Two secondary schools in Western Australia. From this study four metropolitan government high schools of the 1950s and 1960s were identified as the best representative examples of their type and were earmarked to be assessed at a later date for possible inclusion in the State Register of Heritage Places. In 2005, the Office of Heritage revised this list to include the following schools: *Eastern Hills Senior High School*, Hampton Senior High School, Balcatta Senior High School and Applecross Senior High School.

With announcement of the Australian Government's $64 million plan for rebuilding schools in May 2008, came the news that Armadale Senior High School would be earmarked for major works as part of the Building the Education Revolution program. As part of this process, and in light of the place having been identified by a comparative study in 2004 as warranting further investigation, it was determined that a heritage assessment of Hampton Senior High School was required as a matter of priority.

In 2011, *Eastern Hills Senior High School* continues to operate to the purpose for which it was originally constructed. Students are drawn from the suburban foothills as well as rural communities east and north of Mt Helena, such as Chidlow, Sawyer's Valley, Wooroloo, Parkerville, Mundaring, Wundowie and Gidgegannup. In addition to academic education, the school provides TAFE-

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63   Darryl Way & Associates Architects, Eastern Hills Senior High School, Site Plan, Drwg No. A01B, Jan. 1996, BMW E-CADD.

64   John L. Silbert & Associates Architects, Eastern Hills Senior High School, Alterations & Additions 1989, Sheet No. A1, Nov. 1988, BMW E-CADD; Darryl Way & Associates Architects, Eastern Hills Senior High School, Site Plan, Drwg No. A01B, Jan. 1996, BMW E-CADD.

65   Donaldson & Warn Architects, Eastern Hills Senior High School, Year 8 GLA Block, Location Plan, Drwg No. A101, May 1998, BMW E-CADD; Donaldson & Warn Architects, Eastern Hills Senior High School, Year 8 GLA Block, Site Plan, Drwg No. A102, May 1998, BMW E-CADD.

66   Public Works Department Annual Report, 1977, p. 33. Education Department Annual Report, 1977, p. 30, Education Department Annual Report, 1980, p. 26 & Education Department Annual Report, 1983, p. 45, all cited in Gregory & Smith, op. cit., p. 57.

67   Gregory & Smith, op. cit., p. 57.

accredited Vocational and Educational Training (VET) and includes an Education Support Department for children with an intellectual disability.[68]

13. 2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Eastern Hills Senior High School is predominantly a single storey linear plan brick and clay tile roof high school complex, on a level site in a rural residential setting, principally developed between 1951–1960 in three main stages in a non-specific style that is a simple adaptation of the California Bungalow style, with numerous additions in matching and contrasting styles. The style of all of the early stages of the school is more reflective of architectural design in the Inter-War period. Additions include the science block (1966), the library (1972), the two-storey languages wing (1976), the manual arts centre (1978), the community recreation centre (including a gymnasium) (1980), the arts technology and enterprise centre (1996), the society and environment block (1998), and the music centre (2006). Other elements include tennis and basketball courts, a swimming pool (c.1993) and an oval.

Eastern Hills Senior High School is located to the north east of the Mount Helena town centre, on a large site that includes the Mount Helena Primary School, located in the southwest corner. The site is bounded by Kingswood Street to the north, Neptune Street to the east, and Keane Street East to the south. The site has single residences to the west and the north, natural bush to the east, and larger residential lots to the south. A small reserve (Austin Ellie Reserve) is located to the west of the site.

Site and setting

The main building group is set on the east-west axis, normal to Keane Street East, with the main orientation being to the north and south to capture northern and southern light and flushing breezes. The buildings are predominantly located in the centre of the site extending to the south, with tennis and basketball courts, an oval, a soccer field and an aquatic centre located to the south east of the main buildings. Several car parks are located to the west and to the north of the buildings.

The landscape setting includes a small grassed area to the southwest of the buildings, with a border of heritage roses to replace the original rose garden, and mature plantings of red gum trees and lemon scented gum trees, and an oval to the east of the school, surrounded by mature gum trees. Access to the school comprises a driveway off Keane Street East located to the south west of the main buildings, a driveway off Kingswood Street located to the north east of the main buildings, and pedestrian access off Keane Street East located to the south and to the east of the main buildings. There are lawns and tree plantings in two quadrangles, the earlier of which is being upgraded to remove unsuitable densely planted mounds. The grounds feature expanses of lawn and plantings of many different types of Eucalypt, Fiddlewood, Bottlebrush, Box Trees, and Cypress. Rose beds that were a long time feature of the school entrance area were replanted in association with the development of the music centre in 2006. Bed plantings also include Coprosma, Agapanthus, Dietes, and Kangaroo Paws.

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68   Eastern Hills Senior High School website http://www.ehshs.wa.edu.au/ accessed 6 August 2010.

Hard surfaces are generally bitumen with concrete kerbs, in-situ concrete, and a small amount of unit pavers in the courtyards. Where there are fences, they are generally chain-link and galvanised frame, together with a decorative steel grille powder coated fence at the front entrance.

The site plan indicates the general disposition of the built and landscape environment, together with building names and dates of construction where these are known.

Principal Stages of Development 1951-60 (three phases)

The main elements of the school, which realised the majority of the extant fabric, were established over a short period and these elements were planned to develop sequentially as demand justified the provision of further accommodation, gradually completing an overall master plan. The first three phases of development, designed by the Public Works Department, were laid out in linear form, starting with the major south and west wings (including the canteen), then the east and north wings, resulting in the full enclosure of the southern or main quadrangle. The linear form was designed to promote cross ventilation and allow light from two sides. In response to the large level site the buildings are single storey.

A striking feature of the place is that its plan form is along the lines of traditional Public Works Architectural Division planning principles, with its linear form planned around quadrangles, but the size of the site has allowed a sprawling development of single storey buildings, joined by walkways.

The group of buildings that make up the first three major phases is designed in a non-specific style that is a simple adaptation of the California Bungalow Style, and resembles that of *Kent Street Senior High School* (1939), and Bentley Senior High School (1959) (fmr, now Canning College). The style is typical of that used for earlier primary schools e.g. Dalkeith Primary School (1939).

On the south side the key external features of the single storey administration and south classroom wing are red face brick walls with domestically scaled panels of timber framed sash windows, a red painted concrete porch leading to the main entrance, and prominent brick planter boxes. On the north side the key external features of the south wing are red face brick walls with panels of timber framed highlight sash windows with clay tile sills. Key external features to the north wall of the north wing include timber sun hoods over the sash and hopper window panels. The clay tiled roof has wide eaves, with a hipped section over the porch, and gables at the east and west ends, with timber board cladding to the top of the gables. The verandah roofs are lined and are supported by heavy brick piers (west and north wings) or steel posts (east wing), the latter including a steel balustrade.

The interior of the typical stages 1-3 wing is planned in a linear form with corridor or verandah access to all rooms, via timber sliding doors. There were no metal lockers in the south wing corridor, which lends a domestic feeling to this space. The west, north and east wing verandahs retain the original metal lockers. A typical original south wing classroom is rectangular, with a blackboard at the front, without cupboards under, unlike in the later north wing classrooms, and a brick fireplace in the southwest corner, which enhances the domestic feeling. The classroom windows comprise a single panel of south facing timber framed sash

windows over steel framed hopper windows, with red clay tile sills and steel posts, and an array of single panel timber framed highlight horizontal louvre windows with timber sills, set in the internal north wall. The interior brick walls are rendered and painted, unlike the face brick finish commonly used in later schools. Most rooms retain some original finishes and elements.

Toilets have tiled floors, glass-faced cement rendered walls and original terrazzo partitions.

The interiors, fittings and finishes are typical of high schools of the period. There are many minor modifications including the installation of carpets and ceiling fans, but the basic planning and main features remain much as built. Fireplaces and later convection heaters are disused in areas where air conditioning has been installed.

A particular feature of the planning in high schools of this period was the creation of the quadrangle as an assembly area. This is the internal focus of the school and, in common with other schools of the type, features perimeter verandahs, unit paving, sections of lawn (currently being reinstated) and tree plantings.

All of the buildings in stages 1-3 are generally in fair condition and retain a moderate degree of authenticity. There is evidence of internal wear and tear, particularly to the strawboard ceilings. The tiled roofs are sagging, and the exterior brickwork has cut and struck joints that are deteriorating.

Science Block (1966-1989)

The south wing of the science block, designed by Kenneth Waldron Architects in a style and materials that complements the original buildings, is located to the north west of the first three stages of the school. Additional wings, designed by the Public Works Department, The White Winning Partnership Architects and John L. Silbert & Associates Architects, were added to the north of the original science wing in a matching style and materials. The various wings retain a high degree of authenticity, with the original science benches and cupboards largely intact.

Library (1972-1985)

The library, designed by The White Winning Partnership Architects, is located to the west of the main buildings and is a single storey building constructed in red brick, with expressive brick detailing around the east facing windows, and windows in the south and north walls set between brick blade piers. To the west is a strip highlight window. The interior walls of the main space are red face brick, while the minor study rooms to the east have painted face brick interior walls. The main space has a south facing highlight window where the two pitches of the opposing skillion roofs meet, and a raked strip metal ceiling, while the study room to the northeast has a raked timber ceiling with prominent beams. Later extensions to the north and the west (1985) were designed by M.R. Hannell Architect, using the same materials and repeating the original brick blade piers on the north façade. Entry is from the east with staff areas located to the east of the control desk, and the reading areas and stacks occupying the remainder of the space. The building is in good repair.

English Block (1976)

The English block is located to the north of the main buildings. It is a two storey building designed by The White Winning Partnership Architects, in a style and materials that complement the earlier buildings, with both the north and south façades comprising full width glazing to all rooms, set between two storey high concrete columns. The north façade has prominent horizontal concrete sunscreens over the windows. A central section of the roof comprises two skillions, sloping in opposite directions, with a south facing high light window where the two pitches meet, allowing natural light into the space. The building is in good repair.

Manual Arts Centre (1978-1989)

The manual arts centre is located to the north west of the original buildings, and was designed by The White Winning Partnership Architects. The square free-standing building replaces earlier wood work and metal work rooms located in the original east wing, and comprises four rooms for wood work, metal work, prevocational training and technical drawing, seven store rooms and a tea preparation area. The exterior walls are red face brick, and the interior finishes include red face brick walls, concrete floors in the pre-vocational area, and a timber parquet floor in the wood work room. Large windows run the width of the building to the north, and doors to the south lead to a verandah with brick piers. A metal deck saw tooth roof lets in natural light through south facing highlight windows. A linear addition to the south in a matching style and materials (1985) has enclosed the original south verandah, and a similar addition to the west (1989), but with a tiled roof, has created a corridor. The building is generally in fair condition and retains a high degree of authenticity.

Community Recreation Centre (1980-1989)

The community recreation centre, comprising a gymnasium, a lesser hall and associated facilities, is located to the south east of the original buildings, and was designed by R.J. Ferguson & Associates Architects, in a standard style for this type of facility. The exterior walls are red face brick, the interior walls are cream face brick, and the shallow pitched roof is metal deck. The gymnasium has highlight windows to the north and south, and raked ceilings. A small extension to the north west (1989) was designed by John L. Silbert & Associates Architects. The building is in good repair.

Canteen (1989)

The canteen is located to the northeast corner of the original buildings, and was designed by John L. Silbert & Associates Architects, in a style and materials that complement the original buildings. It has a timber board clad lintel over the counter. It replaces the original canteen, which was located centrally in the west wing. A small student services office to the east of the canteen was constructed at the same time. The canteen is linked to the original buildings by a covered walkway, and an undercover area, with a metal deck roof, red brick tier seating to the east and north, and a low concrete stage, is located to the north of the canteen. The building is in good repair.

Arts Technology & Enterprise Centre (1996)

The arts technology & enterprise centre is located to the east of the original buildings, and to the south of the manual arts block, and was designed by Darryl Way & Associates Architects, in a style and materials that contrast dramatically with the original buildings. The building is located at an angle to the original buildings, and the two main sections of the building are oriented at relatively different angles. The prominent overhanging metal deck roof of the east section, supported by sculptural steel columns, covers the paved area between the building and the manual arts building to the north. The exterior walls are cream coloured face brick with decorative bands of red brick, and the interior finishes include red face brick with decorative bands of salmon pink brick, painted face brick, carpeted floors, and exposed steel beams and columns. An east facing highlight window located where the curved and skillion roofs meet provides natural lighting in the corridor.

Society & Environment Block (1998)

The society & environment block is located to the north east of the science block, and was designed by Donaldson + Warn Architects, in a style that complements the original buildings, but has a metal deck roof with skylights that let natural light into the classrooms, giving the space a lighter feeling than the earlier buildings. The building comprises several classrooms accessed off a central corridor via glazed sliding doors, with windows to the north and the south. The interior finishes include painted face brick, carpet and metal strip ceilings. The location of the building completes the enclosure of landscaped quadrangle (Gill Park).

Music Centre (2006)

The Music Centre, comprising a 240 seat auditorium, a foyer to the south and associated facilities, including a percussion room, is located to the south of the original buildings, on the site of the former heritage rose garden. It was designed by TAG Architects, in a style and materials that contrasts dramatically with the original buildings, and provides a new gateway to the existing school facilities. It is constructed using painted pre-cast concrete panels, face brickwork and corrugated steel cladding, with prominent inclined concrete columns along the west façade supporting the overhanging metal deck roof. Interior finishes include painted rendered walls, carpet and a timber parquet floor in the auditorium.

Miscellaneous Structures

Transportable classrooms are located to the north of the recreation centre.

A shade structure with picnic tables is located to the east of the transportable classrooms.

Various transportable buildings used for education support are located in a cluster to the west of the society & environment block, including a free-standing wc. A second free-standing wc is located to the north west of the school.

Transportable buildings used for the uniform shop and administration store are located to the east of the library and to the north of the staff room, respectively.

A bus shed is located the east of the manual arts block, and a gardener's shed is located to the north of the school.

Water tanks are located to the north west and to the east of the school.

13. 3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Post World War Two High Schools

Over accommodation in the existing high schools in the post war period resulted in the acceleration of the Department's high school building program commencing in 1954.[69] The first four of Western Australia's post World War Two high schools, Governor Stirling, Mount Lawley, Armadale, and John Curtin, opened in 1956,[70] with later stages added until approximately 1958.[71] Other high schools that were opened in the metropolitan area in the years following 1956 were: Tuart Hill and Belmont in 1957; Applecross, Hollywood, Kwinana and Scarborough in 1958/1959; Bentley and Kalamunda in 1959; John Forrest and Swanbourne in 1961; and, Cyril Jackson, Churchlands and Hamilton Hill in 1963.[72] By 1962 there were 37 government high and senior high schools in Western Australia, 26 of which had been built since 1952.[73] Extensive additions were also carried out at the pre-World War Two secondary school buildings to bring them in line with current standards and education techniques.[74]

The overall design plan for the post World War Two high schools was based on the lineal classroom block design around a central quadrangle ('H' design). This plan dominated high school design until the late 1960s, especially those designed by the PWD. Not only were the plans common, varying only to cater for site size and slopes, but the same aesthetic model was adapted to suit, with low pitched tiled or asbestos cement roofs, steel widows, concrete frames and brick infill being the dominant materials. Internal courtyards were simple grassed areas with few tree plantings, surrounded by the classroom ranges, with lockers, seats and high level louvred windows to provide cross ventilation. Verandahs were granolithic finished, with steel columns and steel balustrades, with extruded plastic handrails. When private architects were commissioned to design high schools from the mid 1960s, the PWD's standard planning was adopted by them and adapted marginally to suit their respective design aesthetic predilections as exemplified at Cyril Jackson, Hampton and Balcatta Senior High Schools. Many of the high schools also have a short wing (usually comprising a toilet block or canteen on the ground level with classrooms above) within the enclosed 'u' space that serves as a division between two quadrangles/courtyard areas. The high schools vary from one storey, two storey and three storey construction; however, the majority have lineal wings in some form with some type of open verandah area ventilation.

There are 84 Secondary Schools on the HCWA database, 46 of which are located in the metropolitan area. Of these 46 places, 13 are on the State Register

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[69]   Education Department Annual Report, 1953, pp. 6 & 7.

[70]   Education Department Annual Report, 1955, p. 11; Heritage & Conservation Professionals, op. cit., p. 15. Note: John Curtin has elements of an earlier education building campaign on the site. This is the two storey brick Manual Trades Block, which was constructed circa 1943 after the existing manual arts building in South Terrace was taken over for defence purposes in 1941 and in view of the then proposals for the erection of a new Fremantle Technical High School. (Heritage & Conservation Professionals, op. cit., pp. 4 & 5.)

[71]   See Education Department Annual Report, 1955, p. 1.

[72]   Education Department Annual Reports, 1955 – 1963.

[73]   Education Department Annual Report, 1961, p. 7.

[74]   Education Department Annual Report, 1958, p. 9.

of Heritage Places. The following metropolitan high schools are predominantly two storey and are designed in the Post World War Two International style:

- P06366 Tuart Hill Senior High School (1957, PWD designed);
- P04240 Mount Lawler Senior High School (1954,PWD designed, below threshold in 2001)
- P08710 Melville Senior High School (1961, PWD designed)
- P08828 John Forrest Senior High School (1961, PWD designed)
- P08829 Hamilton Hill Senior High School (1963)
- P08921 Kalamunda Senior High School (1962, PWD designed)
- P09013 Mirrabooka Senior High School (1965, PWD designed)
- P06464 Applecross Senior High School (1957, PWD designed) In the current assessment program.

Other high schools that were opened in the metropolitan area in the years following 1956 and vary from the two-storey Post World War Two International style include:

- P1654 Governor Stirling Senior High School (1956, Post War Two International style, predominantly three storey) There are plans to demolish the school in 2010.
- P08254 Bentley Senior High School (1960, Post War International style, single storey buildings) The pattern of development differs from other schools by way of the four wings extending from the quadrangle system.
- P04135 Armadale Senior High School (1956, PWD designed, Post World War Two International style, predominantly single storey) In the current assessment program.
- P08954 Cyril Jackson Senior High School (1962, Silver Fairbrother and Associates, Post War International style, single storey) In the current assessment program.
- P08253 Kwinana Senior High School (1959, Post World War Two International style) The original building format is single storey with separate two storey additions.
- P09995 South Fremantle Senior High School (1967, predominantly single storey, Post War Perth Regional style)
- P09823 Hampton Senior High School (1966, Forbes & Fitzhardinge, Brutalist style) In the current assessment program.
- P10516 Como Senior High School (1968, Post War Perth regional style)
- P09812 Balcatta (1966, Post World War Two Mediterranean style predominantly single storey) In the current assessment program.

Kewdale, which opened in 1966 as a three-year secondary school and was reclassified a senior high school in 1972, was designed by architectural firm Forbes and Fitzhardinge. It is no longer a government high school, having been sold to the Australian Islamic College in 2000 for use as a K-12 school.

The following Post War period metropolitan schools have been demolished: Hollywood Senior High School (1958), Scarborough Senior High School (1958/1959); Swanbourne Senior High School (1961), and City Beach Senior High School (1966).

Four high schools, which still operate to their original purpose, have been entered into the Register of Heritage Places. These are *Perth Modern School* (1910), *Northam Senior High School* (1921), *Kent Street Senior High School* (1939) and *John Curtin College of Performing Arts* (1943).[75] Both Perth Modern and John Curtin include substantial 1950s additions in the Post War International style along similar design to the Post World War Two schools.

California Bungalow style

This style is generally associated with the interwar period and, as such, only five other places in the Office of Heritage database are noted as being in this style and constructed after 1945. Twenty-six Californian Bungalow style places are on the Register, of which one is a school: P02242 *Hale School (fmr)*, West Perth, is predominantly Interwar Romanesque and Federation Gothic in style, but includes references to Californian Bungalow style. Fourteen Californian Bungalow style places are included in the database with an educational use noted. Of these, in addition to Hale and Eastern Hills, only P13021 St Mary Star of the Sea Complex, Cottesloe includes a school, in this case a primary school.

P03372 *Kent Street Senior High School* (1939) and P08254 Bentley Senior High School/ Canning College (1960) are noted as being similar in design to *Eastern Hills Senior High School*. They are identified as being in the Interwar Stripped Classical and Post World War Two International styles respectively.

Post World War Two International style

There are 72 places in the Office of Heritage database noted as being in Post World War Two International style. Twenty of these are registered, including high schools John Curtin and Perth Modern, which have teaching blocks in the style as described above. Other registered places in this style are generally public buildings, including hospitals, halls and civic offices.

Summary

Eastern Hills Senior High School is representative of the post World War Two high schools and of the design output of the architectural division of the Public Works Department of Western Australia. It makes use of a standard though domestic scaled language and adapts it to suit a large site where the area of land available was not a development constraint. The subsequent stages of development are representative of demographic change and changes to Federal and Stage education policy.

13.4   KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

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75   Information from HCWA Database, 20/9/2009.

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research may find more information about the social history of *Eastern Hills Senior High School.* No relevant information was found via online sources and, unfortunately, subsequent contact with the school has yet to receive any response.

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C9 : Hon P Gardiner asked –

(1) Does the legislation allow the council to resubmit the site to the minister? Can the minister change his mind on a resubmission?

Answer: There is nothing in the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* that prohibits the Heritage Council from resubmitting a recommendation to the Minister for Heritage to enter a place in the State Register on an interim basis.
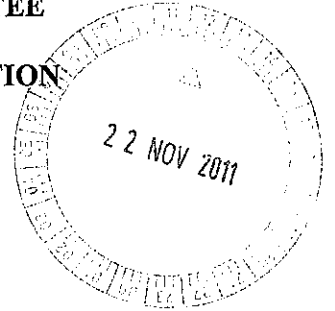
ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C10 : Hon K Travers asked –

(1) I have similar questions to the one I just asked regarding the Beverley Infant Health Centre and the issue of moving it from interim to permanent. What recommendation went up there, and what reasons were you given for it not progressing?

Answer: The Heritage Council recommended that the Minister enter the place in the Register on a permanent basis. The Minister did not approve the recommendation, stating it was *"Not of State significance"*.

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C11 : Hon K Travers asked –

(1) Rockingham Hotel – What recommendations went to the minister and what were the reasons for not progressing registration?

Answer: The Heritage Council recommended that the Minister enter the place in the Register on a permanent basis. The Minister did not approve the recommendation, and stated *" I don't consider it to be of sufficient value, has been redeveloped not in keeping with original heritage, and better examples elsewhere are already on the register ".*

(2) What is the process to resubmit it to the minister and does the Council intend to resubmit it to the minister?

Answer: As a result, the interim registration lapsed. Under Section 55 of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, the place cannot be reconsidered for inclusion in the Register for a period of 5 years.

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C12 : Hon K Travers asked –

(1) Heritage Matters - what was the cost to print? How many are printed?

Answer: The cost was $7,391,90 to print 6,700 copies of the 32-page bi-annual Heritage Matters magazine.

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

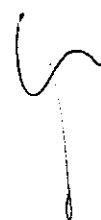**Tuesday, 25 October 2011**

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C13 : Hon K Travers asked –

(1) Page 40 dot point 4, "Continue to develop strong relationships with the media and delivered a proactive media program that resulted in extensive positive exposure throughout 2010/11". Do you maintain and monitor stats about your exposure? Could we have a copy for both this year and the previous financial year?

Answer: A summary of media exposure for 2009-10 and 2010-11 is provided in the following tables:

2009-10

Media	Positive	Neutral	Negative
Television	12	17	0
Newspaper	238	156	8
Radio	58	98	4
Other Publication	0	2	0
Online (Internet/website)	21	14	1
	329	287	13

Total media exposure = 629

2010-11

Media	Positive	Neutral	Negative
Television	6	17	3
Newspaper	154	232	34
Radio	39	61	5
Other Publication	3	0	0
Online (Internet/website)	34	26	4
TOTAL	236	336	46

Total media exposure = 618

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C14 : Hon K Travers asked –

(1) Page 43, "The review of the State Register of Heritage Places, launched in 2010/11, is examining assessment processes to improve transparency, ... " Series of stakeholder and community workshops undertaken – When were they held, who was invited, who attended, and a summary of the outcomes of those consultations?

Answer: Five workshops were held between February 28th and March 23rd 2011. The workshops were each aimed at a particular stakeholder group:

- Local Government Authorities
- State and Commonwealth Department owners
- Heritage professionals
- Community groups
- Owners of registered properties.

All relevant groups or individuals represented in the Office of Heritage mailing lists were invited by letter to participate in the workshop relevant to their stakeholder group (almost 1,800 invitations).

A report summarising the outcomes of the workshop was made available on the Heritage Council website in April 2011 (Attachment 1).

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C15 : Hon K Travers asked –

(1) Hale House – Provide the date, the timeline of when the Office of Heritage were first contacted and the Office of Heritage involvement, when the Office of Heritage received the formal proposal and when the formal proposal was assessed by the Heritage Council and ticked off by them?

Answer: On 29 September 2010, an officer attended a meeting on site at Hale House. The site meeting was to inform the Office of Heritage that the Office of the Premier and Cabinet had commissioned a report to study the feasibility and viability of using the building as its offices. The Office of Heritage provided preliminary comment at the meeting.

On 9 May 2011, the Office of Heritage received the proposed additions and conservation works via the architects. The Development Committee, under delegation from the Heritage Council, considered the proposal at its normal meeting on 24 May and provided in-principle support subject to conditions.

On 7 June 2011, the Office of Heritage received a revised proposal for the additions via the architects that addressed the issues raised in the Development Committee's advice of 24 May. It also received the same revised proposal on 23 June 2011 from the Western Australian Planning Commission. The Development Committee considered the revised proposal at its normal meeting on 28 June and provided support subject to an interpretation strategy and implementation plan for the place.

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C16 : Hon K Travers asked –

(1) Hale House – Provide a copy of the formal plan signed off in terms of heritage components?

Answer: The Heritage Council does not become the owner of plans that are submitted as part of the development referral process and, as it is not the determining authority for the purposes of approving a development proposal, does not seek an owner's permission to publish or make available plans.
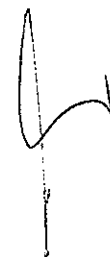
In order to assist the Committee, the Office of Heritage has sought permission from the owner of the plans, the Department of Finance Building Management and Works, which has advised:

'The building is being redeveloped to accommodate the Office of the Premier, the Cabinet Secretariat and the Cabinet Room. The use of the building will require a degree of security commensurate with the nature of the occupants and the functions carried out. Drawings of the proposal, apart from external views, are not in the public realm for this reason.

There is a possibility that the provision of drawings beyond the limited range of persons necessary to enable the facility to be developed could endanger the security of the redeveloped Hale House on the basis that if the drawings were available to a person considering breaking into the property, or carrying out other mischievous action, they would indicate access points, the building layout and the building form, and could assist a burglar to assess the quickest access and egress points. The potential interest of such persons could reasonably expected to be high due to the high profile of the building and the intended occupants.

For this reason the Department of Finance is controlling the distribution of such drawings and would prefer that the drawings were not provided to the Standing Committee on security grounds'.

It is therefore respectfully suggested that should the Committee still wish to obtain a copy of the plans that it consider approaching the Department of Finance.

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Tuesday, 25 October 2011

Heritage Council of Western Australia

Question No. C17 : Hon P Gardiner asked –

(1) Provide the travel budget for the regional advisory service?

Answer: $64,147

State Register of Heritage Places Stakeholder Consultation Workshops 2011

Summary Report

April 2011

Prepared by:

Steve Blake

Steve Blake Consulting Pty Ltd

Contents

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

The Heritage Council of WA (HCWA) engaged Steve Blake Consulting Pty Ltd to facilitate workshops of stakeholders to gather input towards the Council's strategic review of the State Register of Heritage Places.

Five workshops were held between February 28th and March 23rd 2011. A sixth, scheduled for Bunbury was cancelled due to the low number of responses. The workshops were each aimed at a particular stakeholder group:

- Local Government Authorities
- State and Commonwealth Department owners
- Heritage professionals
- Community groups
- Owners of registered properties.

All relevant groups or individuals represented in HCWA's mailing lists were invited by letter to participate in the workshop relevant to their stakeholder group (almost 1,800 invitations).

The workshops were conducted in a modified strategic planning format. Following an introduction by an HCWA Board Member, the participants were asked to discuss at their table the present state of the State Heritage Register, emphasizing positive attributes which should be retained going forward. Each group reported its discussion and the facilitator then re-organised the table groupings. In the second phase, the new groups were challenged to describe a perfect future, free of all constraints, where all the things that should be done had been achieved completely.

The tables below list recurring themes. They only list themes raised by more than one group at any workshop and are based largely on the facilitator's workshop summaries.

Present State

The main findings with regard to the positive value delivered by the Register were:

- All stakeholder groups saw value in the State Register of Heritage Places as a historical record, of (predominantly built) heritage places, and the recognition provided by Registration which leads to preservation, especially given the Register's legal authority. If the Register did not exist, it was widely felt that much more of Western Australia's heritage would have been lost.

- Stakeholder groups involved in heritage preservation by virtue of their employment – heritage professionals, Local Authority representatives and Government owners - were likely to report that guidelines and rules for registration provided value.

- Owners – both Government and private – and community groups reported that the Register has value as an education resource. Community and owner groups also reported that it represents diverse view points. It

should be noted that a greater number of groups across other workshops felt that it did not represent sufficiently diverse view points.

Number of groups	21	100%	5	3	4	4	5
Present State – Recurring themes at three or more workshops							
Historical record of buildings	19	90%	5	3	4	4	3
Recognition, preservation of heritage places	16	76%	2	3	4	3	4
Legal protection for listed places	13	62%	4	2	3	4	
Listing guidelines / rules	10	48%	5	2	3		
Educational resource	9	43%			2	4	3

In addition:

- Owners were relatively likely to see value in the access to advice provided through registration, tourism benefits and access to financial support such as grants.

- More than one group at each of the Government owners and heritage professionals attributed an intangible benefit flowing from the Register as a source of cultural identity and a sense of belonging.

The importance and value of adaptive re-use of heritage places was raised at most workshops without being raised in the present-state discussion by more than one group at any single workshop.

The areas for improvement the Register's present state reported by more than one group at any workshop were less easily explained by the role of the stakeholder group. Main findings with regard to areas for improvement were:

- All stakeholder groups except owners reported that the Register was too heavily weighted towards buildings, and in particular buildings erected a long time ago.

- Local Authority representatives and owners – Government and private – were likely to report community perceptions that Registration restricts the rights and choices of owners.

- Heritage professionals and owners were likely to comment on the financial cost of owning a heritage property both in the sense of higher maintenance and insurance costs but also in the sense of reduced property value.

- Owners – Government and private – and heritage professionals were likely to report a frustration with heritage places being denied Registration on a basis which appeared arbitrary or political.

Number of groups	21	100%	5	3	4	4	5
Present State – Areas for Improvement							
List perceived to be too heavily weighted towards 'old buildings'	10	48%	3	2	2	3	
Community perception that listing restricts rights / choices	8	38%		2	2		4
Community perception listing adds cost / reduces value	7	33%	3				4
Potential for listing to be blocked on grounds which appear political or arbitrary	6	29%	2		2		2

Other areas for improvement raised several times without being raised in more than one group's present-state report at any single workshop were:

- The multiplicity of heritage registers at Local Authority, State and Commonwealth level as well as separate Aboriginal heritage lists.

- A concern about a sense of impotence in the face of resistance to listing or inappropriate management of heritage places – particularly in relation to interim listing.

Future State

While only one aspect of the ideal, unconstrained future state – increased funding – was reported at all workshops, many themes emerged at four of the five workshops and from at least 10 (48%) of group summaries. These included:

- Greater use of technology to make the Register more accessible to wider groups and improve its functionality as a database for research and education.

- Expanding the Register to cover and/or have direct links to other registers covering more heritage artefacts beyond old buildings such as: moveable heritage, flora, landscapes, archaeological sites including Aboriginal heritage, 'new' buildings and so on.

- Integrating the existing Register and / or clarifying interactions between municipal inventories, the Register, Native Title, Commonwealth registers and so on.

- Providing, through the Register, a repository and access to the social history and stories which contribute to heritage value of the places listed.

- Greater transparency and independence in the decisions about which places are Registered.

- Better usage and more flexible options for continuing, productive use of heritage places.

- Proactive protection of heritage places, with several groups suggesting an 'opt out' process and/or authority and funding for compulsory purchase of heritage places.

More than half of all groups, and more than one group at each of three different workshops, included in their ideal vision:

- Improvement in the clarity and transparency of guidelines and standards for Registration, and

- Greater use of the Register as an educational resource and/or heritage as an element of the school curriculum.

Number of groups	21	100%	5	3	4	4	5
Desired Future – Recurring themes at four or more workshops							
Greater funding	21	100%	5	3	4	4	5
Greater use of media, internet &/or database functionality	14	67%	4		3	3	4
Diverse list (not just old buildings)	14	67%	4	3	3	4	
Integration of multiple lists	13	62%	5	2		4	2
Listing is valued, sought after	13	62%	3	3	4	3	
List provides an archive of stories, social history	12	57%	4		3	2	3
Clarity and transparency of rules, guidelines, standards	12	57%	5	3		4	
Greater public education	11	53%		2		4	5
Adaptive re-use	10	48%	3	2	2		3
Transparently independent listing decisions	10	48%		3	3	2	2
Proactive protection of places	10	48%	3	3	2		2

Other themes which emerged from more than one group at more than one workshop included; links from the register to geospatial systems, regular reviews to ensure that the Register is up-to-date and/or evolving, greater use of heritage places to promote tourism, listing accredited tradespeople and wider consultation on heritage issues.

Themes reported by more than one group at a single workshop included:

- Greater protection of heritage places

- A register of places that have been lost

- More diverse and more professional representation in heritage governance bodies, and

- More proactive involvement in heritage protection by Local Authorities.

These themes are expanded on in the body of the report and the original workshop notes are reproduced in the appendices along with lists of participants.

In considering this report, please take note of the disclaimers listed at page 34 of this report.

Steve Blake

Steve Blake Consulting Pty Ltd

April 30 2011

Present State

Positive recurring themes

Many qualities and attributes of the State Register were seen to provide value by stakeholders in more than one of the workshop groups and in more than one workshop. These are summarised in the table below and the comments discussed in the following paragraphs.

Number of groups	21	100%	5	3	4	4	5
Present State							
Historical record of buildings	19	90%	5	3	4	4	3
Recognition, preservation of heritage places	16	76%	2	3	4	3	4
Legal protection for listed places	13	62%	4	2	3	4	
Listing guidelines / rules	10	48%	5	2	3		
Educational resource	9	43%			2	4	3
On-line accessibility	8	38%		2	2	4	
Represents diverse viewpoints	5	24%				2	3
Gives access to advice	4	19%					4
Tourism resource	3	14 %					3
Access to grants	3	14%					3
Tool for cultural identity	2	10%			2		
Provides sense of belonging	2	10%	2				

Historical record of buildings

The most frequently raised Register attribute was its value as a historical record, listing, predominantly, buildings of heritage value. This was raised by 19 of the 21 groups across the five workshops.

19	90%	5	3	4	4	3

The ways in which this was expressed included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- It is a Magna Carta, a baseline, checklist, stocktake
- It is a measure of society's thinking today (though it might not be for society 20 years hence)

- Rigorous basis of Register – *the register is a rigorously researched resource – encapsulation of the State's history*
- Social – *value to society – area/precinct where you can get a feel for the history of an area by examining the listed buildings*
- The only one in WA, of its kind – *it's the best central resource in WA*
- Reflects the development of WA – *it reflects the development of Western Australian society and community in general – the way our community has been developed and shaped*
- The register is supposed to represent the history of our State and if we lost it we'd lose a part of our history
- It is the most important tool the State has for recognising and protecting places of heritage significance
- Nostalgia (*identify* roots) – (*brings the*) past into present (demonstrates life in past and present) – *gives us roots*
- A material representation of the history of the State
- The register is the only place to get a good history of WA
- Administrative mechanism for 'old stuff'

A need to maintain and expand the list was expressed:

- List needs to be revisited regularly (accuracy/values change) – *values change over time – will people in the future think the same way?*
- (People think) *That the Register is complete...*
- Information source is great, but not always easily accessible

Recognition, preservation of heritage places

The perception that recognition in the Register leads to preservation of heritage places was also raised by almost every group in all-but-one workshop. The exception was the heritage professionals workshop where only two of the five groups raised preservation. Given other responses from this group it is likely that this omission flowed from a sense that preservation as a value was so obvious that it went without saying.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
16	76%	2	3	4	3	4

The ways in which this was expressed included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Would miss a lot of buildings – *particularly the lesser buildings 'not the big ticket items'*
- Retains/conserves what is of value in our State
- Without the register – no heritage
- Protected – professional respect – integrity of building
- Why? To preserve the story for the benefit of future generations
- Recognises places of significance on a State level
- List is a tool to help preserve heritage. Important that 'listing' provides protection for the buildings – restrictions of modifications

This was also raised many times in the sense that if the Register did not exist, then many valuable heritage places would have been lost:

- *Listed buildings which are not valued become derelict because of lack of desire to restore*
- Have destroyed almost all the old buildings in Perth *therefore need to be pro-active to preserve what's left*
- Addressing neglected buildings – demolition by neglect
- *Housing and Works are one of the worst proponents of demolition by neglect*
- (Without the Register) There'd be even bigger gaps! (*it prevents loss*)
- *Boulder – heritage listed street – relevant professional resources involved promptly – would not have happened if not listed places – it demonstrated a quick response to a valued asset*
- *People are finding more things they'd like to keep especially as they get older – they form strong attachments*

Legal protection of listed places

The legal backing for protection of heritage places provided through registration was recognised as a current value by all stakeholder groups except owners. In this regard it should be noted that the owners who took part in the workshops were universally passionate about heritage preservation. Thus legal protection for the places they own would not be expected to be cause for concern.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
13	62%	4	2	3	4	

The ways in which this was expressed included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Authority to act and possibly <u>save</u>
- Comfort & <u>Authority</u> – given by the Register (State/Federal). Need a body with authority
- Legal protection – *other listings aren't legally protected*
- Legislative protection for permanent list (but Minister can override) – see annual report for stats – *Ministerial decisions are essential democratic*
- Provides certainty to owners & LGAs & community at large
- Statutory (*you have strength to argue what can and can't do*)
- Enforcement – *is necessary to make it work*
- *Problem of legislation – different pieces of legislation*

Listing guidelines / rules

The fact that the Register process provides guidelines for which places should be preserved (and presumably, equally, those that shouldn't) was recognised as a valuable attribute by almost half of all groups. All of these groups were in workshops where participants are involved in heritage management by virtue of their occupation. Within this subset, the value of such guidelines was reported by almost every group.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
10	48%	5	2	3		

The ways in which this was expressed included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Democratic process – decision/registration – *there's comfort that the process is fair*
- Provides clarity about process and what is a 'heritage place' – *what you can and can't do*
- Encourages debate (*and guides decision-making*)
- Rigorous assessment – *the rigor and standardisation of process*
- Publicly identified as document/process that can protect buildings
- Assessed by a Heritage Council recognised professional
- Adds value to the planning framework
- Valuable guide for decision-making, and identification – *there's a huge amount of resources arranged in the same format you can find easily.*
- Flags a different approach to the building (how to go about upgrades) and additional costs
- Register gives you the primary ideas of what is required – *so people are not frightened (eg Subiaco a few years ago)*

Areas for improvement in processes were also reported frequently:

- Support in principle – oppose bureaucracy – *frustration of the bureaucracy about how heritage qualities should be conserved*
- Need more co-operation with government agencies
- Does not have a transparent and consistent process for registering properties. Has lots of criteria, but very few benchmarks to assist in determining what is of State, Regional, or local significance
- Criteria for getting <u>on</u> list need to be clarified
- Also need to sort which sites are 'outstanding' to the state and why
- Lack of process transparency

Educational resource

Nine of the 21 groups in the three workshops attended by owners and community groups saw value in the register as an educational resource.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Government	Government Owners	Community	Owners
9	43%			2	4	3

The ways in which this was expressed included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Increased awareness of history
- Informative and educational – awareness (*organised – way of knowing where to find*)
- Information resource is great (reliable), but not always easily accessible – *a fantastic information source*
- A material representation of the history of the state (*valuable for specific places*)
- Worthwhile body of information – *value as a research base, valuable as a source of information*
- Residential listing becomes a valuable resource (feeds into New History syllabus) – *listing allows research into the values of places. The new history curriculum focuses on local history*

- *It's terribly important to public perception to attach a narrative to each place - it raises the level of understanding*
- Education, *particularly of younger people who would otherwise lose out*
- Historical – social history - *It's a snapshot of social value*
- Educational value – school tours – cemetery walks, tours – old court building; stories (*that go with each place*), information, interpretation – *there's a body of information attached to a place*

A need to expand the Register's educational value was reported by several groups:

- More education as to what the Heritage Council is about – *advertise how people can get information*
- Valuable resource (if known about) – *more people should know about it*
- Greater dialogue & education – *heritage needs to be intrinsic – we just need to 'do it'*
- Public can look at places but not know what they were about/like – need interpretation to create the vision of what it was to inform, inspire, make sense – *the Heritage Council doesn't have a lot to do with this*
- No 'tie in/link' to school curriculum
- Suffers from a huge amount of misinformation and misunderstanding about its purpose and the powers it has
- Education – *it needs to sell itself, why we have the list*
- *Don't know it exists or its purpose*
- *Need to present to young people in a way they understand - can connect to*

On-line accessibility

Groups which represent the public were likely to value the Register's accessibility. The fact that it is available via the internet was often mentioned. At least half the Local Authority and Government owner table groups and all the community workshop table groups reported accessibility as one of the Register's positive features.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
8	38%		2	2	4	

The ways in which this was expressed included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Available online, accessible (unqualified statements of this sort were frequent)
- *The online database holds up really well when compared to other states*
- Register is more context – searchable

A number of comments regarding the publically accessible form of the register flagged potential improvements:

- Delivery of information – place forms – *online information is limited*
- Future – important to include more physical evidence
- Could have spatial representation linked to Register entry
- Link Register entry to an online comments – direct community interaction
- Sensory, not archival (paper) – *it's physical*

- Accessibility to the register could be improved

Represents diverse viewpoints

Community and owner groups were likely to report that the Register represented diverse viewpoints. It should be noted that a greater number of comments from other groups overall raised a lack of diversity as an area for improvement.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Government	Government Owners	Community	Owners
5	24%				2	3

The ways in which support for the idea that the Register represented multiple viewpoints was expressed included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- 'Cultural' sites: can include indigenous (but also WA Aboriginal Heritage Act)
- Social significance: trees (Armadale) – *the Register has been broadened to include trees but these are perhaps of lower priority*
- Lead to conservation/interpretation aim to represent diversity of places – *and people and cultures*
- An assembly of places which are valued by some individuals – *it doesn't just represent a single group. You can get a different view of a place*
- Reflect diversity of peoples & cultures

Some of the ways this was reported – often during general discussion - as needing improvement included:

- *Multiple narrative stories – the problem with narratives is whose story do you tell?*
- 'Community' value can change through time, also different groups in the community (ethnic/ages/rural/urban etc) – *there are different groups in the community so who decides what the community values?*
- Archaeological examples? – *it's not really clear if it's working in terms of archaeology*
- More recognition of vegetation (ie destruction of reserves)
- *Heritage is bigger than the list – it's Aboriginal, cultural and natural – there's a shortfall in the Register*

Other recurring themes

Three areas in which the Register of Heritage Places delivers value presently were raised by multiple groups only at the owners workshop. They were:

- Gives access to advice (4 tables)
- Tourism resource (3 tables), and
- Access to grants (3 tables).

The ways in which these were expressed included

- Advice – *Heritage Council needs* more staff – technical knowledge (*people to speak to*)
- Have a very good Heritage Advisory Service
- Heritage signs on buildings, tours of heritage buildings, plus history
- Tourism – *benefit to tourism – historic places add value to attractiveness of State*

- Of value to State government – *from* tourism *point of view*, heritage trails, etc *for people to experience more of what there is in WA.*
- Improves funding opportunities
- Grants *(are sometimes)* nominal *rather than effective* but available
- Finance for restoration - *it all comes down to money*
- It can be a leveraging tool for grants, development bonuses

In the workshop for heritage professionals, two tables expressed the view that the Register is a tool for cultural identity and in the Government owners workshop, two tables also reported that the Register presently provides a sense of belonging.

- Identity – a sense of belonging– *it protects places that add to your sense of identity – your sense of community*
- Demonstration of past ways of life – *every great city has a cultural identity, a core*
- *Foreshore development – value area as it is – community asset – important now and past and future. Strong community feeling coming through*
- Sense of history and belonging *is important*

Adaptive re-use

While it was not reported as a valuable attribute by more than one group in any workshop, the importance of adaptive re-use of heritage structures was reported several times and emerged frequently in general discussion.

The ways in which this was expressed included:

- Ensure heritage listing facilitates future development. Adapt environment – recycling. The 'perfect' heritage position may not support new life – *heritage is one part of sustainability but needs to be balanced with environment and business needs*
- *Need a long historical view of things, when doing conservation - can't be so precious that things can't change – need guidance*
- Look for private sector ownership/offer sale rather than say government agency must retain – *government departments have to reuse buildings pragmatically – they need an office not a boutique hotel – 'the fit of the use'*
- *Europeans are much more positive about adaptive reuse – we are more concerned about keeping buildings looking the same*
- *Owners argue for demolition because 'it doesn't meet 21st century needs' - owner expectations in Australia are very different (from the UK)*
- *Danger in adaptive reuse – "use, rot, abuse" are the three options*
- *If they are to be used they need to be brought up to date – buildings are living things and need to be used in 2011.*
- *Can adapt to current needs if a building is still there*

Recurring themes about areas for improvement

When reporting turned to areas where there is room for improvement, again many themes were raised by more than one of the reporting groups at more than one of the workshops. These are summarised in the table below and the comments are discussed in the following paragraphs.

	Number of groups	21	100%	5	3	4	4	5
Present State – Areas for improvement								
List perceived to be too heavily weighted towards 'old buildings'		10	48%	3	2	2	3	
Community perception that listing restricts rights / choices		8	38%		2	2		4
Community perception listing adds cost / reduces value		7	33%	3				4
Potential for listing to be blocked on grounds which appear political or arbitrary		6	29%	2		2		2

List perceived to be too heavily weighted towards old buildings

The summary reports from nearly half of all groups included reference to a view that the Register should have a higher representation of places which are not, just, 'old buildings'. More than one group's report at every workshop except the owner's workshop included such a reference.

It was understandable that owners did not voice a similar concern because they were notable for their passion about preservation of the buildings they own.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
10	48%	3	2	2	3	

The ways in which this was expressed included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Implication = Old; Contemporary buildings – should these be registered?
- Gaps in heritage e.g. mining
- *The public perception is that the Register is about 'pretty, old buildings'*
- Landscapes/trees – natural heritage – *landscapes get ignored*
- *RHP is under-represented in terms of 20th century buildings. General population don't value – eg Council House – 100s of people wanted it to go, now they want it to stay.*
- Could record a richer (more universal) history – indigenous
- Must have a physical location – *what do you do about stories and natural sites?*
- More <u>recent</u> sites/buildings/events need consideration – *what about sites from only 20 years ago?*
- Tendency to focus on the built environment – *built heritage is very obvious*
- Few business or private use buildings
- *By focussing on the places there's no attention to collections associated or contained*
- Biased towards the built environment (misses our trees, gardens, curtilage, precincts, ruins, indigenous)

- *There's such a struggle to retain structures there's no energy left to conserve interiors.*
- *Way list put together needs to be very carefully done – should it just be interiors, should trees be included – there needs to be some rationale/guidance*
- *Rail Heritage WA is most concerned that moveable heritage is not featured in the State Register (railway rolling-stock examples provided in submission)*

Community perception that listing restricts rights / choices

The perception that Registration is to be avoided was reported in two related, but slightly different ways. Firstly, more than one group at each of the workshops for owners of properties, and the workshop for Local Authority officers – who, of course, deal directly with aggrieved owners – reported that listing on the register is seen as restricting the rights or choices of owners.

While this issue did not emerge from group reporting at the heritage professionals workshop, it was a strong theme when the facilitator asked participants to brainstorm current community attitudes to listing.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
8	38%		2	2		4

The ways in which this was expressed included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Restrictive – *legislation restrictive and costly rather than of assistance to retain/conserve the value of the place*
- Concerns amongst others who resist going on the list
- *The Heritage Act is unpopular in Hilton*
- Strikes fear and terror in the hearts of heritage building owners and Local Authority
- Community caution - *reticence to list because of fear that it limits works*
- Impediment to core function of agencies with heritage stock
- *Interference in privacy*
- *An unnecessary imposition on private rights... Others are very glad it's there (eg community groups) stop development which will destroy town*
- No consultation with owners when listed (*owners have no choice*).

Community perception that listing adds costs / reduces value

The second way in which Registration was reported to be a burden was in terms of the financial cost. This was again a strong theme in the owners workshop but also was reported by multiple groups in the heritage professionals workshop.

Perceptions of cost and value impacts were also a strong theme when the facilitator asked heritage professionals workshop participants to brainstorm community perceptions about listing.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
7	33%	3				4

The ways in which this was expressed included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Insurance complications – *there can be higher insurance or no insurance available for heritage listing properties*
- *Fear of potential impact on (financial) values*
- Impost of maintenance, lack of money
- Reduction in value for listed items so no incentive to identify heritage
- Flags a different approach to the building (how to go about upgrades) and additional costs – *as soon as you know it's heritage the costs go up*
- Often penalised for owning listed property. Banks difficult. Insurance difficult
- Sympathy *(belief it would devalue property)*
- Commercial limitations *of owning a heritage property*
- Maintenance expenses – *the burden of maintenance*

This was to some extent offset by positive comments regarding enhanced financial value flowing from listing:

- Listing <u>enhances</u> real estate value
- Counter with positive opinions – *for owners there is big benefit of access to HCWA information and support. Envy – there's a premium on heritage properties in Fremantle*

Potential for listing to be blocked on grounds which appear political or arbitrary

In the heritage professionals and owners workshops another recurring theme in summary reports was a frustration that Registrations may be rejected on a basis which appeared to be arbitrary or political.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
6	29%	2		2		2

The ways in which this was expressed included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Question - Should Parliament/Minister be allowed to remove buildings from the list (eg The Cliffe) (against advice of the HCWA)?
- Can be subject to far too much political interference, e.g. the Cliffe and others
- Should Minister decide on a site being listed (can get politicised)
- No political influence on outcomes. Relative impotence of HC. Over-riding power of the Minister
- *If someone's elected on a political platform how democratic is it? It's just a person doing a job*

The following were raised a number of times in group reports but not by multiple groups in any one workshop.

Multiple lists – need for co-ordination

The existence of lists of heritages places at local, State and national level and the variety of bodies involved in heritage protection in different ways was raised as an area for improvement:

- Is there a co-ordination between registers (ie State, Federal, Indigenous?)
- Need one State list; should correspond with Commonwealth lists – *it's very confusing*
- Local Authority lists need to fit in
- Need interaction between Local Authority and State heritage listings
- Public confusion about the role of Heritage Council & National Trust – *What are the roles of the HC & the NT?*
- Identifies State & national significance – *it's pretty mixed up there*

Perceived impotence

Concern regarding the relative lack of power and authority provided by listing in itself and provided to the Heritage Council as the list's guardian was reported several times and raised in general discussion.

Some of the ways this was expressed included:

- State or Local Authority acquisition/support? – *State or Local Authority could be better empowered to support heritage*
- Whose responsibility to identify heritage items?
- Question - Does Register have sufficient power to prevent public utilities? (eg Main Roads/*Telstra* to re-route highway from heritage sites; eg Greenough and East Perth Tunnel). *Utilities don't talk to one another, and don't even know that a place is on RHP*
- Who pays for an assessment? (what if the owner is against it being listed?)

A sub-set of this concern raised frequently was the degree of protection for places waiting to be assessed:

- Register is valuable – but can be side-stepped – *there's a gap between registration and non-registration*
- *Those waiting to get on the list need to be promoted*
- Question of protection for 'pending' sites (if these should be made public)
- Interim list – rigorous assessment – *the rigor and standardisation of process*

Desired Future

Recurring themes

Many elements of the unconstrained, desired future were reported in more than one of the workshop groups and in more than one workshop. These are summarised in the table below and the comments discussed in the following paragraphs.

Number of groups	21	100%	5	3	4	4	5
Desired Future							
Greater funding	21	100%	5	3	4	4	5
Greater use of media, internet &/or database functionality	14	67%	4		3	3	4
Diverse list (not just old buildings)	14	67%	4	3	3	4	
Integration of multiple lists	13	62%	5	2		4	2
Listing is valued, sought after	13	62%	3	3	4	3	
List provides an archive of stories, social history	12	57%	4		3	2	3
Clarity and transparency of rules, guidelines, standards	12	57%	5	3		4	
Greater public education	11	53%		2		4	5
Adaptive re-use	10	48%	3	2	2		3
Transparently independent listing decisions	10	48%		3	3	2	2
Proactive protection of places	10	48%	3	3	2		2
List linked to Geographical Information System / Global Positioning System	6	29%	4			2	
Greater tourism promotion	5	24%				2	3
Up to date (accurate), evolving list	5	24%	3			2	
Lists accredited trades people	5	24%			2		3
Wider consultation process	5	24%		2	3		
More active HCWA	3	14%					3
Greater protection (eg interiors)	3	14%				3	
A record of lost places (as well as preserved places)	2	10%	2				
More professional representation in heritage governance bodies	2	10%				2	
More proactive, involved Local Government	2	10%				2	

Greater funding

It will be little surprise that all groups in all workshops saw a higher level of funding for heritage related activities as a feature of their desired future.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
21	100%	5	3	4	4	5

Some of the more explicit ideas included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- More heritage incentives, funding, education and other incentives (working with LGAs) – *in Local Authorities the Councillors don't see the Heritage Register as a positive*
- Increase funding for social history – *heritage consultants doing assessments focus on physical structure and lose the stories behind – there needs to be a change of emphasis*
- *Bigger, more diverse staff – not an excessive backlog*
- Money for register & registration. Conservation grants of worth. Tradeable plot ratios. Get rid of the backlog
- Better relationship with government, more support, more funding – *at times of stress and trouble you need someone to just help you out. Local Authorities need to have heritage staff*
- Budget: For maintenance of sites (priority system), staff, education/marketing
- Grants available – government commitment, lotteries, donations, public ownership/awareness
- Funding – *make architectural expertise available for owners who can't afford it. Offer funding to people NOT to demolish, in the same way that farmers are paid NOT to grow crops to conserve land*
- Funding to listed properties – *in agreement that buildings are reused*
- More information about owner's obligations and access to funding
- Funding for Heritage Week activities *to support properties being involved in something which is an expense which doesn't provide revenue.*
- Assistance with on-costs, eg insurance (*which is very expensive – the worst thing is partial destruction of heritage place – HC should offer assistance with cost to bridge the gap*)
- Fully funded preservation (and re-use) of all listed buildings (*sad to see restored but unused buildings – there's nothing sadder than a fully restored empty building.*)
- *The Review of the Act is a smokescreen by Government to put off the day when they have to put funding into heritage to look after it*

Greater use of media, internet and / or database functionality

The most commonly reported desired improvement to the publically accessible representation of the list involved a desire for greater functionality. Two thirds of all groups across four of the five workshops had this as an attribute of an ideal future.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
14	67%	4		3	3	4

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Comprehensive consistent documentation & accessible *(pictures and maps for every place)*
- Accessibility is enhanced – blind, impaired, hearing etc
- Better integration of information, searching capabilities. iPhone application. Visitor centres have more information on heritage places
- Different levels for different access *(online) – for different groups*
- Heritage Register should be upgraded to IT best practice (unified search, hyperlinks, multimedia)
- Thematic approach to register (add technology, drawings, maps, photos)
- Improved interactive tools that tell the story eg Key US heritage websites, iPhone apps
- Interactive with new technology
- Full photographic record *of every building on RHP*
- *The website should be* Interactive - photos, letters, objects, living story from users/people
- Heritage Council has electronic archive of all listings available to public who can find it on Google – *the whole thing is interfaced*
- Interactive – blog-like, public input, capture comments, images, video, Facebook, Twitter
- Linking city and country – eg convict history *(can sort list on web by type of building, history – eg gold industry). A more viable database.*

Diverse list (not just old buildings)

Two thirds of all groups across four of the five workshops saw a more diverse list as an element of their desired future.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
14	67%	4	3	3	4	

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- A balanced list – *that represents Australia's multi-cultural history*
- Indigenous sites and places need to be on the register – *with sensitive information inaccessible.* Major collections also listed and protected. Natural heritage and sites eg Dog Rock, Boab Trees
- Register to identify archaeological sites, important landscapes, towns/precincts, sports facilities
- Protection of all important heritages. Interiors. Objects/furniture. Views & *vistas*
- Holistic heritage: Built, natural, maritime, Indigenous, historical, social, moveable. Tangible and intangible (ie Esplanade includes vista, surrounding spaces; *where ANZAC gatherings held – not physical).* Still bounded, based on land tenure? *It needs to follow the Federal themes*
- The Kimberley is listed and Dampier Archaeology *and Gas port*
- Fully integrated register – one stop shop, embraces: Ecology and soils – *geology.* Indigenous. European (built). Local Authority MIs.

Archaeological. Landscape (*coastal plain, scarp, beyond – geological source*). Natural

- Collections of moveable heritage (eg furniture, manuscripts and says where located - *Links – eg timber towns – local library, museum, Battye, archive records*) 20th and 21st century
- Heritage now means: Physical site of significance (including natural) – *Aboriginal, natural and cultural.* Some are outstanding. Stories (eg songlines/events). Some are sacred (and private). Some are recent/only significant to some groups. Are artefacts kept on site? As per Maori 'Taonga' (treasures). What about people, songs, records of events or a site? Greater modern heritage places represented – *like Fremantle Maritime Museum – it's about State value not age. Foster the desire of architects to have their buildings listed – 'you won't have to wait for your legacy to be registered'*
- Need for precinct recognition (more of) streetscapes and entire towns (eg Gastown in UK)
- Gardens - significant vegetation stands, heritage landscapes, trees
- Include indigenous places – issue of knowledge for the public
- Consideration of moveable heritage – *Melbourne protects its trams*

Integration of multiple lists

More than half of all groups across four workshops listed integration, between lists and between the register and related information, in their unconstrained vision for the future.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
13	62%	5	2		4	2

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Incorporates/amalgamates other lists (*should every building in Perth be on RHP?*
- Eliminate confusion between levels of heritage (national, State, local)
- Improved online information and integration with Landgate digital mapping, with integration of municipal registers.
- One State list (heritage, Aboriginal, Local Authority) outstanding sites, corresponding to Commonwealth list
- Coordinated with agencies eg Landgate, BMW (DTF)
- Coordination: One single register across all agencies. One single authority
- There is streamlined and transparent unified listing system – *one list with national, regional, State and local listings*
- Links to (lists of) heritage specialists (registered) consultants, architects, contractors, craftsmen
- Amalgamation of heritage listings (National Trust, National, State, Local) – *whole lot together in a perfect world*
- Common reference for database eg with policy development (*between government departments*)

- Not necessarily a need for a single register (for Aboriginal sites etc) but need one website to bring it together – *Aboriginal sites belong with the Aboriginal Act*

Listing is valued / sought after

More than half of all groups across four workshops also saw a change of attitude to the Register as desirable in the future such that current negativity towards the register had been resolved and registration was positively sought after.

The one workshop in which this was not a feature of multiple future statements was the owners workshop. This is probably explained by the fact that participants in this workshop were already overwhelmingly positive towards registration.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
13	62%	3	3	4	3	

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Increased commercial desire for heritage listings
- A more sensitive definition of 'heritage' – *yes these are historic and social values but they need to be more personal – that places may mean a range of things to the community*
- More community involvement (volunteers/TAFE students/Uni students/primary students)
- People say: They recognise the value of HCWA and heritage. That it reflects our society. That it fulfils its aims
- Public Support for 'heritage' in WA is high – puts pressure on Government
- In 2021: More people aspire to heritage. Understanding of heritage as a resource (including the financial value of heritage)
- *Recognise the value of HCWA and heritage which reflects our understanding of society and fulfils aims*
- *Good* support by community. *The Register is seen as* positive/part of community value *and community ownership*
- Tool for reconciliation – value of heritage
- Perceived as being valuable by the majority of the community – the value of heritage is instilled in the community – *generating a groundswell of support. Reinforce a sense of place and history*
- People actively seeking to get a place listed.
- There's been a huge change of community attitude – everybody 'gets it'
- Registered properties are prestigious – *make heritage a marketing tool*
- Politicians that realise heritage IS a vote winner

List provides an archive of stories/ social history

More than half of all groups across four workshops also saw within their desired the Register providing an archive of stories related to the cultural and social history of the place concerned future.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
12	57%	4		3	2	3

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Stories, social historians input
- Can also document what was there prior to development eg film record
- The story should be about discovery – *Registration needs to reinforce what is important and why. Registration needs to send people on a journey of discovery*
- Clearly define why the places are considered to be important – *why it has special protection*
- More information of social and cultural story of buildings – not just the building itself, eg on web, brochures *(include what went on in the building and pass that on, which brings the building to life and brings stronger commitment).*
- Fully documented chronology of listed buildings, including adaptive re-use *(not just physical but social and cultural history in a live document)*
- More publications as an outcome *eg timber towns and timber industry and how important they are to WA's history*
- Encompasses all aspects of WA's story – *as values shape and change and differ*

Clarity and transparency of rules, guidelines, standards

Improvements in the clarity and transparency of guidelines and standards for Registration were important to several groups in each of the heritage professional, Local Authority and community group workshops.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
12	57%	5	3		4	

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Transparency of process
- *Clear responsibilities*
- Private owners aware of obligations
- Cut down the red tape/referral process then heritage may not be feared
- Heritage listing criteria (not as loose as today – there are different interpretations now) – closer scrutiny of process
- Process: Pending sites are protected (interim) – *the process for getting on the list is clarified.* To get on list details of site and criteria are clarified. As part of approvals process can assess if any important (non-indigenous) heritage exists
- *Make the process more transparent – a greater sense of knowledge about what to do.*
- Set the standard – simple guidelines

- Clarity: Registered or listed or pending or being assessed. Clearly identified status – *it should be very clear what is registered what is pending or being assessed.* Mandatory criteria for definition of future use – recycling, adaptive reuse, lifecycle, structural integrity, maintenance - *criteria are clear and defined.*
- Process of registration should recognise that a place will be significant – proactive management approach – *culture is now and into the future, heritage is in the past.*
- Transparency and consultative process of listing
- Develop guidelines around assessment to consider recycling/development issues
- Documented decision making – agendas/minutes
- No backlog of assessments
- All value criteria have equal weighting
- *Interim and permanent registration contributes to uncertainty. If everyone agrees one stage of registration is enough*
- Speed up approval procedures – *development approvals*

Greater public education

More than half of reporting groups, across the professional, Local Authority and community workshops included improved educational links from the Register in their desired futures.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
12	57%	5	3		4	

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- The value of heritage is a fundamental part of general education
- Information sharing – eg heritage sheds (*networking among owners – like men's sheds, 'heritage sheds' so can talk through issues, and discuss tradesmen and architects*)
- Good (*and more*) publicity for listed places – website, virtual tours (*especially for places that can't be opened to public eg private residences, or for remote sites*)
- Missing link – education & promotion HCWA section: For general promotion. To develop & implement school curriculum
- Education on the implication of listing - *starting in schools*
- Link to education/students' access. Exposure of what heritage is ie living heritage – using buildings rather than 'museum' mentality
- Much improved information delivery – *we don't value things until it's too late – laid back Australia doesn't do enough*
- Educational – holistic approach across schools and community at large
- Better marketing – awareness – *positively put heritage into the hands of the people*
- Education for all – *not just an ivory tower – user generated websites*
- Member groups of people with heritage sites – share expertise and knowledge
- A broader community awareness of what heritage is (social significance)

Adaptive re-use

Almost half of all groups, across all the workshops except the community group workshop, had adaptive re-use of buildings as an element of their unconstrained ideal future.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
10	48%	3	2	2		3

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Greater use of heritage buildings as 'living buildings' integrated into vibrant developments 'living heritage'.
- Clearly identifies opportunities for better uses of heritage buildings. *Registration provides a recommendation for opportunities (eg adaptive reuse)*
- Architecture driven by design
- A tool for sustainability/reuse/development
- Better training for architects (esp adaptive reuse) – *people need to be trained and educated how to do it right (development)*
- More flexibility in how the list impacts on development – *more flexibility in reuse, how buildings can be given value into the future. Flexibility is very important in how we think and what we do*
- Use of buildings listed but not used – *HCWA needs to seriously address the requirement where buildings restored but no adequate thought given to what use – if empty become derelict – listed buildings need to be used. Time and effort is wasted*
- Buildings in use eg lived in, businesses – adaptive re-use (*it's expensive to have empty buildings*)
- Heritage preservation is development – *not something separate*
- Support for sophisticated design which values and re-interprets heritage buildings – *reinterprets the old*

Transparently independent listing decisions

More than one group in every workshop except the heritage professionals workshop, saw a transparently independent listing process in their desired future.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
10	48%		3	3	2	2

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- "Tribunal" to rule on disputes *as final arbiter*
- Less politically influenced (eg Esplanade and Foreshore development) – *more professional objectivity*
- No political interference – *Ministers shouldn't decide they 'don't like' a place*
- Review or appeal process is well known – *third party appeal rights*
- Heritage ombudsman

- Apolitical list – *a more robust assessment – including economic and environmental issues – 'to take the political steam out of registration'*
- *Heritage is a portfolio tacked onto a Minister's other responsibilities*
- Ministerial decisions need to be: Within a set time frame (for Minister). Transparency/accountable. Can be appealed (including by third parties)
- Keep decision making with HCWA <u>not</u> with the Minister. Remove Minister from process – *the Minister should be grateful not to be involved*
- Complete independence from political parties and a position to make expert recommendations and decisions – *HCWA separate itself from the political process – set themselves up as experts*

Proactive protection of places

More than one group in every workshop except the community workshop would, in an unconstrained future, like to see authority and funding for proactive protection of heritage places.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
10	48%	3	3	2		2

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Proactive heritage involvement – *rather than rely on nominations go and capture every important place*
- Opt out method in Perth City – *You can take things off if they're not significant*
- Will be a pro-active and not a reactive process – community <u>respect</u> will follow
- HCWA to acquire properties on list – have funds – *need to have the power ($) to compulsorily purchase property – "the 10 year moratorium only penalises the community" who have to live with an ugly vacant site*
- Mandatory registration of Heritage property with full conversation (*so owners are not left out*) and LGA rating benefit *for restoration work on heritage buildings*
- Greater authority by Heritage Council on action by Local Authorities/*planning authorities (and for proximity of buildings and spaces around registered buildings – eg in a town a heritage building with a vacant block next door)*
- *Enforced* public purchase of listed buildings not valued by their owners

List linked to Geographical Information System / Global Positioning System

The concept of a Register linked to global positioning technology to allow a traveller to be shown the location of heritage properties appeared in the desired futures of multiple groups at both the heritage professionals and community workshops, as well as in isolated groups at other workshops.

It was several times listed as part of increased database / information technology functionality but also as a separate element.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
6	29%	4			2	

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Would contain graphics, drawings, GIS, GPS, site plans
- Heritage Register should be upgraded to IT best practice (GIS)
- *Needs spatial data and locations. The website needs to interact with new technologies*

Up to date (accurate), evolving list

Multiple groups at both the heritage professionals and community group workshops felt that the register being up-to-date, frequently reviewed and or evolving was sufficiently important to be specified in their desired futures.

It was also included by individual groups at other workshops.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
5	24%	3			2	

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- There has been a review of RHP to ensure everything is correctly documented, up to date
- RHP is flexible, up to date - *visually dynamic – when you get onto it you know it's up-to-date*
- Needs to be updated – filling in information gaps
- *Need to go to groups on a regular basis to check if they are happy with what's on the RHP or MIs*
- Tool for tracking changes over time
- Revision of list (periodic) – criteria for it and money for this
- Heritage is an evolving concept - is heritage the wrong word or is it misunderstood? *It's portrayed as a dirty word. So things built now can still be significant. There needs to be scope for changing values*
- Register: Is constantly renewed (living document) – *review content and update*

Greater tourism promotion

At the community group and owners workshops, multiple groups included greater heritage tourism in their desired future.

It was several times listed as part of increased database / information technology functionality (see above) but also as a separate element.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
5	24				2	3

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- Promote opportunities for the public to better appreciate heritage buildings

- Heritage map for all localities – *Every Municipal Inventory to provide map with list – benefit to tourism and source of history and learning for children*
- Plaques on properties *on the Register*
- Photos *& publicity* in *long distance* buses, etc, where locals and visitors can see them
- Technology used to document heritage sites/listings and interpretive label (*discs or Apps so person/tourist can stand in front of building and it tells you information about that building*)
- More work in heritage tourism – WA Tourism promote Heritage Trails
- Open days once per year

Lists accredited trades people

The two workshops for owners of registered properties both had multiple groups which see an ideal future register facilitating access to trades people accredited in the special skills required for work on heritage properties.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
5	24%			2		3

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- A good knowledge and training of skills, tools, materials available *–trade training – experts can be hugely expensive*
- Shortage of tradesmen with heritage skills – to be on appropriate register – recommendation (could provide link – de-briefing on completion)
- Better training in heritage elements of trades *(eg apprenticeship courses – must do one unit related to heritage aspect of trade – so all learn something)*
- Training of skills required for preservation

Wider consultation process

The two workshops for Local Authority officers and Government owners of registered properties also both had multiple groups which saw an ideal future register process involving wider consultation.

Groups	%	Professionals	Local Authority	Government Owners	Community	Owners
5	24%		2	3		

Some of the ways this was described included (italics indicate a direct quote from reporting / group discussion, otherwise comments are as written by the group's 'scribe'):

- More involvement in the listing process - *property owners need to feel they're consulted – HCWA needs to be more customer focussed*
- Value community input
- Greater consultancy from HC to community groups, eg immigrant groups etc – *ongoing consultation with communities. Communities need to be listened to – MIs will reflect what a municipality wants*
- Much broader regional advisory process available

Other comments

A number of themes emerged from multiple groups at only one workshop.

More active HCWA

Three groups at the private owners workshop saw a more active and more responsive Heritage Council as being desirable. The ways this was expressed included:

- Obligation of HCWA consultants (private) better communication and consultancy (transparency)
- Greater involvement of HCWA in management and processes – not a minor voice (*a major voice*)
- (*Heritage staff*) More collaborative/flexible in dealings with owners and occupants (*current battle*)
- HCWA has responsibility to be advocate for listed property owners (*if in argument with LGA*) *and has skills and knowledge to fight for owners – they're on your side*
- Flexible and co-operative and available (*to regions as well*) technical support and advice
- Self management within set criteria (*if an organisation can demonstrate capacity to manage heritage buildings and site competently and successfully and have the resources to do so, should be able to sign an agreement, which is checked every five years or so, which will take a load off HCWA*)
- Real Estate Agency dealing with heritage properties – *Heritage Council to establish an agency*

Greater protection

A number of groups at various workshops, and three groups at the Community group workshop sought greater authority and legislative backing to protect properties. The ways this was expressed included:

- Penalties for developers doing the wrong thing, violated heritage (no demolition by neglect) – *rules need to be set out at the start for developers*
- Serious legal ramifications
- Incentives & stricter enforcement of heritage
- Levels of protections for sites *need to be adequate*
- Supportive legislation behind the State Register. Maintain the list, review, incentives for owners, more precincts. Prevention of demolition by neglect
- Ability (*for HCWA*) to intervene if demolition by neglect, deliberate damage, etc – *the Minister doesn't have enough power*

Community group representatives were also more likely than participants at other workshops to include greater, more diverse professional representation on the Heritage Council and greater involvement by Local Authorities in heritage protection in their ideal futures.

The ways this was expressed included:

More professional representation in heritage governance bodies

- Professionally diverse Council. More public. More awareness of role of HCWA. More groups involved
- Private enterprise too much involvement (developers) – *there are too many developers and real estate representatives on the Heritage Council*

- Heritage Council sitting members in – town planning, social historians, indigenous representatives, landscape architecture/history, museum associations, architects - *Need to get away from the built form to the stories*
- Members of HCWA on SAT committee
- Heritage Council – professionally diverse and evenly balanced (historical, archaeological, sociological, architects, planner, landscape)

More proactive, involved Local Authority
- Be included in Australian Building regulations
- Normal part of planning, design and building process *every time* (so normal it shouldn't need to exist) – *heritage is a normal part of planning and development issues*
- Local Authority more responsible
- Is in Community ownership – not a separate entity – public and government (LGA) planning – *much more integrated into community*

A record of lost places

Heritage professionals were more likely than other groups to seek representation in the register for 'lost places'. The ways this was expressed included:

- Archive of lost places, buildings – comprehensive
- A physical display or commemoration of heritage places from the past that are no longer there – Local Authority involvement - *More sensitive heritage, not focussed on brick and mortar, could memorialise 'lost places' - places no one knows about any more*

Appendices

Methodology

The workshop methodology was developed in consultation with staff from the Office of Heritage.

The identified need was to draw out rich discussion, from the widest possible range of views, focused on the State Register of Heritage Places which would aid the Heritage Council Board to re-set the Council's strategic direction.

Some of constraints identified were the desire to:

- Cover diverse stakeholder groups which were anticipated to have quite different views on key issues
- Offer a format suitable to participants ranging from articulate professionals with extensive experience in group process to volunteers with little or no workshop experience
- Cover a wide variety of topics in a short time with relatively large groups
- Strike a balance between drawing rich input through discussion while ensuring that all voices were heard.

Workshop format

Key elements of the format selected were:

- **Workshop per stakeholder group.** To minimise the potential for divergent views to constrain the depth of discussion, it was decided that separate workshops would be held for each stakeholder group. Workshops for participants involved by their employment were held during working hours, for volunteer groups and owners they were scheduled outside business hours.
- **Table discussion and report back.** To achieve the desired balance in discussion in the time allowed, it was decided to set up tables with a maximum of six seats at each. Participants were asked to discuss topics with the group at their table, have a 'scribe' make notes on butcher's paper and report back to the group as a whole. The facilitator summarised each discussion by noting common themes. Where the facilitator felt that participants had been constrained by the format, or that report-back had not fully represented discussion at the tables, he was given licence to open the discussion.
- **A strategic planning approach.** The many approaches to strategic workshops all involve discussion about the present state, desired future state, and actions to close gaps. It was decided to focus on the first two elements given time constraints and the essential purpose, providing input to the Board's formulation of actions to close gaps.
- **A positive approach to present state.** A risk in consultation of this type is that discussion is drawn towards problems with present practice such that positive attributes of the current state may be lost or discarded accidentally in visions and plans. The approach selected was to direct discussion towards the value presently represented by the Register in terms of the attributes considered when assessing a place for registration: aesthetic value, rarity value, scientific value, social value, historical value and value as representation of a type.
- **An expansive vision.** To steer discussion away from incremental change towards step change improvement, a Customer Vision approach was selected. This involves challenging participants to put aside all present day legal, technological and bureaucratic constraints to describe an ideal outcome.

Staff from the Office of Heritage attended the workshops and noted many verbatim comments. As part of the introduction to the workshops, participants were informed that notes of this sort would be taken with a view to using direct quotations in future publications.

The workshop notes, reproduced in the appendices, were sent to all participants from each workshop.

Participation

A workshop invitation was mailed to every relevant group or individual on the Heritage Council's mailing list. This amounted to almost 1,800 invitations.

A workshop was scheduled for Bunbury to encourage more non-metropolitan involvement. Unfortunately this drew little response and the workshop was cancelled.

To widen the pool for input, the Heritage Council also invited stakeholders to write a submission to the review. Written submissions were received from Railway Heritage WA, the Office of the Government Architect and Historic Victoria Park. An survey has also been set up on the Heritage Council web page but on-line submissions do not form part of this report.

Disclaimers

In considering this report, readers should be aware that:

- The sample from which responses were collected is not statistically valid. The pool from which respondents were drawn was relatively small. Only those available and willing to attend were able to provide input. This naturally biased the data towards those with strongest opinions. At the same time, it is not unreasonable to give weight to those most committed.

- No two workshops were the same and no two comments were the same. The author has compared and contrasted comments between groups and workshops to help readers draw themes from the discussions, but such comparisons should be treated with some caution.

- One workshop participant noted that 'the participants are all WASPs'. It was a fair point. Non-metropolitan and non-European people are represented among heritage stakeholders. Although they were invited, they were not well-represented in the workshops.

- The nature of the workshop format introduces biases into the data. The table-and-report-back approach while allowing more to be covered in less time, does allow a single, strident participant to dominate discussion at a table. Equally what gets reported back is what the scribe notes and may not reflect the discussion accurately.

- This report was compiled by the facilitator, using the Council Officer's workshop notes. It thus overwhelmingly reflects one person's interpretations of the discussions.

Heritage Register Workshop Agenda

Welcome

A Heritage Council spokesperson will welcome the participants and explain the purpose of the workshop, what the council is seeking from the workshops and how the input will be used.

Workshop plan

The facilitator will outline the format for the workshop.

Step 1 – What's special about the Register?

Facilitated discussion of what is important and valuable in the State Register of Heritage Places as it presently operates. The discussion will be framed in terms of heritage value:

- Aesthetic value
- Historical value
- Social value
- Scientific value
- Rarity
- Representation and so on.

Questions will include: What does it do? Why does it do it? What is the Register's reason for being? What does it do that no-one else does? And what makes it special today?

Comments about what the Register should be doing but isn't and where its performance could improve will also be collected.

The facilitator will lead an exercise to summarise the comments made into 5-7 key points / focus areas.

Step 2 – The perfect future

Facilitated discussion of an ideal future state, ten years from now, for the Register. The premise will be that there have been no constraints whatsoever and that everything possible has been done, perfectly.

The participants will be asked to describe the State Register of Heritage Places in this perfect future. What does it look like in 2021? Why is it there? What has it achieved and how, where, and when has it achieved this? How is it different from 2011? What do people say about the 2021 State Register? What is it going to achieve by 2031 for future generations?

The responses will again be summarised into 5-to-7 key points / focus areas.

Step 3 – De-brief

The workshop will wind-up with a brief discussion of the participants' experience and what will happen next.

Sample invitation letter

Dear < >

INVITATION TO STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOP

After 20 years of working towards a comprehensive State Register of Heritage Places, the Heritage Council has been considering what the Register now represents, and what it should look like in the future.

As a < >, the Heritage Council would welcome your views on what you believe is important about the State Register, what it represents to the people of Western Australia, and what you think a comprehensive Register should look like in 2021.

To achieve this objective, stakeholder views on the State Register will be gathered and collated through a series of facilitated workshops coordinated by the Office of Heritage. The Office of Heritage would like to take this opportunity to invite you to come along to a two-and-a-half-hour workshop at < > on < > at < >. Light refreshments/A finger buffet will be served at < >.

If you would like to attend, please complete, sign and return the attached form (for OWNERS - in the enclosed reply paid envelope); or via email to heritage@hc.wa.gov.au

The feedback from the workshops will be reported to the Heritage Council board and will be a key consideration in the review of the Council's strategic direction.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact Jenni Williams, A/Senior Conservation Officer (Assessments) on 9220 4113 or email jenni.williams@hc.wa.gov.au

We look forward to your help to shape the future of the State Register of Heritage Places.

Yours sincerely

Graeme Gammie
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Workshop Notes

Local Authority

Monday 28 February, 20119.30 am – 12.00 noon

Geographe Room, State Library of Western Australia, 25 Francis Street, Perth

STEP 1

What does the Register do? Why does it do it? What is the Register's reason for being? What makes it special today?

<u>Group 1</u>

Value – where could more be added?
- Greater dialogue & *education – heritage needs to be intrinsic – we just need to 'do it*[1]
- Greater education (c/f UK – clarification by John – classes 1,2 & 3)
- Aboriginal heritage?

What does it provide?
- Security – *local listings are at the discretion of councils*
- Magna Carta *(base line, check list, stocktake)*
- Check list
- Measure by society – now contemporary in 2011 AD – *representative of society's thinking today (not 20 years hence)*

What would we miss if it wasn't there?
- Security – state level
- Confidence that buildings are protected
- Accessible records
- Authority to act and possibly <u>save</u>
- <u>Would miss a lot of buildings</u> – *particularly the lesser buildings 'not the big ticket items'*

<u>Group 2</u>

What it does?
- Current document is accessible and exists
- Retains/conserves what is of value in our state
- Publicly identified as document/process that can protect buildings

What could be done better?
- Needs to be a community register
- No 'tie in/link' to school curriculum
- Benchmarks required
- Gaps in heritage e.g. mining
- Content of reports – questionable

Richard Offen's Comments
- Is the most important tool the State has for recognising and protecting places of heritage significance
- Is part of the most complicated and confusing heritage listing system in the world
- Strikes fear and terror in the hearts of heritage building owners and local government
- Suffers from a huge amount of misinformation and misunderstanding about its purpose and the powers it has
- Does not represent good value for money in terms of how much each assessment costs to carry out
- Does not have a transparent and consistent process for registering properties
- Is driven by an organisational KPI which measures how many properties go on to the register each year – a very inappropriate driver for such a list
- Seems to be obsessed with reaching a target of 3,000 properties on the register – again should not be driven by such targets
- Can be subject to far too much political interference, e.g. the Cliff and others
- Is populated with many places that simply shouldn't be on the register e.g. St George's Hall façade, Florence Hummerston Gardens, etc.
- Has lots of criteria, but very few benchmarks to assist in determining what is of State, Regional, or local significance

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[1] Plain text has been copied from the papers compiled by each group of participants at the workshop. Text in italics is based on how they elaborated those points when they presented them to the entire workshop.

<u>Group 3</u>

What does it provide?
- List is legal weighting
- Provides a framework for built heritage (aesthetic, historic)
- Raises awareness (not always positive)
- Saved buildings that may have otherwise been demolished
- Provides a good historic record
- It can be a leveraging tool for grants, development bonuses
- Consistency in definitions
- Preserve the <u>honourable</u> intent of the list

What could be added:
- Education – *it needs to sell itself, why we have the list*
- Delivery of information – place forms – *online information is limited*
- Transparency of decision making – minutes and agendas
- Supporting policies - *to be made more available to public*
- Addressing neglected buildings – demolition by neglect
- Lead by example (state & local) – *more cash*

<u>Further Discussion</u>

The register is supposed to represent the history of our State and if we lost it we'd loose a part of our history

The public perception is that the Register is about 'pretty, old buildings'

The rarity of outer metropolitan places needs to be assessed in their original context of rural not metropolitan development

The economic costs need to be included – cost of recycling old buildings and cost benefits of heritage tourism are 'pretty crucial'

The whole issue of embodied energy

Europeans are much more positive about adaptive reuse – we are more concerned about keeping buildings looking the same

Owners argue for demolition because 'it doesn't meet 21st century needs' - owner expectations in Australia are very different

Names of places can also be important – Princess Margaret Children's Hospital, King Edward Memorial Hospital for Women

STEP 2

Describe the State Register of Heritage Places in the future: What does it look like in 2021? Why is it there? What has it achieved and how, where, and when has it achieved this? How is it different from 2011? What do people say about the 2021 State Register? What is it going to achieve by 2031 for future generations?

<u>Group 1</u>
- HCWA is appropriately funded
- The register adequately represents the State's history and development – *it's not focussed on individual buildings and includes precincts*
- People actively seeking to get a place listed
- Supportive legislation behind the state register
    - Maintain the list, review, incentives for owners, more precincts
- Apolitical list – *a more robust assessment – including economic and environmental issues – 'to take the political steam out of registration'*
- Education on the implication of listing - *starting in schools*
- Promotion of places
- A register that is highly valued by the community
- More diverse places listed – infrastructure & environment
- Greater modern heritage places represented – *like Fremantle Maritime Museum – it's about State value not age. Foster the desire of architects to have their buildings listed – 'you won't have to wait for your legacy to be registered'*
- Architecture driven by design
- Transparency and consultative process of listing
- Include indigenous places – issue of knowledge for the public – *don't exclude these from the Register*
- *Consolidate all the different lists*
- A tool for sustainability/reuse/development
- Develop guidelines around assessment to consider recycling/development issues
- HCWA to acquire properties on list – have funds – *need to have the power ($) to compulsory purchase property – "the 10 year moratorium only penalises the community" who have to live with an ugly vacant site*

- *More precincts on the register*

Group 2
- Missing link – education & promotion HCWA section
  - For general promotion
  - To development & implement school curriculum
  - To develop a holistic interpretation of the list as a whole and individual places (signage etc, iconic) – *the Register is not just a 'holding station'*
- Heritage ombudsman
- Funding – *make architectural expertise available for owners who can't afford it. Offer funding to people NOT to demolish, in the same way that farmers are paid NOT to grow crops to conserve land.*
- Well developed online resource – *more backroom information and clearer information on WHY a place is important*
- Documented decision making – agendas/minutes
- Moveable heritage – *associated with registered places*
- Types of places – *subsurface heritage*

Group 3
- There's been a huge change of community attitude – everybody 'gets it'
- Registered properties are prestigious – *make heritage a marketing tool*
- There is streamlined and transparent unified listing system – *one list with national, regional, state and local listings*
- Prevention of demolition by neglect
- Adequately resourced HCWA (money and people) *so can compulsorily acquire places (e.g. revolving fund)*
- *The Review of the Act is a smokescreen by Government to put off the day when they have to put funding into heritage to look after it*
- No political interference – *Ministers shouldn't decide they 'don't like' a place*
- No backlog of assessments
- Consideration of moveable heritage – *Melbourne protects its trams*
- Politicians that realise heritage IS a vote winner
- All value criteria have equal weighting
- Move involvement in the listing process- *property owners need to feel they're consulted – HCWA needs to be more customer focussed*
- More flexibility in how the list impacts on development – *more flexibility in reuse, how buildings can be given value into the future.*

Further Discussion

Flexibility is very important in how we think and what we do

Interim and permanent registration contributes to uncertainty – will the place be permanently listed, won't it be. Some also fall off because they run out of time. If everyone agrees one stage of registration is enough.

State and Commonwealth Departments

Wednesday 9 March 2011, 9.30 am – 12.00 noon

Geographe Room, State Library of Western Australia, 25 Francis Street, Perth

STEP 1

What does the Register do? Why does it do it? What is the Register's reason for being? What makes it special today?

Group 1
- Reference for future renovations – *a guideline*[2]
- Awareness for presence of heritage issues – *all the issues inside and out*
- Historical record – *the Register is the only place to get a good history of WA*
- Is there a co-ordination between registers (ie State, Federal, Indigenous?)
- Flags a different approach to the building (how to go about upgrades) and additional costs – *as soon as you know it's heritage the costs go up*
- Without the register – no heritage

Group 2
- Cultural – context can follow – be explained later to public

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[2] Plain text has been copied from the papers compiled by each group of participants at the workshop. Text in italics is based on the elaboration of those points when each group presented to the workshop as a whole.

- Comfort & <u>Authority</u> – given by the Register (State/Federal). Need a body with authority – *the comfort of registration – it builds community comfort. There needs to be the authority of registration*
- Protected – professional respect – integrity of building
- Democratic process – decision/registration – *there's comfort that the process is fair*
- Future – important to include more physical evidence
- Registrations encapsulate values for the future
- Heritage versus City Invasiveness – planning
- Landscapes/trees – natural heritage – *landscapes get ignored*
- Legal
- Community value
- Register is valuable – but can be side-stepped – *there's a gap between registration and non-registration*
- Interpretation of the Register
- Future registrations – foresight – connection with town planning

<u>Group 3</u>
- The story of the past
- Protection – management tool – *it's a statutory process*
- Restrictions – management tool
- Statutory – management tool
- Reflects the development of WA – *it reflects the development of Western Australian society and community in general – the way our community has been developed and shaped*
- Why? To preserve the story for the benefit of future generations
- Could record a richer (more universal) history – indigenous
- Could have spatial representation linked to Register entry
- More pictures online
- Link Register entry to an online comments – direct community interaction

What is important?
- Identity – a sense of belonging– *it protects places that add to your sense of identity – your sense of community*
- It promotes tourism
- Provides clarity about process and what is a 'heritage place' – *what you can and can't do*

<u>Group 4</u>

What is covered by the State List?
- 'Cultural' sites: can include indigenous (but also WA Aboriginal Heritage Act)
- Must have a physical location – *what do you do about stories and natural sites?*
- Vague about natural sites
- Need one State list; should correspond with Commonwealth lists – *it's very confusing*
- Local government lists need to fit in
- *Those waiting to get on the list need to be promoted*

Larger purpose of the State List?
- Criteria for getting <u>on</u> list need to be clarified
- Also need to sort which sites are 'outstanding' to the state and why
- List needs to be revisited regularly (accuracy/values change) – *values change over time – will people in the future thing the same way?*
- More <u>recent</u> sites/buildings/events need consideration – *what about sites from only 20 years ago?*
- Needs marketing/education for public/tourists on value of list and outstanding sites
- 'Cost' of a site being listed (to preserve it/not develop it)
- Should Minister decide on a site being listed (can get politicised)
- Question of protection for 'pending' sites (if these should be made public)
- Who pays for an assessment? (what if the owners is against it being listed?)
- 'Community' value can change through time, also different groups in the community (ethnic/ages/rural/urban etc) – *there are different groups in the community so who decides what the community values?*

<u>Group 5</u>
- Lack of familiarity with the Register (except own perspective)
- Public can look at places but not know what they were about/like – need interpretation to create the vision of what it was to inform, inspire, make sense – *the Heritage Council doesn't have a lot to do with this*
- Administrative mechanism for 'old stuff'
- Impediment to core function of agencies with heritage stock
- Impost of maintenance, lack of money
- Perception that can be fanatical about heritage eg Fremantle Council

- Balancing managing built heritage and biodiversity (core business) and no extra money
- Need to fund heritage protection
- Need interaction between local government and State heritage listings
- Whose responsibility to identify heritage items?
- Reduction in value for listed items so no incentive to identify heritage - *a list of places can decrease in monetary value*
- Ensure heritage listing facilitates future development. Adapt environment – recycling. The 'perfect' heritage position may not support new life – *heritage eis one part of sustainability but needs to be balanced with environment and business needs*
- Look for private sector ownership/offer sale rather than say government agency must retain – *government departments have to reuse buildings pragmatically – they need an office not a boutique hotel – 'the fit of the use'*

STEP 2

Describe the State Register of Heritage Places in the future: What does it look like in 2021? Why is it there? What has it achieved and how, where, and when has it achieved this? How is it different from 2011? What do people say about the 2021 State Register? What is it going to achieve by 2031 for future generations?

Group 1
- Improved online information and integration with Landgate digital mapping, with integration of municipal registers.
- Link to commonwealth/Shire etc databases. One front end
- Inclusion of detailed historical information about listed buildings
- Needs to be updated – filling in information gaps
- Using the website to tell the whole story
- Much improved information delivery – *we don't value things until it's too late – laid back Australia doesn't do enough*
- More information about owner's obligations and access to funding
- FAQs
- Improved interactive tools that tell the story eg Key US heritage websites, iPhone aps
- Link between status on the register and access to funds
- Recognition in Government of need for funding of heritage maintenance
- Need for precinct recognition (more of) streetscapes and entire towns (eg Gastown in UK)
- Greater use of heritage buildings as 'living buildings' integrated into vibrant developments "living heritage'. Will have greater relevance to people – *make heritage buildings living buildings – get the used so they can understand the stories*
- Link to education/students' access. Exposure of what heritage is ie living heritage – using buildings rather than 'museum' mentality – *use buildings to educate people about the past*
- Need to be able to use heritage buildings – more flexibility
- Cut down the red tape/referral process then heritage may not be feared
- Greater use of planning mechanisms for heritage protection eg precinct plan, heritage strategy, interpretation plan & design guidelines. Would involved input from Heritage Council
- Not necessarily a need for a single register (for Aboriginal sites etc) but need one website to bring it together – *Aboriginal sites belong with the Aboriginal Act*

Group 2
One State list (heritage, aboriginal local government) outstanding sites, corresponding to Commonwealth list
Budget   for maintenance of sites (priority system), staff, education/marketing
Process   Pending sites are protected (interim) – *the process for getting on the list is clarified*
                 To get on list details of site and criteria are clarified
                 As part of approvals process can assess if any important (non-indigenous) heritage exists
                 Can also document what was there prior to development eg film record
                 Revision of list (periodic) – criteria for it and money for this
                 Ministerial decisions need to be
                 - Within a set time frame (for Minister)
                 - Transparency/accountable
                 - Can be appealed (including by third parties)
Public Support   for 'heritage' in WA is high – puts pressure on Government
Heritage now means:
- Physical site of significance (including natural) – *aboriginal, natural and cultural*
- Some are outstanding
- Stories (eg songlines/events)
- Some are sacred (and private)
- Some are recent/only significant to some groups
- Are artefacts' kept on site? As per Maori 'Taonga' (treasures)
- What about people, songs, records of events or a site?

Group 3

- Set the standard – simple guidelines
- Positive tool – accessible by all at different levels (identity, ownership)
- Would contain graphics, drawings, GIS, GPS, site plans
- Interactive – blog-like, public input, capture comments, images, video, Facebook, Twitter
- Be included in Australian Building regulations
- Archive of lost places, buildings – comprehensive
- Used by business and tourism
- Tool for tracking changes over time
- Seamless connectivity between lists
- Grants available – government commitment, lotteries, donations, public ownership/awareness
- Tool for reconciliation – value of heritage
- "twice trodden ground" Barb York Maine
- *Difficult to appreciate today what will be tomorrow's heritage which is being knocked down before people can appreciate it as heritage*

Group 4

Spatially enabled GIS system fully detailed	Coordinated with agencies eg Landgate, BMW (DTF)
	GPS cords – Nearmaps etc
Story told	*the website should be* Interactive - photos, letters, objects, living story from users/people
	Living history/record
Coordination	One single register across all agencies
	One single authority
Clarity	Registered or listed or pending or being assessed
	Clearly identified status – *it should be very clear what is registered what is pending or being assessed*
	Formatting of registration – *formatting of website improved*
	Mandatory criteria for definition of future use – recycling, adaptive reuse, lifecycle, structural integrity, maintenance - *criteria are clear and defined. Opportunities for future use/adaptive reuse, including structural integrity.*
Funding	Sufficient to sustain heritage and incentives to maintain – *an appropriate commitment to sustain heritage and incentives to conserve (zoning densities). Certainty for funding for State Government agencies*
	Owner/developer/agency certainty
	Links to heritage specialists (registered) consultants, architects, contractors, craftsmen

Group 5

- A comprehensive list of ALL heritage places, regardless of the reason for listing
- Encompasses all aspects of WA's story – *as values shape and change and differ*
- Clearly define why the places are considered to be important – *why it has special protection*
- Perceived as being valuable by the majority of the community – the value of heritage is instilled in the community – *generating a groundswell of support. Reinforce a sense of place and history*
- Holistic and integrated with other planning and development activities – a sense of place and identity
- Process of registration should recognise that a place will be significant – proactive management approach – *culture is now and into the future, heritage is in the past. So things built now can still be significant. There needs to be scope for changing values*
- Recognise cultural considerations (*now and into the future – not stuck in the past*)
- Heritage is an evolving concept - is heritage the wrong word or is it misunderstood? *It's portrayed as a dirty word*
- The story should be about discovery – *Registration needs to reinforce what is important and why. Registration needs to send people on a journey of discovery*
- Clearly identifies opportunities for better uses of heritage buildings
- Promote opportunities for the public to better appreciate heritage buildings
- Better funding mechanisms – looking at alternative funding sources
    - Corporate sponsorship
    - Development contributions from TPS
- More highly recognised at State and political level
- Improve website – useability and interactive – *People need to be able to interact with places on the Register. The website needs to be more useable/interactive. Needs spatial data and locations. The website needs to interact with new technologies*
- Interactive with new technology
- *Registration provides a recommendation for opportunities (eg adaptive reuse)*
- *Heritage is a portfolio tacked onto a Minister's other responsibilities*

Community Groups

Monday 14 March 2011, 18.00 pm – 20.30 pm

Bryant Room, WACA, Nelson Crescent, East Perth

STEP 1

What does the Register do? Why does it do it? What is the Register's reason for being? What makes it special today?

<u>Group 1</u>
Good
- Information is provided
- Historical detail – to be added to
- Groups of places (enough to make a precinct – particularly in rural towns)
- Demonstration of past ways of life – *Every great city has a cultural identity, a core*[3]
- Cultural importance
- Quality of environment

Bad
- Not enough cash
- No political influence on outcomes
- Relative impotence of HC
- Over-riding power of the Minister
- Lack of process transparency
- Public confusion about the role of HC &NT – *What are the roles of the HC & the NT?*
- No follow-up on these workshops
- Accessibility to the register could be improved

<u>Group 2</u>
- Legal protection – *other listings aren't legally protected*
- Recognises places of significance on a <u>State</u> level
- Assessed by a Heritage Council recognised professional
- Tendency to focus on the built environment – *built heritage is very obvious*
- Available online, accessible
- Improves funding opportunities
- Conservation is largely un-enforced
- Title notification
- Insurance complications – *there can be higher insurance or no insurance available for heritage listing properties*
- Community caution - *reticence to list because of fear that it limits works*

<u>Group 3</u>
- Heritage register to list buildings places: interest local – state
- People's interest starts local
- Increased awareness of history
- List is a tool to help preserve heritage – *the list is a tool to protect heritage, buildings as well as areas*
- List has old buildings (especially government) few new ones – continuity??
- Few business or private use buildings
- Insufficient attention to heritage places – *the emphasis tends to be on buildings instead of places – it lacks continuity*
- Have little knowledge of heritage list
- Important that 'listing' provides protection for the buildings – restrictions of modifications
- Forced labour/convict labour

<u>Group 4</u>
- The 1990 Act

- Legislative protection for permanent list (but Minister can override) – see annual report for stats – *Ministerial decisions are essential democratic*
- Interim list – rigorous assessment – *the rigor and standardisation of process (they also seemed to have the view that we don't progress places to permanent listing because of a lack of funding, and this should be a priority)*

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[3] Plain text has been copied from the papers compiled by each group of participants at the workshop. Text in italics is based on the elaboration of those points when each group presented to the workshop as a whole.

- Plaque system now inactive – *plaques didn't focus on people, places and uses*
- Listing <u>enhances</u> real estate value
- Residential listing becomes a valuable resource (feeds into New History syllabus) – *listing allows research into the values of places. The new history curriculum focuses on local history*
- Examples of precincts? (RD: 10 blogs)
- Social significance: trees (Armadale) – *the Register has been broadened to include trees but these are perhaps of lower priority*
- Archaeological examples? – *it's not really clear if it's working in terms of archaeology*
- *The register is a useful research tool for comparative purposes*

Discussion
- *By focussing on the places there's no attention to collections associated or contained*
- *If someone's elected on a political platform how democratic is it – it's just a person doing a job*
- *The unpopularity of the Heritage Act in Hilton*
- *Housing and Works are one of the worst proponents of demolition by neglect*
- *Only WASPS were at the workshop?*

STEP 2

Describe the State Register of Heritage Places in the future: What does it look like in 2021? Why is it there? What has it achieved and how, where, and when has it achieved this? How is it different from 2011? What do people say about the 2021 State Register? What is it going to achieve by 2031 for future generations?

Group 1
- A more sensitive definition of 'heritage' – *yes these are historic and social values but they need to be more personal – that places may mean a range of things to the community*
- Every listing is maintained by the state or a range of grant options
- Many more heritage listings (not just buildings)
- Pro-active Heritage Council
- Moveable items and collections (clear guidance on what happens to these items *–so we don't lose them)*
- Penalties for developers doing the wrong thing, violated heritage (no demolition by neglect) – *rules need to be set out at the start for developers*
- A broader community awareness of what heritage is (social significance)
- Increased commercial desire for heritage listings
- A good knowledge and training of skills, tools, materials available *–trade training – experts can be hugely expensive*
- A greater awareness of heritage across all of the community (esp. education) a shared community experience – *make the process more transparent – a greater sense of knowledge about what to do.*
- Much broader regional advisory process available
- More community involvement (volunteers/TAFE students/Uni Students/primary students)
- Better relationship with government, more support, more funding – *at times of stress and trouble you need someone to just help you out. Local governments need to have heritage staff*
- A physical display or commemoration of heritage places from the past that are no longer there – local government involvement - *More sensitive heritage, not focussed on brick and mortar, could memorialise 'lost places' - places no one knows about any more*
- State sponsoring
- Better training for architects (esp adaptive reuse) – *people need to be trained and educated how to do it right (development)*

Group 2
- A balanced list – *that represents Australia's multi-cultural history*
- Education for all – *not just an ivory tower – user generated websites*
- People want to be listed
- Sympathetic developers – *sites shouldn't be ignored and allowed to fall down*
- Serious legal ramifications
- Innovative reuse/adaptation
- Comprehensive consistent documentation & accessible *(pictures and maps for every place)*
- Well resourced
- Proactive heritage involvement – *rather than rely on nominations go and capture every important place*
- Member groups of people with heritage sites – share expertise and knowledge
- *Everyone knows about the Heritage Council*

Group 3
- Accessibility is enhanced – blind, impaired, hearing etc

- Better integration of information
- Better searching capabilities
- iPhone application
- Visitor centres have more information on heritage places
- Open days once per year
- Indigenous sites and places need to be on the register – *with sensitive information inaccessible*
- Different levels for different access *(online) – for different groups*
- More pictures and maps
- Links from state list to local lists and to national lists
- Major collections also listed and protected
- More money for heritage
- Natural heritage and sites eg Dog Rock, Boab Trees
- Review or appeal process is well known – *third party appeal rights*
- Broad community positive and attitude to heritage register
- State register become part of national register – *integration of register and lists*
- Good integration of municipal inventories and state heritage register

Group 4

- Complete independence from political parties and a position to make expert recommendations and decisions – *HCWA separate itself from the political process – set themselves up as experts.*
- Heritage Council sitting members in – town planning, social historians, indigenous representatives, landscape architecture/history, museum associations, architects – *Need to get away from the built form to the stories*
- Members of HCWA on SAT committee – *SAT should have heritage representatives*
- Register to identify archaeological sites, important landscapes, towns/precincts, sports facilities – *the Register tends to have emphasis on the built form as architects have been a driving force. It's most important that the Heritage Council take into account sporting facilities – major amenities are lost and also the heritage*
- More heritage incentives, funding, education and other incentives (working with LGAs) – *in local governments the Councillors don't see the Heritage Register as a positive*
- Incentives & stricter enforcement of heritage
- Private enterprise too much involvement (developers) – *there are too many developers and real estate representatives on the Heritage Council*
- Museums representative or collectors
- Obligation of HCWA consultants (private) better communication and consultancy (transparency)
- Increase funding for social history – *heritage consultants doing assessments focus on physical structure and lose the stories behind – there needs to be a change of emphasis*
- Greater consultancy from HC to community groups, eg immigrant groups etc – *ongoing consultation with communities. Communities need to be listened to – MIs will reflect what a municipality wants. There's a need for the Heritage Council to go to community groups and ask if you're happy – what's going well?*
- Stories, social historians input
- *Need to go to groups on a regular basis to check if they are happy with what's on the RHP or MIs*
- *Sporting facilities important*

Heritage Professionals

Friday 18 March, 2011, 2.00 pm – 4.30 pm

Geographe Room, State Library of Western Australia, 25 Francis Street, Perth

STEP 1

What does the Register do? Why does it do it? What is the Register's reason for being? What makes it special today?

Group 1

Value – where could more be added?
- The fact there is a list is a <u>good thing</u>

- An assembly of places which are valued by some individuals – *it doesn't just represent a single group. You can get a different view of a place*[4]
- Adds value to the planning framework
- Biased towards the built environment (misses our trees, gardens, curtilage, precincts, ruins, indigenous)

What does it provide?
- It's special because of its statutory backing
- A material representation of the history of the state (*valuable for specific places*)
- Sensory, not archival (paper) – *it's physical*

What would we miss if it wasn't there?
- There'd be even bigger gaps! (*it prevents loss*)

Group 2

What does it provide (value)?
- Legal protection
  - Lead to conservation/interpretation aim to represent diversity of places – *and people and cultures*
  - Reflect diversity of peoples & cultures
  - Identify places that are unique & rare
  - Attracts funding
  - Provides certainty to owners & LGAs & community at large
- Research
  - Worthwhile body of information – *value as a research base, valuable as a source of information*

Value – where could more be added (why is it special)?
- Legislative protection
- Identifies state & national significance – *it's pretty mixed up – there'*
- Very good example compared with other states
- *The online database holds up really well when compared to other states*

What would we miss if it wasn't there?
- Loss or potential loss of cultural heritage - *in 1991/92 there had previously been community support to stop loss of heritage places. If it wasn't there there'd be a loss of a lot of cultural heritage – the Register has stopped/reduced the loss*

Group 3

Value – where could more be added?
- The only one in WA, of its kind – *it's the best central resource in WA*
- Statutory (*you have strength to argue what can and can't do*)
- Valuable guide for decision-making, and identification – *there's a huge amount of resources arranged in a the same format you can find easily.*

What does it provide?
- Identifies what we value in society
- Built environment mainly
- Informative and educational – awareness (*organised – way of knowing where to find*)
- (Some) A lot of protection (*to buildings and places*)
- Online records – central
- Encourages debate (*and guides decision-making*)

Group 4

What does it provide?
- Information resource is great (reliable), but not always easily accessible – *a fantastic information source*

Value – where could more be added?
- Register is more context – searchable
- Image recognition (for public access)
- Better landscape/natural heritage (?)
- Moveable heritage (?)

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[4] Plain text has been copied from the papers compiled by each group of participants at the workshop. Text in italics is based on the elaboration of those points when each group presented to the workshop as a whole.

- Rigorous basis of Register – *the register is a rigorously researched resource – encapsulation of the State's history*

What would we miss if it wasn't there?
- Information
- Enforcement – *are necessary to make it work*
- State or LA acquisition/support? – *State or local government could be better empowered to support heritage eg more compulsory purchase*

<u>Discussion</u>

Can you tell us what people in community say about the Register from your experience:
- *Entirely negative*
- *Don't know it exists or its purpose*
- *Confusion*
- *That the Register is complete*
- *Impotent*
- *Overwhelming indifference - until it impacts on them*
- *Residential vs public – what affects them*
- *Fear of potential impact on (financial) values*
- *Interference in privacy*
- *An unnecessary imposition on private rights*
- *Others are very glad it's there (eg community groups) stop development which will destroy town*
- *Has not been around long enough in scheme of things, for community to understand what it is about – the list isn't long enough*
- *Boulder – heritage listed street – relevant professional resources involved promptly – would not have happened if not listed places – it demonstrated a quick response to a valued asset*
- *Angst about what had gone on in late 70s*
- *People are finding more things they'd like to keep especially as they get older – they form strong attachments*
- *Sense of loss when places/trees go*
- *Foreshore development – value area as it is – community asset – important now and past and future. Strong community feeling coming through*
- *Heritage value of 19th century buildings easily understood; post war/younger buildings not to same extent - have to live longer to appreciate landmarks - Communities are easily roused by old places under threat but aren't as interested in the more recent past*
- *RHP protecting our history and record of social history for our*
- *Need to present to young people in a way they understand - can connect to*
- *There's no educational element*
- *RHP is under-represented in terms of 20th century buildings. General population don't value – eg Council House – 100s of people wanted it to go, now they want it to stay.*
- *It's terribly important to public perception to attach a narrative to each place to raise - it raises the level of understanding*
- *NB Council House interiors – they're doing what they want.*
- *Multiple narrative stories – the problem with narratives is whose story to you tell?*
- *Heritage is broader than what Heritage Council does – it's bigger than the current list.*
- *Heritage is bigger than the list – its aboriginal, cultural and natural – there's a shortfall in the Register*
- *Problem of legislation – different pieces of legislation*
- *There's such a struggle to retain structures there's no energy left to conserve interiors. Is that where RHP should be going – perception is exterior only – should it include the paintwork and fixtures?*
- *Danger in adaptive reuse – "use, rot, abuse" are the three options*
- *Surviving buildings in 2011 – update (and affect interiors)*
- *Leave to rot*
- *Museum*
- *If they are to be used they need to be brought up to date – buildings are living things and need to be used in 2011.*
- *Can adapt to current needs if a building is still there.*
- *A way of overcoming dilemma is to adapt to new technologies*
- *Recording and interpreting are also ways of overcoming the needs of adaptive reuse*
- *Difficulties – Council House doesn't work on the ground floor (or Concert Hall) – they are not right for the Terrace. The belltower is a maquette*
- *What do you do if parts of the place are wrong from the start? London Court was built too small because of a mistake in the plans*
- *Precinct – outside façade or interior or whole – chose what is preserved*
- *Façade is only recognition of things done over 200 years*
- *Way list put together needs to be very carefully done – should it <u>just</u> be interiors, should trees be included – there needs to be some rationale/guidance*

- *Eg UK conservation area plans – eg North Cotswold (in Saxon villages - mediaeval elements were removed. And in 18th century precincts, 15th & 16th century façades were removed. Need longer (deeper) historical view.*
- *Need a long historical view of things, when doing conservation - can't be so precious that things can't change – need guidance*
- *Difference between history and heritage – history is about change over time.*

STEP 2

Describe the State Register of Heritage Places in the future: What does it look like in 2021? Why is it there? What has it achieved and how, where, and when has it achieved this? How is it different from 2011? What do people say about the 2021 State Register? What is it going to achieve by 2031 for future generations?

Group 1
- Refinement of approach
- Incorporates/amalgamates other lists *(should every building in Perth be on RHP? If you know something about the building you can know what to do - have all the information in one place)*
- Opt out method in Perth City – *You can take things off if they're not significant*
- Protection of all important heritages *(protect all parts of buildings; more information about what is/has happened inside – opt out – say why shouldn't be on RHP; include privacy clause but try to get everything)*
  - Interiors
  - Objects/furniture
  - Views & *vistas*
- Ease of public use – *but it's a real problem as there'll be so much information*
  - Source of public pride – *but people have to be educated.*
  - Informative & simple
  - Well resourced
  - Constitutionally integrated *(like a Bible in every hotel room – central to understanding who we are, indispensible)*
  - Links to other resources – consultants/services/suppliers
  - Clarity of responsibilities

Group 2
- Holistic heritage: built, natural, maritime, Indigenous, historical, social, moveable

  tangible and intangible (ie Esplanade includes vista, surrounding spaces; *where ANZAC gatherings held – not physical)*

  still bounded, based on land tenure? *It needs to follow the Federal themes*

- There has been a review of RHP to ensure everything is correctly documented, up to date

Professionally diverse Council
  - More public
  - More awareness of role of HCWA
  - More groups involved
- Bigger budget, bigger staff, greater diversity
- Reasonable backlog
- More work in heritage tourism – WA Tourism promote Heritage Trails
- Stronger/better marketing for greater public awareness

People say:
- They recognise the value of HCWA and heritage
- That it reflects our society
- That it fulfils its aims
- In 2021: more people aspire to heritage
      understanding of heritage as a resource (including the financial value of heritage)
- Keep decision making with HCWA not with the Minister. Remove Minister from process – *the Minister should be grateful not to be involved*
- It has preserved our important heritage for the future
- The Kimberley is listed and Dampier Archaeology *and Gas port*
- Transparency of process
- Greater involvement of HCWA in management and processes – not a minor voice (*a major voice*)
- *Bigger, more diverse staff – not an excessive backlog*
- *Tourism – Promotion of heritage trails, more marketing*

- *Recognise the value of HCWA and heritage which reflects our understanding of society and fulfils aims*
- *Clear responsibilities – professional diversity on HCWA*

Group 3

What does the Register look like?
- Inclusion & enforcement of:
  - Landscapes
  - Moveable heritage
  - Sociocultural heritage (indigenous and multicultural)
  - Archaeological values
  - Stories behind sites
  - Aboriginal heritage
  - Vistas
  - Internal considerations
  - Acknowledge lost heritage
  - *An holistic approach to the Register*
- Levels of protections for sites *need to be adequate*
- Heritage Council – professionally diverse and evenly balanced (historical, archaeological, sociological, architects, planner, landscape)
  - Political independence (*apolitical*)
  - Protected/well funded
    - Funding to private owners – *better incentives to private owners*
    - Improved enforcement
    - Acquisition
    - Community education
- Stronger link between HCWA and NTWA
- RHP is flexible, up to date - *visually dynamic – when you get onto it you know it's up-to-date*

What does it do?
- Community education
- Improved access *of database*
- Greater protection
- Better marketing – awareness – *positively put heritage into the hands of the people*
- Local Government more responsible
- Private owners aware of obligations

What do people say about it?
- Public recognition
- Professional – administration
- *Good* support by community
- Heritage Register should be upgraded to IT best practice (unified search, hyperlinks, multimedia, GIS)
- *The Register is seen as* positive/part of community value *and community ownership*

Group 4
- Government commitment to a realistic heritage budget (*10-fold increase in 3 years; 100-fold increase in 10 years*):
  - Money for register & registration
  - Conservation grants of worth
  - Tradeable plot ratios
  - Get rid of the backlog
- Fully integrated register – one stop shop, embraces:
  - Ecology and soils - *geology*
  - Indigenous
  - European (built)
  - Local Government MIs
  - Archaeological
  - Landscape (*coastal plain, scarp, beyond – geological source*)
  - Natural
  - Collections of moveable heritage (eg furniture, manuscripts and says where located - *Links – eg timber towns – local library, museum, Battye, archive records*)
  - 20th and 21st century
- Normal part of planning, design and building process *every time* (so normal it shouldn't need to exist) – *heritage is a normal part of planning and development issues*
- Educational – holistic approach across schools and community at large
- More publications as an outcome *eg timber towns and timber industry and how important they are to WA's history*
- Eliminate confusion between levels of heritage (national, state, local)

- Thematic approach to register (add technology, drawings, maps, photos)
- Will be a pro-active and not a reactive process – community respect will follow
- Value community input

Registered Owners

Wednesday 23 March, 2011, 6.30 pm – 8.30 pm

Bryant Room, Western Australian Cricket Association, Nelson Crescent, East Perth

STEP 1

What does the Register do? Why does it do it? What is the Register's reason for being? What makes it special today?

Group 1

Value of Heritage:

- *(Noted the range of properties owned by those on the table, some iconic – eg London Court)*
- Restrictive – *legislation restrictive and costly rather than of assistance to retain/conserve the value of the place*
- No consultation with owners when listed *(owners have no choice)* – *when properties are listed there wasn't a lot of consultation*
- Commercial limitations *of owning a heritage property*
- Maintenance expenses – *the burden of maintenance*
- Support in principle – oppose bureaucracy – *frustration of the bureaucracy about how heritage qualities should be conserved*
- Grants *(are sometimes)* nominal *rather than effective* but available *(and owner input is needed and isn't enough to bridge the gap)*
- *Listed buildings which are not valued become derelict because of lack of desire to restore*
- More consultation *required on how HCWA can assist*
- *On this table there was no desire to bowl over the heritage places owned*

Group 2

Value of Heritage:

- Advice – *Heritage Council needs* more staff – technical knowledge *(people to speak to)*
- More education as to what the Heritage Council is about – *advertise how people can get information*
- Heritage signs on buildings, tours of heritage buildings, plus history *(buildings restored with funding had signs indicating where the funding came from)*
- Register gives you the primary ideas of what is required – *so people are not frightened (eg Subiaco a few years ago)*
- Finance for restoration - *it all comes down to money*

Group 3

Value of Heritage:

- Valuable resource (if known about) – *more people should know about it*
- Protection of all buildings – *desirable community effect*
- Awareness to general public of existence of history/places
- Education, *particularly of younger people who would otherwise lose out*
- Interest of younger generation
- Concerns amongst others *(not on the list)* who resist going on the list – *about the limitations of being on the list*
- Limitations to work on buildings
- Social – *value to society – area/precinct where you can get a feel for the history of an area by examining the listed buildings*
- Provides feel for the area – what went on in the past
- Old North Road *(route on which cattle taken from York to Herdsman Lake to Greenough – between Old Coast Road and Brand Highway)* – *a unique place on the list but not a building*

Group 4

Value of Heritage:

- Noted variety of registered properties owned by those on the table: leased, custodial, owners in country and city
- Historical – social history - *It's a snapshot of social value*
- Aesthetic value – rarity

- Preserving places – Register can help *(to recognise value of property)*– identified *(therefore more significant, therefore easier to preserve)* – records and photographs
- Educational value – school tours – cemetery walks, tours – old court building; stories *(that go with each place)*, information, interpretation – *there's a body of information attached to a place*
- Tourism – *benefit to tourism – historic places add value to attractiveness of State*
- Implication = Old; Contemporary buildings – should these be registered? *The importance of being on the Register is it's official – but*

What type of reaction does it bring:

- Sympathy *(belief it would devalue property)* – counter with positive opinions – *for owners there is big benefit of access to HCWA information and support*
- *Envy – there's a premium on heritage properties in Fremantle*

Group 5

Value of Heritage:

- Nostalgia *(identify* roots) – *(brings the)* past into present (demonstrates life in past and present) – *gives us roots*
- Conscience – to preserve not destroy
- Sense of history and belonging *is important*
- Often penalised for owning listed property
    - o   Banks difficult
    - o   Insurance difficult
- Need more co-operation with government agencies
- Of value to State government – *from* tourism *point of view,* heritage trails, etc *for people to experience more of what there is in WA.*
- Have destroyed almost all the old buildings in Perth *therefore need to be pro-active to preserve what's left*
- Have a very good Heritage Advisory Service

What type of reaction does it bring:

- Scientific – demonstrating progress, methods, etc
- More recognition of vegetation (ie destruction of reserves)
- Should ensure that properties should retain value – HCWA should take some responsibility – *we need more help*
- Question - Should parliament/minister be allowed to remove buildings from the list (eg The Cliffe) (against advice of the HCWA)?
- Questions - Does Register have sufficient power to prevent public utilities? (eg Main Roads/*Telstra* to re-route highway from heritage sites; eg Greenough and East Perth Tunnel). *Utilities don't talk to one another, and don't even know that a place is on RHP*

STEP 2

Describe the State Register of Heritage Places in the future: What does it look like in 2021? Why is it there? What has it achieved and how, where, and when has it achieved this? How is it different from 2011? What do people say about the 2021 State Register? What is it going to achieve by 2031 for future generations?

Group 1

- Full photographic record *of every building on RHP*
- Mandatory registration of Heritage property with full conversation *(so owners are not left out)* and LGA rating benefit *for restoration work on heritage buildings*
- Use of buildings listed but not used – *HCWA needs to seriously address the requirement where buildings restored but no adequate thought given to what use – if empty become derelict – listed buildings need to be used – eg of building unused for seven years). Time and effort is wasted*
- Shortage of tradesmen with heritage skills – to be on appropriate register – recommendation (could provide link – de-briefing on completion) *(feedback from owners on their work then competent ones get work). Not sure how good training is now for use in heritage.*
- Real Estate Agency dealing with heritage properties – *Heritage Council to establish an agency*
- Heritage map for all localities – *Every* Municipal Inventory to provide map with list – benefit to tourism and source of history and learning for children*
- Amalgamation of heritage listings (National Trust, National, State, Local) – *whole lot together in a perfect world*
- Greater authority by Heritage Council on action by local governments/*planning authorities (and for proximity of buildings and spaces around registered buildings – eg in a town a*

heritage building with a vacant block next door – LGA responsible for planning approval, but HCWA should have authority)

Group 2

- Funding to listed properties – *in agreement that buildings are reused*
- Buildings in use eg lived in, businesses – adaptive re-use (*it's expensive to have empty buildings*)
- Less politically influenced (eg Esplanade and Foreshore development) – *more professional objectivity*
- Good (*and more*) publicity for listed places – website, virtual tours (*especially for places that can't be opened to public eg private residences, or for remote sites*)
- *HCWA is probably underfunded therefore need capacity to scan for new listings by region*
- Plaques on properties *on the Register*
- Photos *& publicity* in *long distance* buses, etc, where locals and visitors can see them
- (*Heritage staff*) More collaborative/flexible in dealings with owners and occupants (*current battle*)
- "Tribunal" to rule on disputes *as final arbiter*
- Better training in heritage elements of trades (*eg apprenticeship courses – must do one unit related to heritage aspect of trade – or two or three units – so all learn something*)
- Information sharing – eg heritage sheds (*networking among owners – like men's sheds, 'heritage sheds' so can talk through issues, and discuss tradesmen and architects*)
- Funding for Heritage Week activities *to support properties being involved in something which is an expense which doesn't provide revenue*
- Speed up approval procedures – *development approvals*
- Ability (*for HCWA*) to intervene if demolition by neglect, deliberate damage, etc – *the Minister doesn't have enough power*
- Assistance with on-costs, eg insurance (*which is very expensive – the worst thing is partial destruction of heritage place – HC should offer assistance with cost to bridge the gap*)
- Self management within set criteria (*if an organisation can demonstrate capacity to manage heritage buildings and site competently and successfully and have the resources to do so, should be able to sign an agreement, which is checked every five years or so, which will take a load off HCWA*)
- More information of social and cultural story of buildings – not just the building itself, eg on web, brochures (*include what went on in the building and pass that on, which brings the building to life and brings stronger commitment*). *HCWA keeps focussing on buildings because that's the visible bit but sometimes its what when on inside that was important – stories bring places to life.*

Group 3

- Heritage listing criteria (*not as loose as today – there are different interpretations now*) – *closer scrutiny of process*
- Realistic funding for HCWA and properties
- Objectives achieved
- Register:
  - Widely representative of Australian, State and community history; of built, natural and social (including Aboriginal and immigrant)
  - Is constantly renewed (living document) – *review content and update*
  - Is in Community ownership – not a separate entity – public and government (LGA) planning – *much more integrated into community*
- Heritage preservation is development – *not something separate*
- Owners have no financial burden
- HCWA has responsibility to be advocate for listed property owners (*if in argument with LGA*) *and has skills and knowledge to fight for owners – they're on your side*
- Linking city and country – eg convict history (*can sort list on web by type of building, history – eg gold industry). A more viable database.*

Group 4

- Fully funded preservation (and re-use) of all listed buildings (*sad to see restored but unused buildings – there's nothing sadder than a fully restored empty building.*)
- Training of skills required for preservation
- Fully documented chronology of listed buildings, including adaptive re-use (*not just physical but social and cultural history in a live document*)
- *Enforced* public purchase of listed buildings not valued by their owners
- Flexible and co-operative and available (*to regions as well*) technical support and advice
- Support for sophisticated design which values and re-interprets heritage buildings – *reinterprets the old*

- The value of heritage is a fundamental part of general education *and ongoing history*

Group 5

- Technology used to document heritage sites/listings and interpretive label (*discs or Aps so person/tourist can stand in front of building and it tells you information about that building*)
- Heritage Council has electronic archive of all listings available to public who can find it on Google – *the whole thing is interfaced*
- Common reference for database eg with policy development (*between government departments*)
- Funding – privately listed places should have access to Lottery Commission funds
- Cash concessions – land tax, rates, insurances, building approvals/*applications* all subject to rebates
- Gardens – flora ? – significant vegetation stands, heritage landscapes, trees – *heritage list these as well*

Attendees

Local Authority

NAME	POSITION	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
PHILIPPA ROGERS		City of Wanneroo
LEIGH BARRETT	Planning Officer (Heritage)	City of Bunbury
SAMUEL MCNEILLY	Co-ordinator, Statutory Planning	City of Bunbury
ALETHEA DU BOULAY		City of Gosnells
FIONA MULLEN		City of Mandurah
NICOLE MITCHELL		City of Stirling
GRAEME MACKENZIE	Chief Executive Officer	City of Fremantle
LOGAN HOWLETT	Mayor	City of Cockburn
SUSANNAH KENDALL	Senior Planning Officer (Strategic)	Town of Vincent
RICHARD OFFEN	Executive Director	Heritage Perth
SOPHIE GATTER		Shire of Northam
JO HARRIS		City of Perth
MOSS WILSON		Shire of Toodyay
DAN HO		City of Canning
JON SNELGROVE		City of Canning

HERITAGE COUNCILLORS AND OFFICE OF HERITAGE STAFF:

COUNCILLOR HENRY ZELONES	Introduced workshop
COUNCILLOR NOEL ROBERTSON	Observer
PENNY O'CONNOR	Manager Assessments and Registration
JENNI WILLIAMS	Senior Conservation Officer (Assessments)

State and Commonwealth Departments

NAME	POSITION	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY
MARK WEBB		Botanic Gardens & Parks Authority
DEB MICKLE		Perth Theatre Trust
DUNCAN GORDON		Bunbury Port Authority
BRETT PYE		Fremantle Ports
RON HALL		Fire & Emergency Services Authority
TERRY CRAIG		University of Notre Dame
ANNELISE SAFSTROM	Director Planning	Midland Redevelopment Authority
TRACY SHEA	A/Assistant Director Policy & Planning (PVS)	Department of Environment & Conservation
GRAEME RUNDLE	Board Member	Conservaton Commission
HANNAH EAMES	Cultural Heritage Manager	Rottnest Island Authority
PATSY VIZENTS		Rottnest Island Authority

NAME	POSITION	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY
RICKY BESTER		Department for Child Protection
CARLY PIDCO		Metropolitan Cemeteries Board
PAUL GAYTON		W A Police
MICHAEL COOPER		Department of Education
CYNTHIA HO		Department of Culture & the Arts
BARRY HARFIELD		Department of Culture & the Arts
SCOTT FITZPATRICK		Department of Premier & Cabinet
DEREK HILL		Main Roads
DAVID MCLOUGHLIN		Department of Housing
SIMON KEENAN		Department of Indigenous Affairs
ROD COUSINS	Manager Land & Property Services	Public Transport Authority
SANDRA CROKER		Department of Housing
KAREN BARNES		Landgate Interest Enquiry
BOB HAY	Senior Planner	Department of Planning
JAMES TAYLOR		Office of Government Architect
HELEN SMART		TAFE College

HERITAGE COUNCILLOR AND OFFICE OF HERITAGE STAFF:

COUNCILLOR PHILIP GRIFFITHS	Introduced workshop
PENNY O'CONNOR	Manager Assessments and Registration
JENNI WILLIAMS	Senior Conservation Officer (Assessments)
JOEL GILMAN	Legal Officer

Community Groups

NAME	POSITION	ORGANISATION
DAVID CRANN		Historic Victoria Park Inc
ROSS KENDALL	Accompanied David Crann	
OONAGH QUIGLEY		Subiaco Museum
JULIAN BURT	President	Heritage Society of Peppermint Grove
MELISSA TWNCER		Kobeelya School Museum & State Library Foundation
HANNAH LYLES		State Library Foundation
JOHN PARK		Aviation Heritage Museum
BETH FRAYNE		Toodyay Historical Society
ANNE CHAPPLE		Boyanup Museum & Anzac Cottage (Mt Hawthorn)
LEIGH O'BRIEN		Western Australian Museum
VERA TOLJ	Secretary	Maylands Historical & Peninsula Association Inc
MOSS WILSON		Toodyay Museum
SHIRLEY BABIS		Bayswater Historical Society
ROBERT MITCHELL		Army Museum of WA

NAME	POSITION	ORGANISATION
YOHANNA KELLY		Roebourne Old Gaol Museum
MR KELLY	Accompanied Yohanna Kelly	
BRUCE BOTT		Northam & Districts Historical Society
VYONNE GENEVE		Art Deco Society of WA
RON FACIUS		Art Deco Society of WA
RON DAVIDSON		Fremantle History Society
BOB REECE		Fremantle History Society
JON STRACHAN		Fremantle Society
DON WHITTINGTON		Fremantle Society
LAURETTA DAVIES	Museum Curator	Bunbury
BARBARA DUNDAS		Swan Guildford Histrical Society & Guildford Assn
JANE KING	Exective Officer	Museums Australia

HERITAGE COUNCILLOR AND OFFICE OF HERITAGE STAFF:

COUNCILLOR NERIDA MOREDOUNT	Introduced workshop
PENNY O'CONNOR	Manager Assessments and Registration
JENNI WILLIAMS	Senior Conservation Officer (Assessments)

Heritage Professionals

NAME	POSITION	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
IAN MAITLAND		Maitland Consulting Structural Engineering
PETER FARR		Peter Farr Consultants Australasia P/L
JONATHAN STRAUSS		Bernard Seeber P/L Architects
JENNIFER HARRIS		Curtin University
JONATHAN EPPS		Jonathan Epps Arboriculturist
BRUCE CALLOW		Bruce Callow & Associates P/L
JENNY GREGORY		University of Western Australia
CAROLINE GRANT		Landscape Architect
STEPHEN CARRICK		Stephen Carrick Architects
KEN ADAM		K A Adam & Associates & City Vision
KATRINA CHISHOLM		Architect
PATRICK IRWIN		Patrick Irwin Architect
ALISTAIR PATERSON		University of Western Australia
ROBIN CHINNERY		Historian
ANNIE HOAR		Central Institute of Technology
BARBARA DUNDAS		Social & Historical Researcher
GAYE NAYTON (represented by SUE CARTER		Historical Archaeologist
ROBYN TAYLOR		Historian
KRIS KEEN		KTA Partnership

NAME	POSITION	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
LUCY SINCLAIR		Earth Imprints Consulting
RENEE GARDINER		Earth Imprints Consulting

HERITAGE COUNCILLOR, COMMITTEE MEMBER AND OFFICE OF HERITAGE STAFF:

COUNCILLOR ANNE ARNOLD	Introduced workshop
COMMITTEE MEMBER TONY EDNIE-BROWN	Observer
PENNY O'CONNOR	Manager Assessments and Registration
JENNI WILLIAMS	Senior Conservation Officer (Assessments)
JOEL GILMAN	Legal Officer

Owners

NAME	REGISTERED PLACE(S) OWNED
MARTIN COLGAN	P8728 Mackay's Aerated Waters Factory (fmr), Perth
DOT COLGAN	P11509 Aberdeen Street Precinct, Northbridge P3854 Two Attached Houses & Separate House, Northbridge
RICHARD DIGGINS	P2454 Regal Theatre, Subiaco
CARMEL ROSS (Benedictine Community of New Norcia)	P1221 Dr Bartlett's Residence (fmr) & Surrounds, Port Denison
DIANE POPE	P3569 Enderslea, Chittering
PETER GIANGUILIO (Cremorne Building Pty Ltd	P1988 Cremorne Arcade, Perth
JON ALDRIDGE	P2489 Guppy's House, Guildford
ROBERTA COWAN (Sisters of St John of God)	P5307 St John of God Convent (fmr) Broome
BOB WHITNEY (Lions Dryandra Village)	P3856 Dryandra Woodland Settlement via Congelin (Cuballing)
CHERYL BUTLER	P3992 Brookman Moir Streets Precinct, Perth
MARK BUTLER	
AMY BLICK (London Court Nominees)	P1998 London Court
PETER THOMSON (Uniting Church in Australia)	Many Uniting Church owned places, etc.
RUTH MACPHERSON (Chapman's Mill Inlet Park)	P421 Chapmans Hill (Inlet Park Farm), Reinscourt (Busselton)
CHRIS LAZARIDIS	P3992 Brookman & Moir Streets Precinct, Perth
ELIZABETH BARCLAY	P3452 Belvedere, Cottesloe
JOHN ROWLAND	P217 Old East End, Dongara
GRAHAM GRUNDY	
BRUCE BOTT	P10881 Curdnatta, Northam
KEN BETJEMAN	P2830 – Wansbrough House, York
ROBIN BETJEMAN	

NAME	REGISTERED PLACE(S) OWNED
MARY CONNOR	P9241 Fothergill Street Precinct, Fremantle
SUE JOUBERT	P4645 House, 26 King Street, East Fremantle
ANNIE MEDLEY	P8709 St Brigid's Group, Perth
	P2030 Aranmore Catholic College Group, Leederville
PETER LEFROY	P3268 Walebing, Moora
DIANE LEFROY	
BILL GAYNOR (President, RSL Australia WA Branch)	P18402, RSL Building, Esperance
JOAN GAYNOR	
SYLVIA FOULKES (London Court Nominees)	P1998 London Court

HERITAGE COUNCILLOR AND OFFICE OF HERITAGE STAFF:

COUNCILLOR PHILIP GRIFFITHS	Introduced workshop
PENNY O'CONNOR	Manager Assessments and Registration
JENNI WILLIAMS	Senior Conservation Officer (Assessments)