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ANNOTATED REFERENCES

This Conservation Management Plan has been prepared drawing on information contained in the secondary sources outlined in the references (Appendix A).

While this Conservation Management Plan is the primary guiding document for the conservation and management of *Fremantle Prison* a number of the reference documents contain valuable information that would prove useful when working on specific aspects of the place.

The following annotated list outlines these documents and provides a key (●) indicating whether they contain historical information; physical descriptions; plans (or other archival material); and recommendations or guiding policies.

Title	Author	Date	History	Description	Plans	Policy
<i>Australian Convict Sites, Nomination by the Government of Australia for Inscription on the World Heritage List</i>	Commonwealth of Australia	1999	●	●	●	
<i>Fremantle Prison Heritage Inventory Place Record Form</i>	City of Fremantle	-	●	●		●
<i>Fremantle Prison (HWCA Database No. 1014)</i>	Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places	1995	●	●	●	
<i>Fremantle Prison – A policy for its conservation</i>	James Semple Kerr	1998	●	●	●	●
<i>(The) Fremantle Prison: A Report on its Past, Present, Future</i>	R Mck Campbell	1975	●	●	●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Aboriginal Commemorative Memorial Project, Unpublished Report</i>	Sandra Hill	1999				●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Access Report-Final Report, CAMS</i>	Eric Martin and Associates	2000			●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Anglican Chapel; Getty Grant Investigation & Report</i>	Considine & Griffiths Pty Ltd	1996	●	●	●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison Buffer Zone</i>	Urbanizma	2007	●	●		●



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Appendix B

Title	Author	Date	History	Description	Plans	Policy
<i>Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Future Use, Archaeological Excavations in the Prison Compound</i>	Hoare, R, Bosworth, M, Harvey, E, Kiera, A, MacGill, G, Smith, R	1990	●			●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Future Use, Female Division</i>	Hoare, R, Bosworth, M, Harvey, E, Kiera, A, MacGill, G, Smith, R	1990	●	●	●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Future Use, Hospital</i>	Hoare, R, Bosworth, M, Harvey, E, Kiera, A, MacGill, G, Smith, R	1990	●	●	●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Future Use, Main Cell Block</i>	Hoare, R, Bosworth, M, Harvey, E, Kiera, A, MacGill, G, Smith, R	1990	●	●	●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Future Use, New Division</i>	Hoare, R, Bosworth, M, Harvey, E, Kiera, A, MacGill, G, Smith, R	1990	●	●	●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Future Use, Site: Water, Walls & Yards</i>	Hoare, R, Bosworth, M, Harvey, E, Kiera, A, MacGill, G, Smith, R	1990	●	●	●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Future Use, Workshops</i>	Hoare, R, Bosworth, M, Harvey, E, Kiera, A, MacGill, G, Smith, R	1990	●	●	●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Management Plan (Draft)</i>	Fremantle Prison Management Committee	1998	●	●	●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison: 'Living Museum Project', Preliminary Report on Options for the Development of Fremantle Prison.</i>	Desmond Freeman Associates	1999				●

F R E M A N T L E P R I S O N M A N A G E M E N T P L A N



Appendix B

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Title	Author	Date	History	Description	Plans	Policy
<i>Fremantle Prison Master Plan Study: The Terrace</i>	Considine & Griffiths Pty Ltd	1997	●			●
<i>Fremantle Prison Nomenclature</i>	Government of Western Australia	2000				●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Report on Historical Archaeological Investigations Terrace House and Gardens Project</i>	M. Gibbs and K. Edwards	1998				●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Strategic Maintenance Plan 2001/02 – 2006/07, Funding Requirements & Implications</i>	Government of Western Australia	2000				●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Conservation and Future Use Urban Integration Strategy</i>	Morris W	1991				●
<i>Fremantle Prison: 4 Division Mural, Conservation and Future Use Proposal for Protective Canopy</i>	Palassis Architects	1997		●	●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison Heritage Inventory Place Record Form</i>	City of Fremantle	un-dated	●	●		●
<i>Fremantle Prison Heritage Precinct Master Plan</i>	Palassis Architects	2003	●	●	●	●
<i>Fremantle Prison Interpretation Policy (Draft)</i>	C M Craig	2002				●
<i>Fremantle Prison: No.8 The Terrace, Conservation and Future Use Report on Egress</i>	Palassis Architects	1997				●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Report on Effectiveness of the 1997 Render Investigation and Façade Reconstruction at the Gatehouse</i>	Palassis Architects	1997				●
<i>Fremantle Prison: The Stable At No. 18 the Terrace, Conservation Plan</i>	Palassis Architects	1999	●	●	●	●



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Appendix B

Title	Author	Date	History	Description	Plans	Policy
<i>Fremantle Prison: Landscape Conservation Policy & Development Guidelines</i>	Oline Richards & Landscan	1996				● ●
<i>Fremantle Prison: Zones of Significance, A Revised Assessment of Levels of Cultural Heritage Significance</i>	Palassis Architects	2000				●
<i>Fremantle Prison (former): Inclusion of a Place on the National Heritage List</i>	Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No S142	2005		●	●	●



Heritage Management Principles

- ▶ **What are heritage management principles?**
- ▶ **When should heritage management principles be used?**
- ▶ **National Heritage management principles**
- ▶ **Commonwealth Heritage management principles**

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) establishes the National Heritage List, which includes natural, Indigenous and historic places that are of outstanding heritage value to the Australian nation. The Act also establishes the Commonwealth Heritage List, which comprises natural, Indigenous and historic places on Commonwealth lands and waters or under Australian Government control, and determined by the Minister as having Commonwealth Heritage values.

Under the Act, the Australian Heritage Council is the Australian Government's expert advisory body on heritage matters. The Council assesses whether places nominated to either List have the appropriate heritage values, and makes recommendations to the Minister for the Environment and Water Resources on what places should be listed. It is the Minister who makes the final decision on whether to include a place or not in the National or Commonwealth Heritage Lists.

What are heritage management principles?

Heritage management principles provide a guiding framework for excellence in managing heritage properties. They set the standard and the scope for the way places should be managed in order to best protect heritage values for the generations ahead.

When should heritage management principles be used?

These principles should be used when preparing and implementing management plans and programs. In the absence of a management plan, they guide the management of heritage values of a property.

Most places in the National and Commonwealth Heritage Lists are required to have management plans setting out how their heritage values will be managed and protected over time.

National Heritage management principles

1. The objective in managing National Heritage places is to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit, to all generations, their National Heritage values.
2. The management of National Heritage places should use the best available knowledge, skills and standards for those places, and include ongoing technical and community input to decisions and actions that may have a significant impact on their National Heritage values.



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Appendix C

3. The management of National Heritage places should respect all heritage values and seek to integrate, where appropriate, any Commonwealth, state, territory and local government responsibilities for those places.
4. The management of National Heritage places should ensure that their use and presentation is consistent with the conservation of their National Heritage values.
5. The management of National Heritage places should make timely and appropriate provision for community involvement, especially by people who:
 - (a) have a particular interest in, or associations with, the place, and
 - (b) may be affected by the management of the place.
6. Indigenous people are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and the active participation of Indigenous people in identification, assessment and management is integral to the effective protection of Indigenous heritage values.
7. The management of National Heritage places should provide for regular monitoring, review and reporting on the conservation of National Heritage values.



AUSTRALIA ICOMOS BURRA CHARTER, 1999

The Burra Charter

1999

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance



THE BURRA CHARTER

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places
of Cultural Significance 1999

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



Australia ICOMOS Inc

International Council of Monuments and Sites

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ICOMOS

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

Australia ICOMOS Inc.

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

Revision of the Burra Charter

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

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

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

Important Note

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

Citing the Burra Charter

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

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

The Burra Charter

(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance)

Preamble

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

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

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

Who is the Charter for?

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

Using the Charter

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

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

- Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance;

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

What places does the Charter apply to?

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

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

Why conserve?

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

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

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

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

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

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

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

Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Articles

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

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

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

Article 3. Cautious approach

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

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

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

Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

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

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

Articles

Article 5. Values

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

Article 6. Burra Charter process

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

Article 7. Use

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

Article 8. Setting

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

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

Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Articles

Explanatory Notes

Article 9. Location

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

Article 10. Contents

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

Article 11. Related places and objects

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

Article 12. Participation

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

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

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

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

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

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

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

Article 15. Change

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

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

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

Article 16. Maintenance

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

Articles

Article 17. Preservation

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

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

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

Article 19. Restoration

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

Article 20. Reconstruction

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

Article 21. Adaptation

- 21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the place.
- 21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

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

Explanatory Notes

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

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

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

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

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

Articles

Article 23. Conserving use

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

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

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

Article 25. Interpretation

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

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter process

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

Article 27. Managing change

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

Explanatory Notes

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

For many places associations will be linked to use.

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

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

Articles

Explanatory Notes

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

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

Article 29. Responsibility for decisions

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

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

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

Article 31. Documenting evidence and decisions

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

Article 32. Records

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

Article 33. Removed fabric

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

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

Article 34. Resources

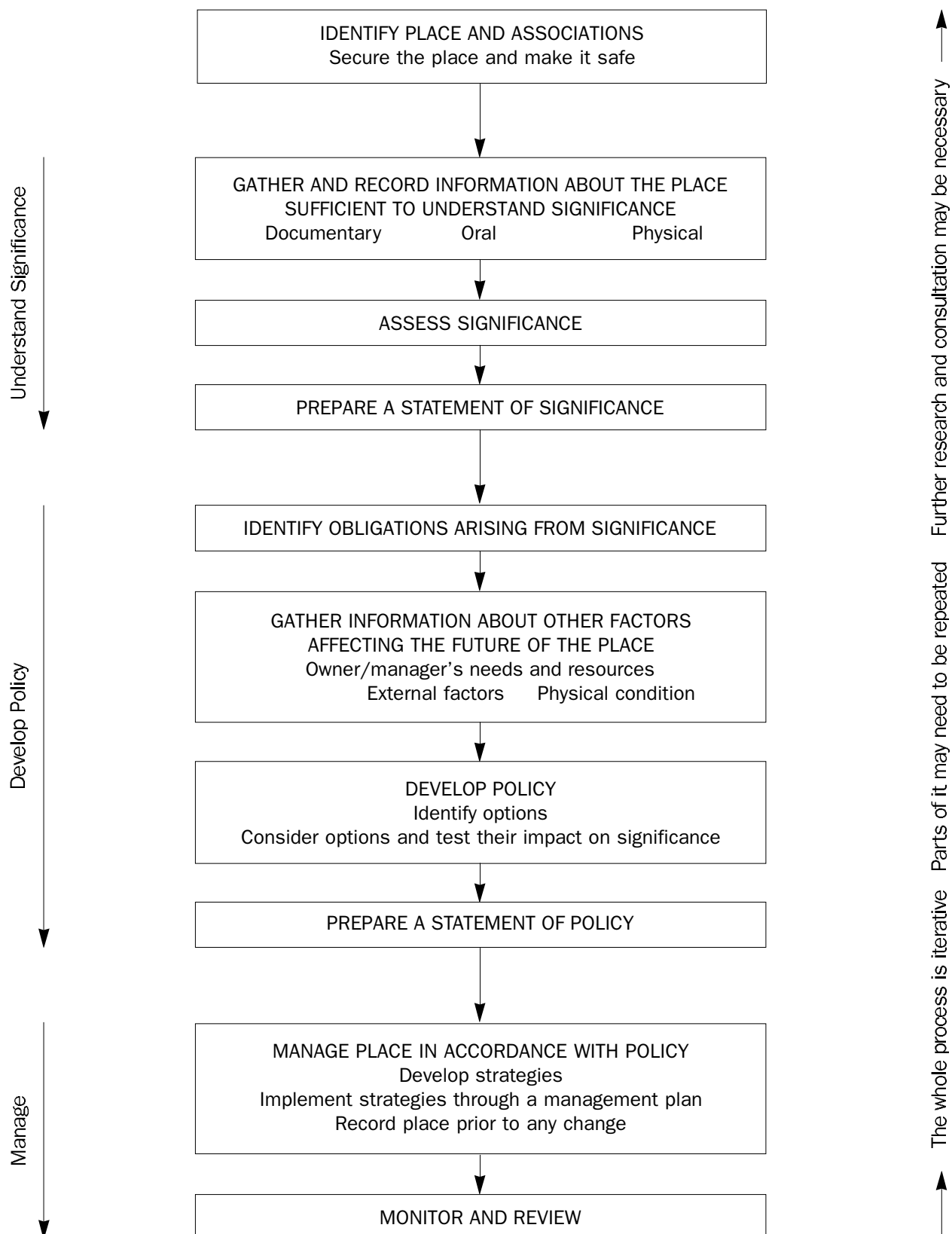
Adequate resources should be provided for conservation.

Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

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

The Burra Charter Process

Sequence of investigations, decisions and actions



Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance

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

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1.0 Preface

1.1 Intention of guidelines

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

1.2 Applicability

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

1.3 Need to establish cultural significance

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

1.4 Skills required

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

1.5 Issues not considered

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

2.0 The Concept of Cultural Significance

2.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

2.2 Aesthetic value

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

2.3 Historic value

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

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

2.4 Scientific value

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

2.5 Social value

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

2.6 Other approaches

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

3.0 The Establishment of Cultural Significance

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 Collection of information

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

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

3.3 The assessment of cultural significance

The assessment of cultural significance follows the collection of information.

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

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

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

3.3.1 Extent of recording

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

3.3.2 Intervention in the fabric

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

3.3.3 Hypotheses

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

3.4 Statement of cultural significance

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

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

4.0 The Report

4.1 Content

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

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

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

4.2 Written material

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

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

4.3 Graphic material

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

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

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

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

4.4 Sources

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

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

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

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

4.5 Exhibition and adoption

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

Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy

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

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1.0 Preface

1.1 Intention of guidelines

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

1.2 Cultural significance

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

1.3 Need to develop conservation policy

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

1.4 Skills required

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

2.0 The Scope of the Conservation Policy

2.1 Introduction

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

The conservation policy will include the issues listed below.

2.2 Fabric and setting

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

2.3 Use

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

2.4 Interpretation

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

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

2.5 Management

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

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

2.6 Control of physical intervention in the fabric

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

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

2.7 Constraints on investigation

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

2.8 Future developments

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

2.9 Adoption and review

The conservation policy should contain provision for adoption and review.

3.0 Development of Conservation Policy

3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

3.2 Collection of Information

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

3.2.1 Significant fabric

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

3.2.2 Client, owner and user requirements and resources

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

3.2.3 Other requirements and concerns

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

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

3.2.4 Condition of fabric

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

3.2.5 Uses

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

3.2.6 Comparative information

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

3.2.7 Unavailable information

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

3.3 Assessment of information

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

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

3.4 Statement of conservation policy

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

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

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

3.5 Consequences of conservation policy

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

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

4.0 Implementation of Conservation Policy

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

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

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

5.0 The Report

5.1 Introduction

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

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

5.2 Written material

Written material will include:

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

It should also include:

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

- (f) constraints on the task, for example, time, money, expertise;
- (g) sources (see 5.4).

5.3 Graphic material

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

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

5.4 Sources

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

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

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

5.5 Exhibition and adoption

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

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

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

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1.0 Preface

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

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

2.0 Agreements between client and practitioner

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

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

3.0 Responsibility for content of report

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

4.0 Draft report

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

5.0 Urgent action

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

6.0 Additional work

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

7.0 Recommendations for further investigations

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

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

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

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

8.0 Exhibition and comment

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

9.0 Adoption and review of report

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

10.0 Further evidence

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

11.0 Accessibility of information

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

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

(Adopted by Australia ICOMOS in 1998)

Preamble

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

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

Assumptions

The Code assumes that:

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

Definitions

Article 1.

For the purpose of this Code:

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

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

Ethical Principles

Article 2.

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

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

Article 3.

Conserving the national estate requires acknowledgment of, and sensitivity to, the values of all associated cultural groups.

Article 4.

Each cultural group has a primary right to identify places of cultural significance to it and this right may include the withholding of certain information.

Article 5.

Each cultural group has the right of access to pertinent information and to any decision-making process affecting places it has identified as significant.

Article 6.

In identifying places of significance to it, a cultural group assumes some custodial responsibility towards those places.

Article 7.

In the case of indigenous peoples, and other peoples, the right to identify significant places may extend to the right to their full custodianship.

Ethical Practice

In assessing or managing a place of significance to different cultural groups, the practitioner shall:

Article 8.

adopt a co-ordinated multi-disciplinary approach to ensure an open attitude to cultural diversity and the availability of all necessary professional skills;

Article 9.

identify and acknowledge each associated cultural group and its values, while accepting the cultural right of groups to withhold certain information;

Article 10.

enable each cultural group to gain access to pertinent information and facilitate the exchange of information among groups;

Article 11.

enable each cultural group to gain access to, and inclusion and participation in, the decision-making processes which may affect the place;

Article 12.

apply a decision-making process which is appropriate to the principles of this Code;

This will include:

- co-responsibility among cultural groups for the assessment and management of the cultural significance of the place;
- accepted dispute settlement practices at each stage at which they are required; and
- adequate time to confer with all parties, including the least outspoken, and may require the amendment of existing procedures in conservation practice.

Article 13.

whilst seeking to identify issues and associated cultural groups at the beginning of the process, accept new issues and groups if they emerge and accommodate evolving positions and values;

Article 14.

where appropriate, seek co-existence of differing perceptions of cultural significance rather than resolution; and

Article 15.

accept compensation as a possible element in managing irreconcilable cultural difference.

Notes on the 1999 revisions to the Burra Charter

These notes are about the changes made in the 1999 revisions to the Burra Charter and are intended for those familiar with previous versions. They do not form part of the Charter.

Key changes

1. ***Fabric, Use, Associations and Meanings***

The revisions broaden the understanding of what is cultural significance by recognising that significance may lie in more than just the fabric of a place. Thus significance “is embodied in the place itself, its setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects” (Article 1.2). Use, associations and meanings are defined (Articles 1.10, 1.15 and 1.16) and the need to retain significant uses, associations and meanings is explained (Articles 7.1, 23 and 24). Related places and related objects are defined in Articles 1.13 and 1.14, and the need to retain their contribution to significance is explained in Article 11.

2. ***Planning process explained***

Article 6 and the flowchart now provide a clear explanation of the sequence of decisions and actions of the conservation planning process, namely:

- understand significance;
- develop policy;
- manage in accordance with the policy.

3. ***Peopling the Charter***

The way the Charter deals with social value has been improved (through the recognition that significance may be embodied in use, associations and meanings); spiritual value has been included (Article 1.2); and the need to consult and involve people has been made clear (Articles 12 and 26.3).

4. ***Co-existence of values***

The Charter encourages the co-existence of cultural values, especially where they conflict (Article 13).

5. ***Interpretation***

The revisions recognise the importance of interpretation and also that restoration and reconstruction are acts of interpretation (Articles 1.17 and 25).

6. ***Explanatory preamble***

The preamble has been enlarged to make the document more approachable, with sections on Who is the Charter for?, Using the Charter, and What places does the Charter apply to?

7. ***Why conserve***

A short statement in the preamble to provide some explanation for why places of cultural significance should be conserved.

8. ***Language***

Within the limits of retaining the ‘look and feel’ of the previous document, the revisions make the Charter longer, but easier to understand.

9. ***Heritage places should be conserved***

Changes to Article 2 provide an obligation to conserve and importantly, recognise that conservation is an integral part of good management.

10. ***The title***

The changes to the title reflect its common use and make the Charter applicable to all places of cultural significance, not just those that are being actively conserved.

Things that have not changed

The fundamental concepts of the Burra Charter have not changed. The 1999 revisions were made to bring the Charter up to date, not to change its essential message.

The 1999 revisions preserve the structure of previous versions. Following the Preamble there are three main sections: Conservation Principles, Conservation Processes and Conservation Practices. These have a hierarchy with principles in the first being further developed in the second or third sections: for example the higher order principle of Article 12 (Participation) is further developed in regard to practice in Article 26.3; Article 5.1 (Values) in Article 15.4; Article 6.1 (Process) in Articles 26.1, 26.2 and 26.3; and Article 10 (Contents) in Article 33.

Conversion table: Burra Charter, 1999 and previous version

This table relates article numbers and subjects in the current (1999) version of the Charter to those of the previous (1988) version. The table does not form part of the Charter.

1999	Subject	1988	1999	Subject	1988
1	Definitions	1		Conservation Processes	
1.1	<i>Place</i>	1.1	14	Conservation processes	1.4
1.2	<i>Cultural significance</i>	1.2	15	Change	16
1.3	<i>Fabric</i>	1.3	16	Maintenance	–
1.4	<i>Conservation</i>	1.4	17	Preservation	11
1.5	<i>Maintenance</i>	1.5	18	Restoration and reconstruction	14, 17
1.6	<i>Preservation</i>	1.6	19	Restoration	13
1.7	<i>Restoration</i>	1.7	20	Reconstruction	17–19
1.8	<i>Reconstruction</i>	1.8	21	Adaptation	20, 21
1.9	<i>Adaptation</i>	1.9	22	New work	–
1.10	<i>Use</i>	–	23	Conserving use	–
1.11	<i>Compatible use</i>	1.10	24	Retaining associations and meanings	–
1.12	<i>Setting</i>	–	25	Interpretation	–
1.13	<i>Related place</i>	–		Conservation Practice	
1.14	<i>Related object</i>	–	26	Applying the Burra Charter process	23, 25
1.15	<i>Associations</i>	–	27	Managing change	–
1.16	<i>Meanings</i>	–	28	Disturbance of fabric	24
1.17	<i>Interpretation</i>	–	29	Responsibility for decisions	26
	Conservation Principles		30	Direction, supervision and implementation	27
2	Conservation and management	2	31	Documenting evidence and decisions	27
3	Cautious approach	3	32	Records	28
4	Knowledge, skills and techniques	4	33	Removed fabric	29
5	Values	5	34	Resources	–
6	Burra Charter process	6			
7	Use	7			
8	Setting	8			
9	Location	9			
10	Contents	10			
11	Related places and objects	–			
12	Participation	–			
13	Co-existence of cultural values	–			





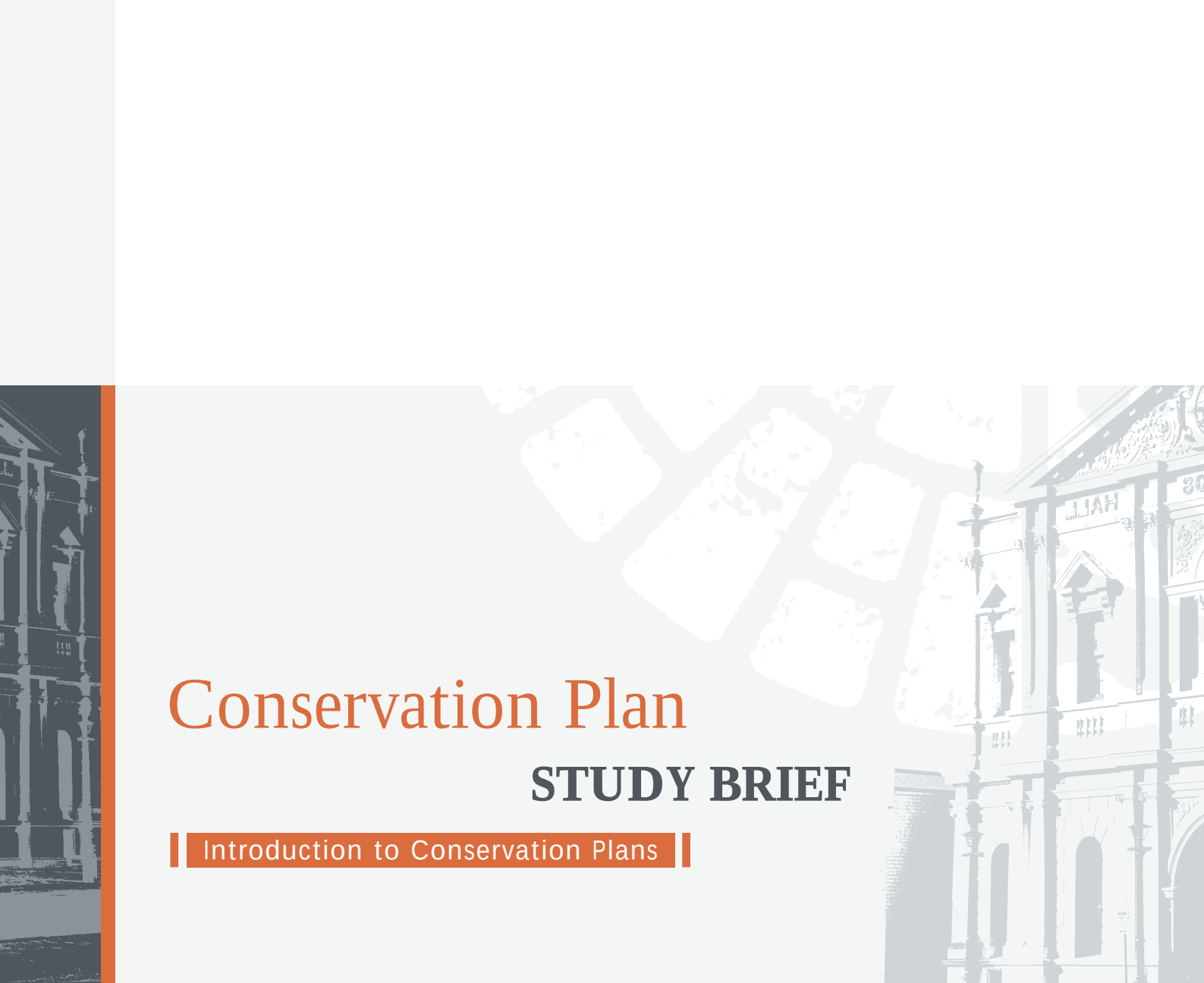
FREMANTLE PRISON MANAGEMENT PLAN

December 2008

Appendix D



***HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA:
CONSERVATION PLAN STUDY BRIEF***



Conservation Plan

STUDY BRIEF

Introduction to Conservation Plans



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

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

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

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

Background information should include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conservation Plans should include the following sections:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should include:

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

EVIDENCE

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

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

Collection of Information

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

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

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

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

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

The documentary evidence is to provide:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The physical evidence is to provide:

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. ANALYSIS OF THE DOCUMENTARY AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

This section should address the following points:

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

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

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

4. ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

The assessment of significance should take into account:

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

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

5. STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

6. GRADED ZONES, SECTIONS AND ELEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

7. CONSERVATION POLICY

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

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

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

The following points must be addressed in the Conservation Policy.

7.1 Introduction

This section should contain:

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

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

The following points should be discussed as appropriate:

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

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

Zones of exceptional significance

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

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

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

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

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

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

Zones of considerable significance

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

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

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

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

Zones of some significance

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

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

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

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

Zones of little or no significance

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

Intrusive zones

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



- **Policies Related to the Physical Setting**

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

- **Interpretation**

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

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

7.3 Policies Arising from the Physical Condition of the Place

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

The following points should be considered:

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

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

7.4 External Requirements

The following issues should be considered and policies developed accordingly:

i) Current Heritage Listings/Registrations

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

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

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

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

ii) State Government Policy

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

iii) Statutory Requirements

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

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

The following issues should be considered and policies developed accordingly:

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

7.6 Compatible Use

Issues that should be considered are:

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

Principles

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

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

7.7 Other

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

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

8. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

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

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

No new policies should be introduced in this section.

APPENDICES

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

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

Other issues to be addressed:

REFERENCING

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

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

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

Footnotes

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

Cross Referencing

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

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

Bibliography

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

CONSULTATION

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

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

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

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

Letters of introduction can be supplied on request.

REPORT

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

REPORT STANDARDS

The standards to be followed are:

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

COPYRIGHT

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

PRESENTATION MEETING

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

REVIEW

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

STUDY TEAM

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

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

Other expertise may include:

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

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

TIME FRAME

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

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

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

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



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FREMANTLE PRISON MANAGEMENT PLAN

December 2008

Appendix E
