

TASMANIAN HERITAGE ASSESSMENT:

A Study

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Jointly funded by the
Australian Heritage Commission
and the
Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery

1985

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1. BACKGROUND

At the instigation of the Australian Heritage Commission, most Australian states have to varying degrees commenced the preparation of State Historic Conservation Plans. The aim of such plans being the establishment of a basis upon which a state historic conservation policy could be formulated.

Within Tasmania a beginning was made on a state historic conservation study with responsibility for the already commenced study being assumed by the Interim Heritage Committee in 1981. As a consequence of a review of the study to that date by this committee it was decided that a book for commercial publication based upon the approach of the book "The Open Air Museum" (Jeans D N and P Spearrit, 1980) be prepared.

It was envisaged that this book would consist of chapters written by individual authors on themes such as mining and industrial communities, the convict period, the built heritage of Hobart and Launceston etc. The book, to be edited by Dr K Daniels, Department of History, University of Tasmania, and Mr C Tassell, Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery, would form Part 1 of the State Historic Conservation Study. Ministerial approval in principal for the project to proceed was granted early in 1982.

From the beginning of the review of the Historic Conservation Study it was clear that one of the most serious deficiencies in the study was the absence of any comprehensive listing of those sites of heritage significance that had already been identified in the numerous heritage registers and studies compiled to date in Tasmania. Not only was this lack of information of importance to the development of the proposed publication it also greatly retarded the development of a funding programme that reflected the heritage priorities of Tasmania.

Initial work on the project commenced in July 1982 with a research officer being funded through the Office of the National Estate - Tasmania and being based at the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery. Subsequently in August of that year the Tasmanian Minister with responsibility for heritage matters decided to disband the Interim Heritage Committee, replacing it with a voluntary committee. Supported by this committee, work on the project continued throughout 1982 and 1983.

The first stage of the project involved the compilation of a register of 3 468 sites identified in a wide variety of registers, lists and studies. Altogether 43 sources were culled for site information.

The establishment of this register was achieved with the \$1 500 funding made available from the Office of the National Estate. However, this level of funding did not permit any analysis of the data to be carried out. Accordingly additional funding of another \$1 500 was provided by the Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery to enable initial analysis of the data to begin. This involved the analysis of historic sites on the basis of 11 of the data fields for 21 of the 49 municipalities in the state.

A brief report on the register and analysis to date was presented to a meeting of the Heritage Advisory Panel in July 1983. At this meeting it was decided that additional funds of \$5 000 be made available to complete the analysis of the inventory data and revise the inventory to take into account subsequent alterations, additions and subtractions to the Heritage Commission register and National Trust listings.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

In order to obtain a detailed analysis of the characteristics of the Tasmanian built environment heritage sites already identified within the Heritage Commission register, National Trust listings and National Estate funded studies, a site data sheet was developed (see Fig. 1). The descriptive framework established for the data sheet (see Fig. 2) has in part been determined by:

- . a recognition that the level of data presentation varied substantially between the numerous lists and studies previously established or undertaken. Consequently little more significant data could have been obtained for use in the analysis even if a more detailed framework was adopted.
- . the need to present the data in a manner in which it could be of immediate use for the proposed publication. This factor particularly influenced the classification categories adopted in the FABRIC, STYLE and DESCRIPTION fields of the data sheet. Nevertheless the adoption of these categories for the purpose of this analysis does not mean that additional information cannot be included on the data sheets if considered appropriate.
- . the need to be able to determine how complete or otherwise has been the identification and assessment process (geographically, temporally, functionally, stylistically and materially) for Tasmania's heritage.

However, it must be accepted that the adoption of such broad classification categories, necessary because of the quality of the data available, will conceal many minor or subtle inadequacies in the recording process.

2.2 Classification Framework

A-NAME: Often a historic site is better known by an official or unofficial name or descriptive title. Although such information has not been used in the analysis it has been included on the data sheets as in many cases it provides a quick identification mechanism for workers using the data sheets.

B-LOCATION: Considerable attention has been paid to the accurate location of sites both within streets and municipalities. For this analysis the municipality has been adopted as the basic geographical unit. This convention is consistent with the procedures adopted by both the Heritage Commission and the National Trust in their listings. It is also a reflection of the historical role that local government has in practical terms of determining the success of heritage conservation as it is now organised in this state.

C-DATE: For the purpose of this analysis a simple three-fold chronological division has been adopted. In part this was necessary because of the frequent lack of specific dates of construction for sites. As well, the adopted time units do reflect to some extent major periods in Tasmanian history and the evolution of the built environment in this state.

Where a specific date is available for a site, the opportunity to include it on the site data sheet has not been lost.

D-FABRIC: Clearly the opportunity exists for detailed analysis of building fabrics and as would be expected many sites see the extensive use of a combination of building materials. Given the limitations of the information available it was not possible to adopt any but the broadest of categories.

In determining the fabric category to be used to describe a site, the practice was adopted of basing the assessment on the predominant material used in the building's external walls. One of the few exceptions to this being when the original walls have been clad with modern materials such as "Quick-brick".

E-STYLE: In adopting these stylistic categories much consideration was given to the frequency of occurrence of architectural styles in Tasmania. For this reason the number and type of categories chosen here may well vary from those adopted in other states, particularly for the twentieth century.

In this assessment the category 'vernacular' is considered to be synonymous with that of 'pioneer', a term used in other studies.

F-DESCRIPTION: The inclusion of this field in the data sheets has been to enable an assessment of building function to be carried out. As well it will enable the influence of buildings associated with specific historic persons or families which may be included amongst various building functions to be determined, e.g the category 'agriculture (with known person)'. The category 'administrative' includes a wide range of government and ecclesiastical buildings including churches, schools, hospitals and public buildings.

G-ASSESSMENT: The categories of this data field have been determined so as to allow the recognition of the contribution of the various register lists and studies to the Tasmanian heritage inventory.

2.3 Data Collection

The collection of the data for the register and inventory involved the assessment of the following material:

- . the Australian Heritage Commission register of the National Estate.
- . the National Trust of Australia (Tasmania) classified and recorded lists. As well as utilising the published material of the Trust, a variety of unpublished records held at the head office of the Trust in Launceston and the head office of the Southern Regional Council in Hobart were assessed.
- . the listings of the historic sites controlled and protected by the Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service.
- . all the reports and surveys funded directly or indirectly through the Office of the National Estate - Tasmania. Unfortunately in spite of the efforts of the present office administration to obtain copies of all such funded reports, it did not prove possible to obtain a small number of the earliest reports, e.g. the survey of Historic Gardens in Tasmania.
- . a small number of independently produced studies. Generally these were the result of final year tertiary institution thesis projects.
- . a small number of lists and schedules of historic sites established by local government.

In all, more than 43 registers, lists, studies and documents were assessed for information for the inventory.

2.4 Data Quality

Soon after the commencement of the project it became clear that the quality or comprehensiveness of the data available in the numerous listings and studies varied significantly. An analysis of the data contained within these sources based upon the ability to satisfy the fields of the data sheet for this study is given in Table 1.

To have attempted to obtain the additional information for each of the incomplete sites either by additional literature, research or field investigation would have been an enormous undertaking well beyond the resources available for the study.

2.5 Data Presentation

All data for each site was as far as possible analysed on the basis of:

- a. age and fabric
- b. age and style
- c. age and description
- d. fabric and style
- e. style and description
- f. fabric and description

This has been done for each of the 49 municipalities in the state and in the case of analyses d, e and f for each of the three time periods (1796-1850, 1851-1914, 1915 onwards). This information has been summarised by means of a series of maps of Tasmania with the municipal boundaries marked upon them (Appendix 1).

3. HERITAGE SITES IN TASMANIA

3.1 Introduction

A total of 3468 heritage sites have been identified in Tasmania from a variety of sources. The information available about each site has been assembled on the basis outlined in the previous sections. Where possible the information has been analysed in a number of ways which are discussed in detail. In the following discussion, it must be borne in mind that there may exist a number of heritage sites that have either been documented or received some form of recognition but which have not appeared in the resources used for this study, or have been documented after the completion of the assessment work for this study (the final inclusion date being October 1984). It is considered that the number of such sites is not significant in the terms of the conclusions of this study.

3.2 Distribution of Identified Heritage Sites

The distribution of identified heritage sites in Tasmania varies significantly from area to area within the state. The variation is clearly the result of a number of factors including:

- . the historical development of Tasmania. It is to be expected that there are more sites in the earlier and more densely settled areas of the state.
- . the current population distribution. There is evidence that the larger the size of a community the greater the possibility of an interest and awareness in heritage sites being transformed into the establishment of heritage site listings.
- . the level of interest and activity in heritage matters by local government particularly and such voluntary bodies as the National Trust.

The distribution of sites in Tasmania is given in Table 2, Fig. 3 and the maps.

From the point of view of developing a state heritage site inventory it is clear that even in the most general of terms and taking into account the factors which may influence site listing that there are substantial areas of the state that have not been assessed even on the most superficial of levels.

Of the 49 municipalities in Tasmania, at least 17 have fewer than 25 sites within them that have been documented in some form or another. Surprisingly not all of these municipalities are in areas of the state that might be considered remote from the major centres of population or have only a relatively short history of settlement.

Significantly all five west coast municipalities in which the metal mining activities have been such a major element of Tasmania's development are amongst these 15 municipalities.

3.3 Site and Age Distribution

Nineteenth century sites dominate the inventory with only a few, less than 7% of sites, being post 1914 (see Table 2), even though this period accounts

for over a third of Tasmania's European settlement history. Within the nineteenth century the percentage of known sites that date from before and after 1850 are comparable (25% and 37% respectively).

Of particular concern is that for over a third of all sites noted in the studies and lists used in this survey, information was not available to provide even an approximate date for the site.

3.4 Fabric Distribution

A total of eight fabric types for heritage sites in Tasmania has been recorded of which the most frequently occurring is brick. It dominates all three time periods and overall accounts for one third of all sites in the state (see Table 3). Stone and wood are, in general terms, the only other significantly used materials. Together the more durable stone and brick account for 75% of all sites for which fabric is known. While wood, the next most frequently occurring fabric, accounts for 25%.

In the 1796-1850 period a similar distribution is found with brick (43%) and stone (30%) accounting for 73% of all sites and over 90% of sites for which data is available. Wood in this period is very much a minor fabric in recorded sites.

During the period 1851-1914 the dominance of brick continues (42%) while stone (13%) is replaced as the second most frequently occurring fabric of recorded sites by wood (28%). However, the durable fabrics of brick and stone continue to represent the majority of sites (55%).

The period 1915 onwards sees the continued dominance of brick (43%), although wood now accounts for 33% of all sites. Stone (4%) has been replaced by concrete (11%) as the third most frequently occurring fabric but nevertheless these two durable materials together with brick still account for over half of all sites (58%).

The remaining four fabric types account for less than 1% of all sites. While this is not unexpected for the categories mud, quick-brick, steel/glass, it is in the case of galvanized iron, one of the most widely used of all building materials in Tasmania.

3.5 Architectural Style Distribution

The inadequacy of much of the documentation of historic sites in Tasmania is clearly evidenced in the analysis of architectural style with nearly 50% of all sites unclassifiable because of incomplete information. Overall the most frequently occurring style is Georgian (16%) while that of Victorian (12%) is the second (see Table 4).

Within the period 1796-1850, the style Georgian (49%) clearly dominates, followed by that of Vernacular (13%). All of the other styles together account for only 13.5%.

A similar domination of styles is found in the period 1851-1914, with the style Victorian accounting for 42% of all sites. Federation (12%) and Gothic (11%) style sites are the next most common while Georgian (6%) occurs more frequently than Vernacular (4%).

The period 1915 onwards sees a greater number of styles with substantial number of sites, the most common being Californian Bungalow (21%), Vernacular (17%), Federation (11%), Neo-classical (10%) and International (10%). In this instance it is of interest to note that high frequency of Vernacular is the consequence of a very few studies, e.g. Conservation Study of Stanley.

Overall it is the relatively low occurrence of Vernacular style sites (6%) that is noteworthy particularly as this style is to be found throughout the entire state, frequently associated with agricultural, forestry and mining activities.

There is a similar relatively low occurrence of Federation style sites in the period 1851-1914, a time in which many buildings of this style were constructed.

3.6 Site Description Distribution

The most frequently occurring site description or function is that of domestic building without any associations with historically prominent individuals or families. This is true both overall (27%) and for each of the time categories (see Table 5). For all the sites administrative (15%), agriculture with an association with prominent individuals or families, and commercial (12%) are the next most frequently occurring.

A similar distribution is to be found in the period 1796-1850 with agriculture associated with prominent individuals or families accounting for 15% of sites, administrative 14%, and commercial 13%. Although few Aboriginal sites (1%) are listed in these studies, they are fortunately better documented elsewhere as a consequence of the efforts of the Tasmanian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Again, the period 1851-1914 has a similar distribution of sites, with in this case administrative accounting for 21%, commercial 16% and agriculture associated with prominent individuals or families only 8%.

The period 1915 sees the only variation in the four most frequently occurring site functions. Administrative still accounts for 25%, commercial 19% and individual 10% replacing agriculture associated with prominent individuals or families being only 1%.

Overall the low level of representation of the technologically associated functions, i.e. industrial and communications, is apparent. That industrial is as well represented as it is, particularly from 1915 onwards, is a consequence of a few particular studies, e.g. Launceston's Industrial Heritage: a survey, rather than any widespread documentation of such sites.

Similarly the function convict/military for the period 1796-1850 is less than might have been expected in view of the state's history and economy of the time.

3.7 Fabric and Style Distribution

Of the sites for all time periods for which information is available on both fabric and style, the dominance of sites constructed of brick and stone is most evident. Altogether more than 45% of sites are constructed

of these materials while the next most frequently occurring fabric type is that of wood which accounts for only 13% of sites.

Overall Georgian brick sites are the most frequently documented sites, accounting for 9%, followed by Victorian brick (5.5%), Victorian wood (5.5%) Georgian stone (5%), Arts and Crafts brick (4.2%), and Federation wood (2.8%) which all account for a similar proportion of sites (see Table 6).

Further analyses of fabric and style for each age group is given in Tables 7, 8 and 9. For the period 1796-1850 the total domination of stone and brick (69%) is evident with only 4% being wood. Similarly in terms of style, Georgian is the most frequent (46%) while Vernacular accounts for only about 11%. Individually Georgian brick (27%) again is the most common category followed by Georgian stone (16.8%), Vernacular stone (4.9%) and Vernacular brick (4.1%). Regency or Gothic style brick or stone sites are more frequent than any styles with a wooden fabric.

For the period 1851-1914 brick and stone continue to account for more than half the sites (52%) while wood has increased significantly to account for nearly 27%. Although the category Victorian style is the most frequently occurring (31.9%), there is a greater range of styles represented including Federation (13.4%), Gothic (11%) and Georgian (8.7%). Individually the categories Victorian brick (16.1%), Victorian wood (13.3%) and Federation wood (8%) are the three most frequent.

For the period 1915 onwards, brick, concrete and stone together account for more than two-thirds of all sites (70%). Wood accounts for only 19.3% of sites, the bulk of which are assigned to the style classification Californian Bungalow. In terms of architectural style, the most frequently occurring category is that of Arts and Crafts which accounts for half of all sites (50%). Other distinctly twentieth century styles account for substantially few sites with that of Californian Bungalow being most common (17.7%) followed by Art Deco (5.4%) and International style (4.5%). Individually Arts and Crafts brick (50%) is clearly the most frequently occurring, followed by Californian Bungalow wood (16%), Art Deco brick (5.4%), International style brick (4.5%) and Vernacular wood (3.3%).

In general terms, the low representation of the style Vernacular in any fabric but particularly wood in each chronological unit is clearly apparent. As is the dominance of sites of almost all styles constructed of brick, stone or concrete rather than those constructed of wood.

For other fabric types their almost total absence, particularly that of corrugated iron, often associated with Vernacular style sites, is apparent.

The dominance in the time unit 1915 onwards of Arts and Crafts brick sites and Californian Bungalow wood sites is also noteworthy.

3.8 Style and Description Distribution

For all sites for which information about both style and description is available (about 55% of all sites), the dominance of Georgian and Victorian styles is very evident. Other styles which account for more than one percent of sites are Gothic (4%), Federation (2.3%) and Italianate (1.4%).

In terms of the description or function categories, that of domestic building without associated prominent individuals or families is the most frequently

documented accounting for 14.5% while administrative and commercial account for 5.4% and 5.3% of sites respectively.

The most frequently occurring categories overall are those of Victorian domestic without historic association (7.1%) and Georgian domestic without known association (5.1%) respectively (see Table 10). The next most common category is that of Gothic administrative which is in part a reflection of the inclusion of church and other ecclesiastical buildings in this category and their reasonable documentation.

An analysis of site style and description by age is given in Tables 11, 12 and 13. For the period 1796-1850 the dominance of Georgian style buildings is clear with Georgian domestic without historic association (14.6%), Georgian commercial (8.5%), Georgian agricultural without historic association (7.8%), Georgian agricultural with historic association (5.2%) and Georgian administrative (4.7%) being the five most frequently occurring of all categories. Other styles such as Vernacular, Gothic or Regency account for only a minor number of sites regardless of site function (see Table 11).

A greater variation in architectural style is to be found in the period 1851-1914 (see Table 12). However, building function frequency tend to be similar to that of the preceding period. The most frequently documented sites Victorian domestic without historic association (20.4%), Gothic administrative (8.1%), Victorian commercial (6.6%), Federation domestic without historic association (6.2%) and Italianate domestic without historic association (3.7%).

For the period 1915 onwards, only a small number of sites are documented in comparison with the preceding age unit. However, domestic buildings without historic association of varying architectural styles are the most frequently occurring sites - Californian Bungalow (18.5%), International style (6.1%), Arts and Crafts (5%), Federation (3.7%) and Vernacular (3.7%).

In general terms, the low representation of the style Vernacular in any descriptive category is clearly apparent. Similarly the site function categories of convict/military, industrial and communication in any style are represented by very few sites.

The low frequency of agricultural sites (categories 3a and 3b) in the two age units 1851-1914 and 1915 onwards contrast with the earliest age unit (1796-1850). In this period which is dominated by Georgian style agriculture buildings, those sites with historic association are more frequent than those without as is found in the later two time periods.

In contrast in each time unit every architectural style with the function domestic building without historic association is substantially more frequently recorded than sites with a historic association.

3.9 Fabric and Description Distribution

The clear general dominance of brick as a fabric type is clearly indicated in Table 14. It is also the most frequently recorded material in each of the descriptive categories with more than 1% of sites. Other significant fabrics are wood (10.8%) and stone (9%).

A similar overall dominance of descriptive type is to be found with domestic without historic association accounting for 21%. Other descriptive types with substantial representation are administrative (11.3%), commercial (7%), agricultural without historic association (5.4%) and agricultural with historic association (4.9%).

The most frequently recorded category overall is that of brick domestic without historic association (12.2%), wood domestic without historic association (6.6%) and brick administrative (5.1%) (see Table 14).

An analysis of site fabric and description by age is given in Tables 15, 16 and 17. For the period 1796-1850 the dominance of brick buildings is very clear (39.5% of all sites) with brick domestic buildings without historic association (12.8%) being the most frequently occurring category. This is followed by brick commercial (7.9%), brick agricultural with historic association (6.9%) and brick administrative (5.8%). The other significant fabric type is stone which overall accounts for 21% of sites. The most frequently occurring categories of this fabric type being stone administrative (6.1%), stone agricultural with historic association (6.1%), stone domestic without historic association (4.0%) and stone agricultural without historic association (3.9%).

The period 1851-1914 is also dominated by brick buildings (40%) with the category brick domestic with historic association accounting for 19% of sites. However, the fabric type wood (28.2%) has replaced stone (9.9%) as the second most recorded fabric type. Again it is the category wood domestic without historic association (13.9%) that is the most frequently occurring of sites.

Altogether brick and wood domestic sites without historic association account for nearly one third of all sites in this period. This category is followed in terms of frequency by that of administrative where the fabric types brick (7.7%), stone (5.5%) and wood (5%) each account for a similar number of sites. This is in marked contrast to the preceding time period where the second most frequently occurring category is that of agriculture almost entirely of the fabric types brick and stone. However, in the period 1851-1914 not only is the number of agriculture sites substantially less, the most commonly recorded fabric type is that of wood.

In the period 1915 onwards wood domestic without historic association is the most frequently recorded category (17.1%). However, this is only marginally more than that for the fabric type brick which accounts for 16.5%. But otherwise brick is the most commonly recorded fabric type.

In general terms, the low representation of the fabric type wood in almost all descriptive categories is clearly apparent while fabric types other than brick, stone and wood are almost non-existent. Similarly the functions convict/military, industrial and communication in any fabric are represented by very few sites.

In the period 1796-1850 the almost entire absence of the fabric wood in any category is most apparent. Altogether it accounts for less than 5% of sites.

3.10 Summary

This analysis of heritage site studies in Tasmania indicates in general terms that:

- . substantial areas of the state have not been assessed even at the most superficial of levels.
- . the quality of data recorded for documented sites is quite variable and often inadequate.
- . little attention has been paid to twentieth century sites.
- . brick and stone form the fabric of the great majority of sites (75% of all known sites in the state).
- . wood does not constitute the most frequently occurring of fabrics in documented sites in any of the time units adopted for this study.
- . sites with galvanized iron as the principal fabric are negligible.
- . overall Georgian is the most frequently occurring architectural style followed by Victorian.
- . vernacular style sites account for a very small proportion of sites in the state.
- . Georgian brick sites are the most frequently occurring of all documented sites.
- . in general, sites of any particular architectural style are dominated by those using brick, stone or concrete as the fabric, rather than wood.
- . the most frequently occurring site function is domestic building without any association with historically prominent individuals or families and accounts for more than 25% of all sites.
- . administrative, agriculture with an association with historically prominent individuals or families, and commercial are consistently the next most common site functions.
- . overall technologically associated functions such as industry and communications account for only a small number of sites.

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 Introduction

This study was aimed at compiling a comprehensive listing of already identified heritage sites in Tasmania for use in a publication which was to form part of a State Historic Conservation Study. It has drawn upon 43 different registers, lists, studies and documents, most of which had in some way been funded either directly or indirectly by the Heritage Commission through the Office of the National Estate - Tasmania. Altogether over 3 468 sites and their characteristics to varying extents have been documented.

During the compilation of this list, it has become clear that a number of problems exist in relation to the procedures used for the identification and assessment of historic sites in Tasmania.

4.2 Documentation Standards

(a) Site Data - The great variability in the approach to site documentation adopted in the various studies is reflected in the high proportion of sites that are inadequately documented. In general terms over 45% of the 3 468 sites have not been fully documented. It has not proved possible to date more than a third of the sites, even into the broad time units used in this study. An indication of the completeness of the site documentation of the various sources used in this source is given in Table 1. In this example, using the data field of age, the degree of incompleteness of the sources ranges from 0% to 100% of the sites listed. However, it must be noted that in a number of funded studies there was in fact insufficient data to identify any sites, let alone characterise them.

Clearly it is neither practicable nor in fact possible for all site data records to be complete. However, those studies that have adopted a structured format for site data presentation have typically more comprehensive and complete site data. Amongst such studies have been:

- . Pontville Study
- . National Estate, Kingborough
- . Huon Area Study
- . Launceston National Estate Conservation Study
- . Launceston's Industrial Heritage: a survey

Copies of the data sheets used in these studies together with that used by the National Trust of Australia (New South Wales) are given in Figs. 4a-4e.

In order to ensure that the site information provided in future studies is adequate both for the purpose of the particular study and the broader purpose of site assessment on a state basis, it is recommended that a basic site data sheet should be prepared and that its use be a condition of any funding by the Office of the National Estate - Tasmania.

(b) Assessment Frameworks - In only a small number of studies funded to date has any site assessment framework, be it historical, thematic (e.g. architectural or industrial), political or geographical been provided to allow any relative assessment of individual sites to be made. As a consequence the basis on which many of the sites have been listed is unknown. This has meant that it is frequently difficult to identify and develop priorities

within individual studies while to do so between studies is generally impossible without the use of additional information.

The lack of any assessment framework and the resulting compilation of studies based on individual interest or intuition has also resulted in substantial omissions of various site categories. For example, for the descriptive category domestic for the period 1796-1850, brick and stone sites account for more than 90% of sites, although the 'Statistics of Van Diemen's Land for 1847, compiled from official records in the Colonial Secretary's Office' (Hobart: Government Printer) records a total of 10,187 dwellings of which 5,224 (51%) were constructed of wood and only 4,963 (49%) were constructed of brick and stone. Overall, the result has been to produce an inadequate, fragmented and biased listing for the state. Significantly the lack of any rigorous rational for assessment and the clear emphasis placed upon documentation of particular types of sites has resulted in substantial criticism and questioning of the past ad hoc approach which in some ways has weakened the overall case for conservation of the built environment.

Accordingly it is recommended that all future funded studies should, as a condition of the grant, require the provision of an assessment framework that relates directly to the overall historical development of the survey subject. The nature of the framework could, of course, vary between studies and in fact be determined by the objectives of the study, be it historical, thematic, architectural or functional. However, certain elements of the framework could be determined by the funding agency to ensure a level of uniformity between studies so permitting easier priority assessment. The assessment criteria established by Court (1979) (see Table 18) could well provide a basis for this.

(c) Study Definition - One of the major contributory factors to the variable nature of the data collection is an impreciseness or uncertainty about the aims and objects of a particular study. In short, it is difficult to know what data to collect when it is not known precisely how it will be used.

It would be of advantage if a more precise form of project brief, detailing the study's aims as well as the data requirements and proposed assessment framework was introduced by project funding bodies. Certainly the provision of funding for undetermined or loosely defined purposes should be avoided.

(d) Study Co-ordination - Heritage site surveys in Tasmania funded by the Office of the National Estate have been undertaken by a wide variety of organisations. As well a number of valuable, independently funded surveys have also been prepared.

In the past, no centralised registry of these studies has existed and as a consequence duplication of surveys has resulted to varying degrees. To avoid the consequent waste of resources, funds should be allocated for properly defined studies rather than being allocated for more generalised purposes.

Unfortunately, because of the inadequate nature of some past studies, it will be necessary to re-study some sites.

4.3 Heritage Site Assessment in Tasmania

(a) Introduction - It is apparent that substantial areas of Tasmania have not been documented, while many others have only been done in a superficial

fashion. That so much has been achieved is in part a reflection of the efforts of voluntary bodies such as the National Trust.

At present, heritage site documentation in Tasmania is characterised by a lack of co-ordination. The resulting ad hoc approach has seen much inadequate and superficial site documentation, often produced at some expense, that has or will require revision. Given the limited available resources for this purpose, their waste in this fashion is to be avoided. Similarly the ad hoc approach has resulted in the dissipation of resources through the duplication of studies. To avoid such future waste, it is recommended that a more co-ordinated approach is adopted. Such a co-ordinated approach could well result in funding bodies commissioning specific studies to aid their work. For any rational funding priorities to be developed a more detailed assessment of the state's built heritage resources is required.

(b) Municipalities - It is widely held that the most efficient means by which a detailed assessment of the state's heritage resources could be compiled would be by the funding of additional general studies based upon individual municipalities such as that produced for Kingborough. In such studies sites would be assessed within a general historical framework. For larger, more complex urban municipalities such as Hobart or Launceston, a thematic approach, for example, studies of industry, architectural styles or smaller planning areas, rather than general studies, may prove to be the most practical approach, e.g Cimitiere Street Precinct Study, Launceston.

To enable overall priorities to be developed, it is desirable that a complete survey of the state's heritage sites is obtained on a municipal basis. This is particularly important in view of the critical role local government has in the conservation of such sites in Tasmania at present. Clearly the degree of enthusiasm and inherent interest for this subject varies considerably amongst Tasmania's numerous municipalities. The funding of studies should take advantage of such interest accordingly, but with the eventual aim of establishing heritage lists for each municipality.

At present there are a number of regions in Tasmania in which assessment of heritage resources on a municipal basis is not adequate. These regions include:

- . the west coast of Tasmania (Queenstown/Gormanston, Strahan, Zeehan, Waratah). Within this region only Strahan has received any but the most superficial of assessment. In view of the enormous contribution the mining industry in these municipalities has made to the development of the state, this lack of documentation of this region is a major omission.
- . part of the north-west coast of Tasmania (Kentish, Ulverstone, Penguin, Burnie and Wynyard).
- . the north-east of Tasmania (Lilydale, Scottsdale, Ringarooma and Portland).
- . King Island.

The citing of these regions and municipalities must not be taken as meaning that all other municipalities in Tasmania are adequately documented. Rather that some attempt at documenting all or part of a municipality has been made. Unfortunately in some instances past studies are for one or more reasons inadequate for the purposes of detailed assessment and it will be found necessary to re-examine particular municipalities or parts of them.

(c) Themes - While individual municipal studies provide the essential information for a thoroughly documented census of the state's heritage resources they do not easily enable the assessment of overall state priorities. For this purpose it is of advantage for studies of particular themes to be undertaken. Similarly for complex local government areas, particularly the larger ones such as Hobart and Launceston, a more specialised approach is often necessary.

Most of the surveys funded to date have been planned as general surveys of sites within a particular municipality. Only a few have been thematic in approach, e.g. Church Survey, Launceston's Industrial Heritage: a survey. Clearly if objective overall state assessments are to be made more of these thematic studies will need to be undertaken.

Unlike the municipal studies which are limited by the number of municipalities in the state the number of thematic studies is almost unlimited. However, in terms of possible state priorities a number of major themes which have received inadequate documentation to date are evident. These would include the following:

Primary Productive Industries -

- fishing (and processing)
- dairying (and processing)
- grain (and processing)
- orcharding (and processing)
- horticulture (and processing)

Primary Extractive Industries -

- mining (including alluvial mining, refineries, roasters, mills etc.)
- coal
- forestry (including sawmills and railways)

Manufacturing Industries -

- heavy industry (foundries etc.)
- paper industry (paper production, printing)
- textiles

Tertiary Industries -

- recreational industries (theatres, cinemas, sporting amenities)
- education (government schools, private schools, tertiary institutions, mechanics institutes)

4.4 Co-ordinated Site Data Storage

Although substantial funding has been made available for the purpose of historic site documentation in Tasmania, a large proportion of the study's effort has been expended in an attempt to collate the site information from such studies. There is no central repository for the information obtained from all these studies.

As a consequence of the difficulty in determining what has and has not been documented by the numerous agencies involved, significant duplication of work has occurred. At the same time, lack of knowledge about the existing albeit frequently inaccessible data base has meant that opportunities to refine and improve the site data have also been lost.

For efficient use of existing studies, particularly for the development of overall state priorities, a consolidated site data storage system is needed. In part the data base produced for this study could provide the core of a simplified data storage system.

The maintenance of such a storage system should not only help to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort, but also assist in the refining of future priorities as further studies are completed.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was initiated as a compilation of data on existing built heritage sites in Tasmania which could be used in the preparation of a popular publication on Tasmania's heritage. As importantly, it has revealed a number of problems in procedures in heritage site assessment. In some instances this has resulted in duplication and unnecessary waste of limited resources. In others it has meant that important components of the state's heritage have not been identified.

In an attempt to overcome these problems in the future, it is recommended that:

- . a standard site data sheet is used for all funded studies.
- . all studies provide an assessment framework within which documented sites can be assessed.
- . a precise form of project brief be developed for all funded studies.
- . a programme be developed to systematically survey heritage sites on the basis of local government units. Wherever appropriate such surveys should take advantage of local enthusiasm.
- . a programme be developed to survey sites on a thematic basis so enabling a more refined development of funding priorities, particularly where substantial funding for restoration is required.
- . a co-ordinated system of data collation from past and future studies be established to prevent further waste of resources.

Data Sheet

A. NAME

B. LOCATION

C. DATE

D. FABRIC

E. STYLE

F. DESCRIPTION

G. ASSESSMENTS

FIG. 2 - Descriptive framework.

A	NAME	1	Current
		2	Former/Other
B	LOCATION	1	Street and number
		2	Municipality
		3	Postcode
C	DATE	1	Period (1) 1796-1850
			(2) 1851-1915
			(3) 1915 onwards
		2	Specific
D	FABRIC	1	Stone
		2	Brick
		3	Wood
		4	Concrete
		5	Mud
		6	Asbestos
		7	Quickbrick
		8	Steel
		9	Corrugated iron
		10	Sheet metal
		11	Glass
		12	Fibreglass
E	STYLE	1	Vernacular
		2	Georgian
		3	Regency
		4	Gothic
		5	Italianate
		6	Victorian
		7	Federation
		8	Arts and Crafts
		9	Neo Classical
		10	Californian Bungalow
		11	Art Deco
		12	International Style
		13	Stockbrokers Tudor
F	DESCRIPTION	1	Aboriginal
		2	Convict/Military
		3a	Agricultural (including Pastoral)
		3b	Agricultural with known person
		4	Industrial (including Mining)
		5	Commercial
		6	Administrative (including Churches, Schools, Public Buildings)
		7	Communications (including Road, Rail, Shipping)
		8a	Domestic with known person/family
		8b	Domestic, ordinary dwelling

G	ASSESSMENTS	1	Register of National Estate
		2	National Trust - Classified
		2a	Collection of unfinished Heritage Commission submissions at National Trust
		3	National Trust - Recorded
		4	National Parks and Wildlife Service
		5a	Oatlands Conservation Planning Study
		5b	Ross - New Life for an Old Village
		5c	City of Hobart Urban Conservation Study
		5d	Report on the Conservation of Building Fabric at Port Arthur
		5e	The Future of Highfield
		5f	Cliefden
		5g	Westella
		5h	Rosny Barn Rehabilitation Scheme
		5i	Folm Museum and Cider Bar, Deloraine
		5j	Gas Works, Launceston
		5k	Auld Kirk, Sidmouth
		5l	Mt Direction Signal Station
		6	Other Listing
		6a	National Estate Study, Perth
		6b	Cimitiere Street Precinct Study, Launceston
		6c	Launceston National Estate Conservation Study
		6d	Pontville Study
		6e	Perth National Estate Study
		6f	Stanley Conservation Study
		6g	National Estate, Kingborough
		6h	Strahan Conservation Study
		6i	A Study of 24 Tasmanian Churches
		6j	Campbelltown
		6k	Hamilton Town Study
		6l	Bothwell
		7a	Civic Buildings, Richmond
		7b	Derby
		7c	Don River Settlement
		7d	Evandale Conservation Study
		8	Battery Point Planning Scheme
		8a	Demolition permits not to be granted
		8b	Demolition permits might not be granted
		9	Latrobe Conservation Study
		10	Report on the Fabric of the Royal Engineers Building and Gasworks Complex
		11	Old Criminal Courts Study
		12	Church Survey
		13	Huon Area Study
		14	Launceston's Industrial Heritage: a survey

FIG. 3

Frequency distribution of heritage sites in Tasmanian municipalities.

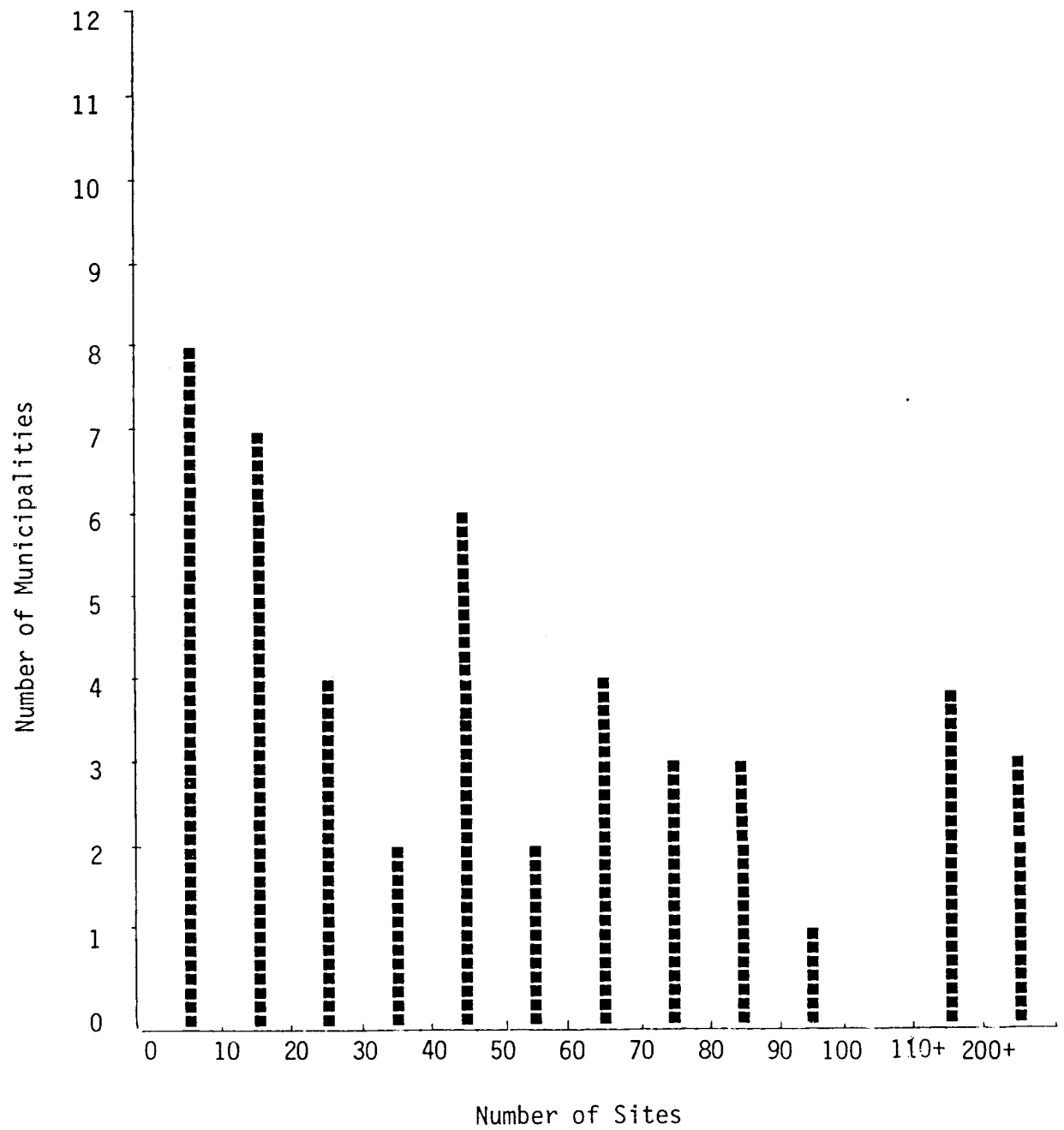


FIG. 4a

Data sheet - National Trust of Australia (New South Wales).

Town, District, Location	Name/Identification of Classification	Statistical Region
Local Government Authority & Postal Address		
Author(s) of Classification	Date of proposal	Date of approval
Boundary description (boundary line other than that along street centrelines must be accurately described)		
Description (history, setting, form/scale, buildings, townscape, landscape, views, vistas, street furniture, unsympathetic development etc.)		
Reason(s) for Classification		
Bibliography		

FIG. 4b

Data Sheet - Launceston's Industrial Heritage: a survey.

BROUGHAM STREET (JUNCTION OF BASIN ROAD)

Name: Pumping House

Date: 1940

Style: Art Deco

Material: brick

Architect: C.L. Clennett

Builder:

Refs:

Use: pumping house

Drawings: L.C.C.

Condition: good

Other listings: no listing

22 CAMERON STREET

Name: Crown Mills

Date: 1897

Style: Neoclassical/Victorian Industrial

Material: brick

Architect: Walter Conway

Builder: J. & T. Gunn

Refs: pp.29, 32

Use: flour mills

Drawings: L.C.C.

Condition: good - intact

Other listings: R.N.E., N.T.C.,
L.N.E.C.S.

41 CAMERON STREET (CORNER OF GEORGE STREET)

Name: Mill's Corner

Date: 1880s

Style: Victorian Italianate

Material: brick and stucco

Architect: Peter Mills

Builder:

Refs:

Use: furniture factory and shop

Drawings: L.C.C.

Condition: good - first floor and above

Other listings: R.N.E., N.T.C.,
L.N.E.C.S.

FIG. 4c Data sheet - Launceston National Estate Conservation Study

40 why national estate? *ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST*construction date: 1870s-80s architectural style: *VICTORIAN*

architect(a)/builder(b):

original use: *SHOPS*

architectural / historic

significance: *EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF A VICTORIAN TERRACE OF SHOPS, ORIGINALLY WITH DWELLINGS AT UPPER LEVEL. ELABORATE STUCCO WORK AND MOULDINGS.*environment: *PART OF A COMPATIBLE GROUP*present use: *SHOPS*general condition: *EXCELLENT (UPPER LEVEL)*present ownership: *PRIVATE*

threatened by:

present zoning: *CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT*possible future use: *OFFICES, COMMERCIAL ETC.*other comments: *GOOD EXAMPLE OF RE-CYCLING AND RENOVATION TO GIVE EXTENDED LIFE TO WHAT WERE RUN-DOWN SHOPS, UNDER THREAT OF DEMOLITION.*41 why national estate? *ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC IMPORTANCE*construction date: *BEFORE 1829* architectural style: *GEORGIAN*

architect(a)/builder(b):

original use: *SHOP AND DWELLING.*

architectural / historic

significance: *ONE OF FEW GEORGIAN CORNER BUILDINGS IN LAUNCESTON. BASIC SHOPFRONTS AT LOWER LEVEL STILL INTACT AND RESTORABLE. 'ALLEN'S' CONFECTIONARY COMPANY BEGAN HERE. ALEX LITHGOW, FAMOUS BANOMASTER AND COMPOSER, TAUGHT AND COMPOSED HERE.*environment: *PART OF A COMPATIBLE GROUP*present use: *SHOP*general condition: *FAIR*present ownership: *PRIVATE*threatened by: *LACK OF MAINTENANCE*present zoning: *CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT*possible future use: *OFFICES, CULTURAL USES, RESTAURANT ETC. ANYTHING COMPATIBLE WITH BUILDINGS RETENTION.*other comments: *THIS BUILDING COULD BE, AND DESERVES TO BE, COMPLETELY RESTORED*42 why national estate? *ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE*construction date: *c 1870s.* architectural style: *VICTORIAN*

architect(a)/builder(b):


original use: *BUTCHER'S SHOP*

architectural / historic

significance: *A BRICK BUILDING OF THE 1870s, IT WAS ALTERED IN THE 1890s WHEN IT BECAME A JEWELLERS SHOP. ITS GREATEST IMPORTANCE IS ITS EXCELLENT LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY SHOPFRONT AND EARLY PLATE GLASS*environment: *MODERATELY COMPATIBLE*present use: *SHOP*general condition: *GOOD*present ownership: *PRIVATE*threatened by: *POSSIBLE REDEVELOPMENT*present zoning: *CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT*possible future use: *ANYTHING COMPATIBLE WITH RETENTION OF SHOPFRONT PARTICULARLY.*

other comments:

FIG. 4d
Data Sheet - Pontville Study

	CODE	8
	CLASSIFICATION	
	NATIONAL TRUST NATIONAL ESTATE	
IDENTIFICATION Stone Workshop		
LOCATION Midlands Highway		
USE Vacant		
STYLE		
AGE		
BUILDING FORM		
SCALE 1:500		
NUMBER OF STOREYS 1		
ROOF		
TYPE Gable		
PITCH		
OVERHANG		
ELEVATIONS		
SCALE 1:250		
FRONT		
SIDE		

ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS	
BACK	
MATERIALS & COLOUR	
WALLS	
WINDOWS	
ROOF	
WINDOWS & DOORS	
FRONT	FRONT 100%
SITE RELATIONSHIP	
ORIENTATION & ALIGNMENT	
SETBACK FROM STREET	
SETBACK FROM SIDE BOUNDARIES	
ACCESS	
PEDESTRIAN	
VEHICULAR	
FENCES	
FRONT	SEE BACK
OUTBUILDINGS	



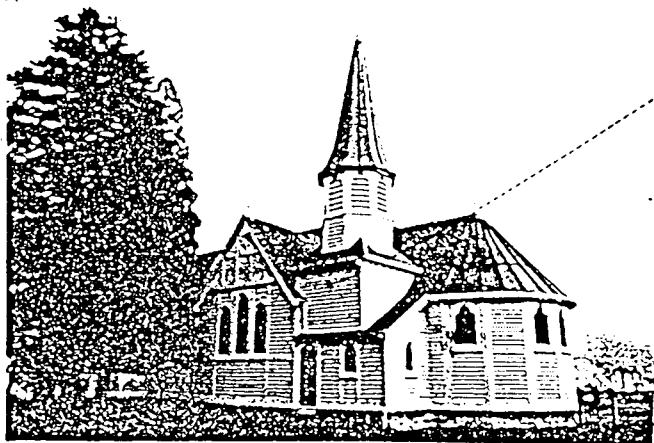
HUON AREA STUDY 1983

National Trust of Australia (Tasmania)

LOCATION / IDENTIFICATION :

Reference number: 35

St. James
Church of England
Cnr. Wilmot Road and Louisa Street,
Ranelagh.



DESCRIPTION : (Construction date, Style, Form, Construction details, other)

Construction Date: 1896
Architect: George Fagg
Style: Victorian with gothic detail.
Form: Hip and gable roof with spire.
Construction: Sandstone foundations.
Weatherboard cladding on timber frame.
Roofing partially corrugated iron.
Partially batten and sheet iron cladding.
Detail: Gothic detailed lead light stained windows.
Stucco rendering in gable end panels.

HISTORY / SIGNIFICANCE : (Criteria for listing)

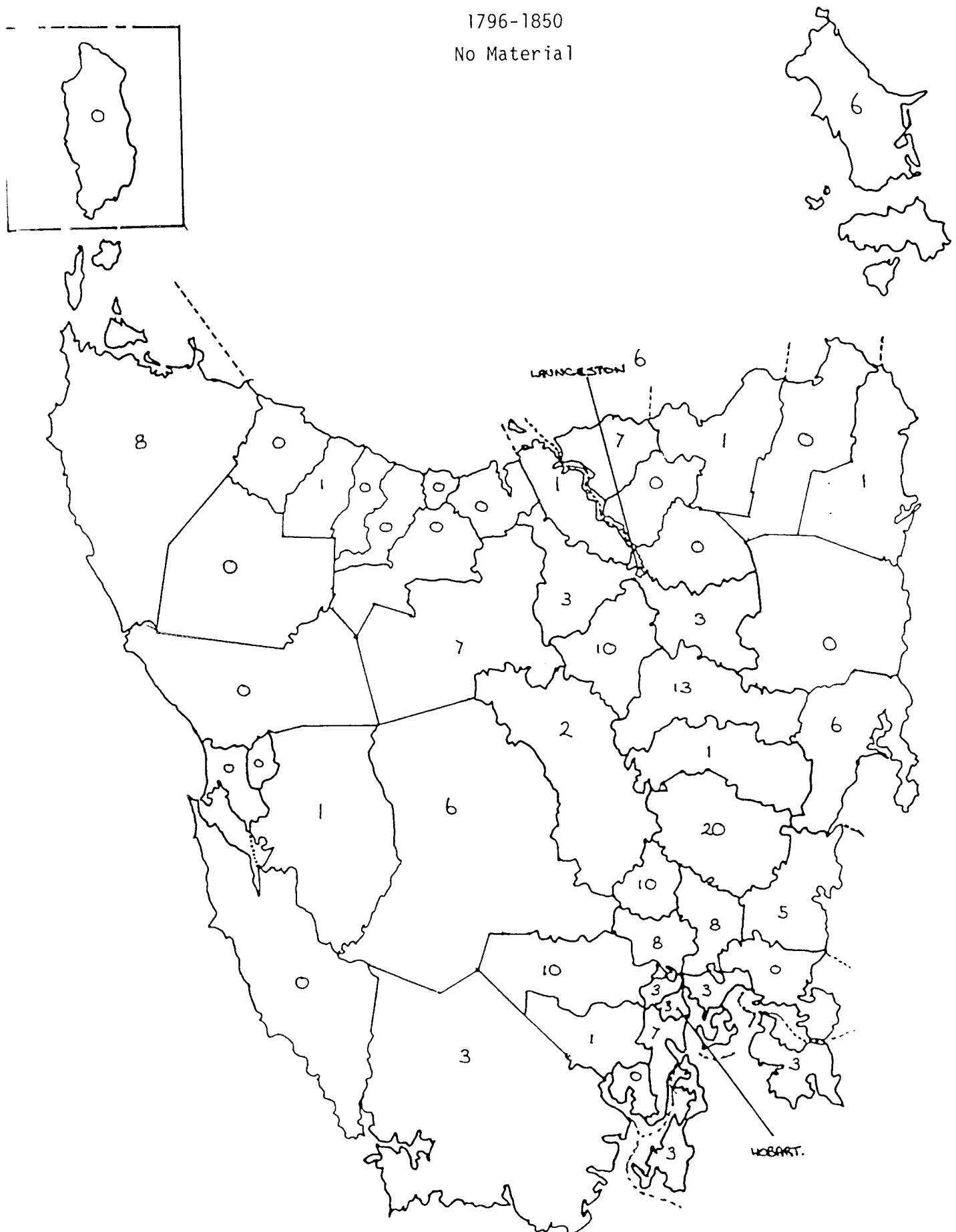
Architect: George Fagg
Date: 1896

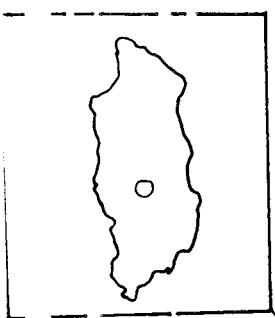
OFFICE DATA	STATUS	DATE
Present in listing		
Recommended Trust listing		
Classified by Committee Recommendation	C	
Southern Region Resolution	Classify	
National State listing		

APPENDIX 1

Data presentation maps.

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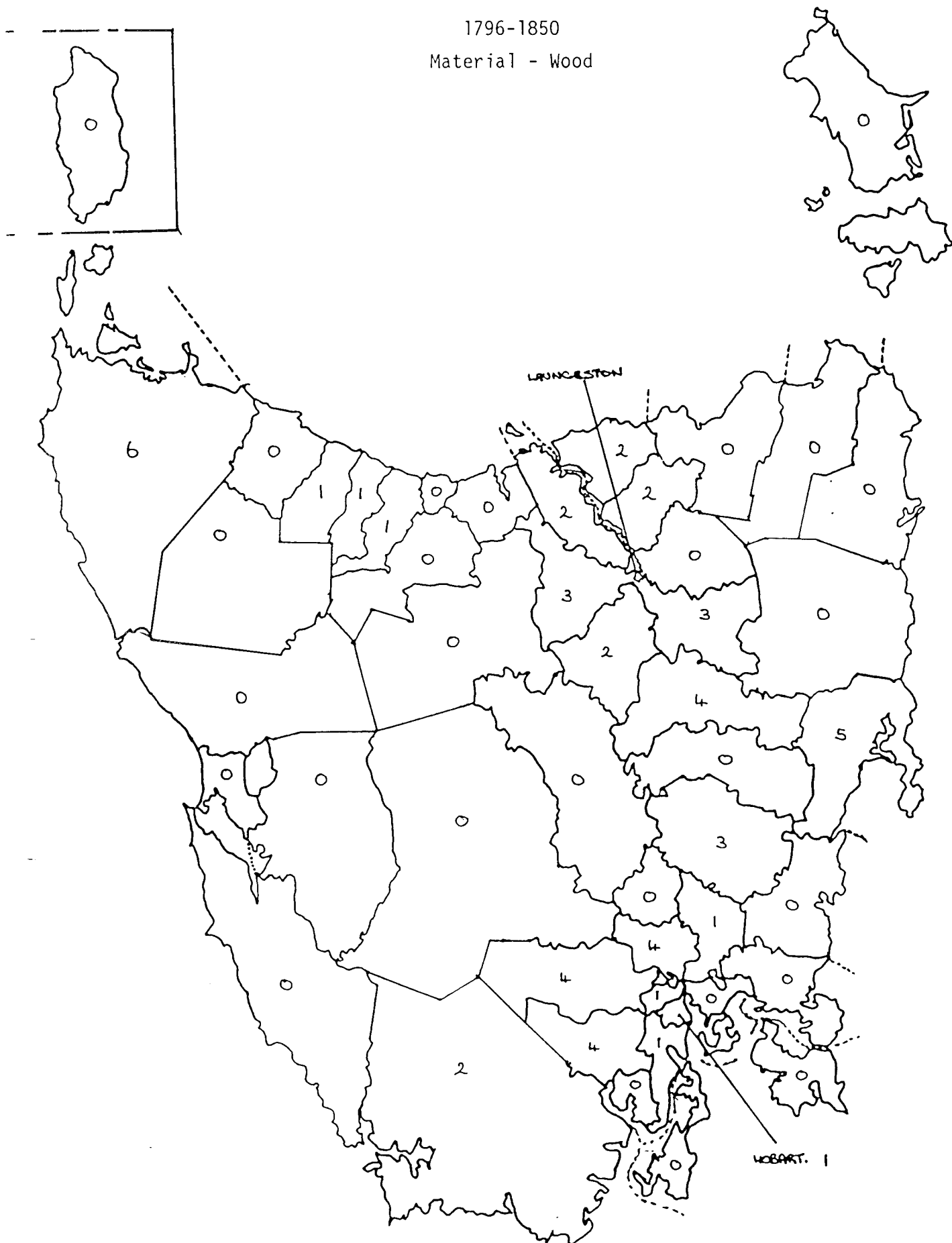




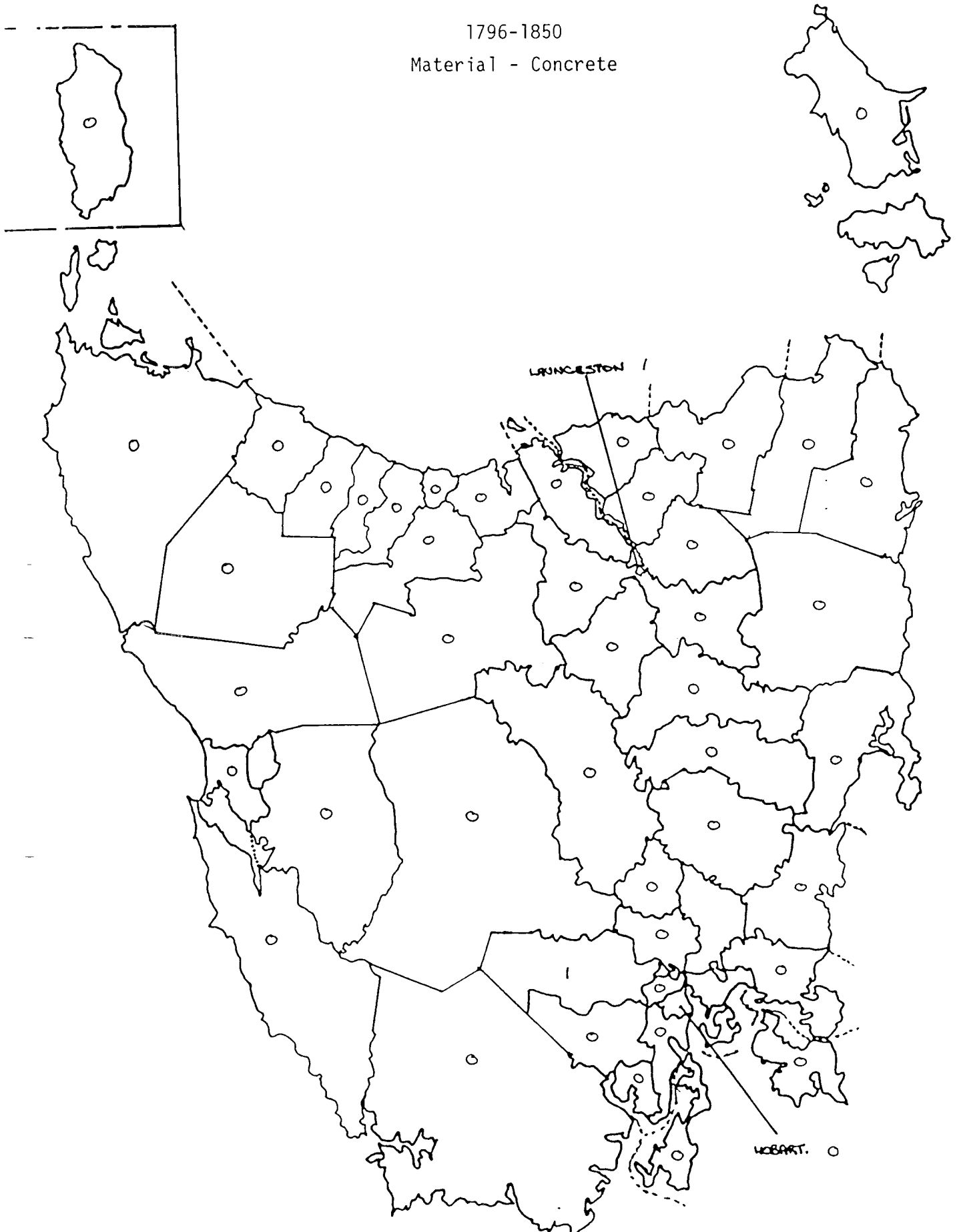
1796-1850
Material - Stone



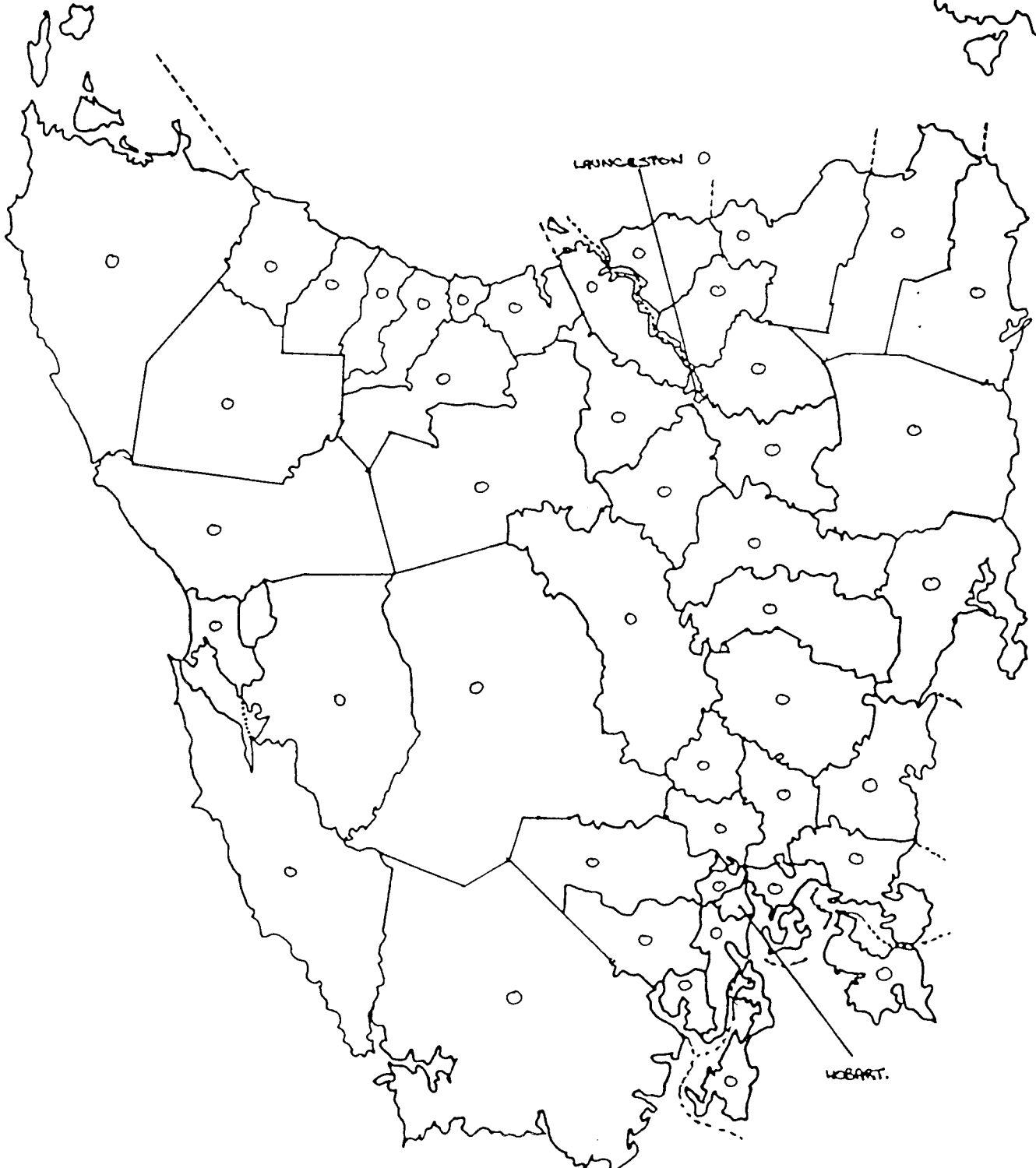
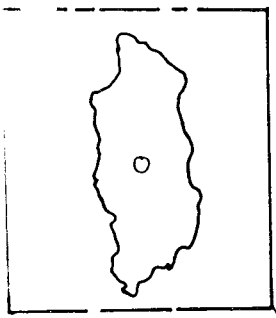
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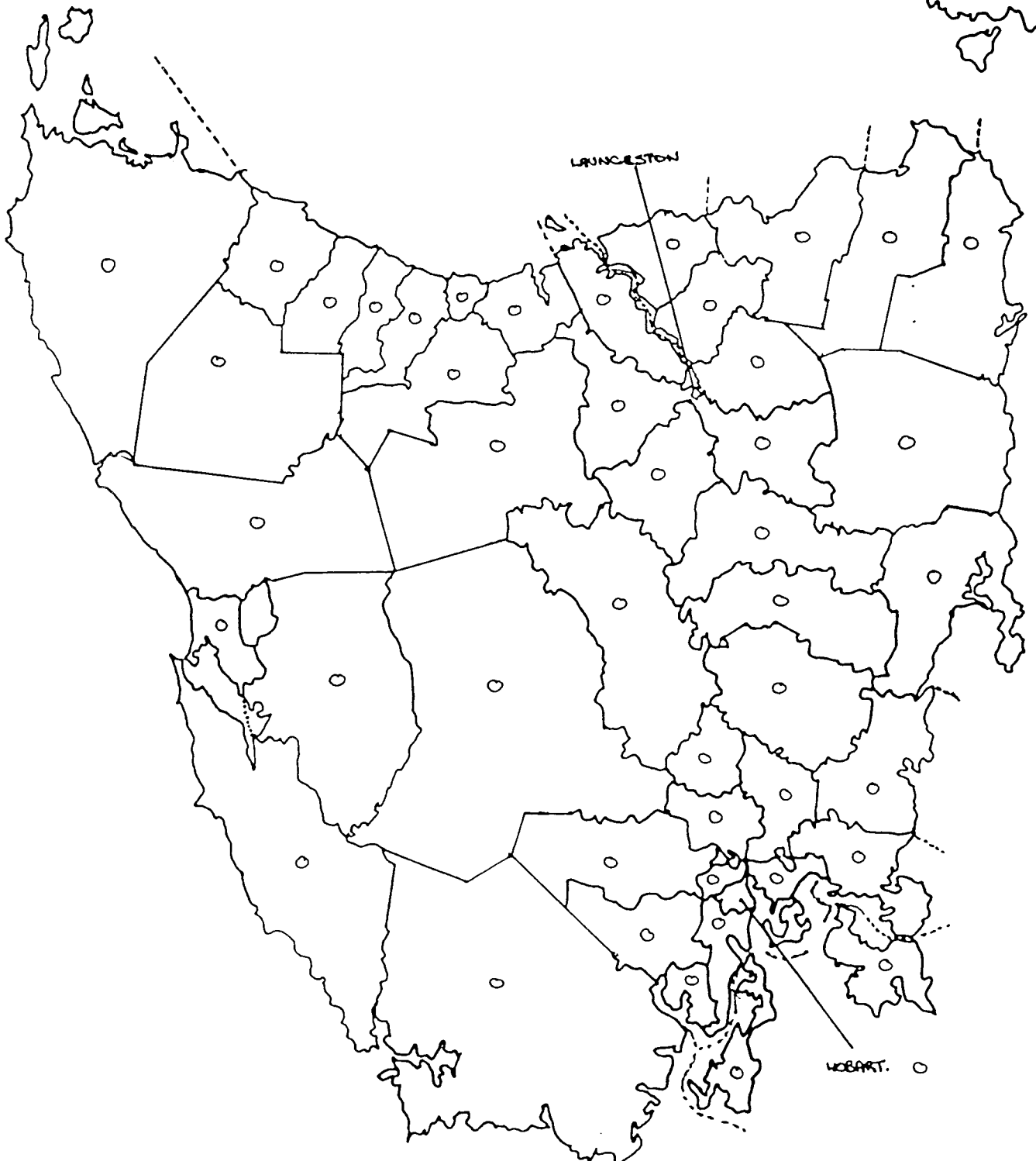
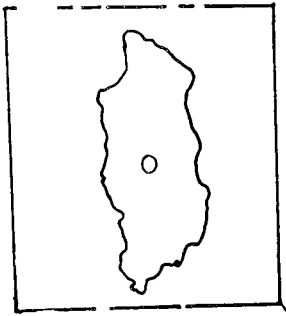
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Material - Concrete



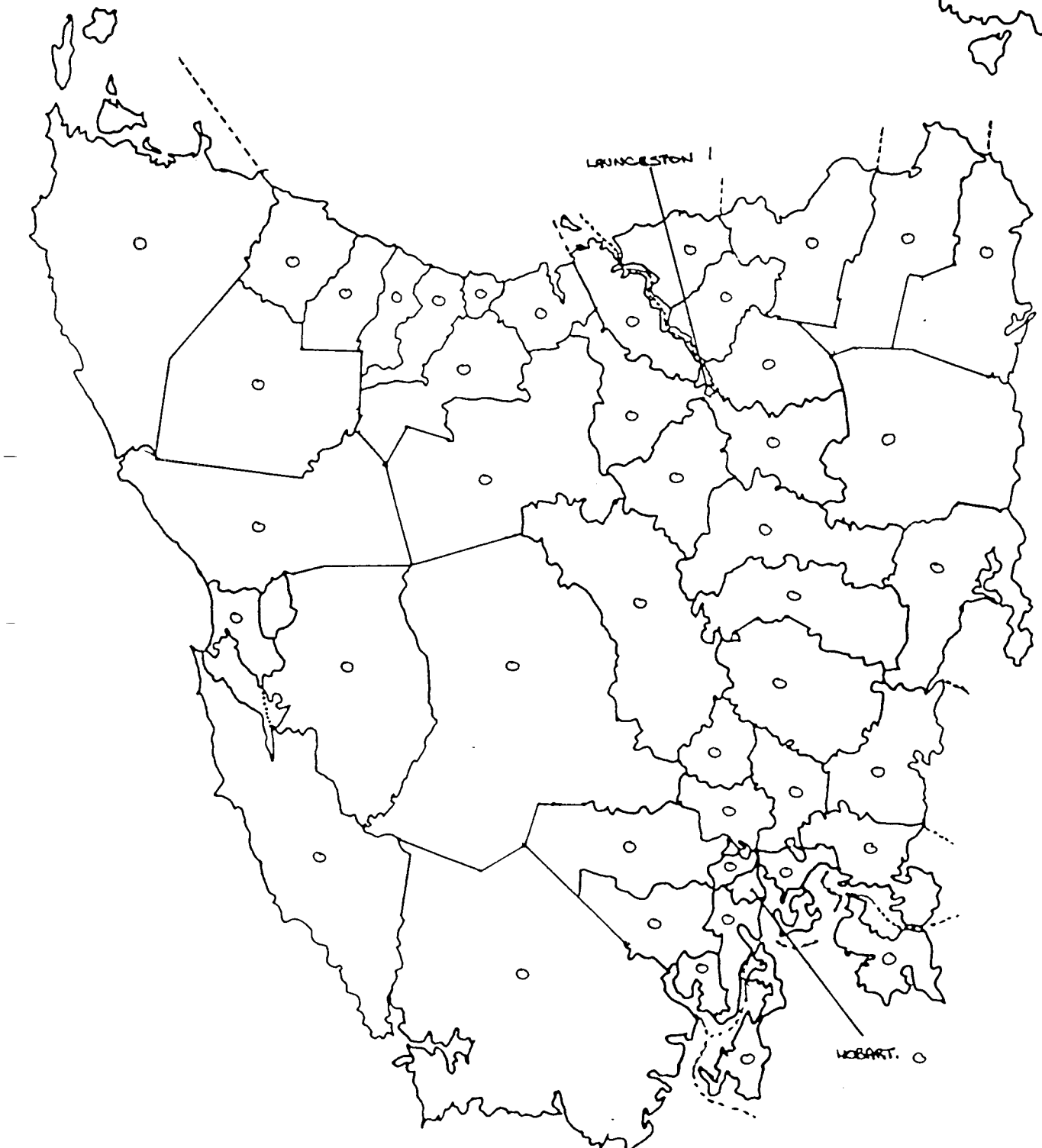
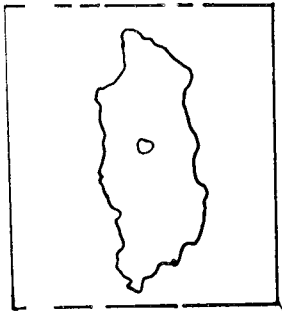
1796-1850
Material - Mud



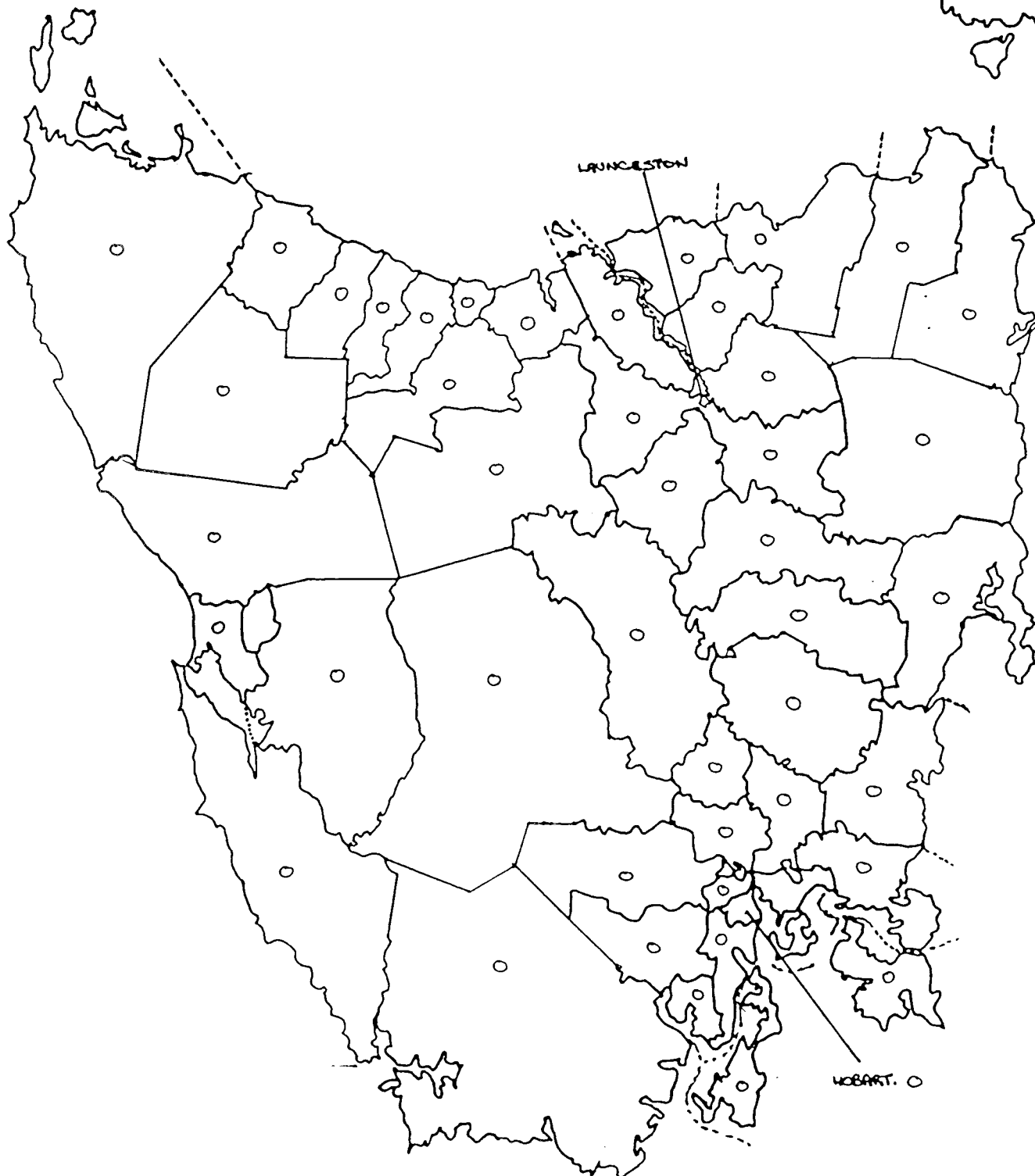
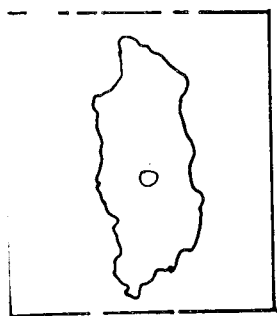
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1796-1850
Material - Steel

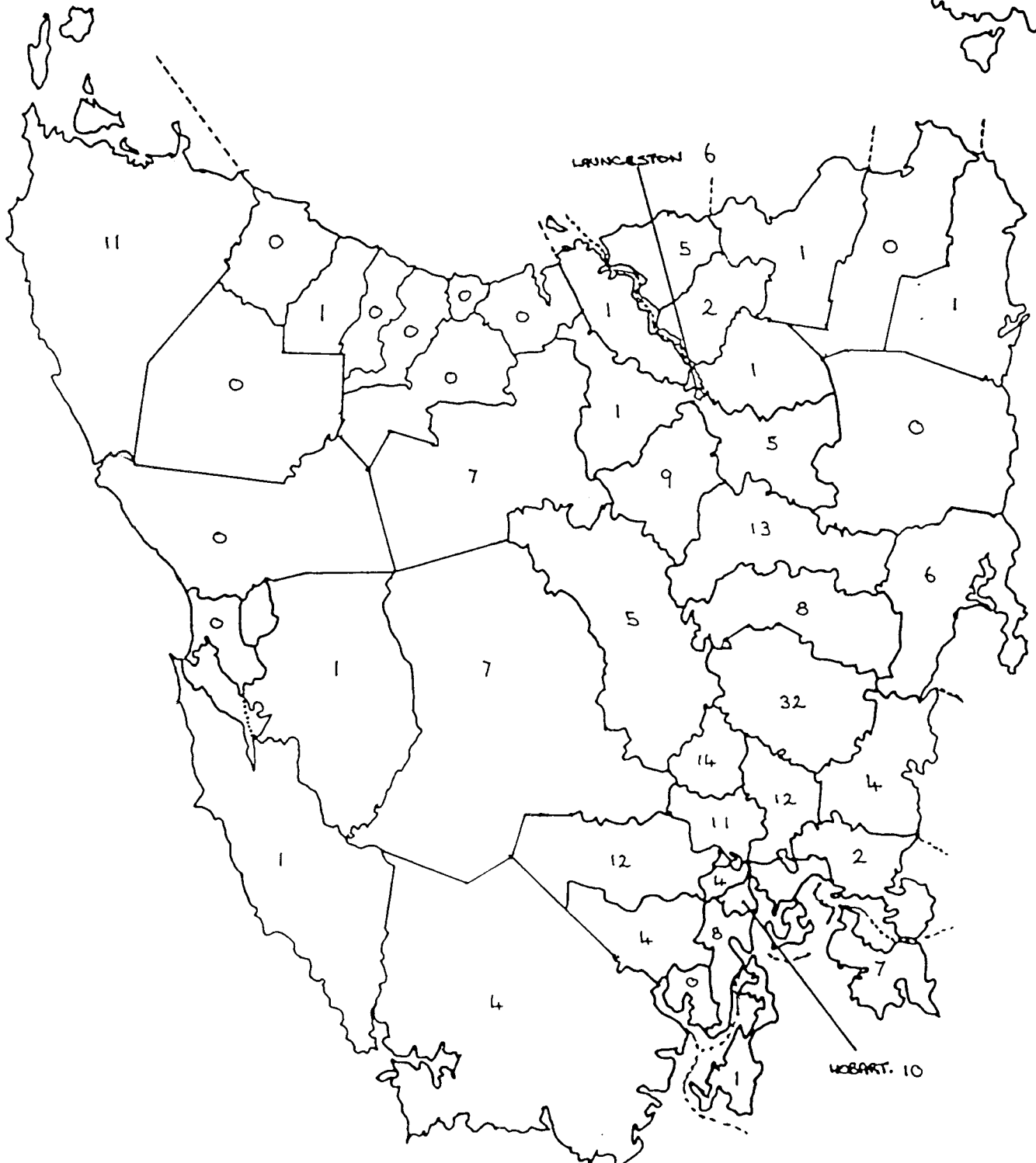
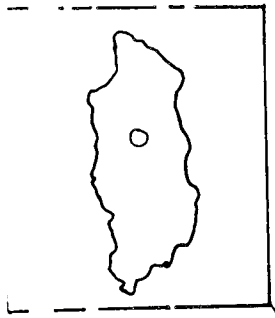


1796-1850
Material - Corrugated Iron

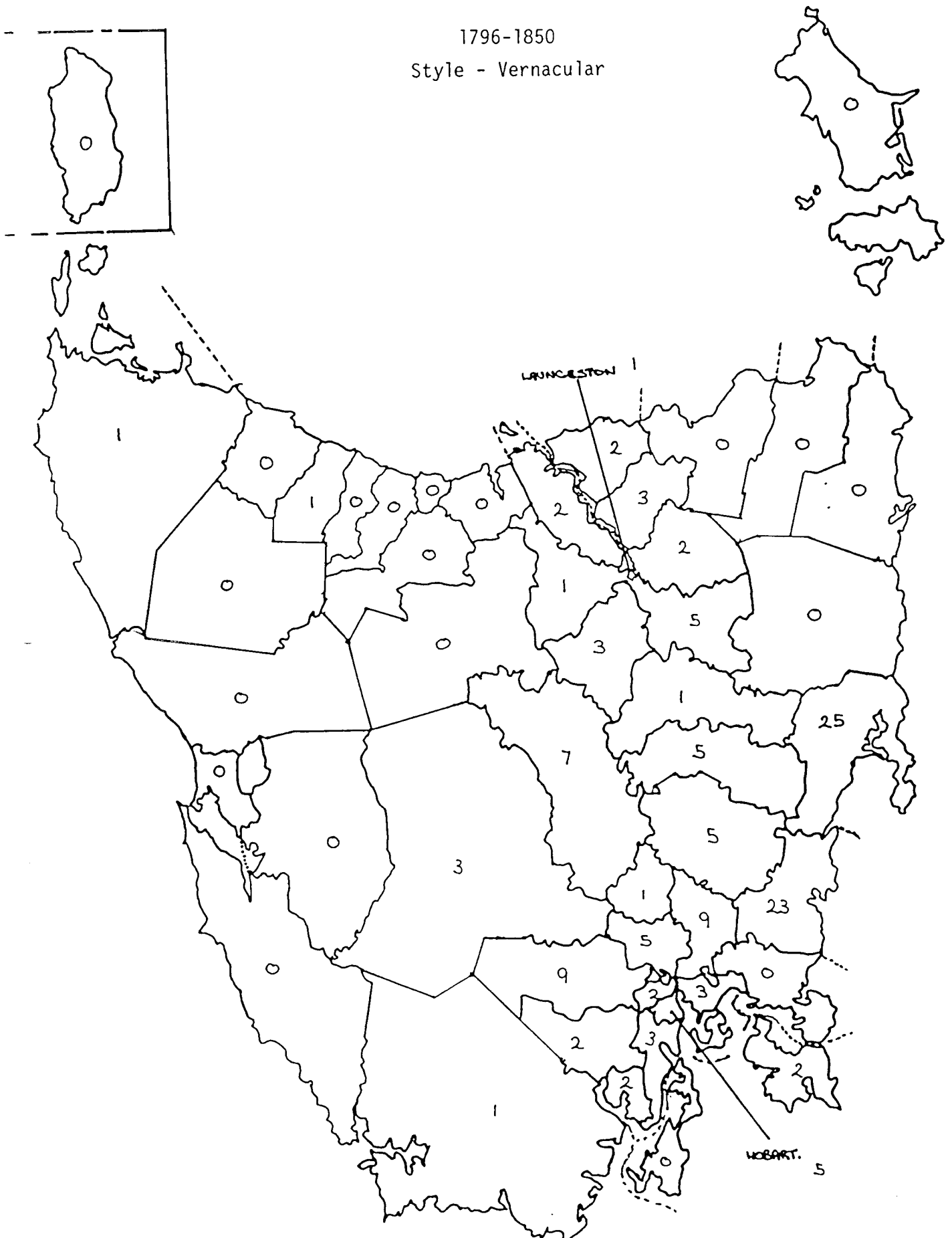


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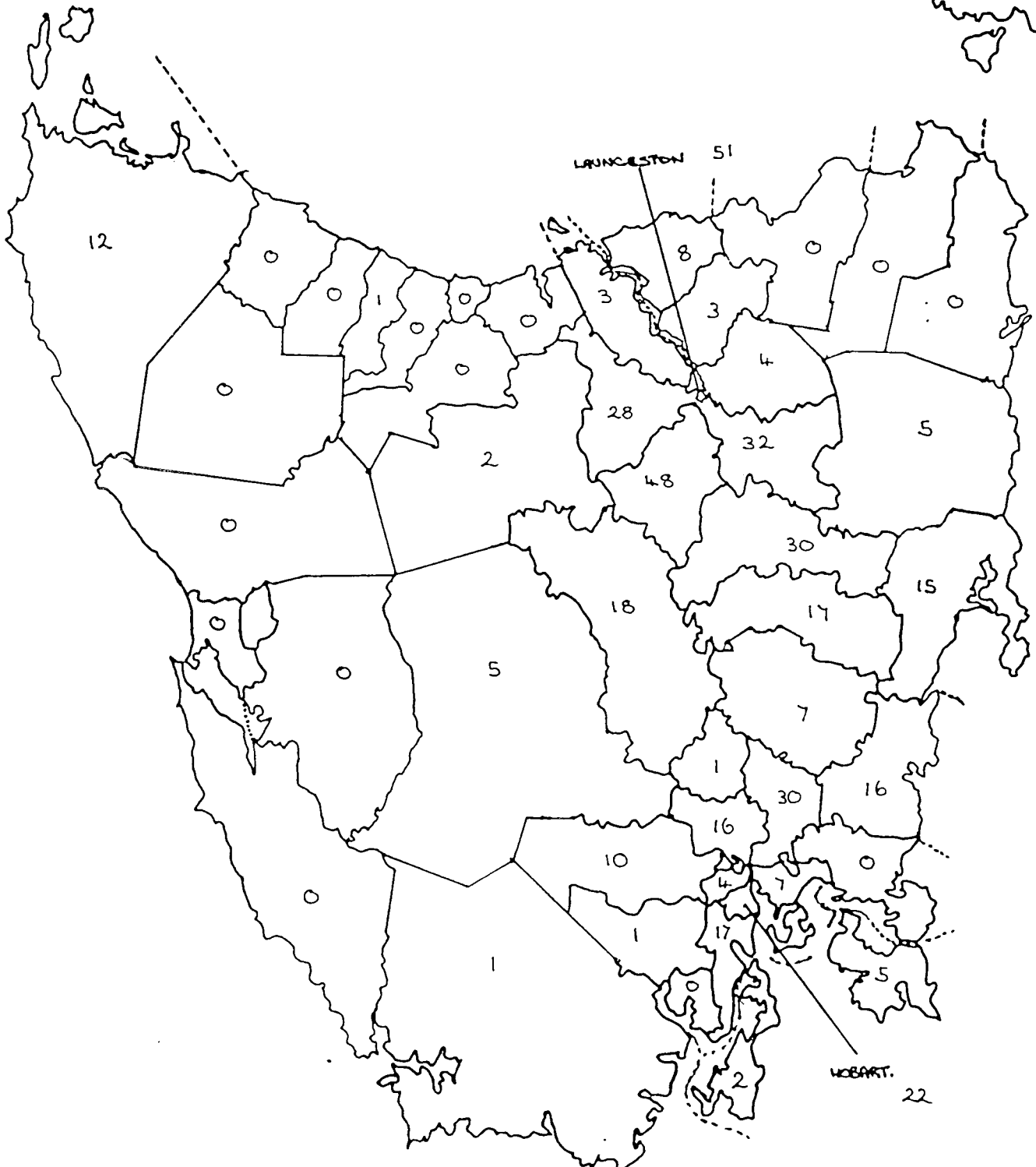
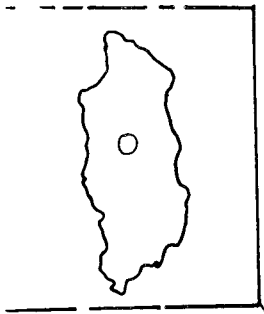
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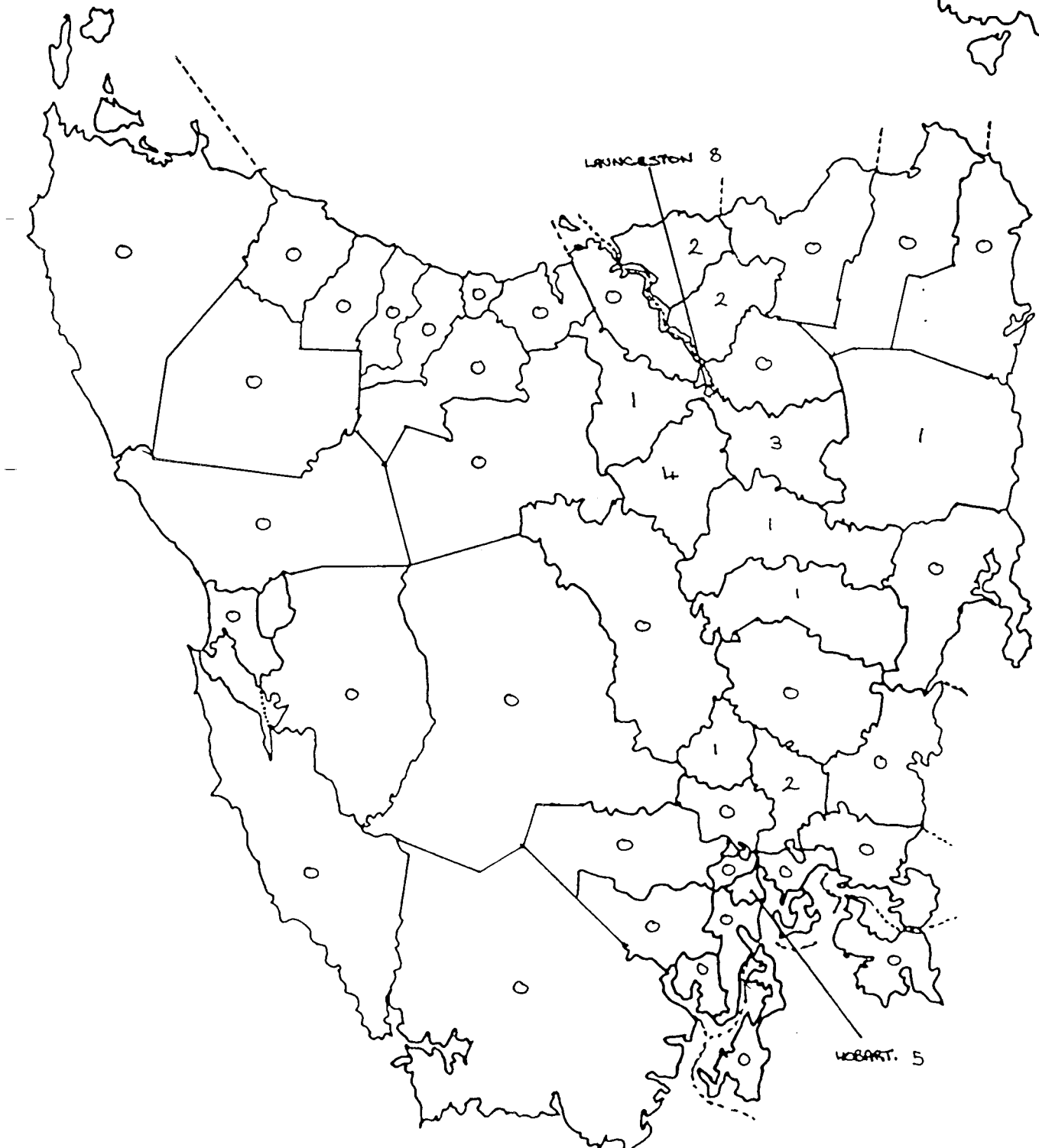
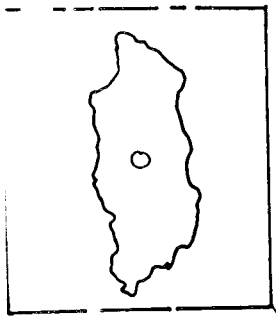
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Style - Vernacular



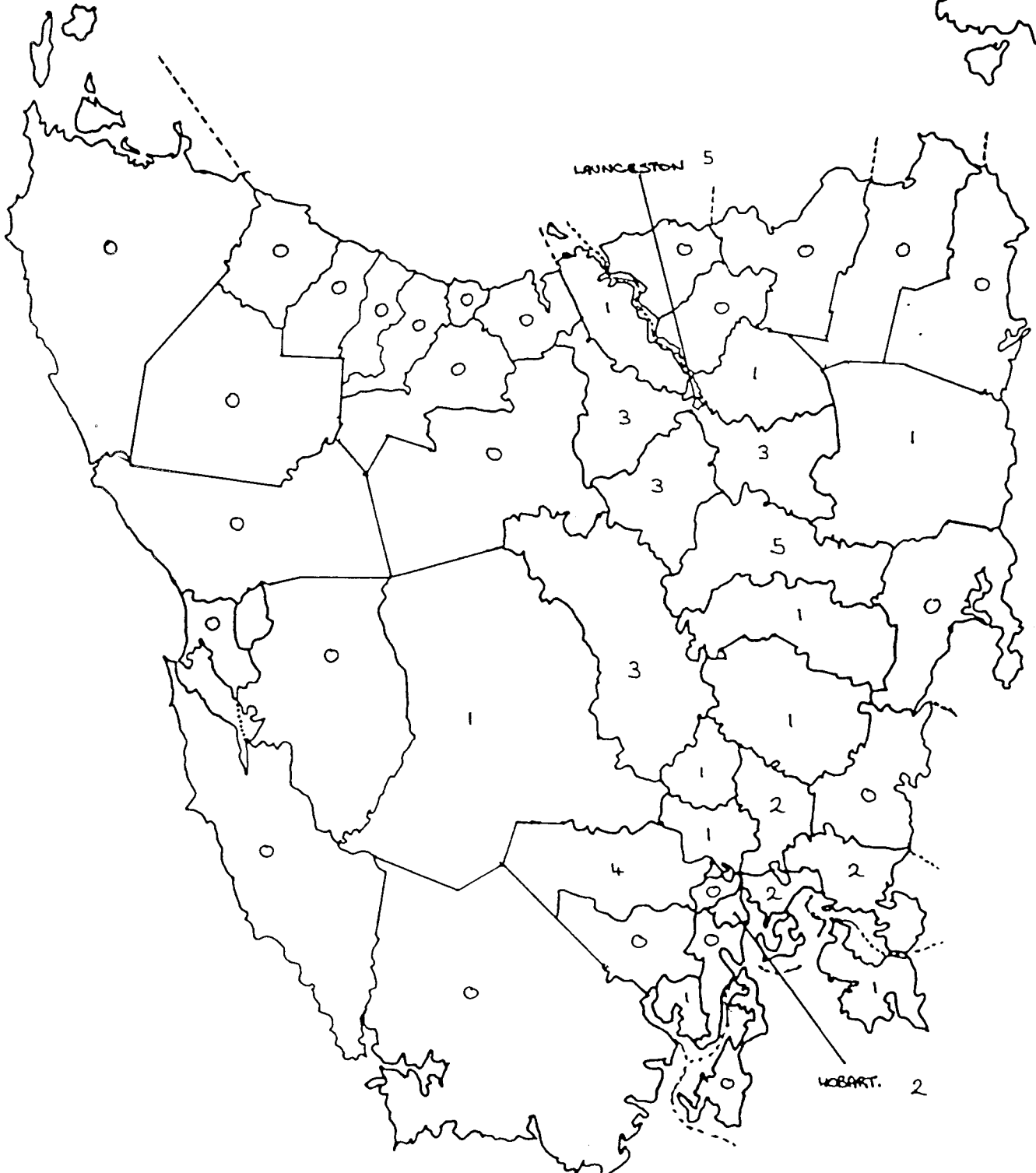
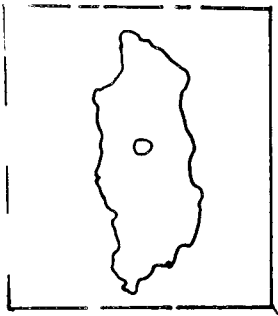
1796-1850
Style - Georgian



1796-1850
Style - Regency



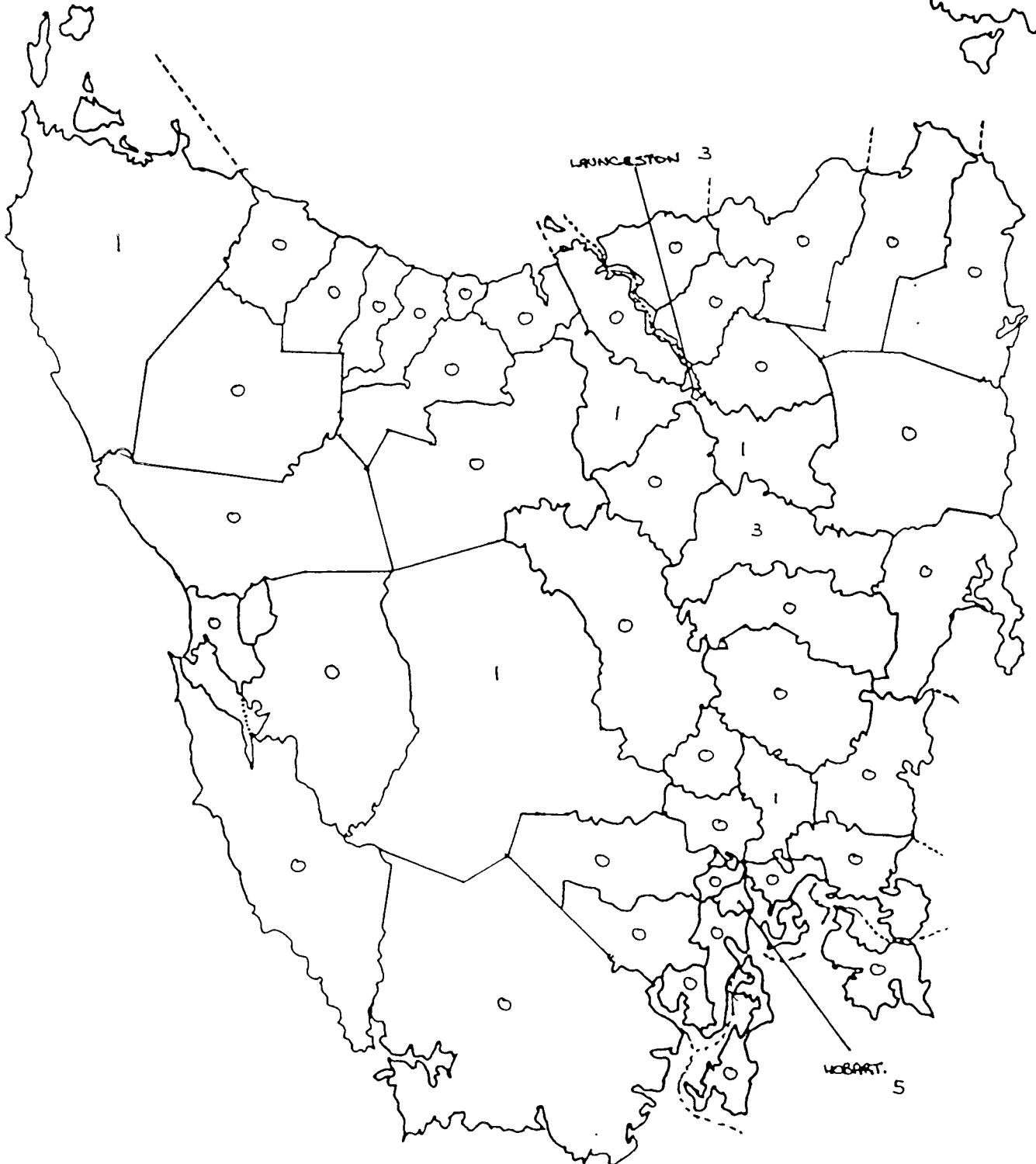
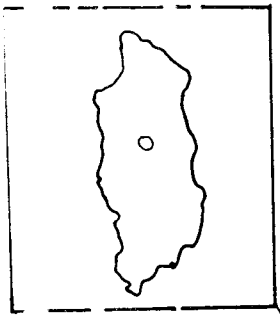
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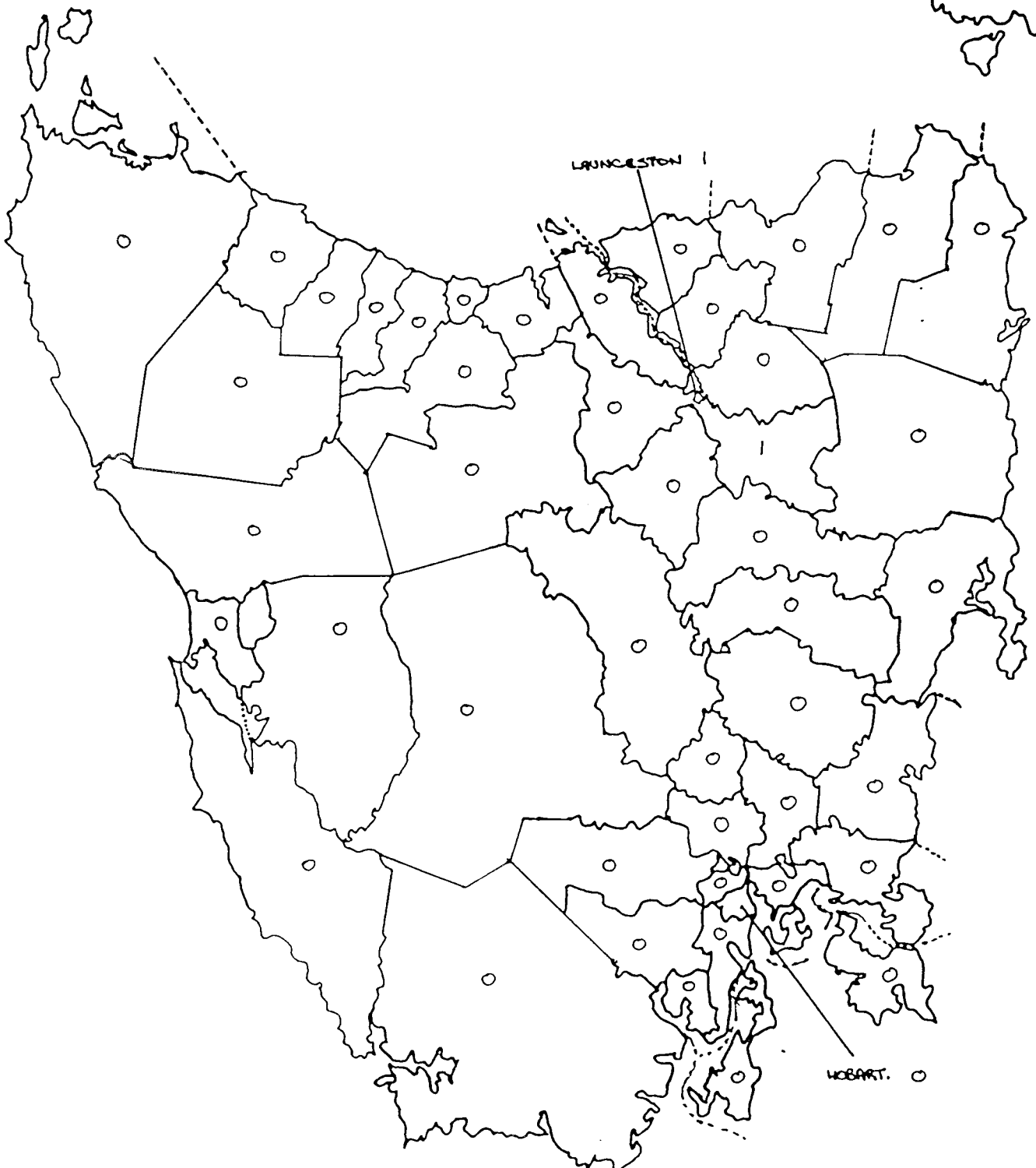
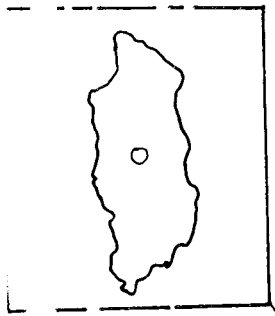
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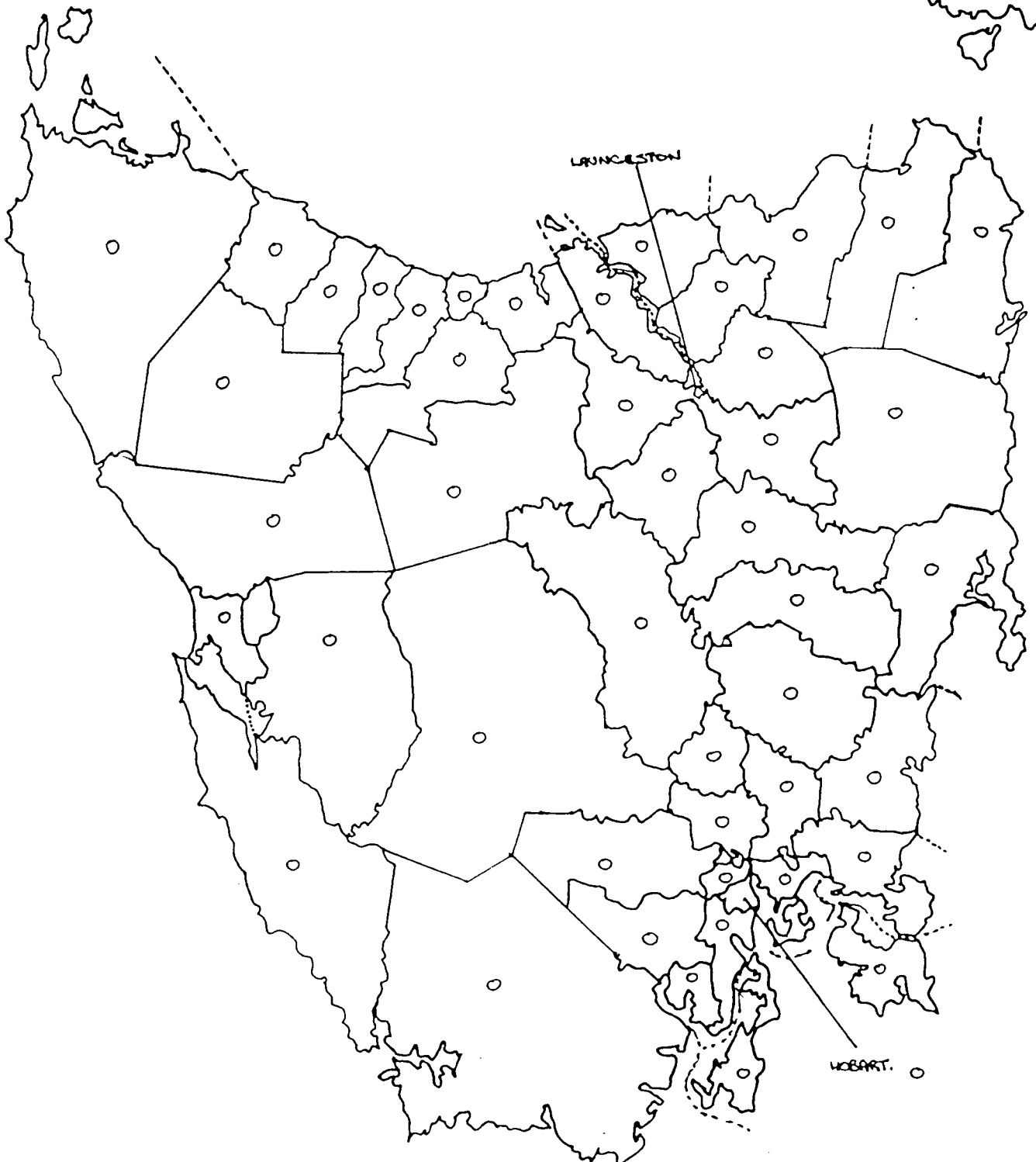
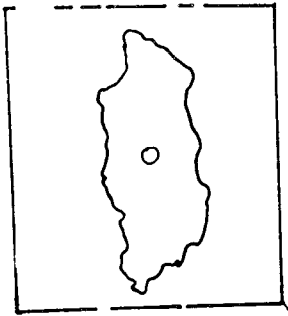
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Style - Victorian

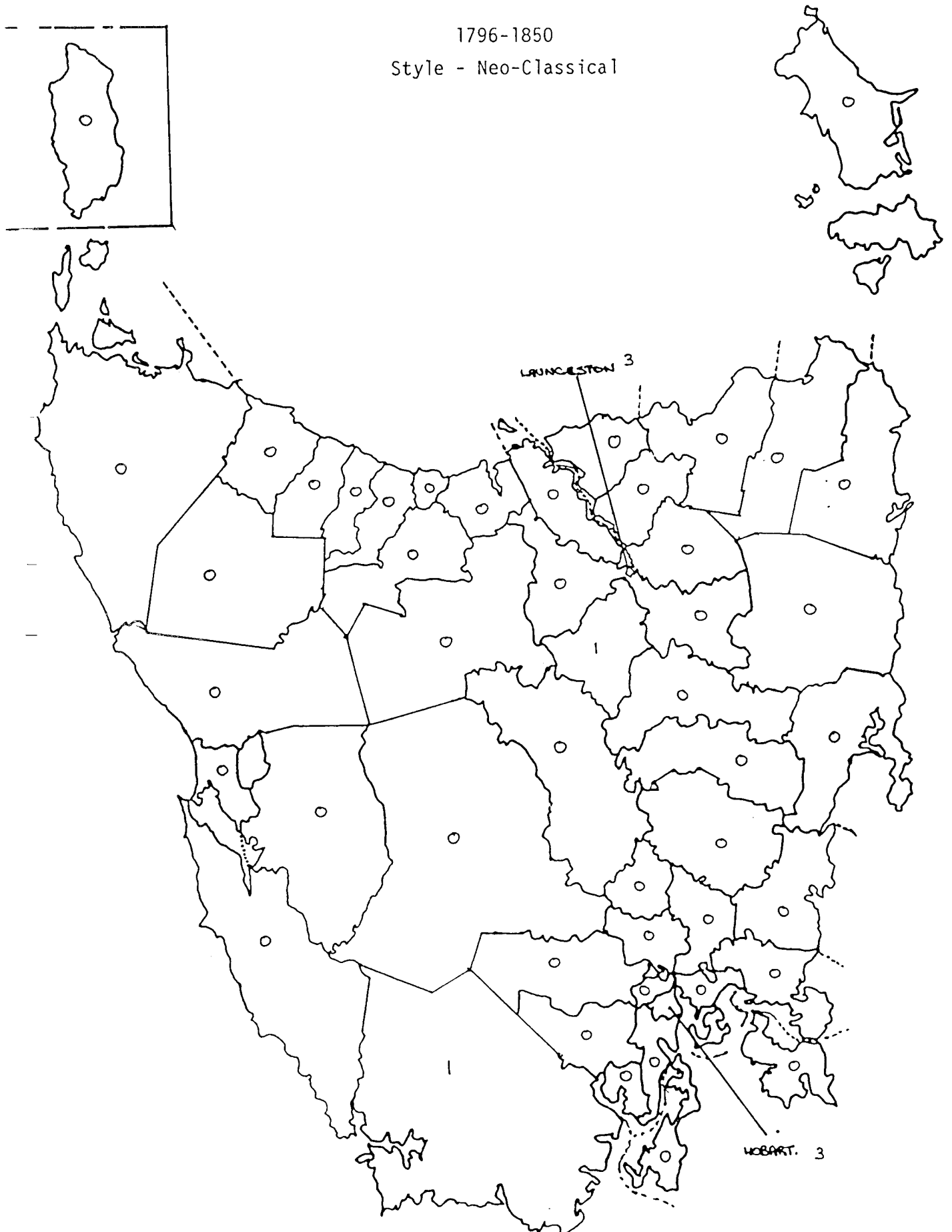


1796-1850
Style - Federation

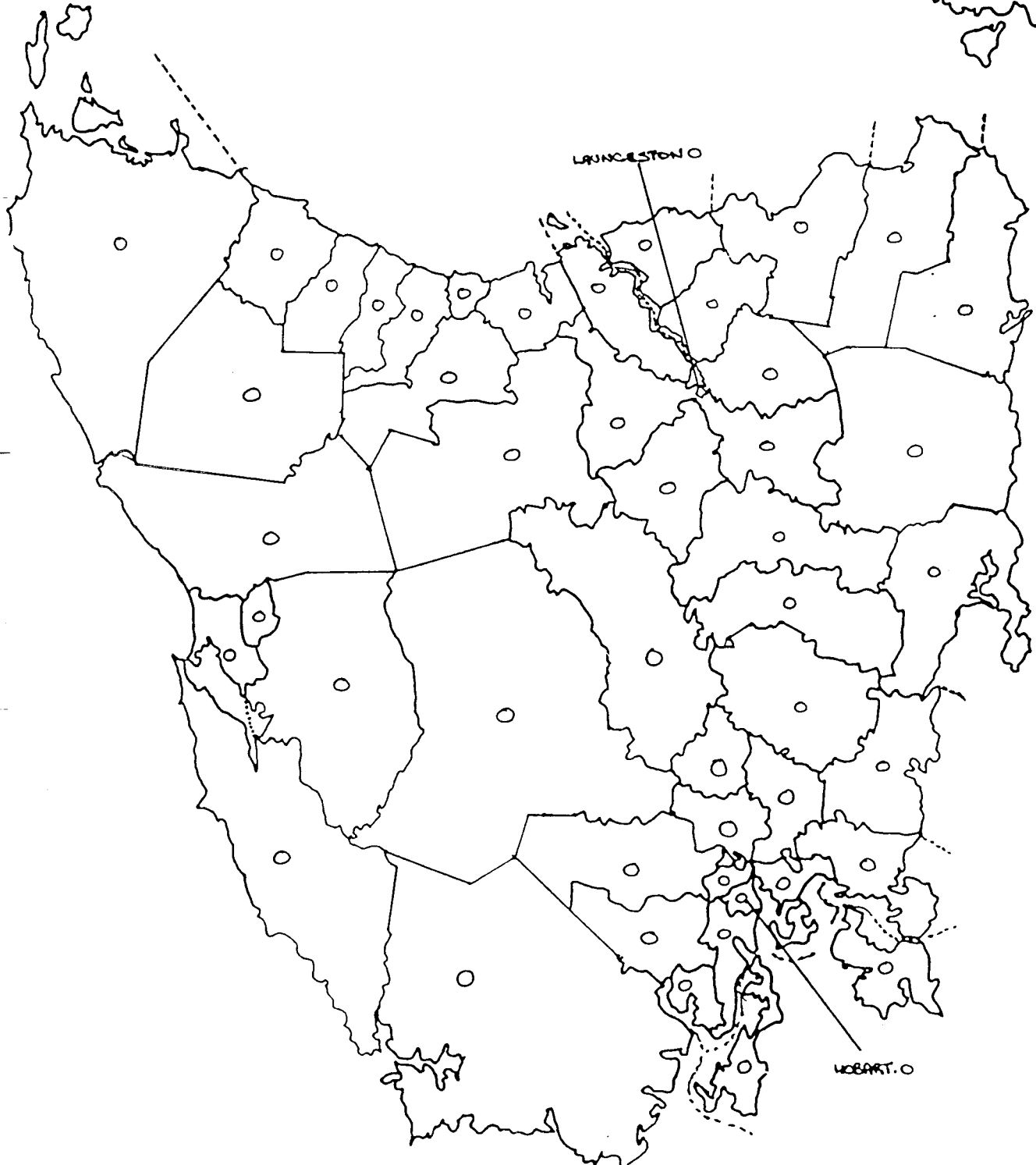
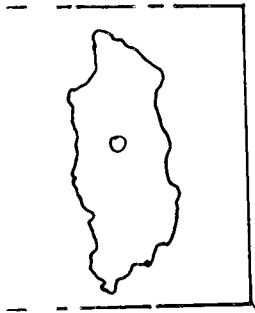


1796-1850
Style - Arts and Crafts

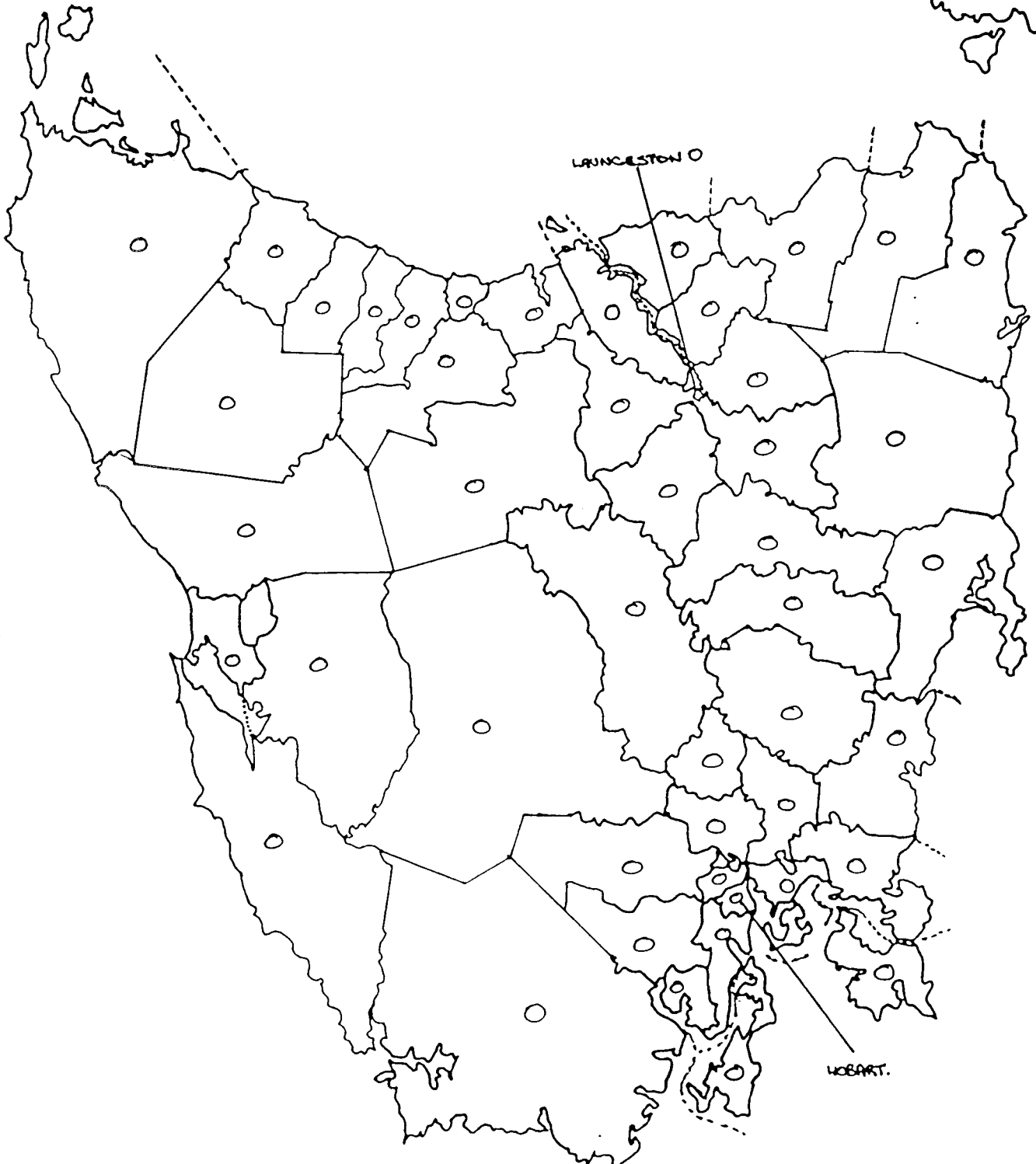
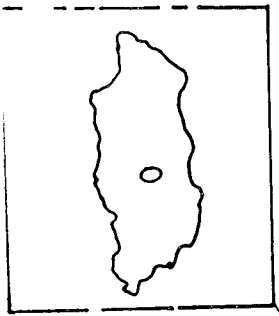




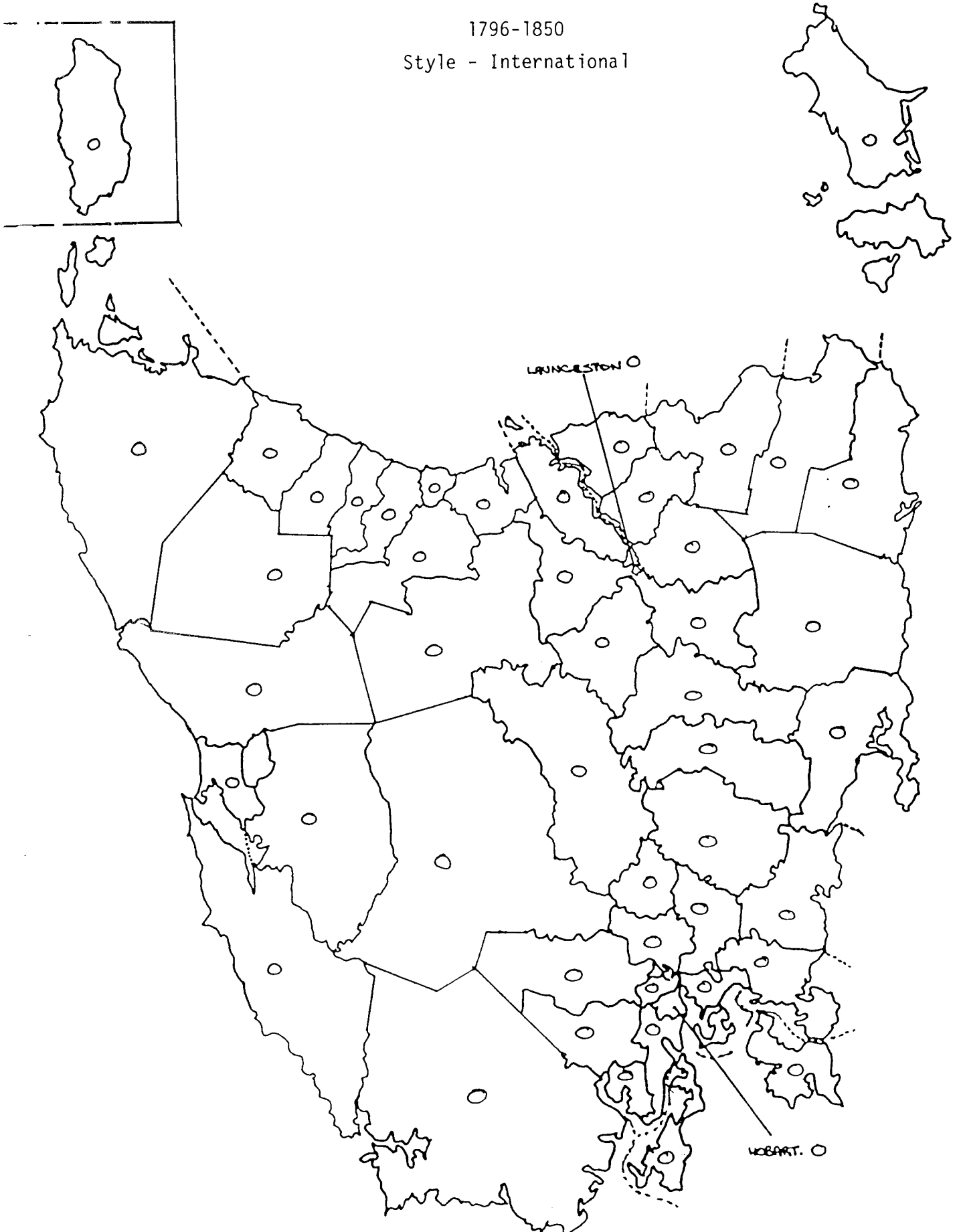
1796-1850
Style - Californian Bungalow



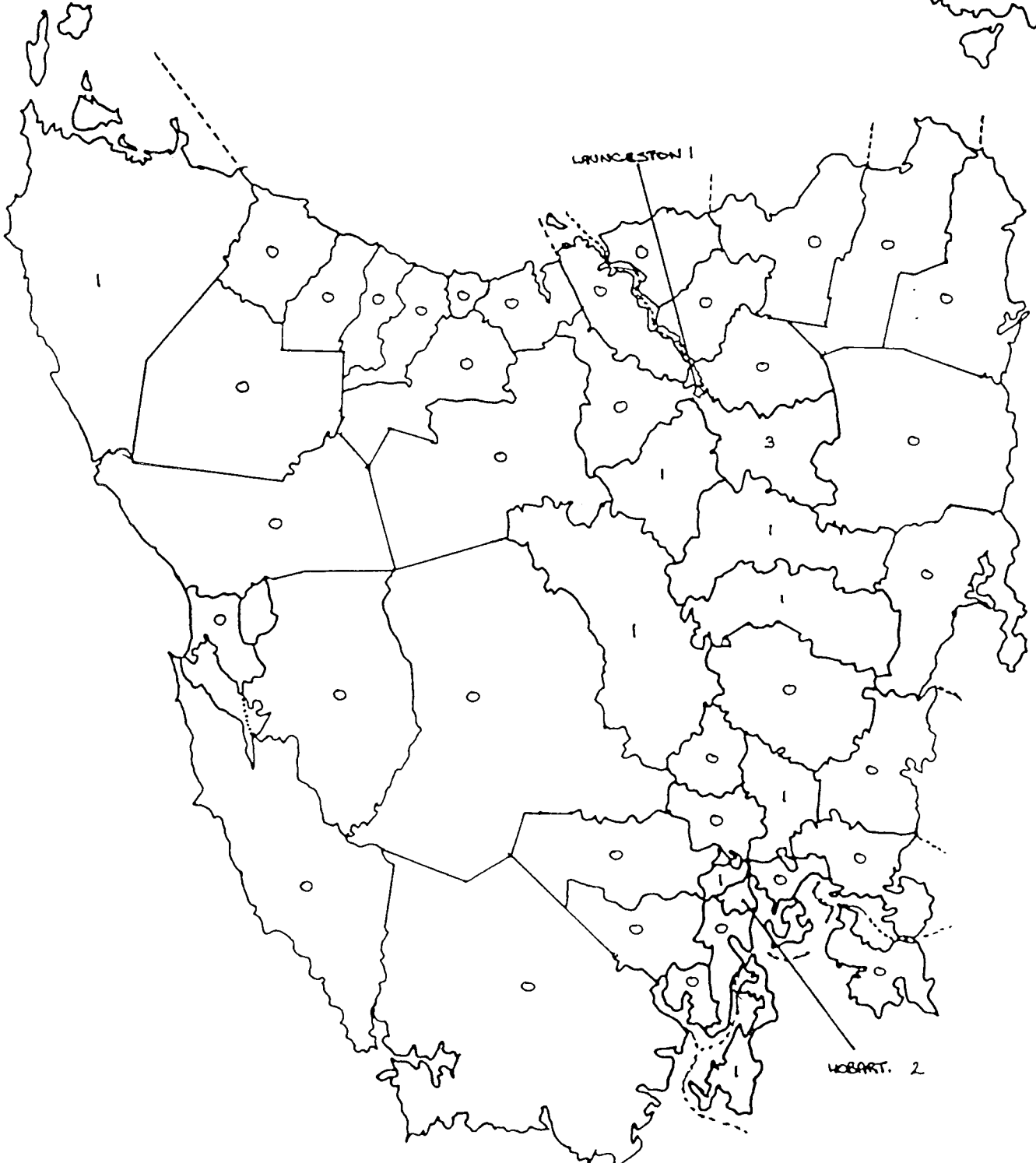
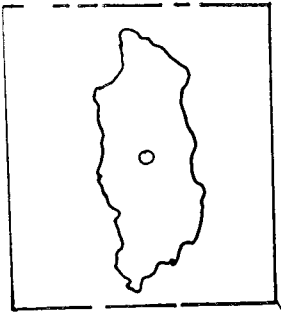
1796-1850
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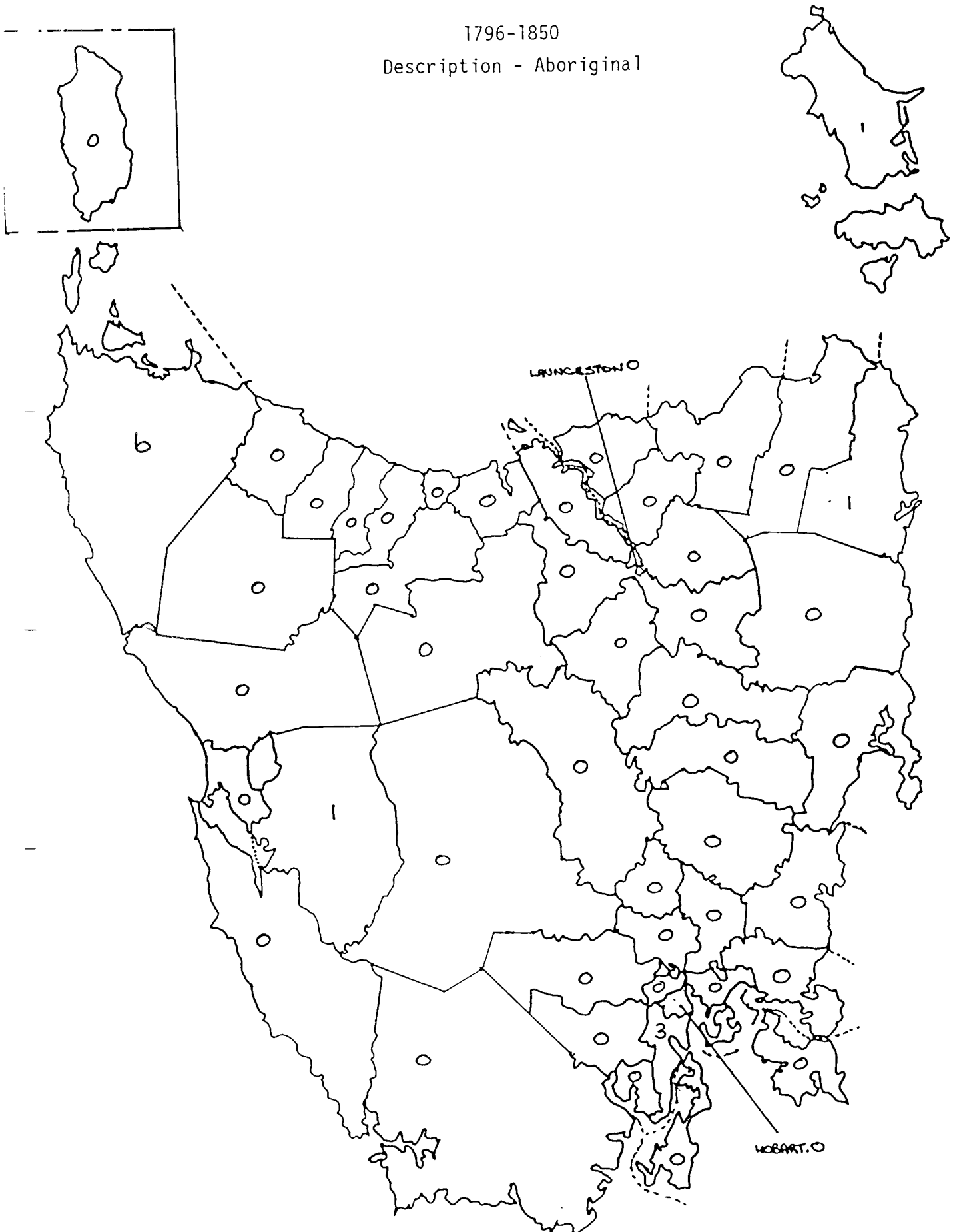
1796-1850
Style - International



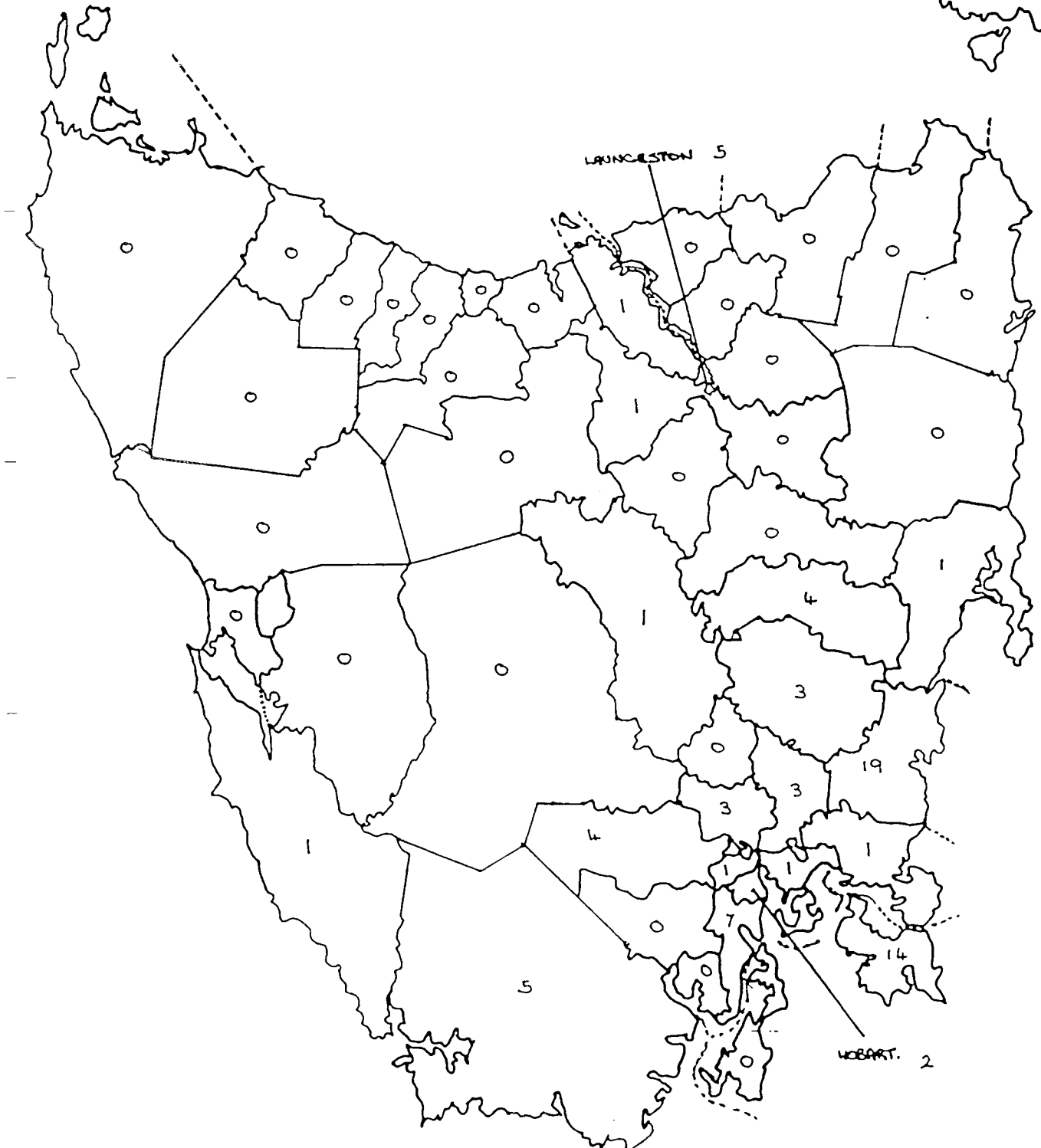
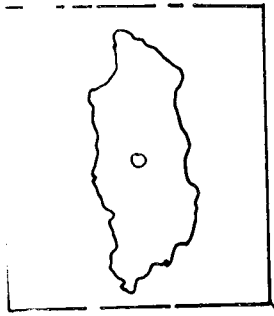
1796-1850
No Description

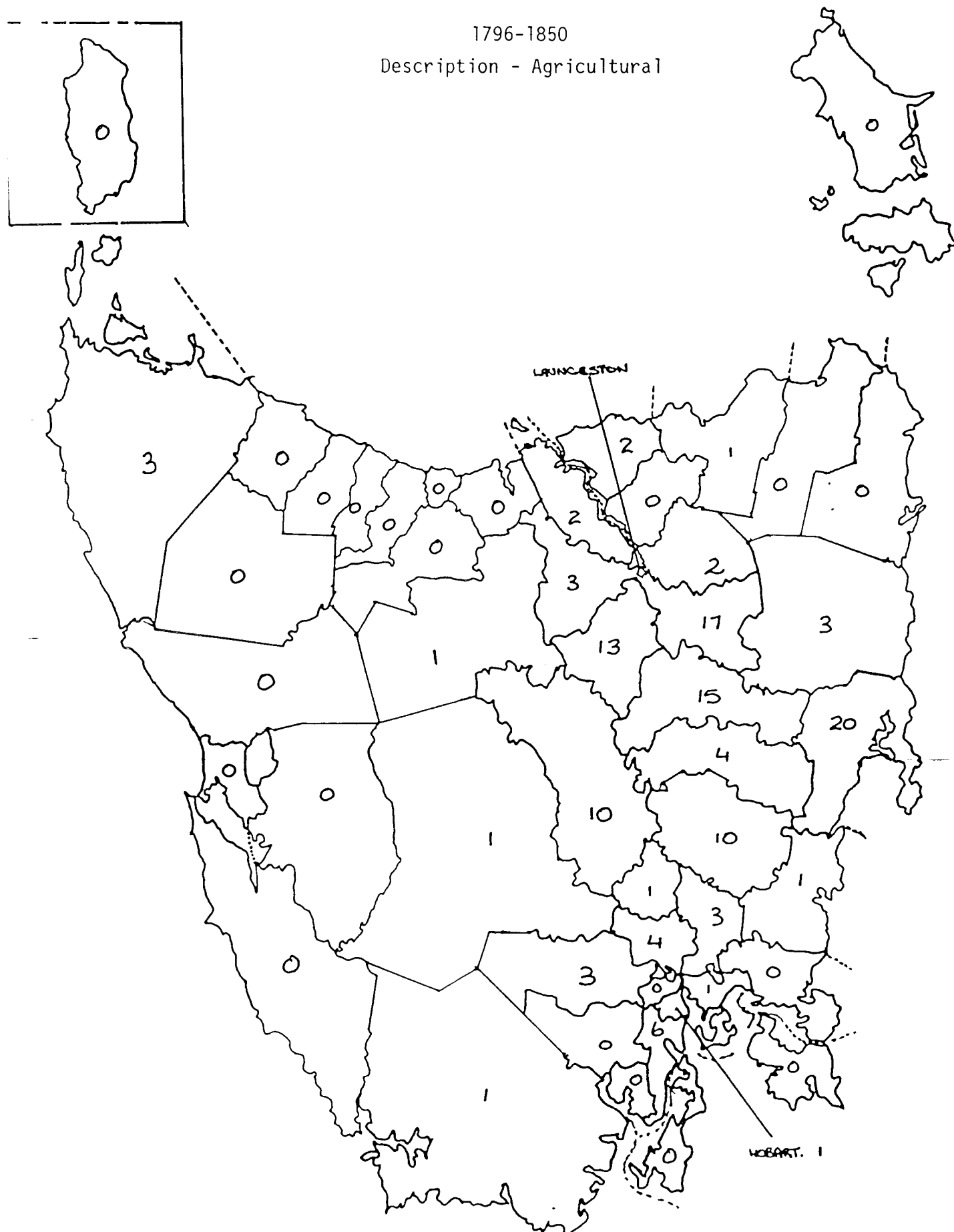


1796-1850
Description - Aboriginal

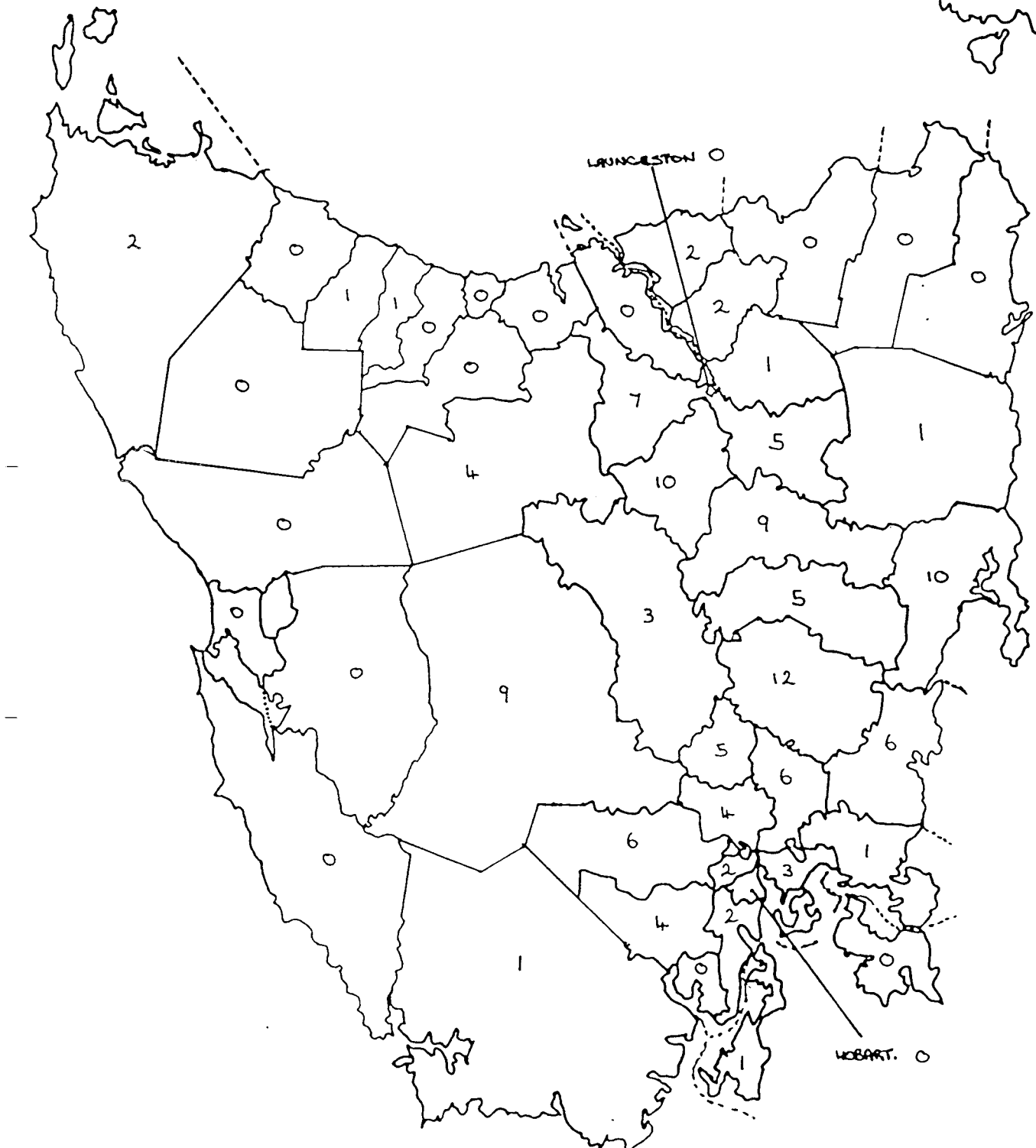
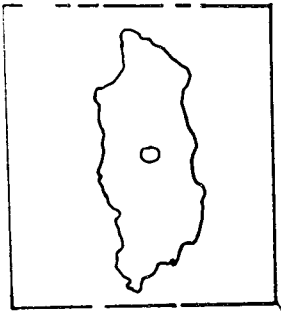


1796-1850
Description - Convict/Military





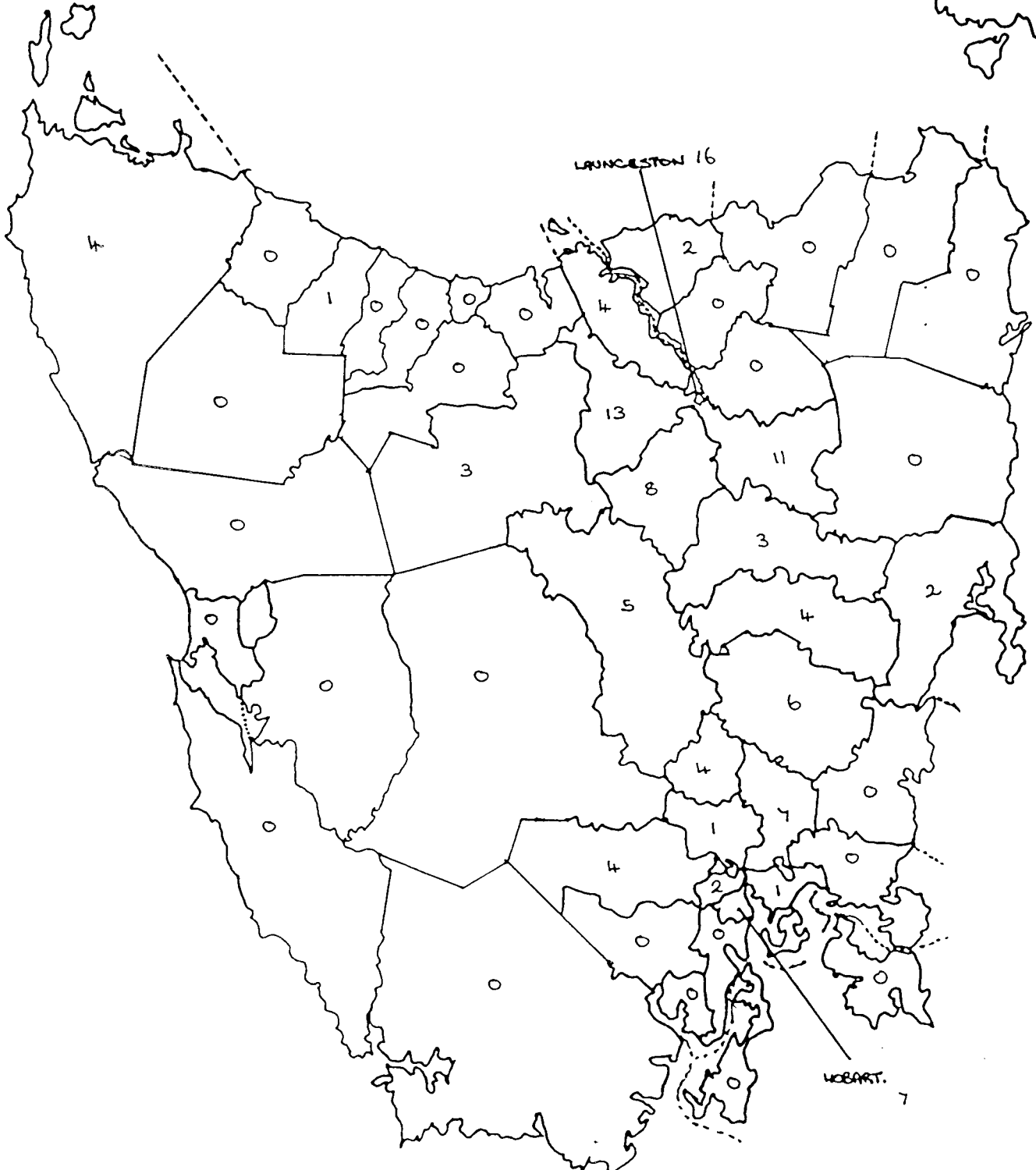
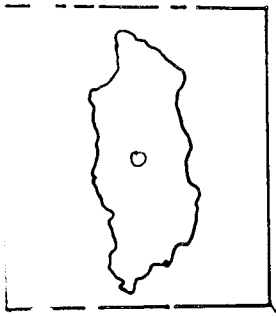
1796-1850
Description - Agricultural (Known)



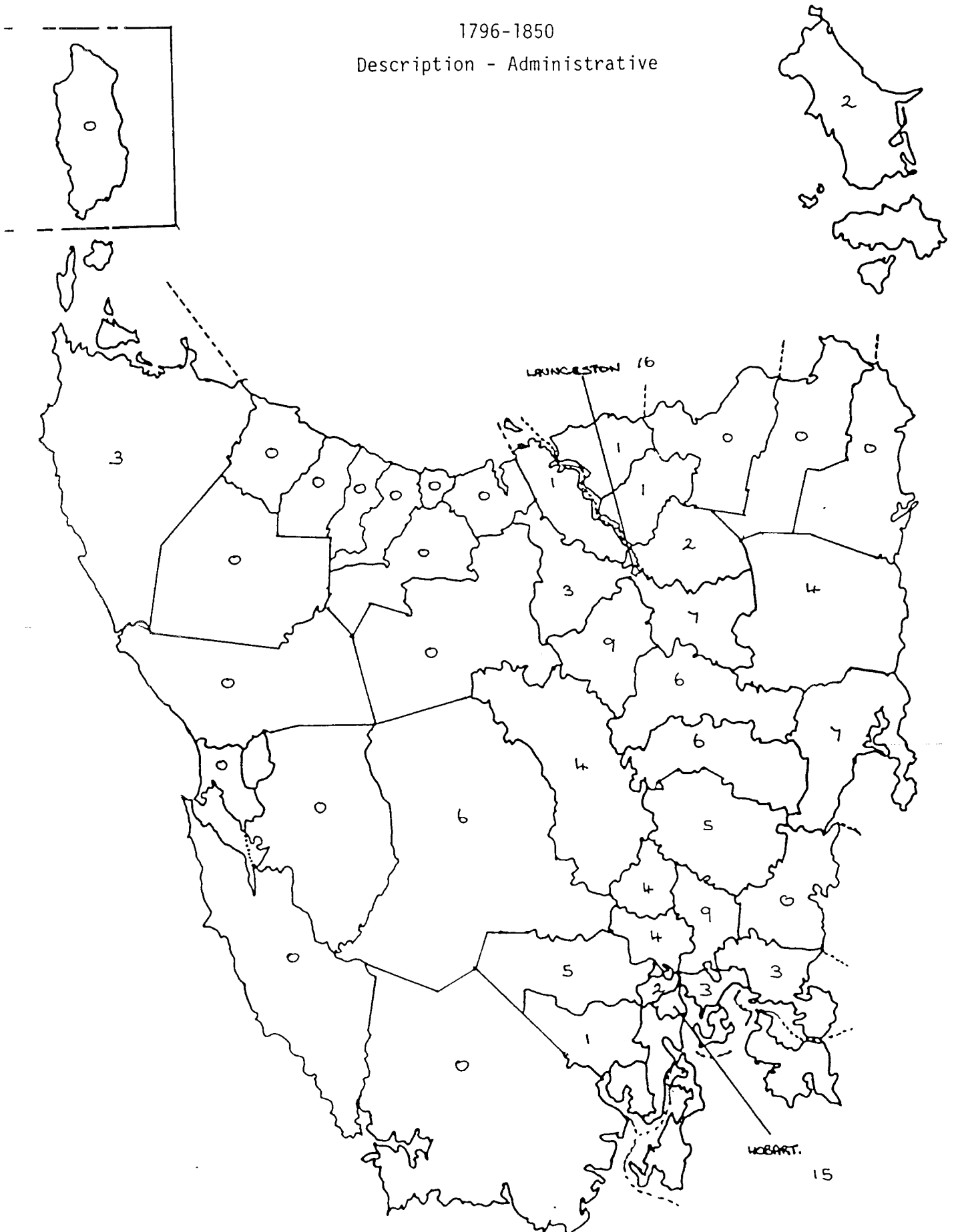
1796-1850
Description - Industrial



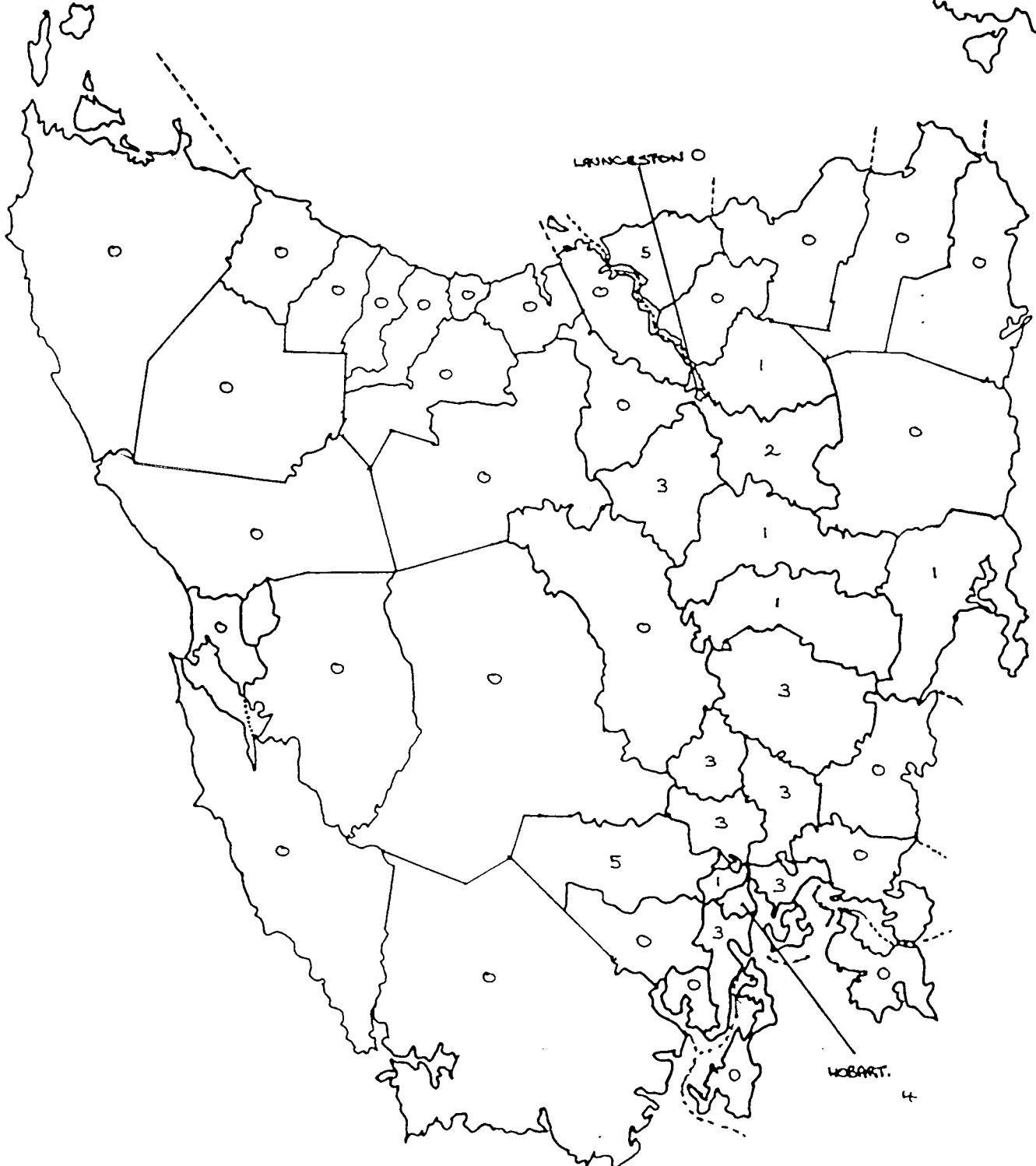
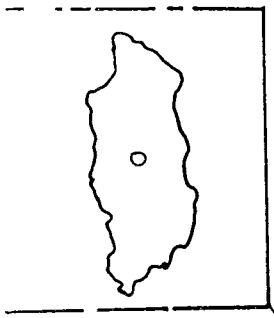
1796-1850
Description - Commercial



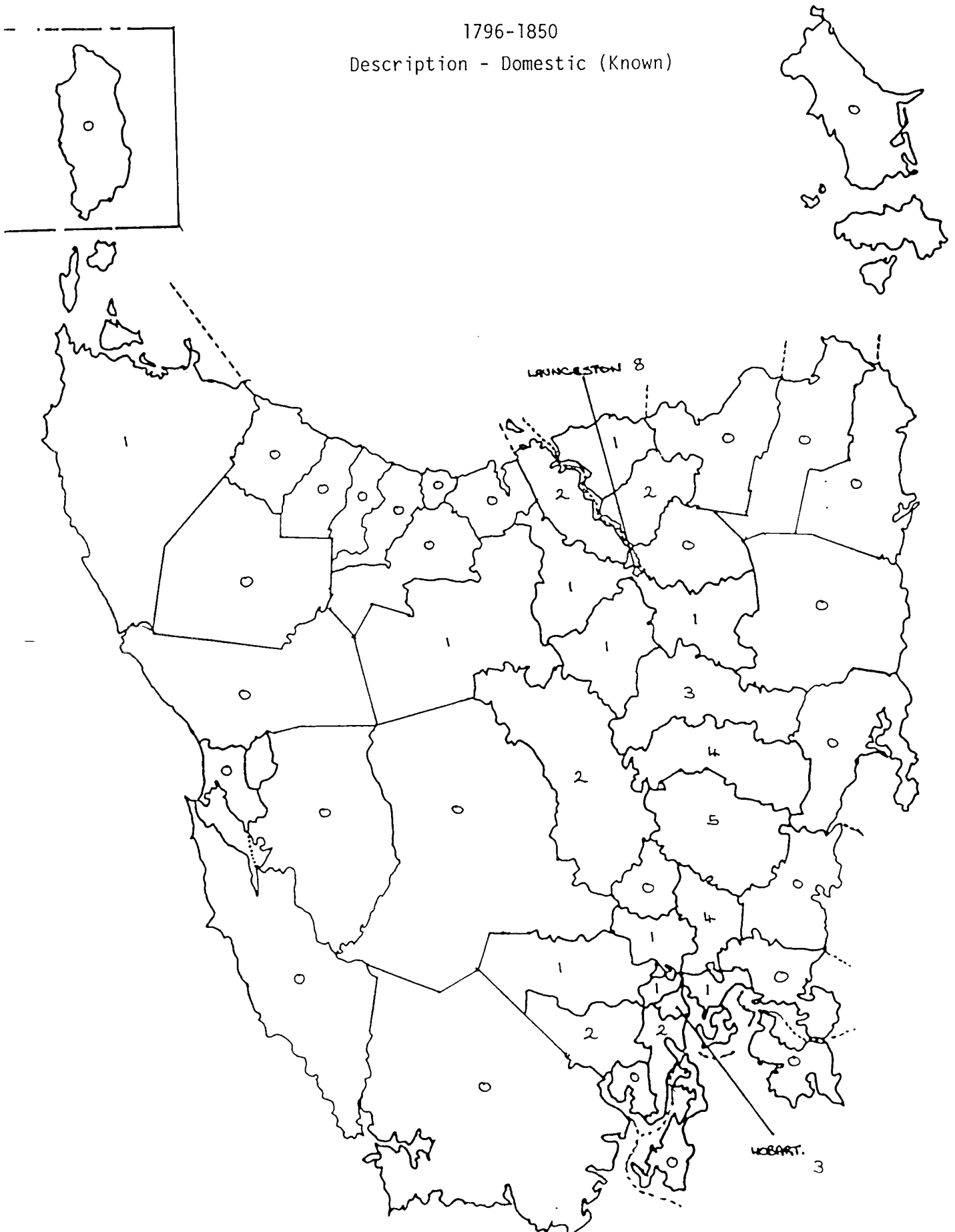
1796-1850
Description - Administrative



1796-1850
Description - Communications

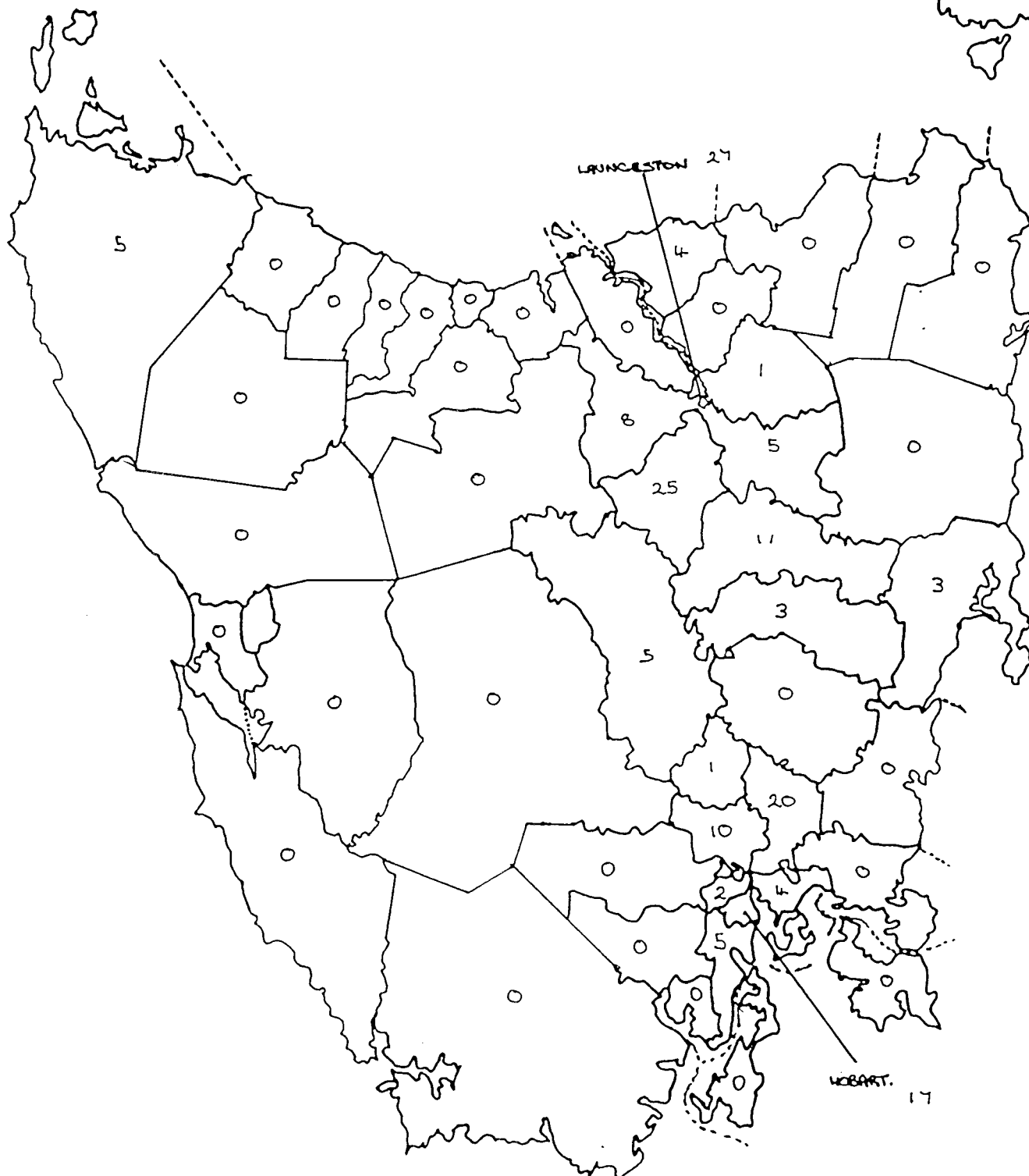
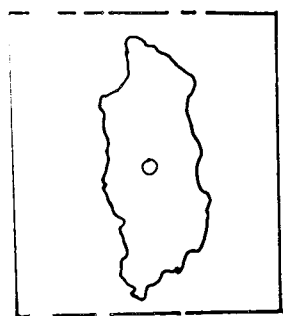


1796-1850
Description - Domestic (Known)

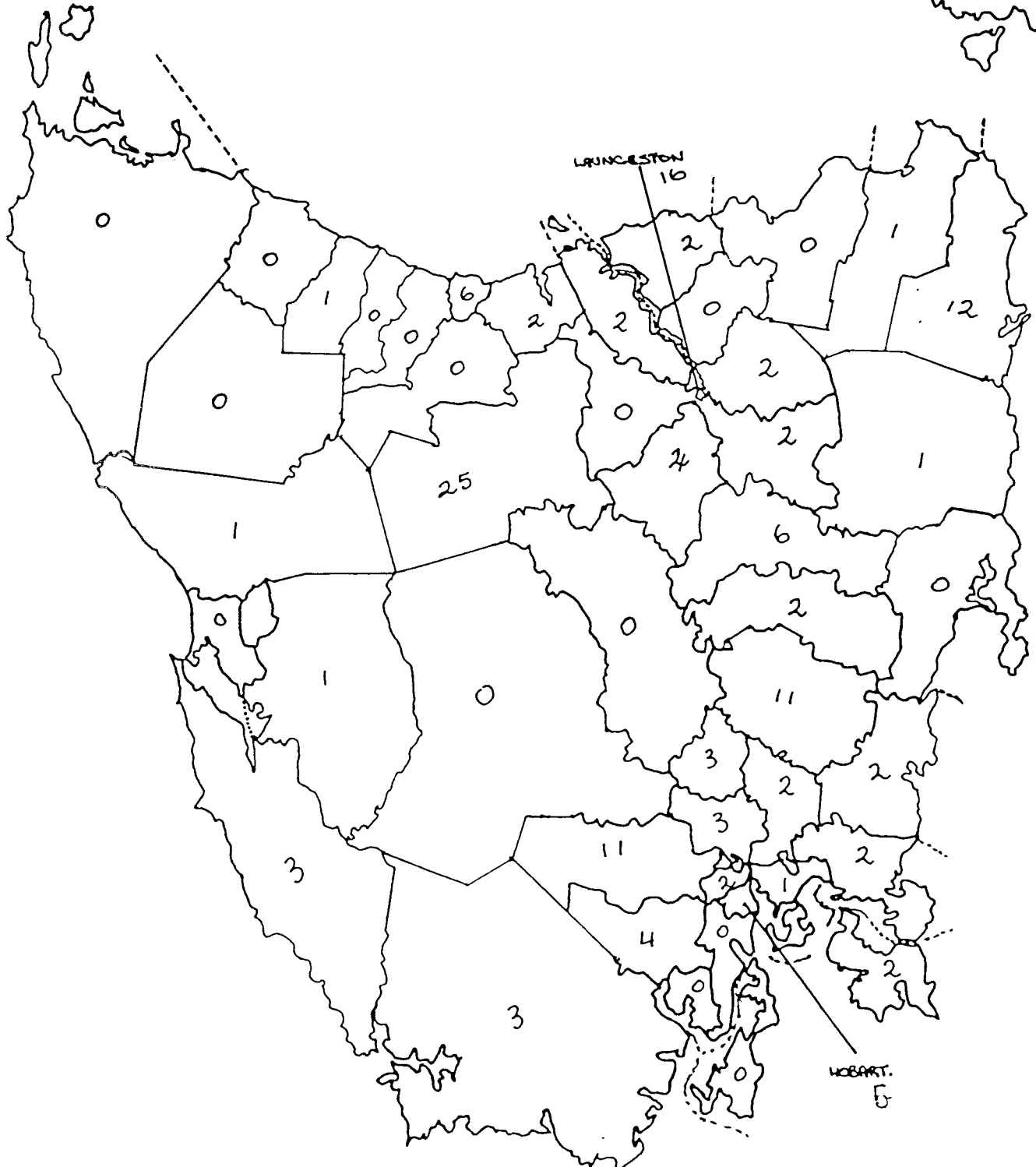
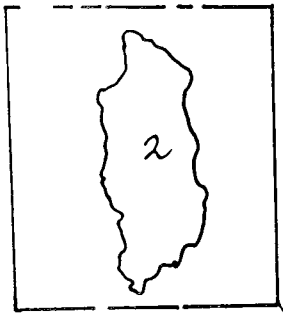


1796-1850

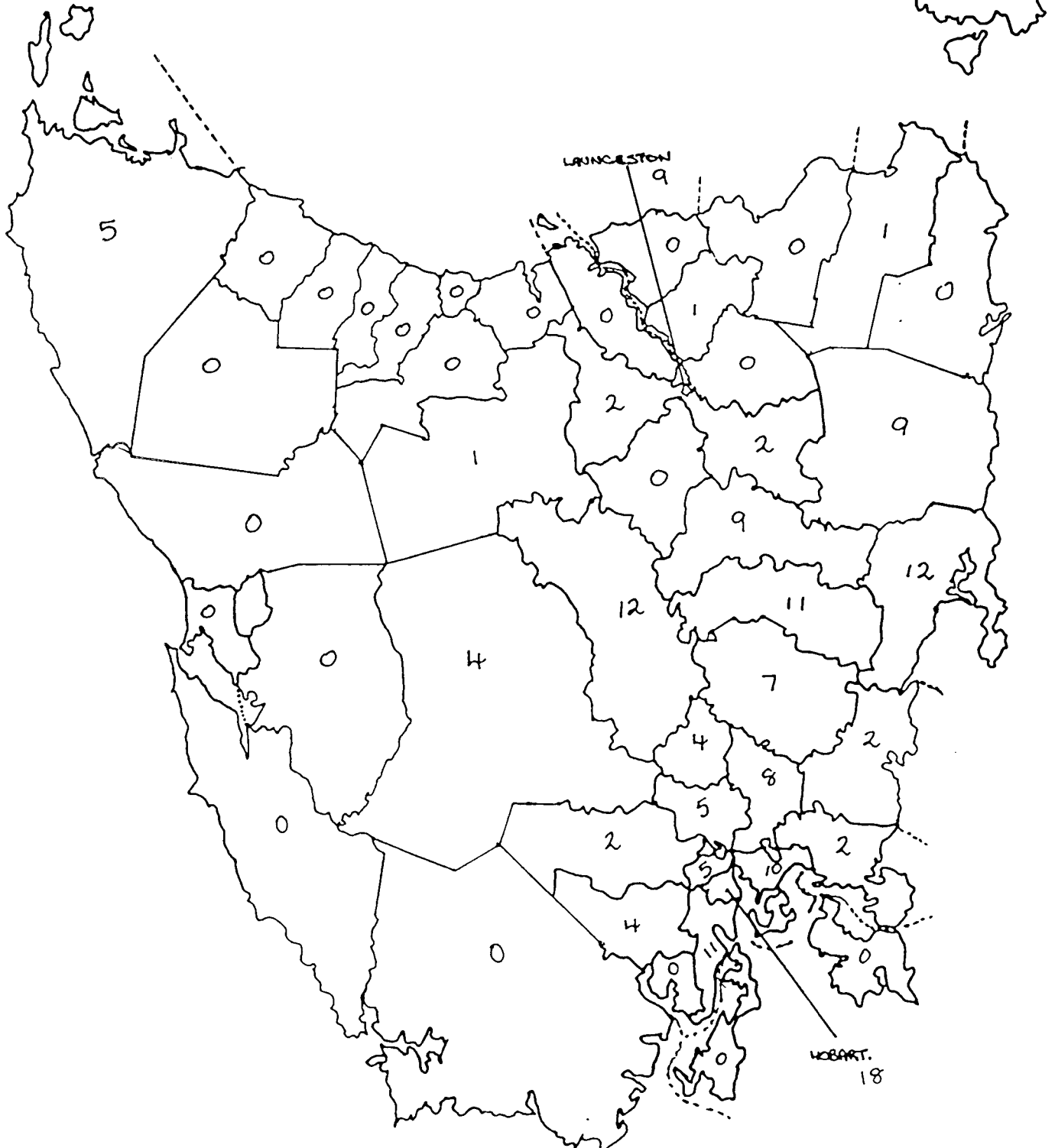
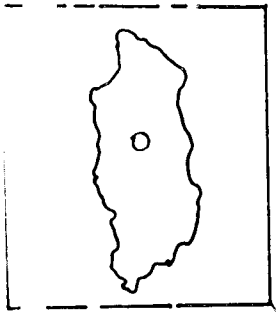
Description - Domestic

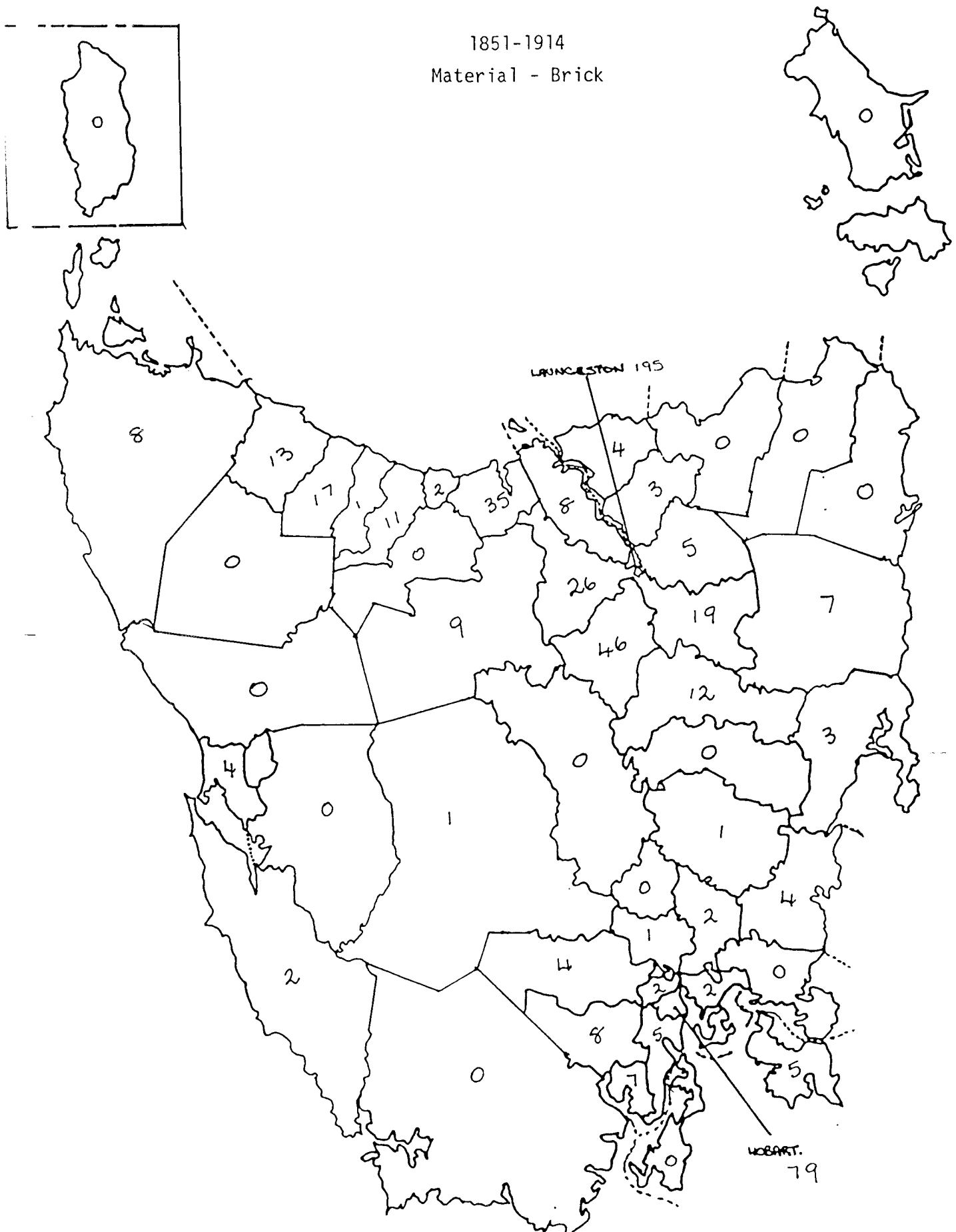


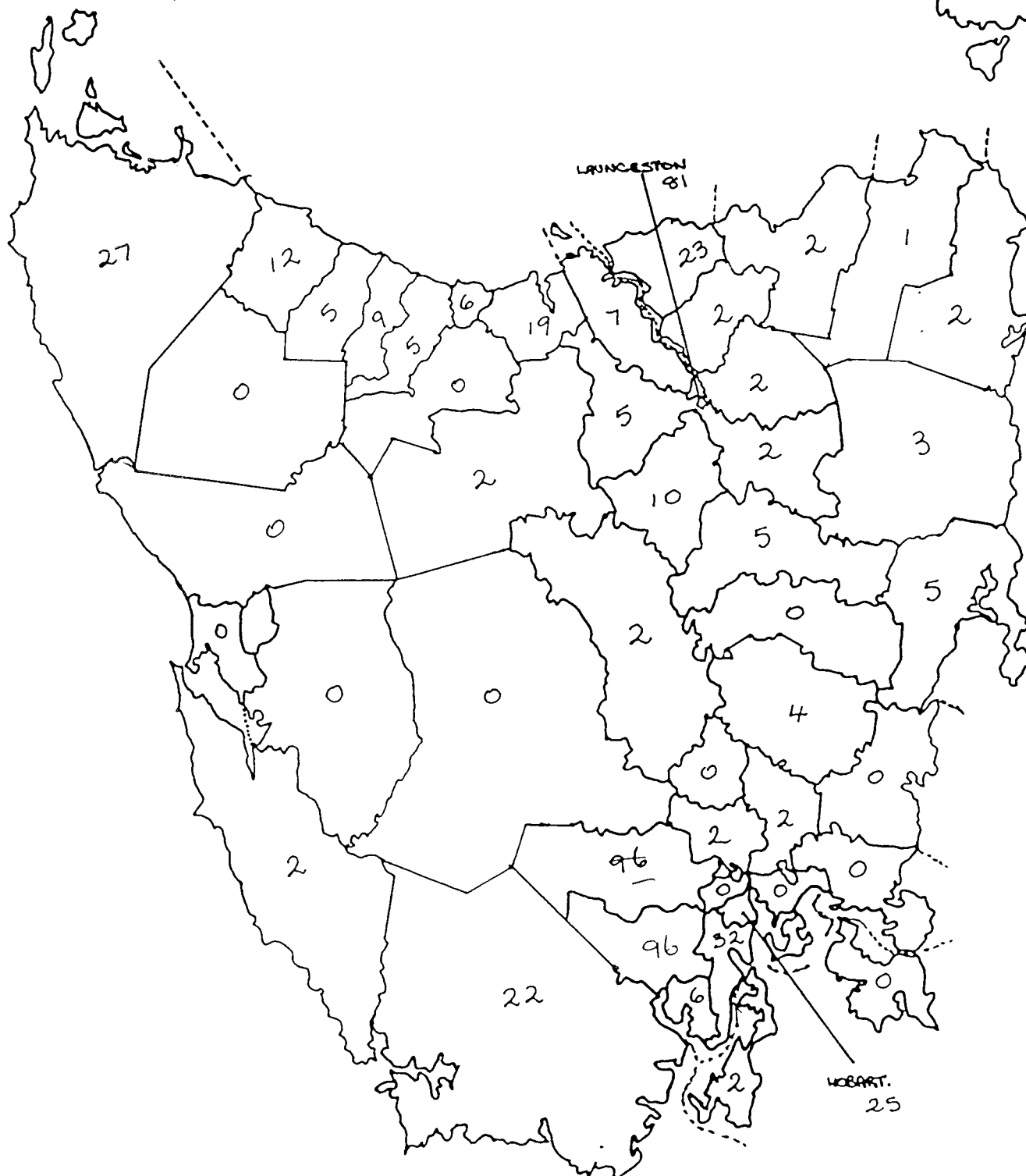
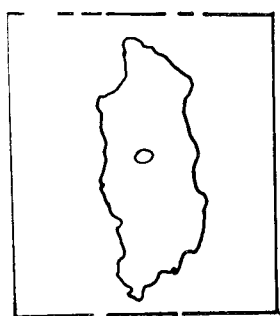
1851-1914
No Material



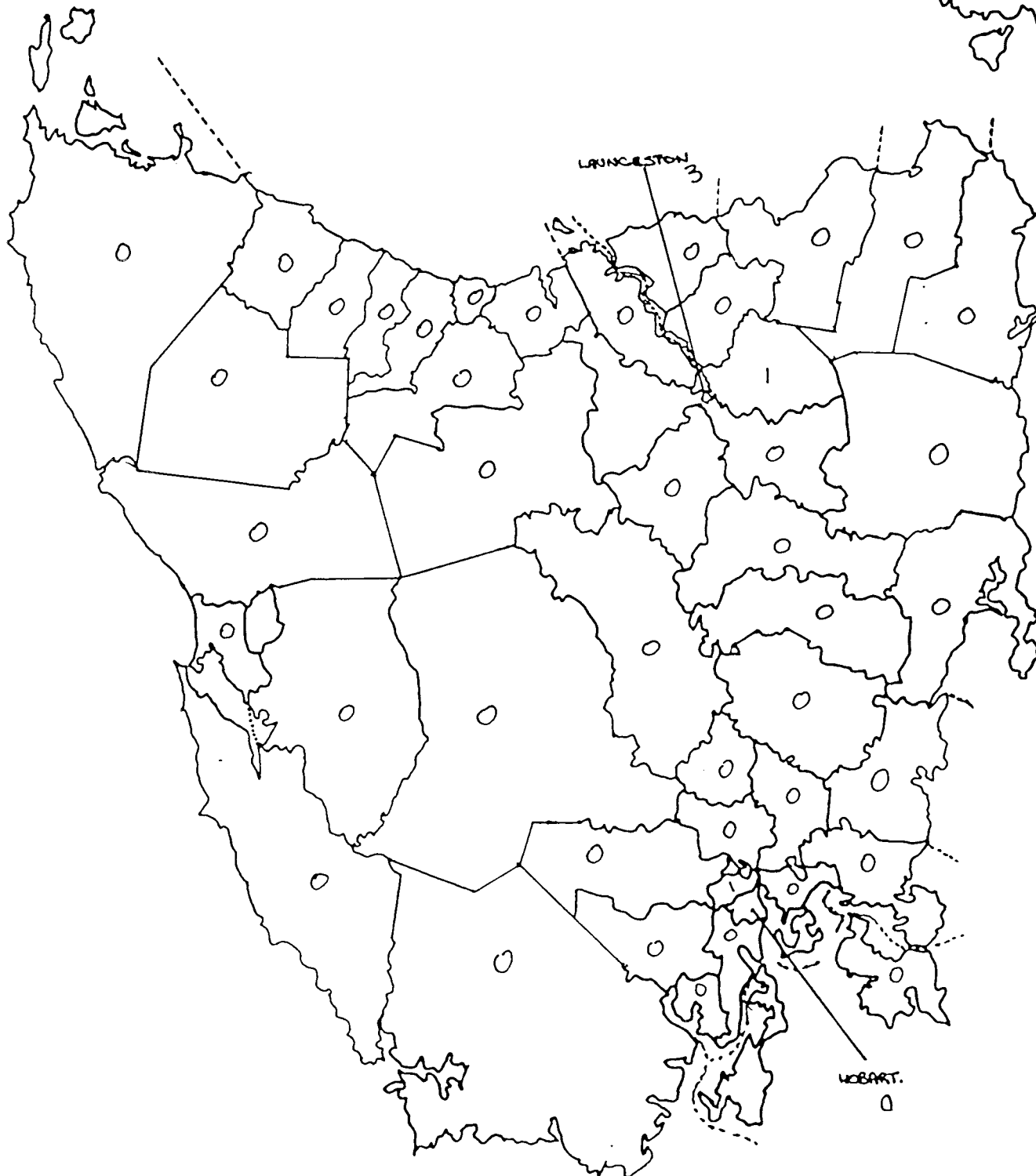
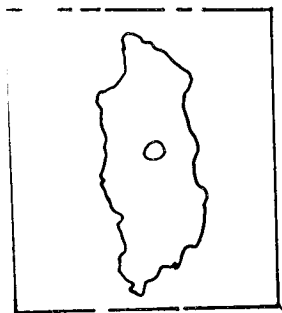
1851-1914
Material - Stone



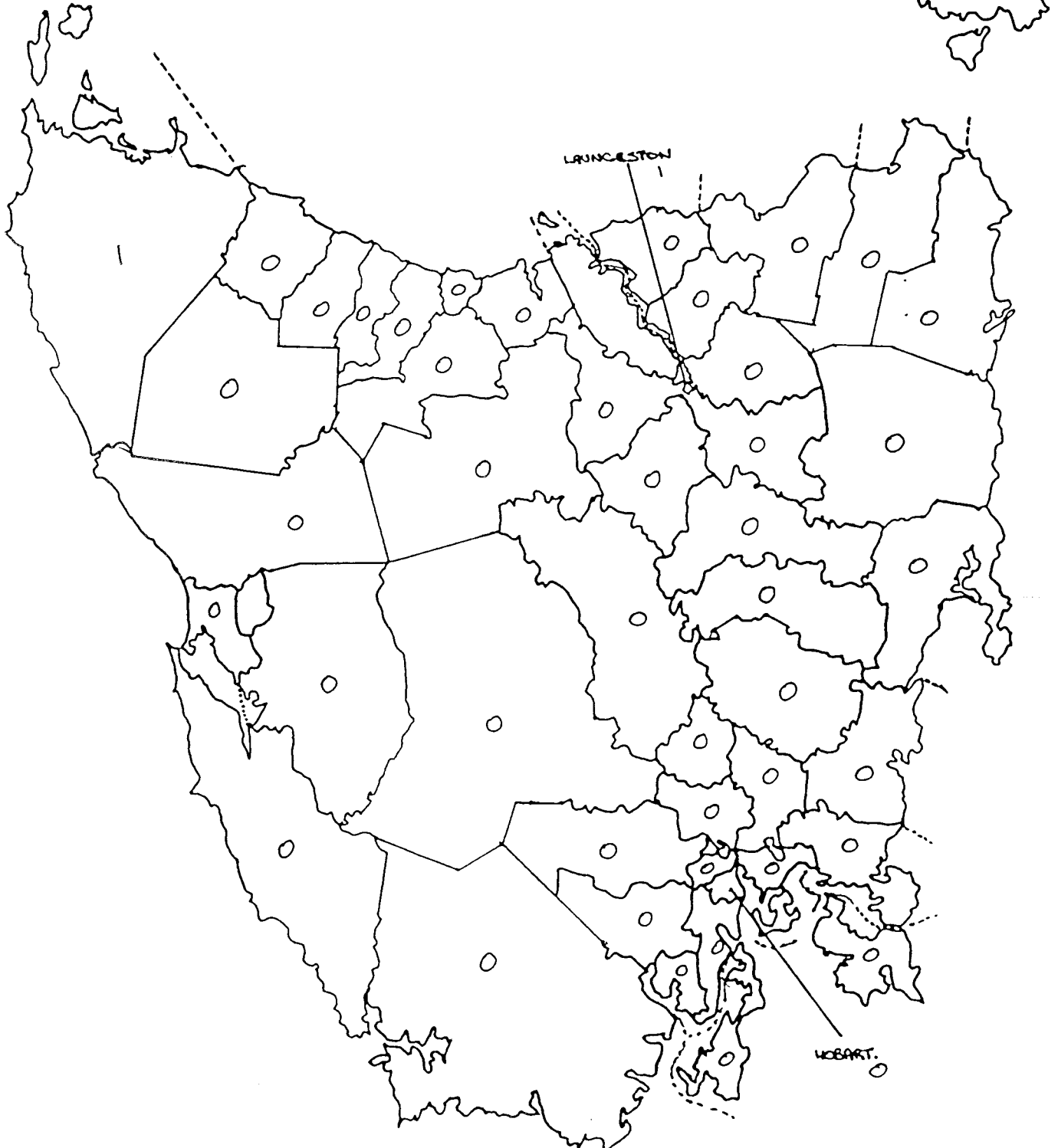
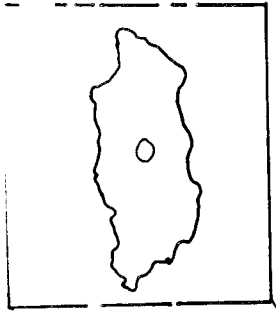




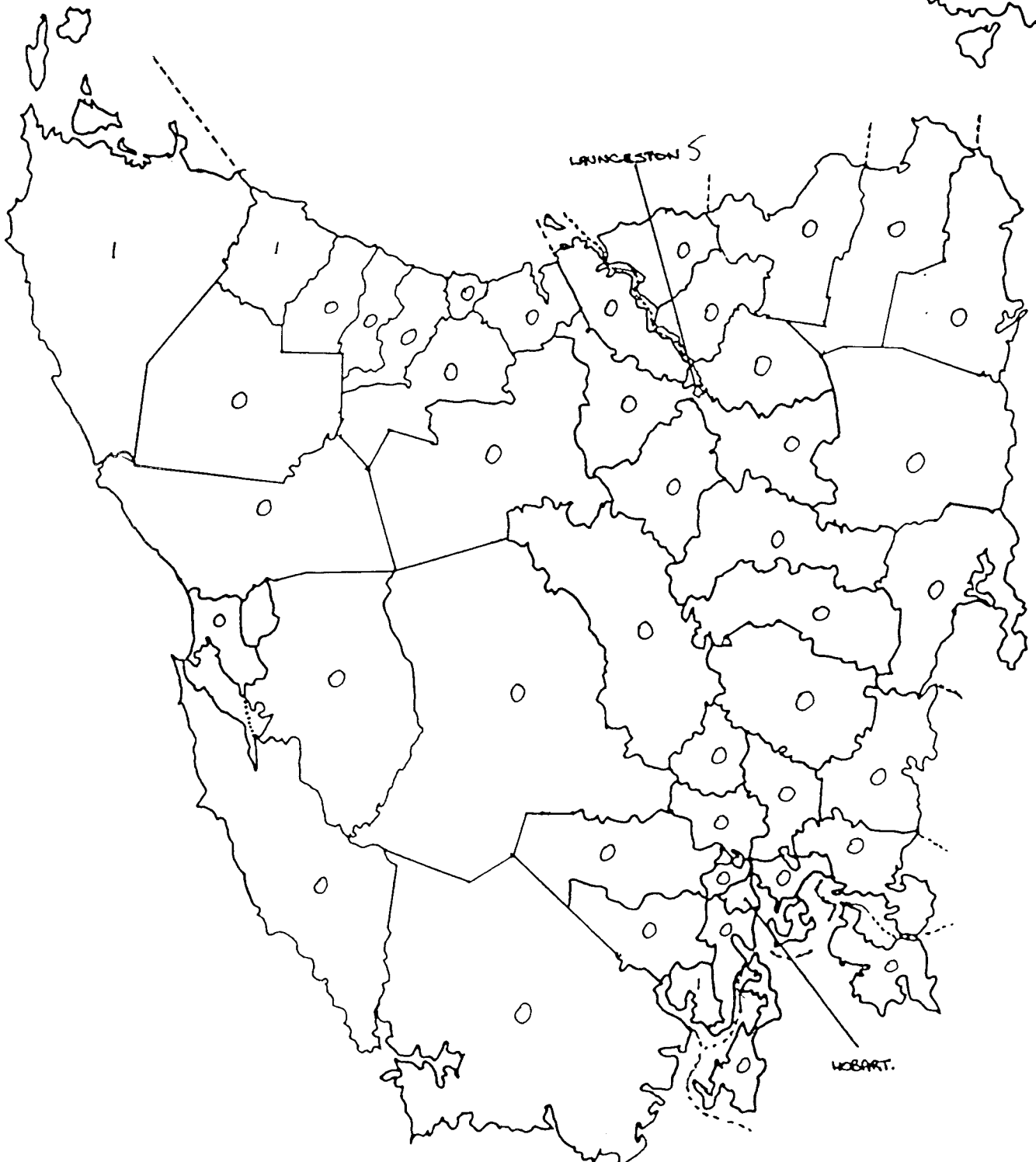
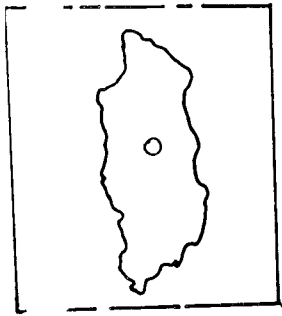
1851-1914
Material - Concrete



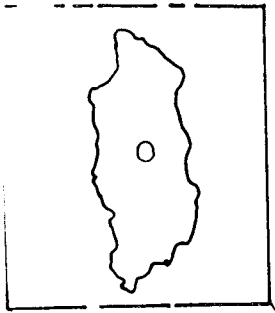
1851-1914
Material - Mud



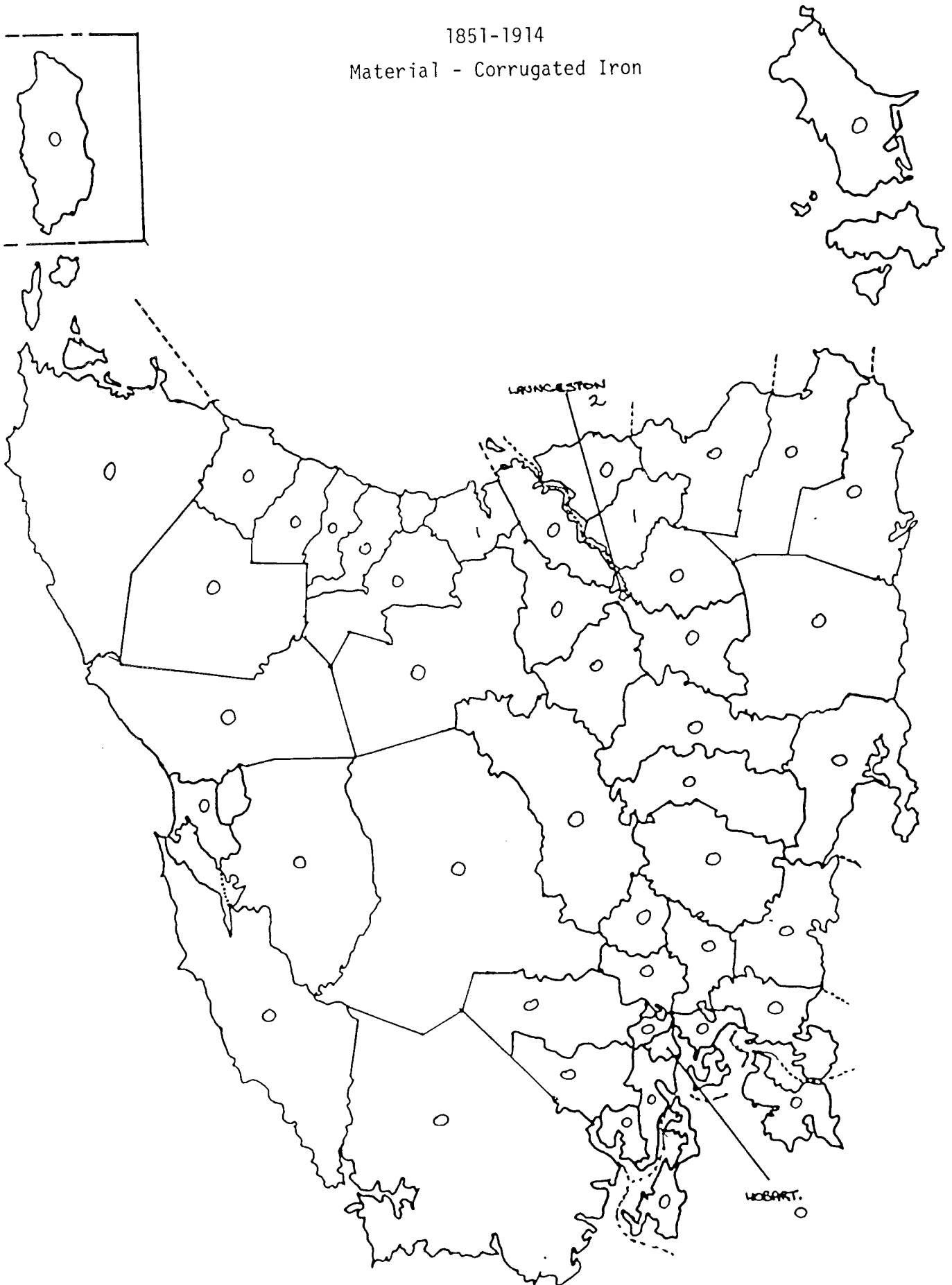
1851-1914
Material - Quickbrick



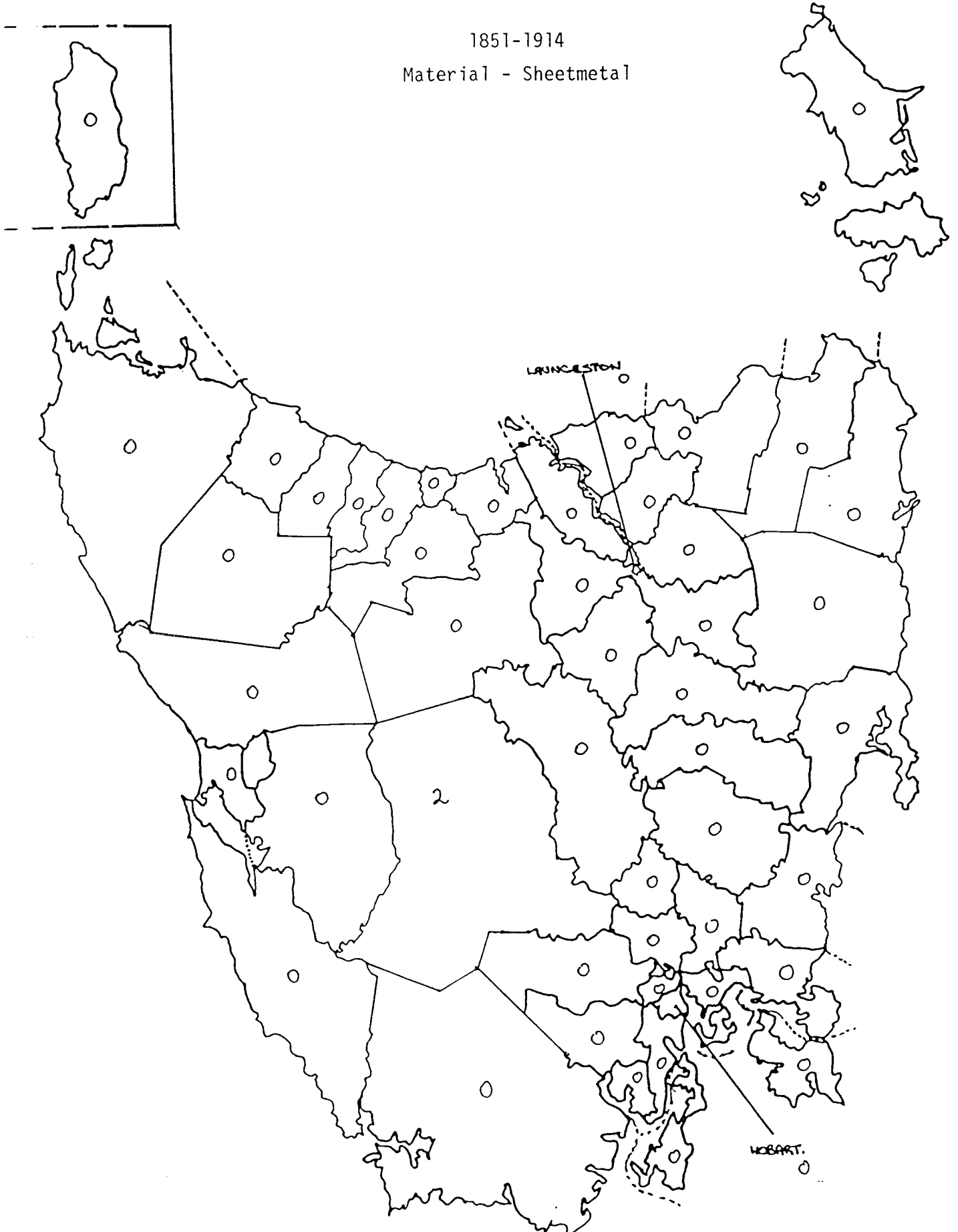
1851-1914
Material - Steel

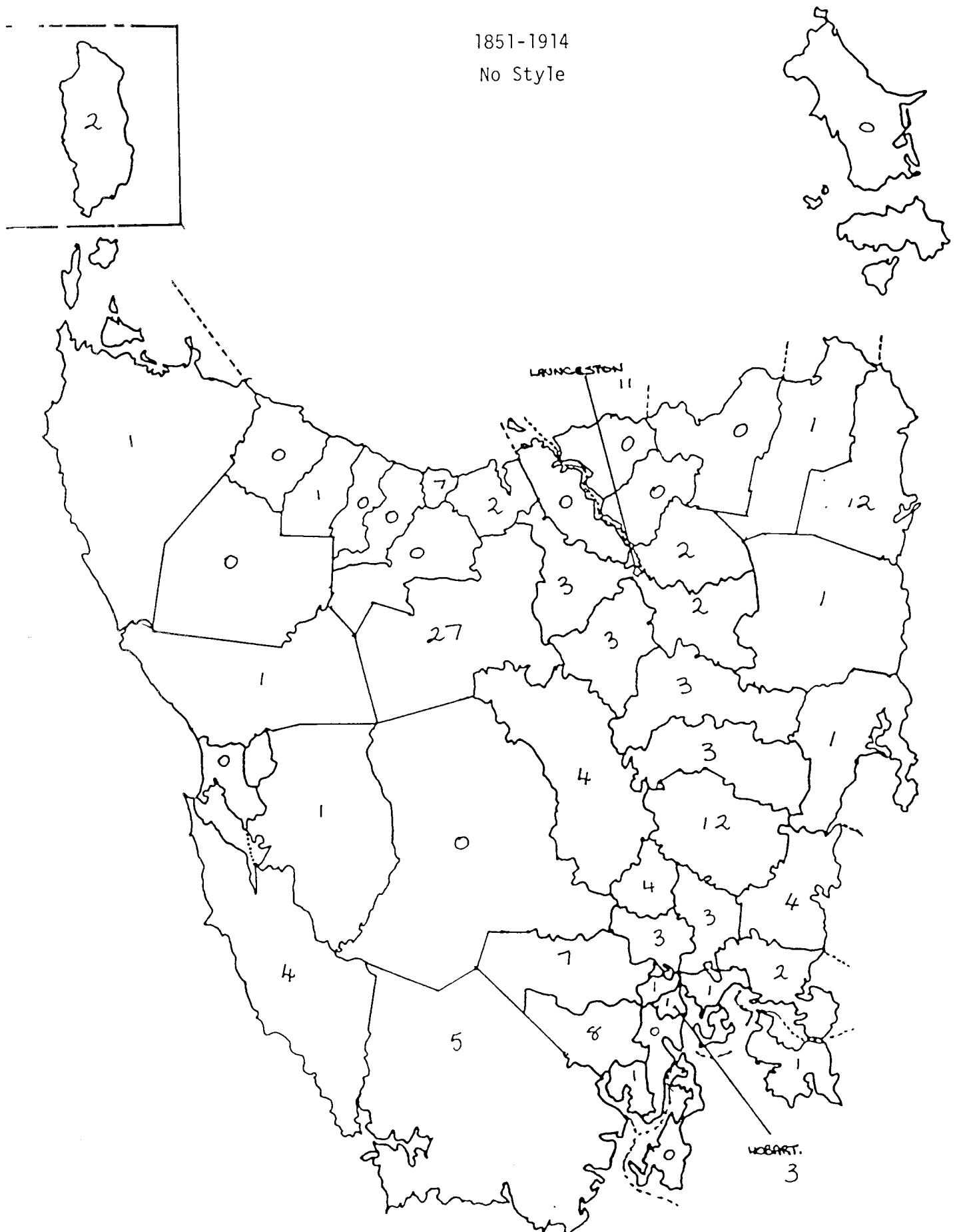


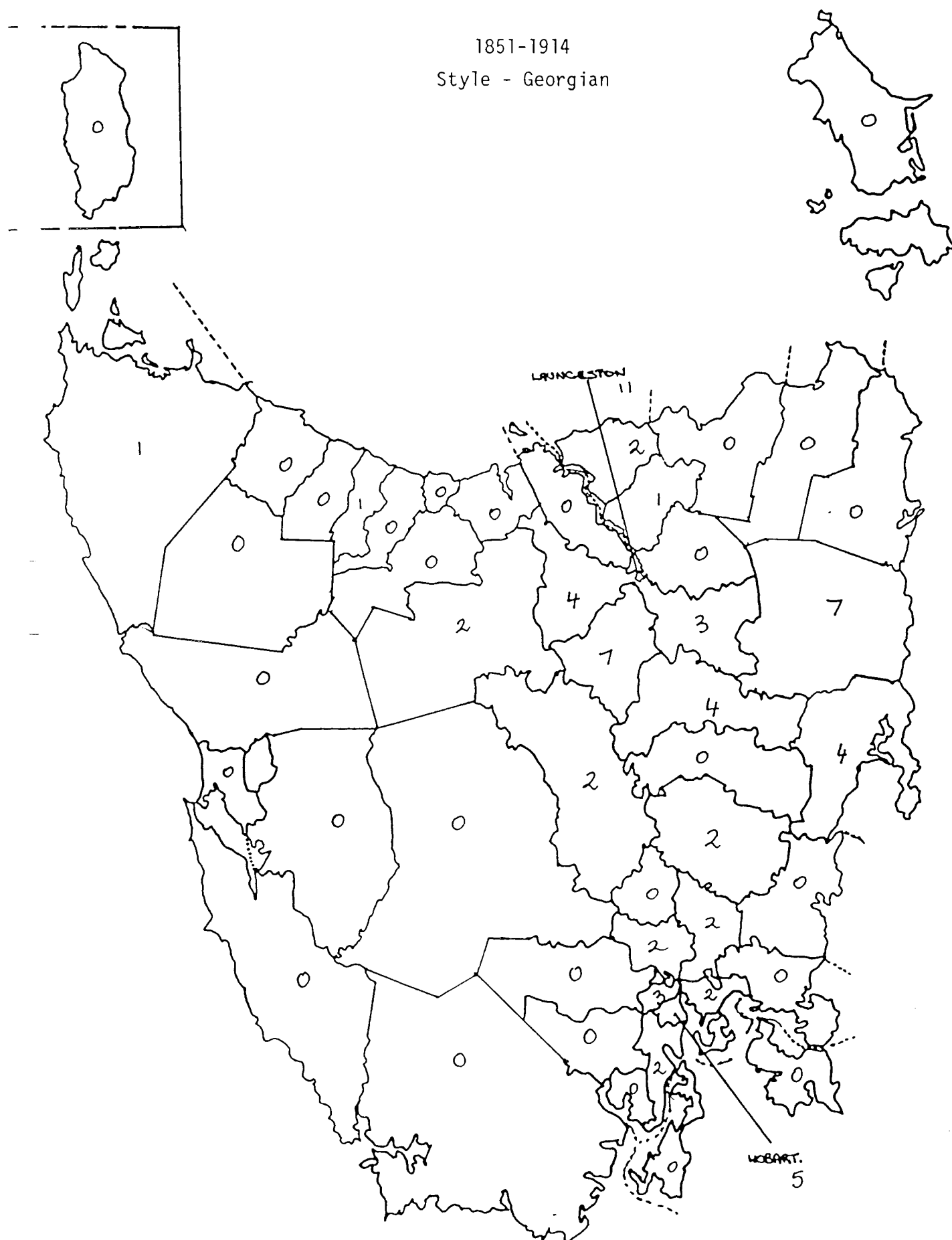
1851-1914
Material - Corrugated Iron



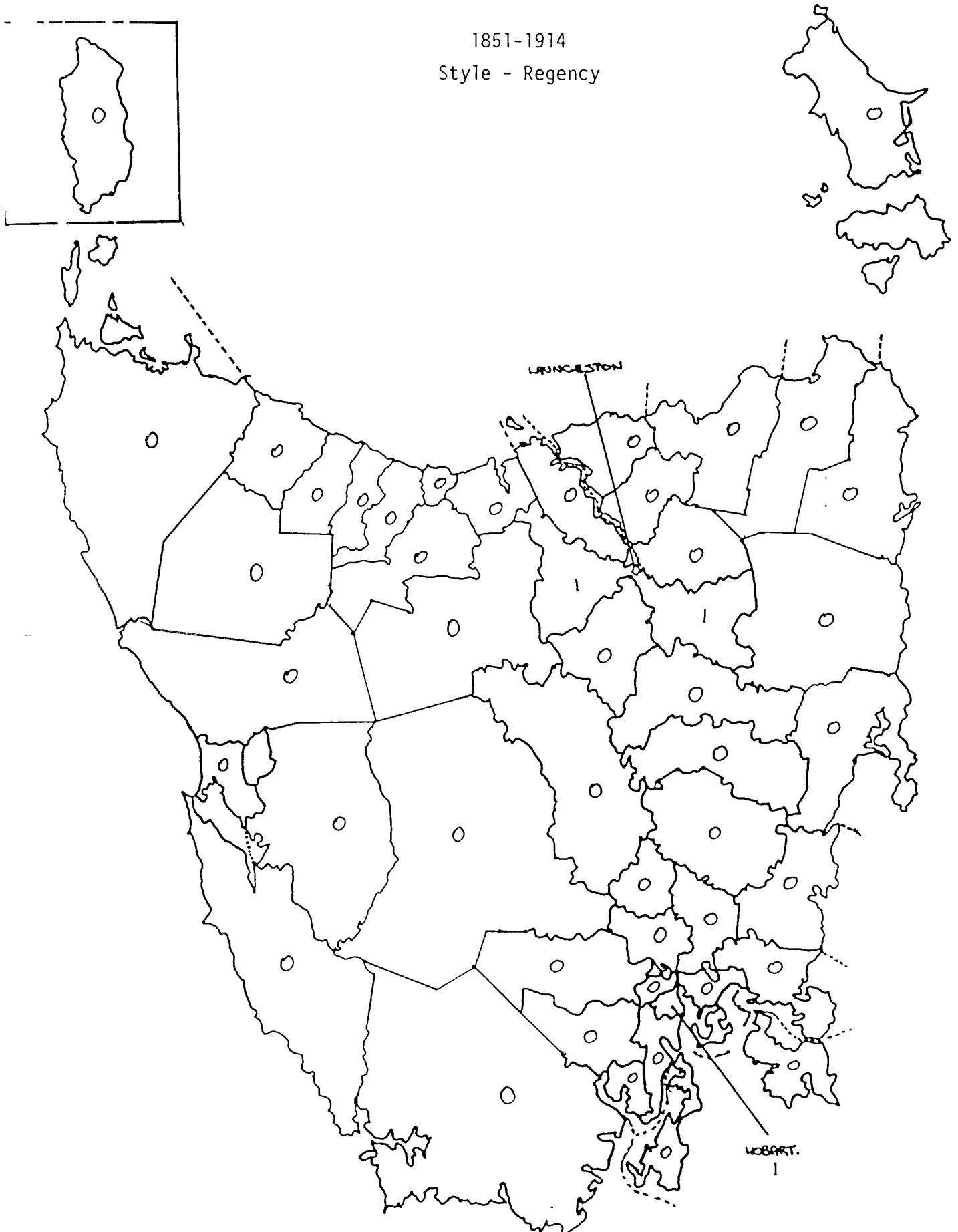
1851-1914
Material - Sheetmetal



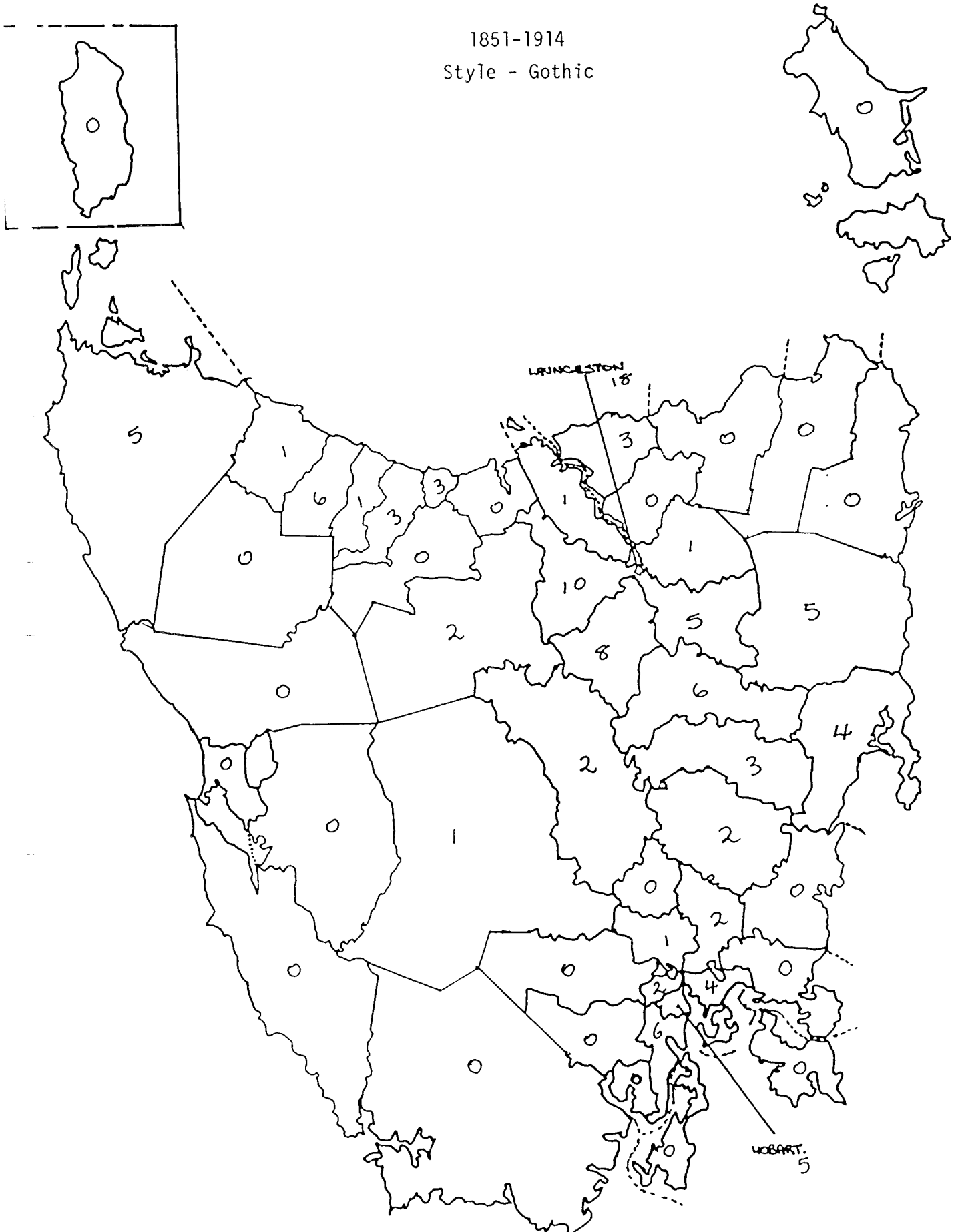




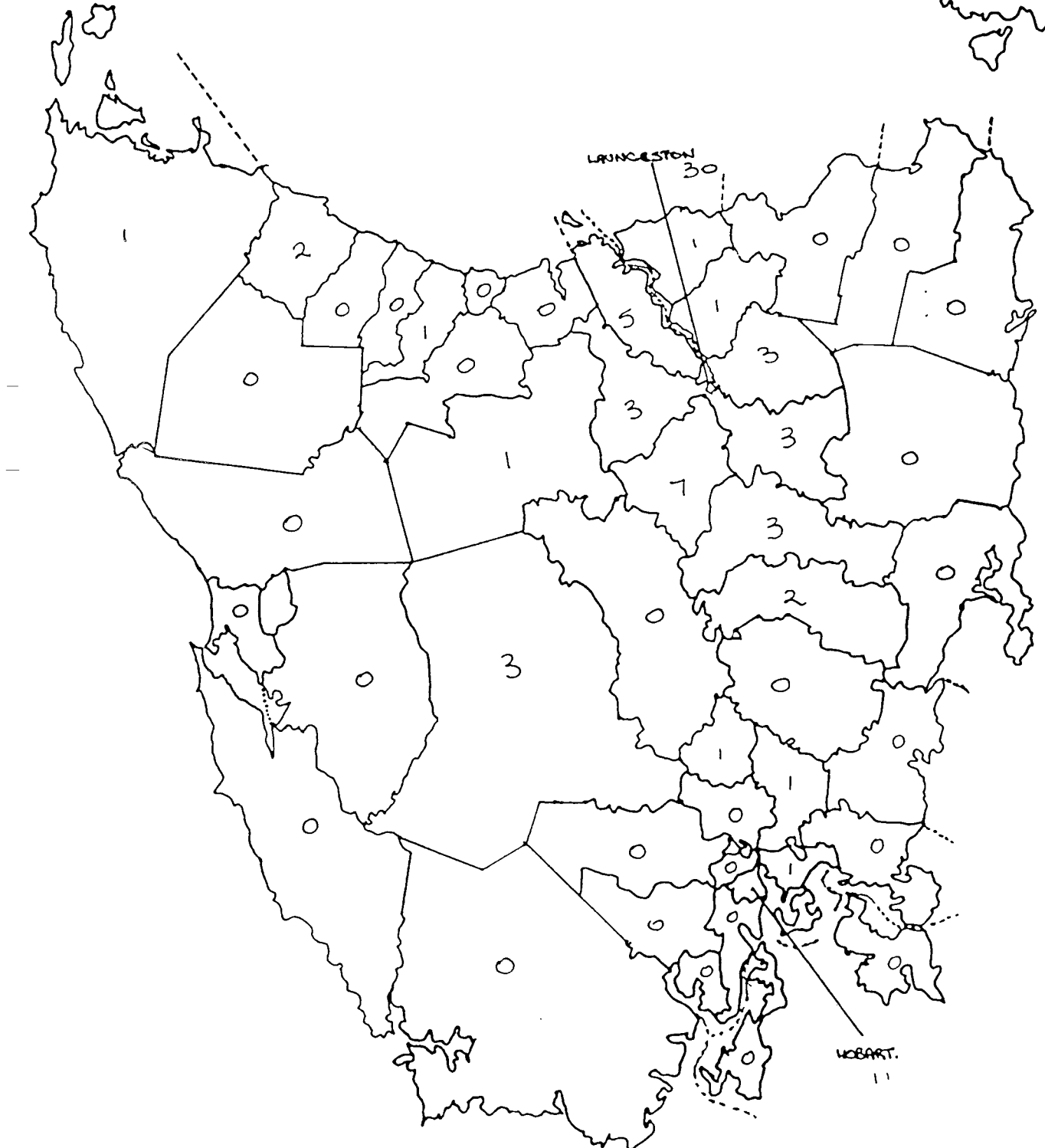
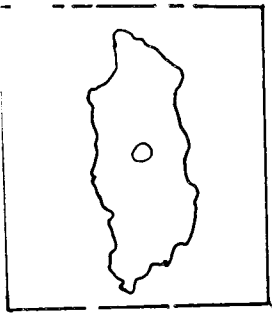
1851-1914
Style - Regency



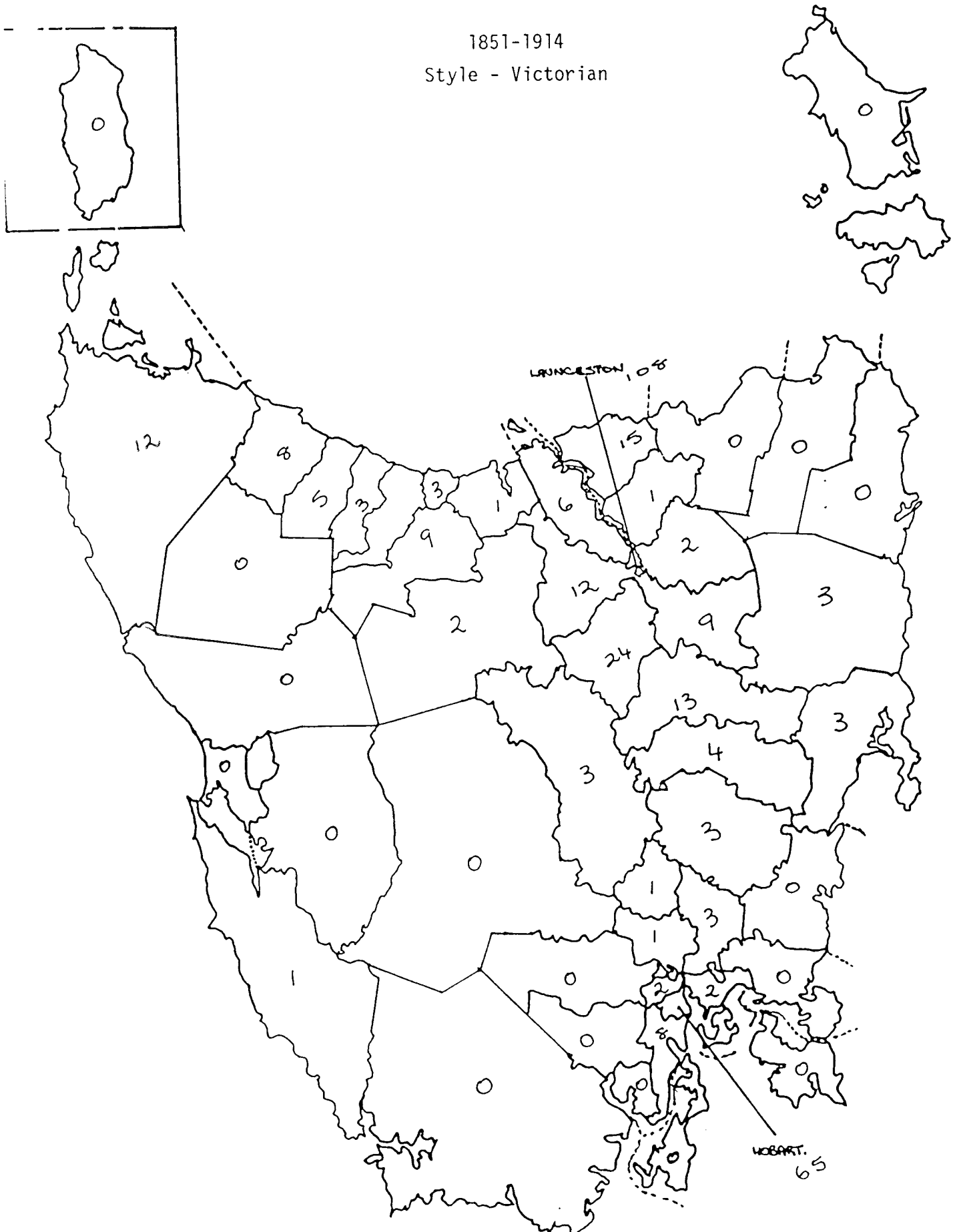
1851-1914
Style - Gothic

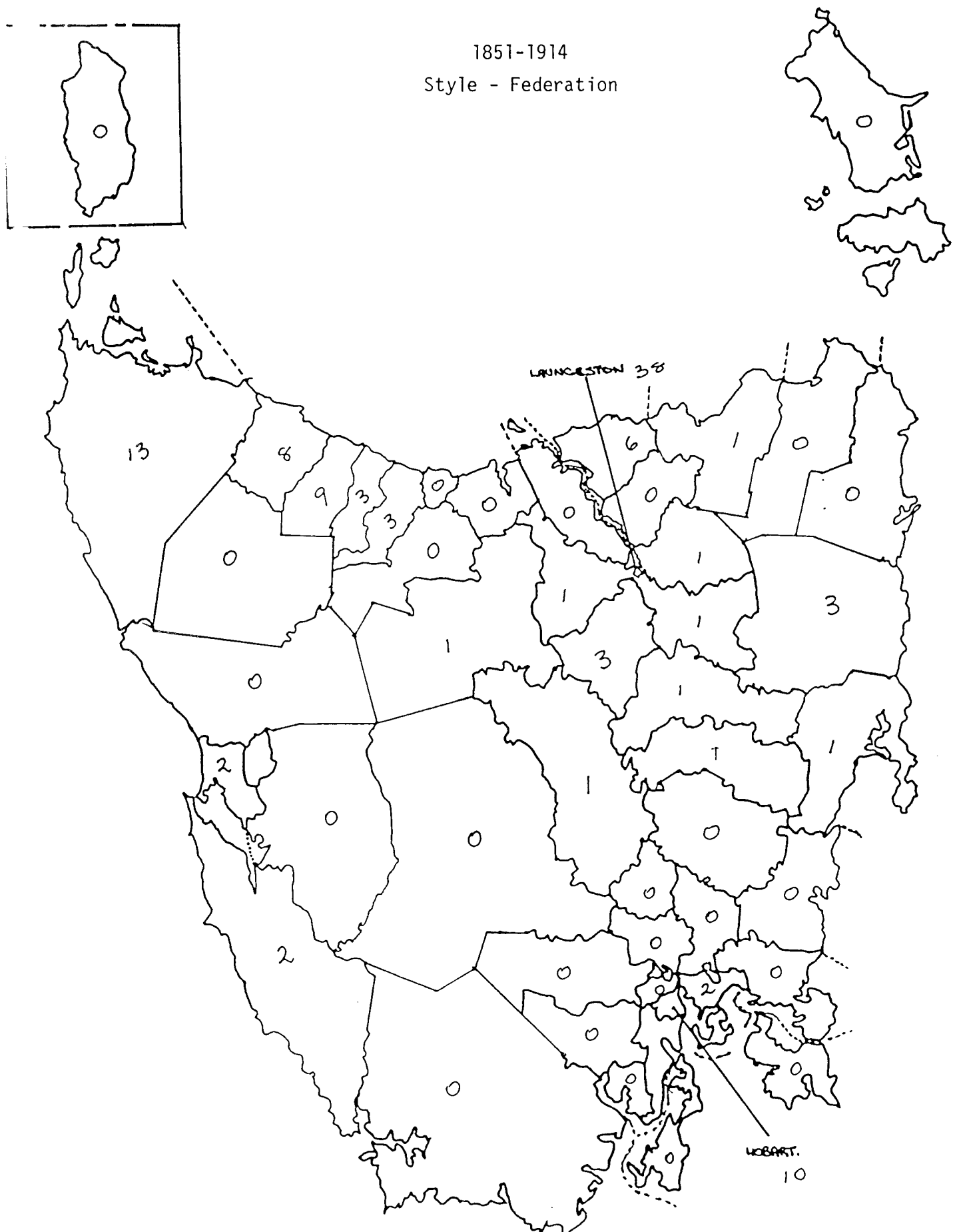


1851-1914
Style - Italianate

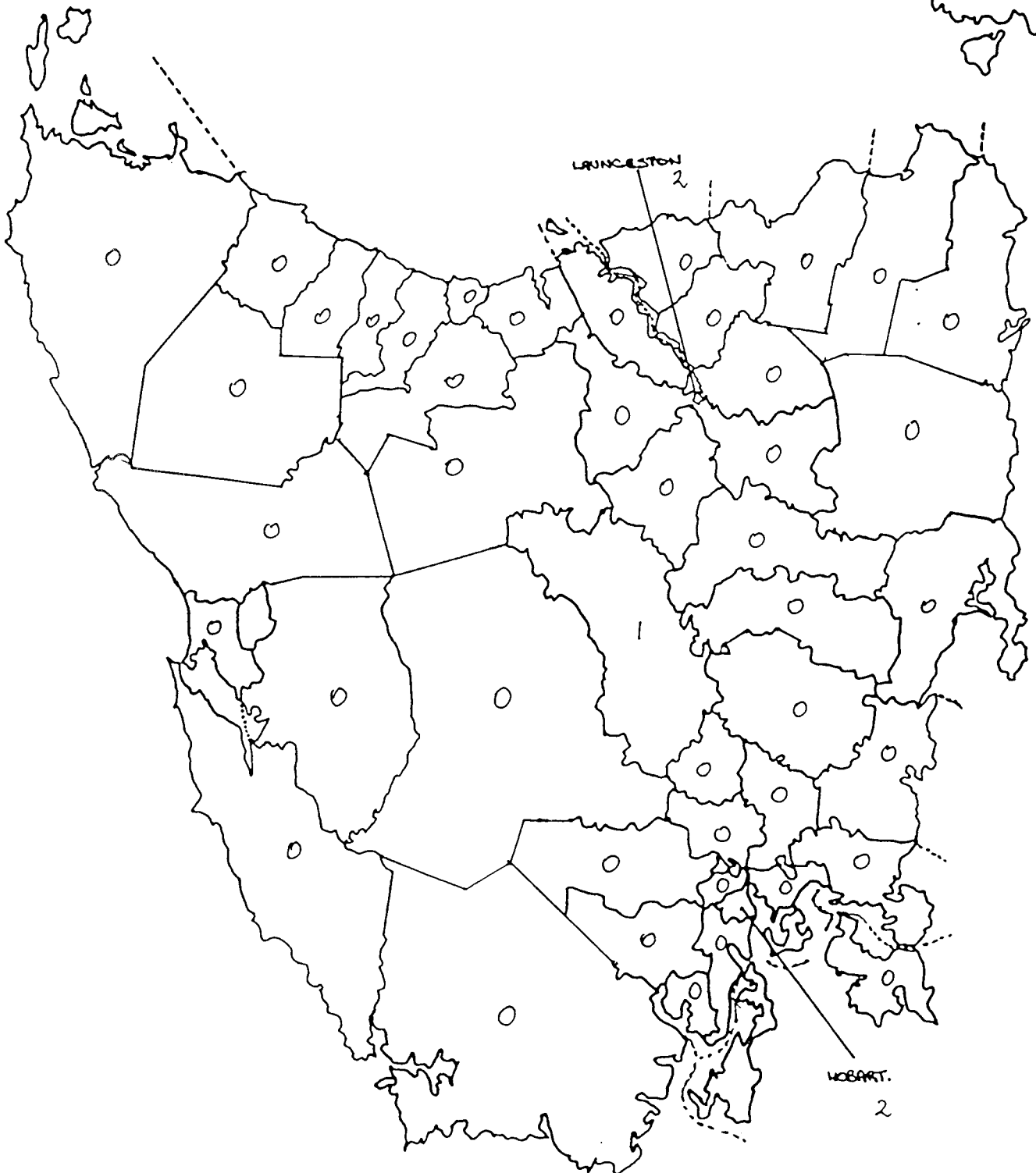
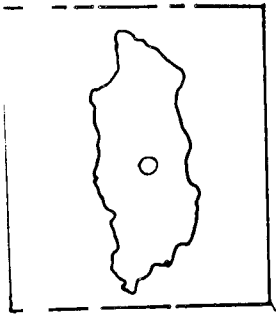


1851-1914
Style - Victorian

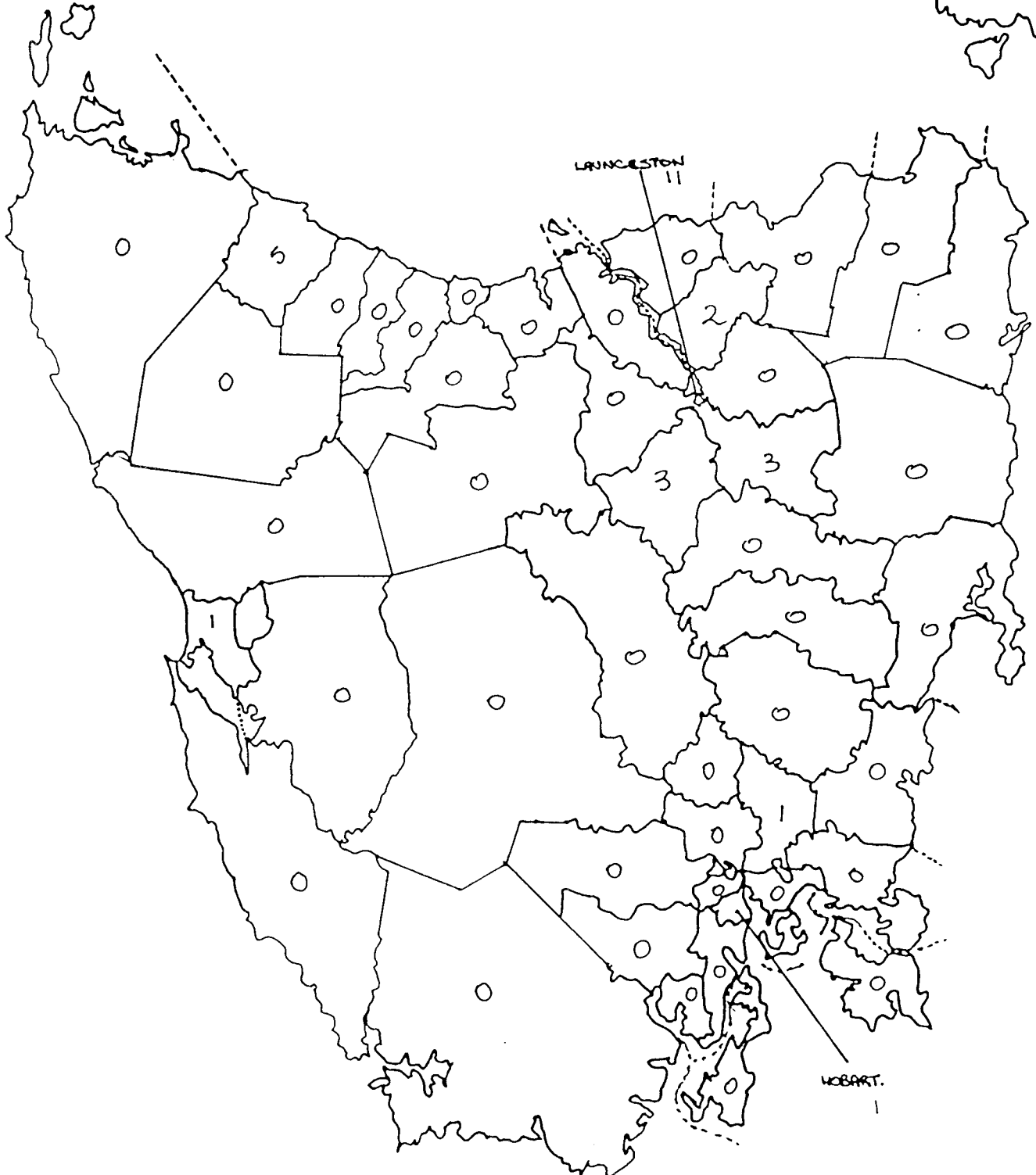
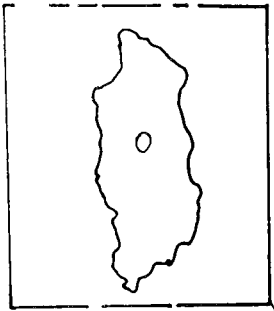




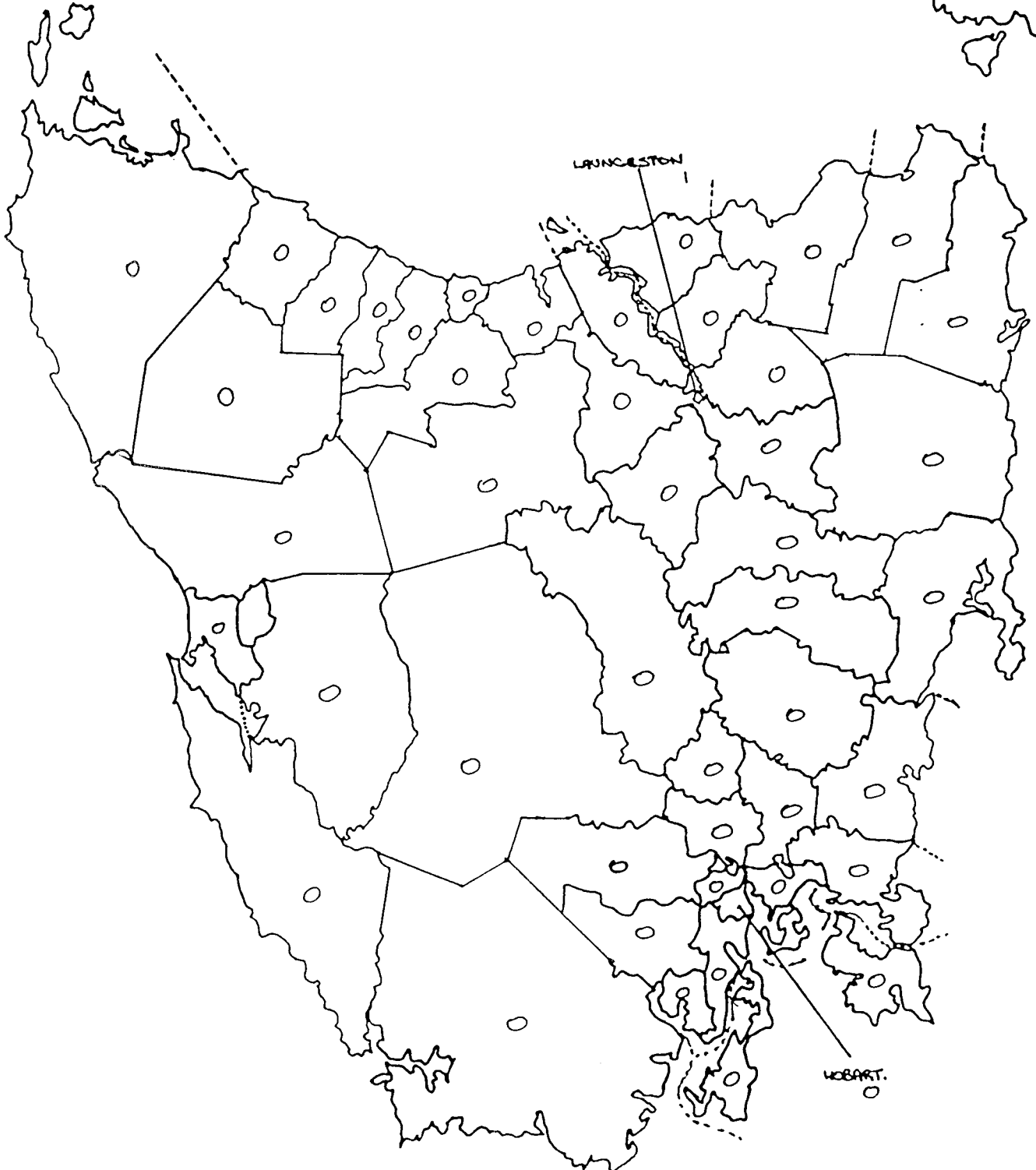
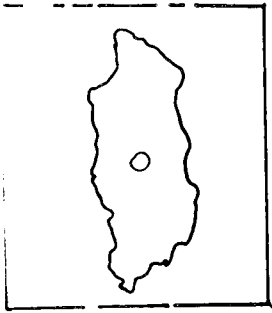
1851-1914
Style - Arts and Crafts



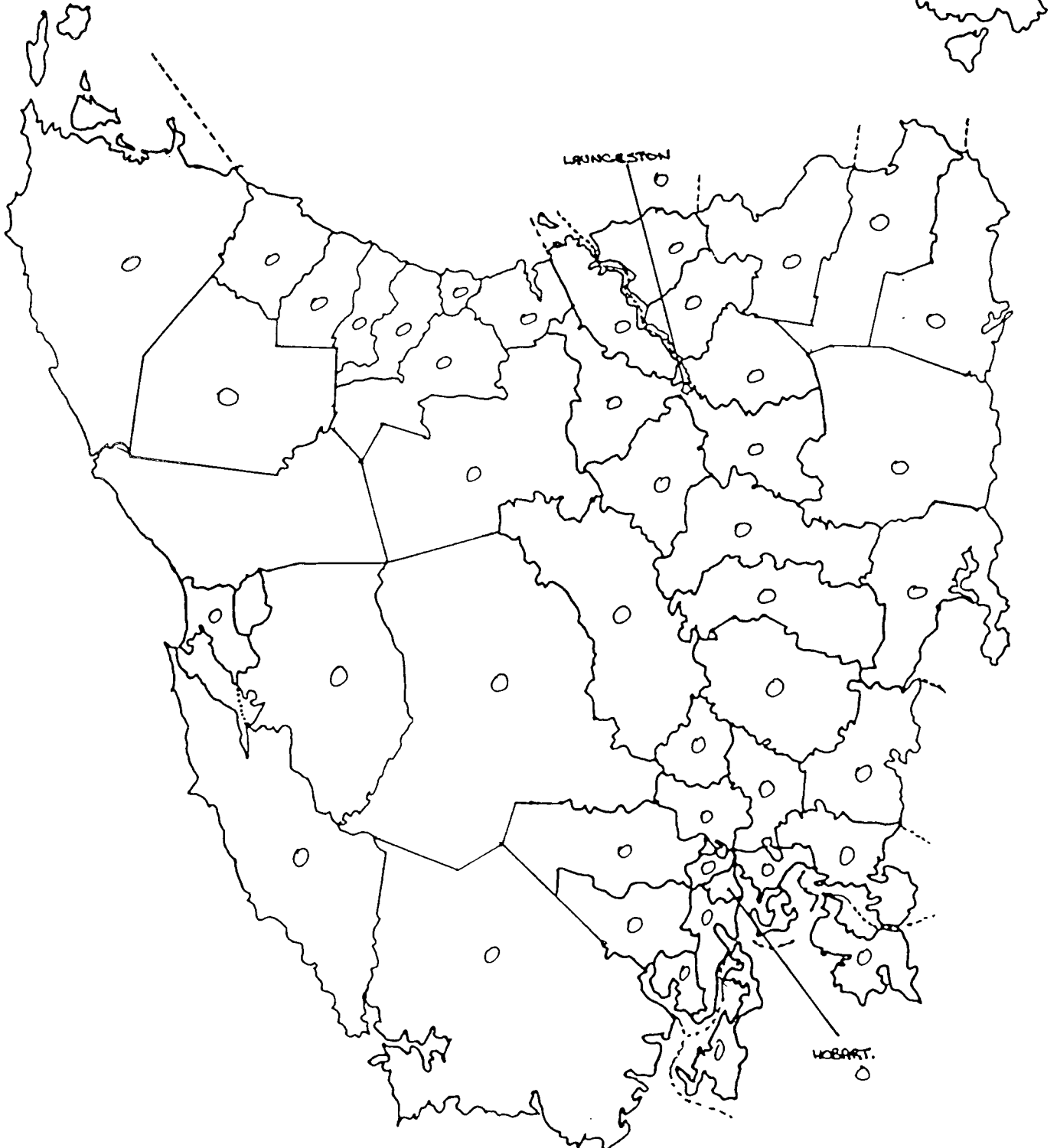
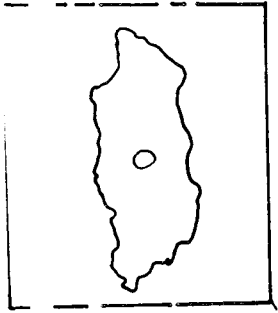
1851-1914
Style - Neo-Classical



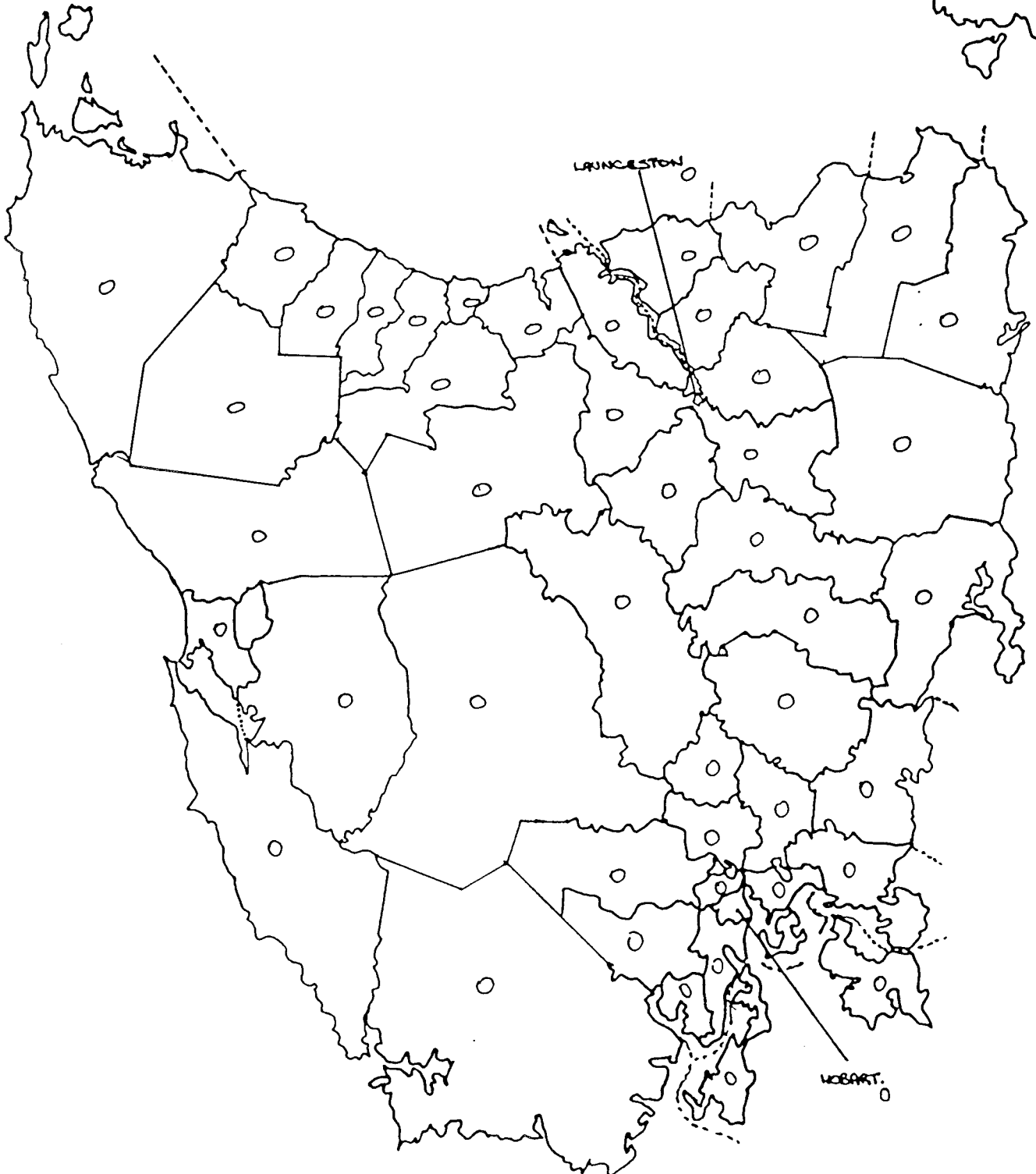
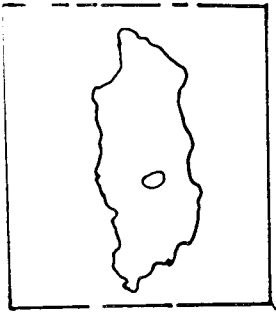
1851-1914
Style - Californian Bungalow

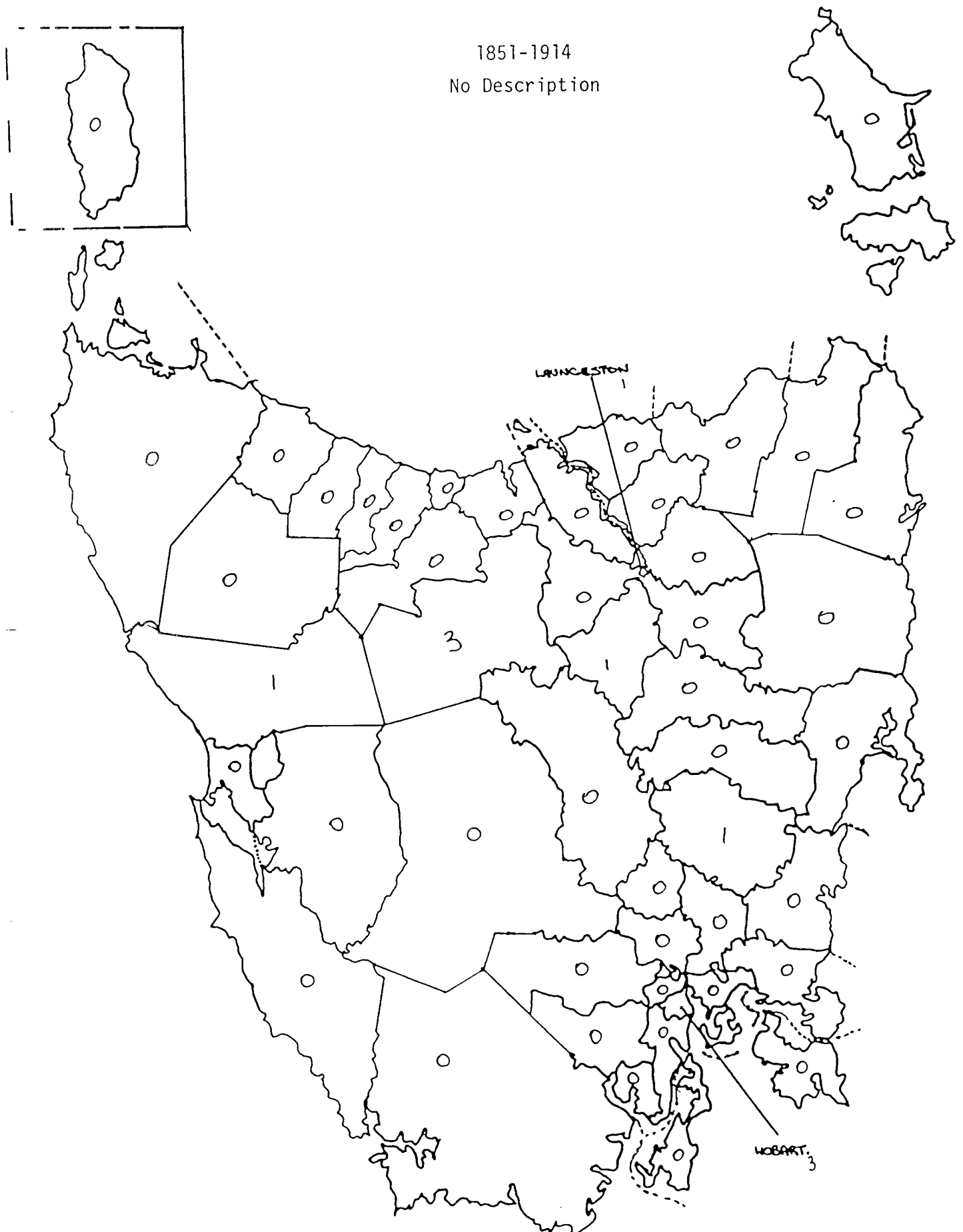


1851-1914
Style - Art Deco

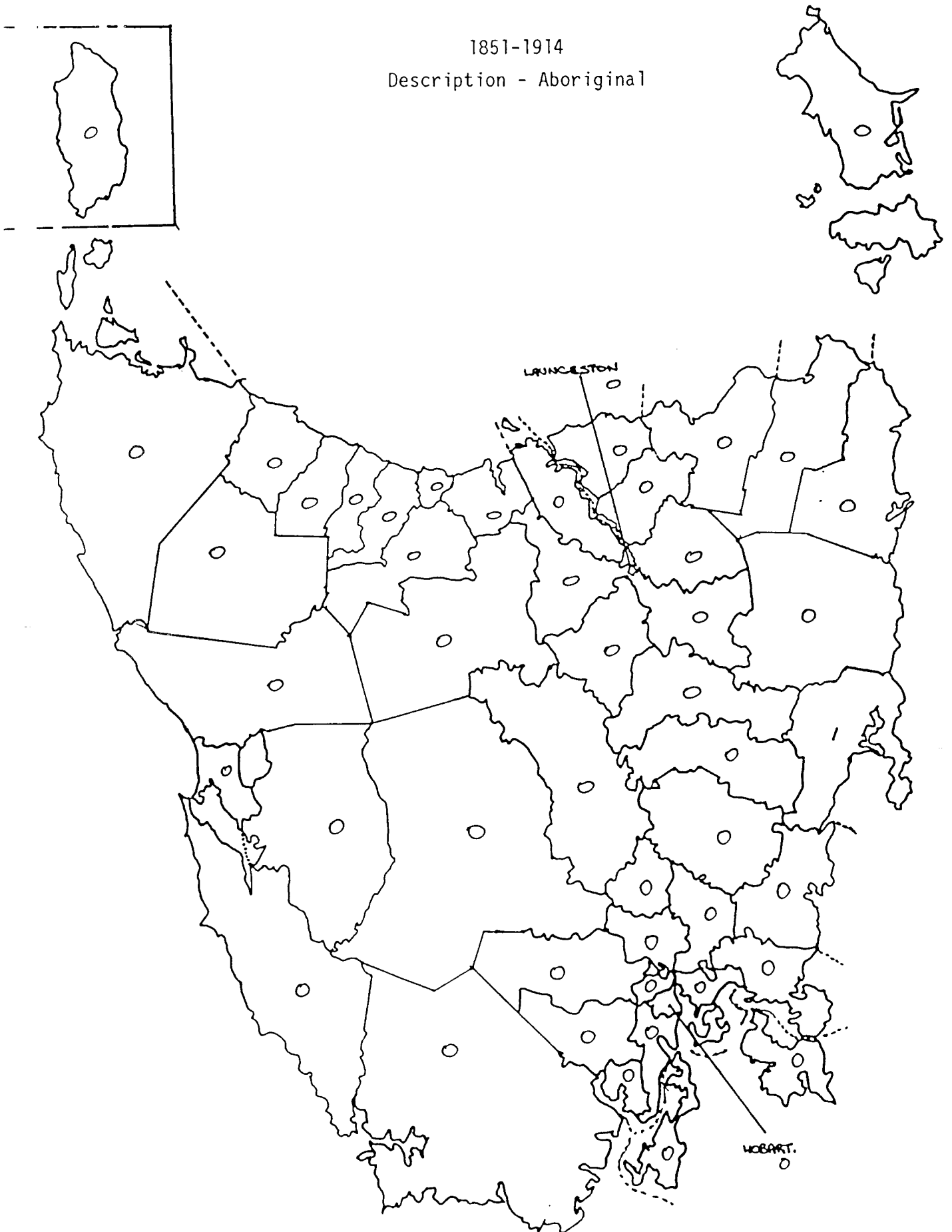


1851-1914
Style - International

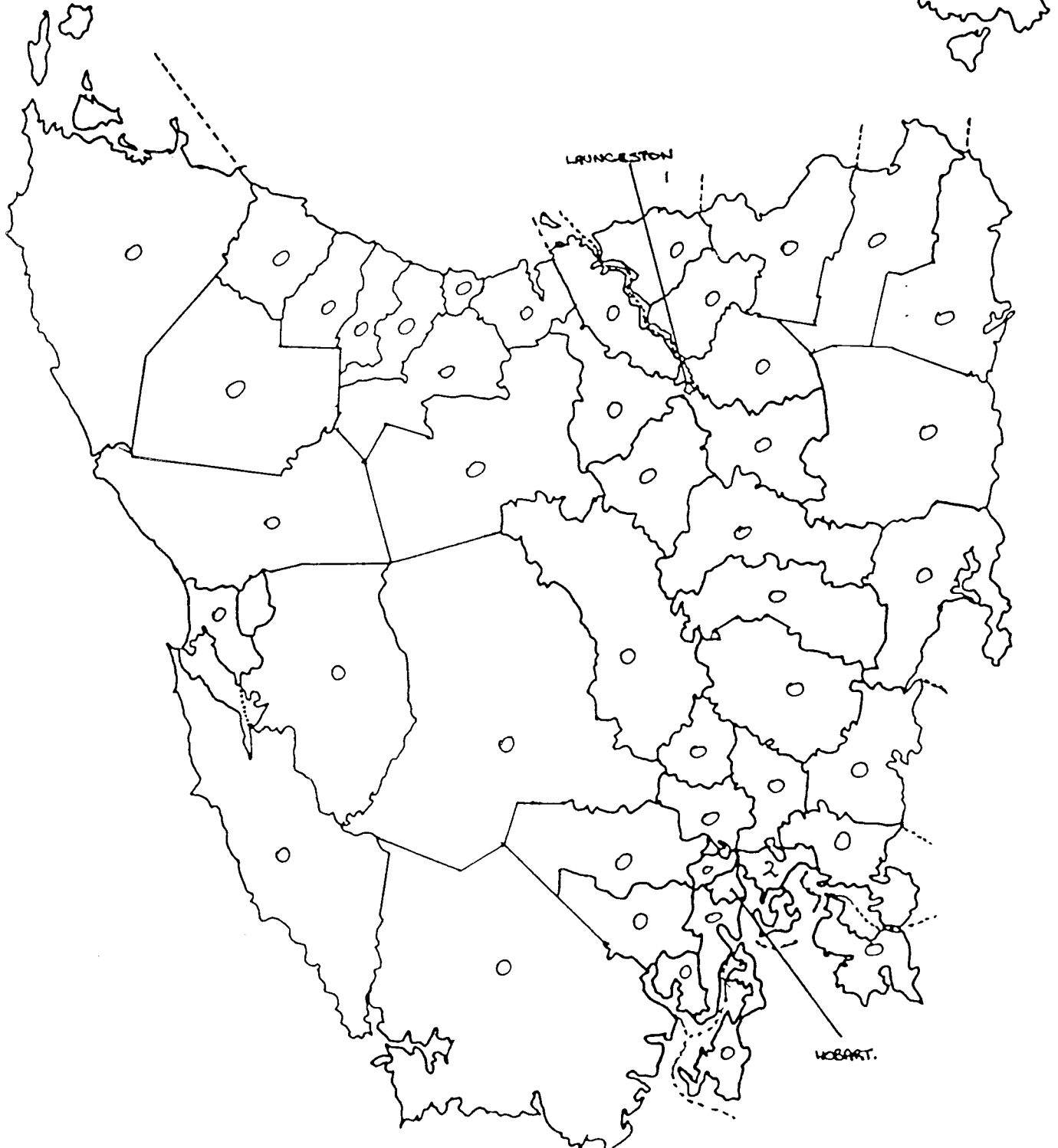
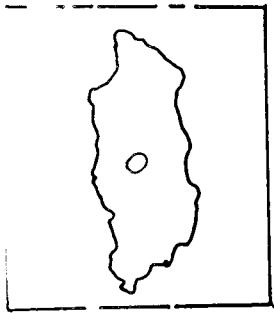




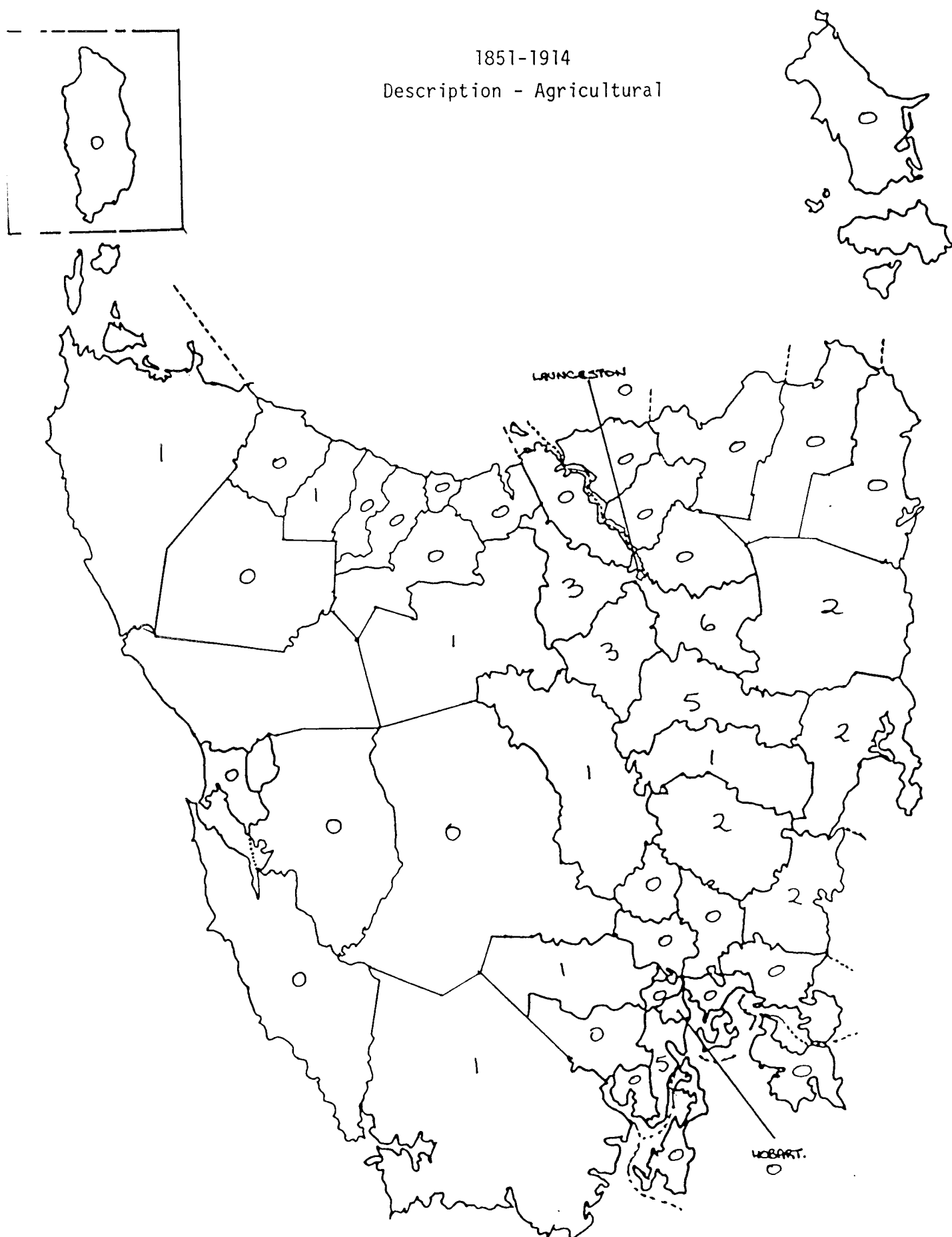
1851-1914
Description - Aboriginal



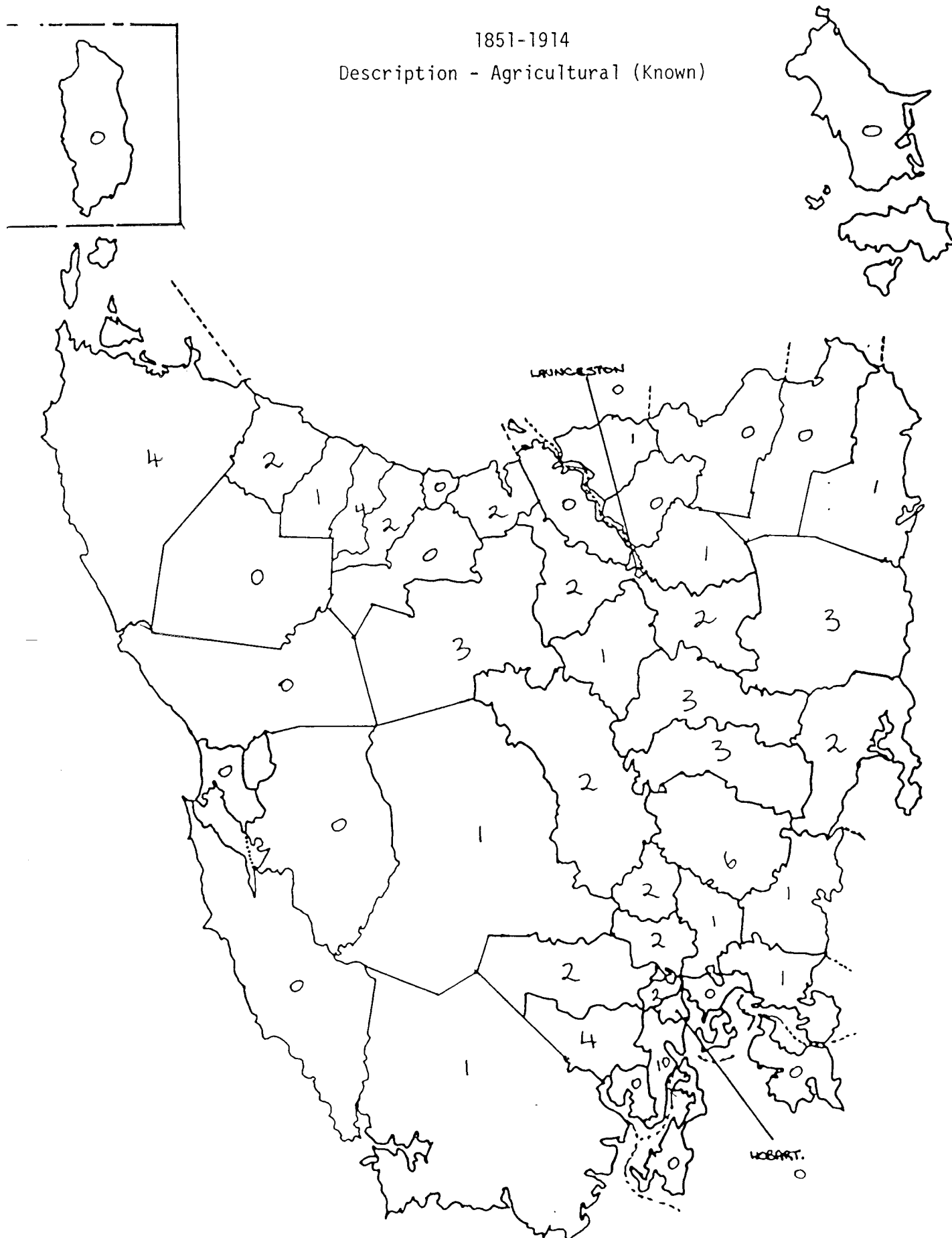
1851-1914
Description - Convict/Military



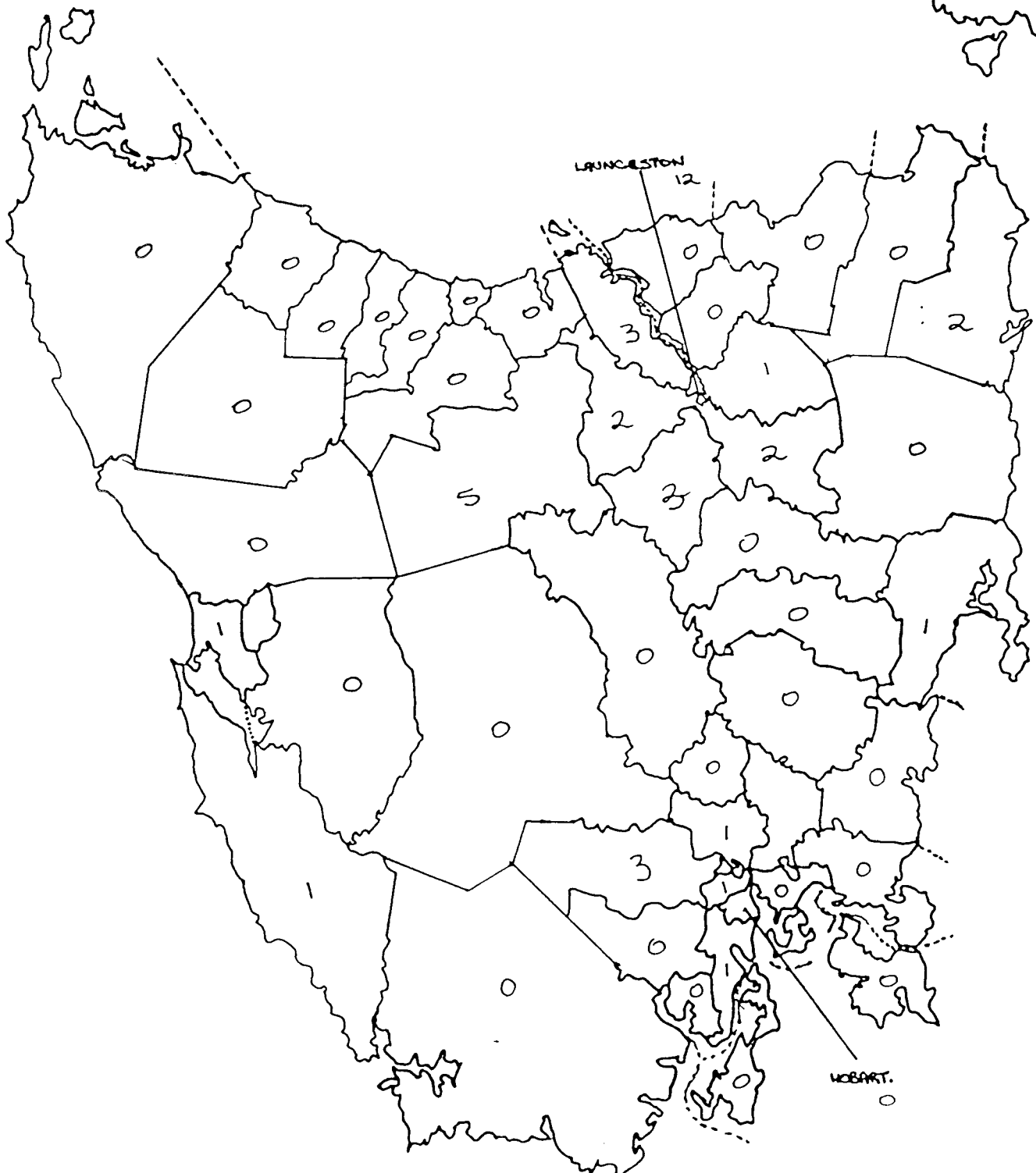
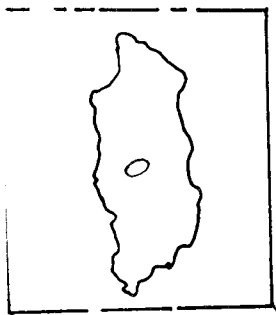
1851-1914
Description - Agricultural



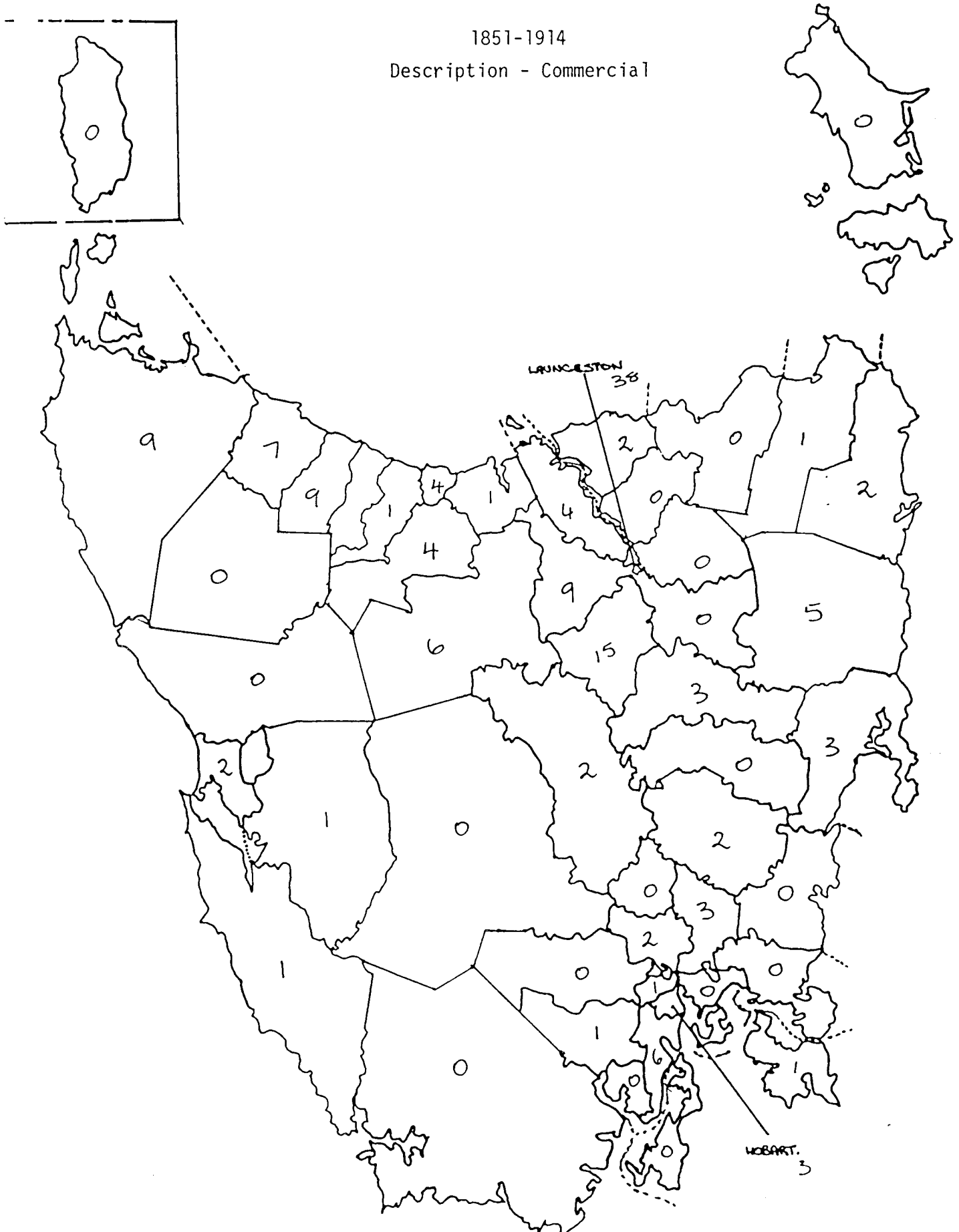
1851-1914
Description - Agricultural (Known)



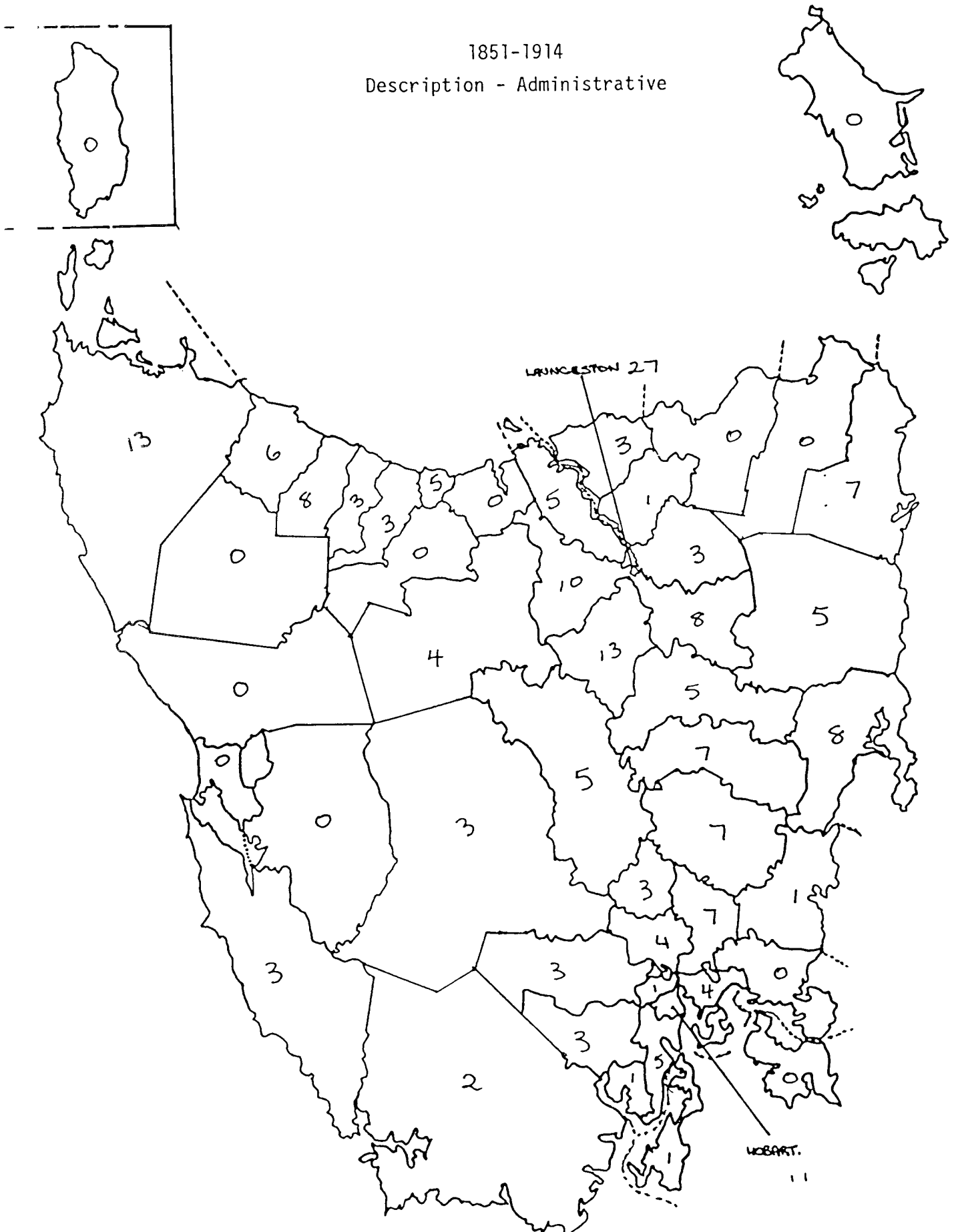
1851-1914
Description - Industrial



1851-1914
Description - Commercial

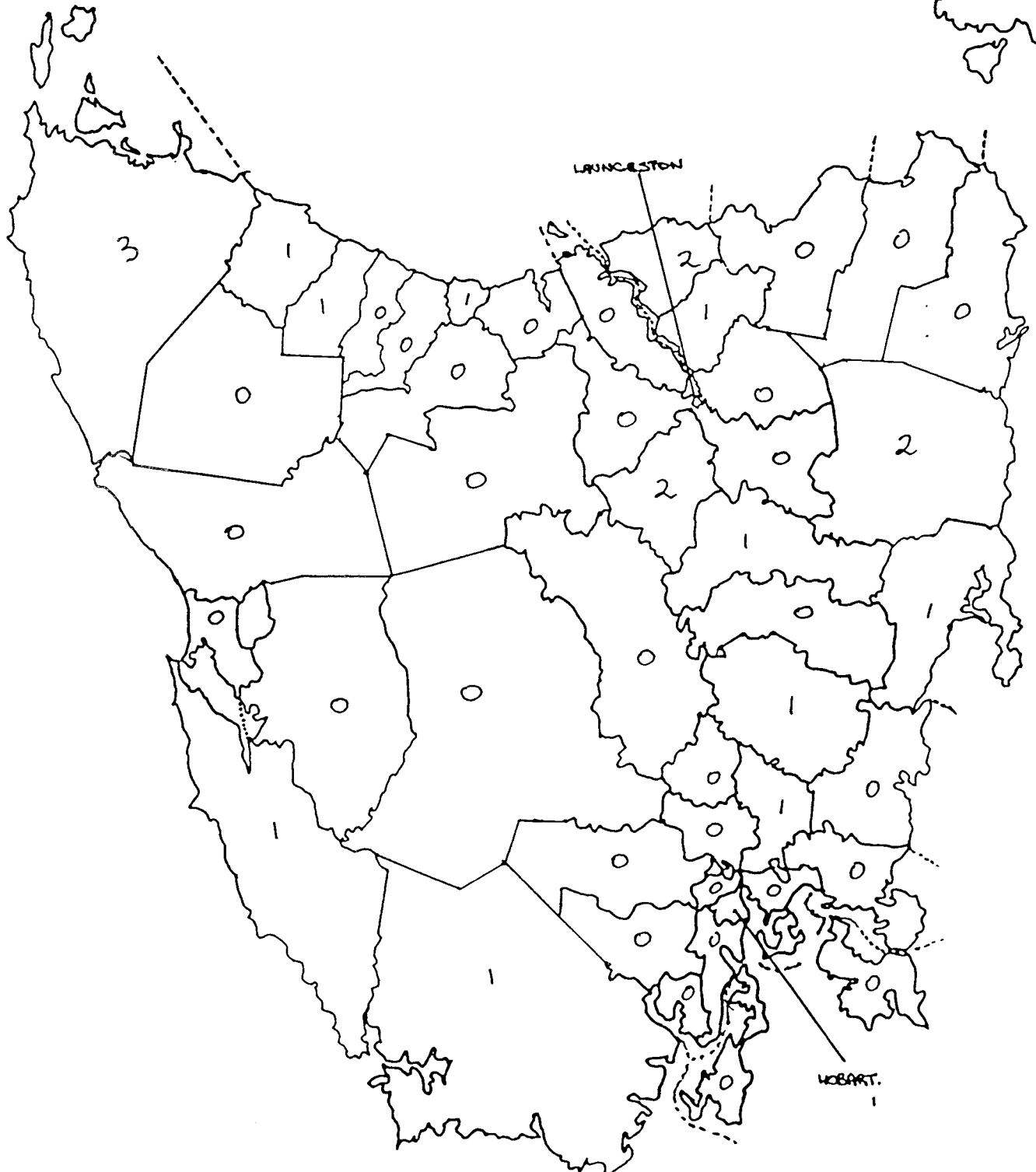
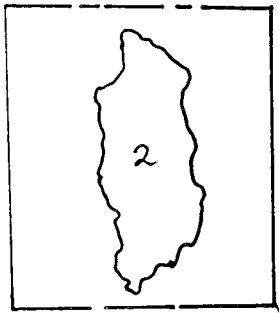


1851-1914
Description - Administrative

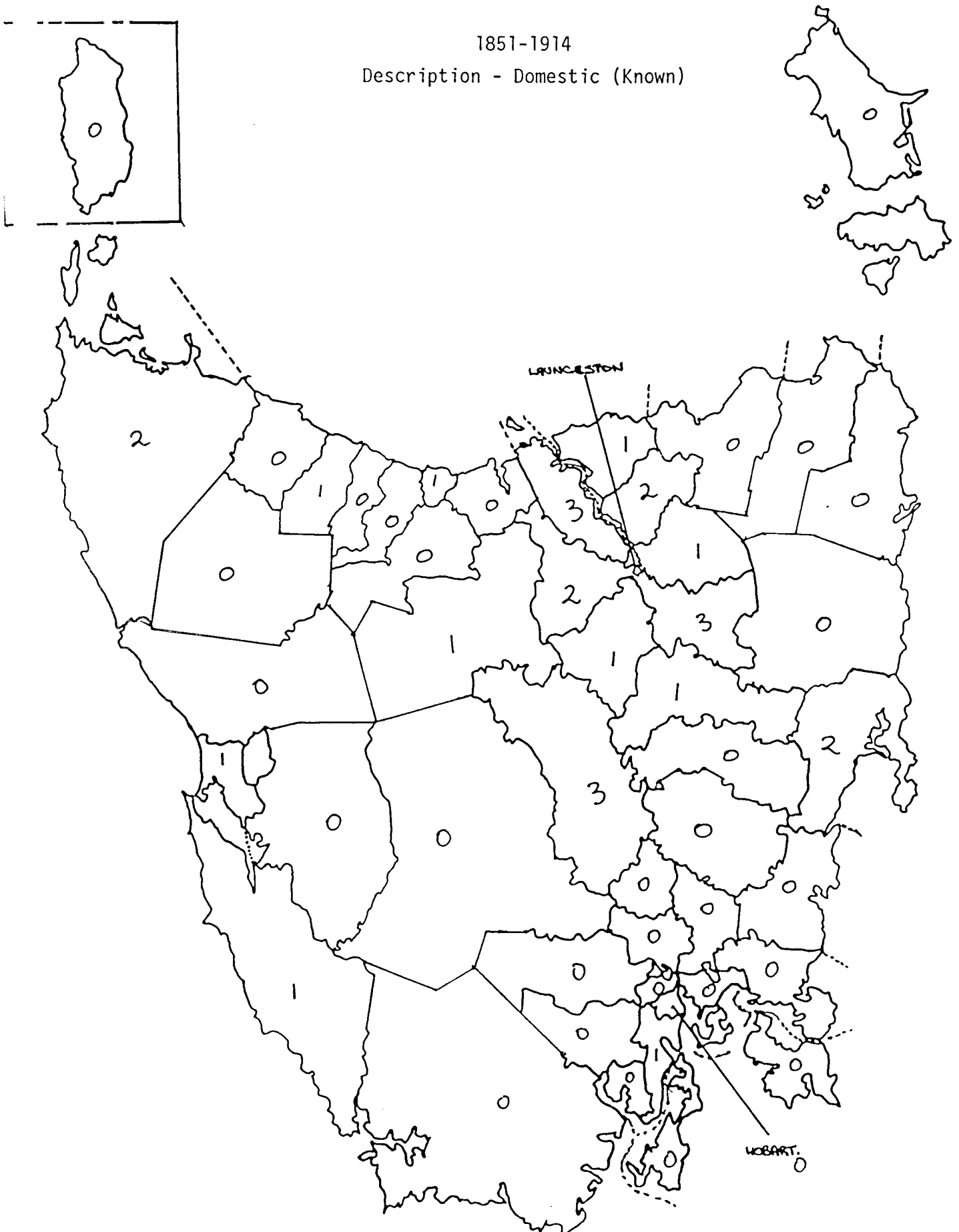


1851-1914

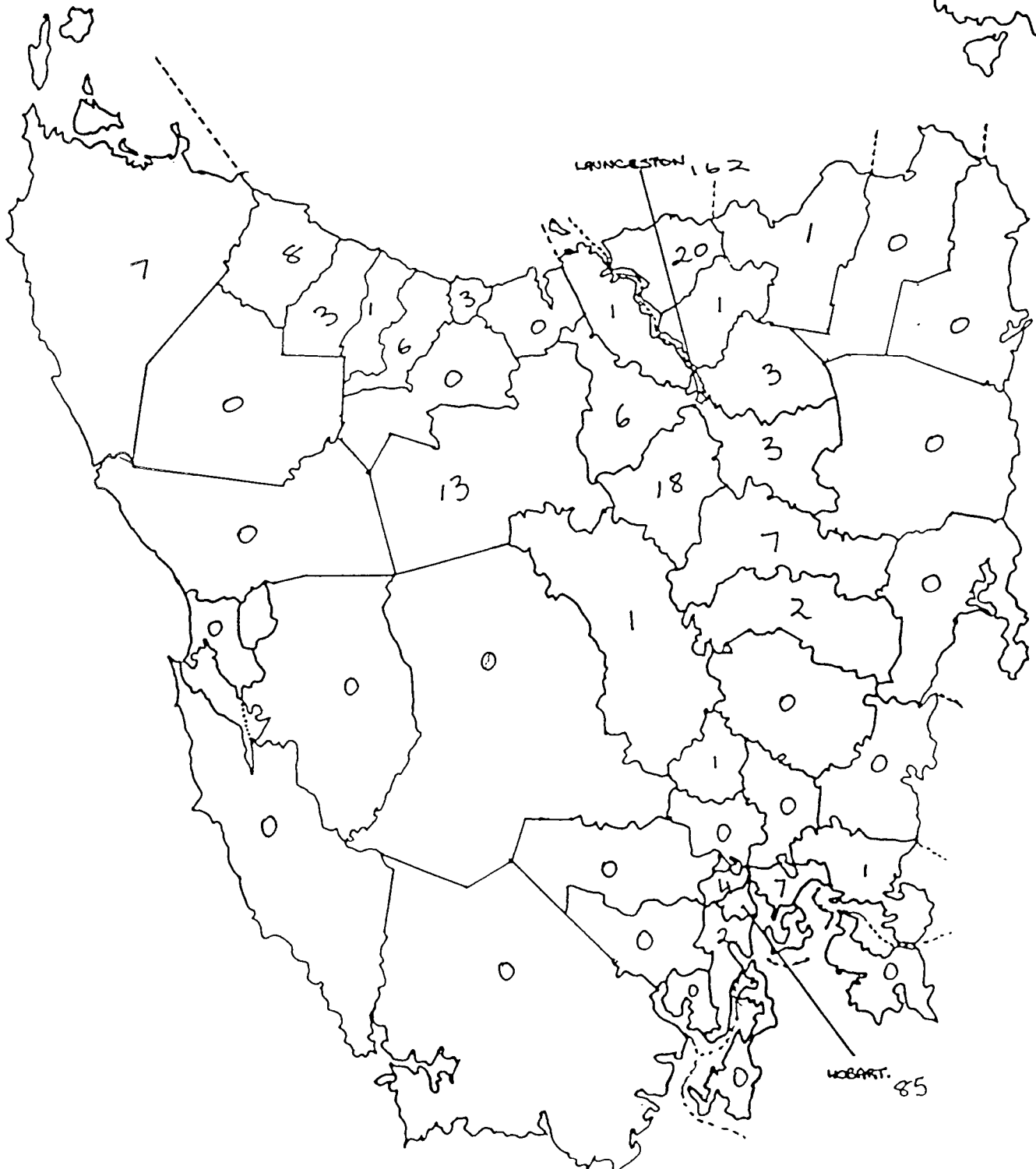
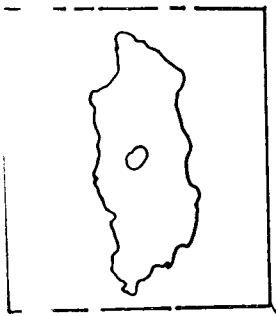
Description - Communications



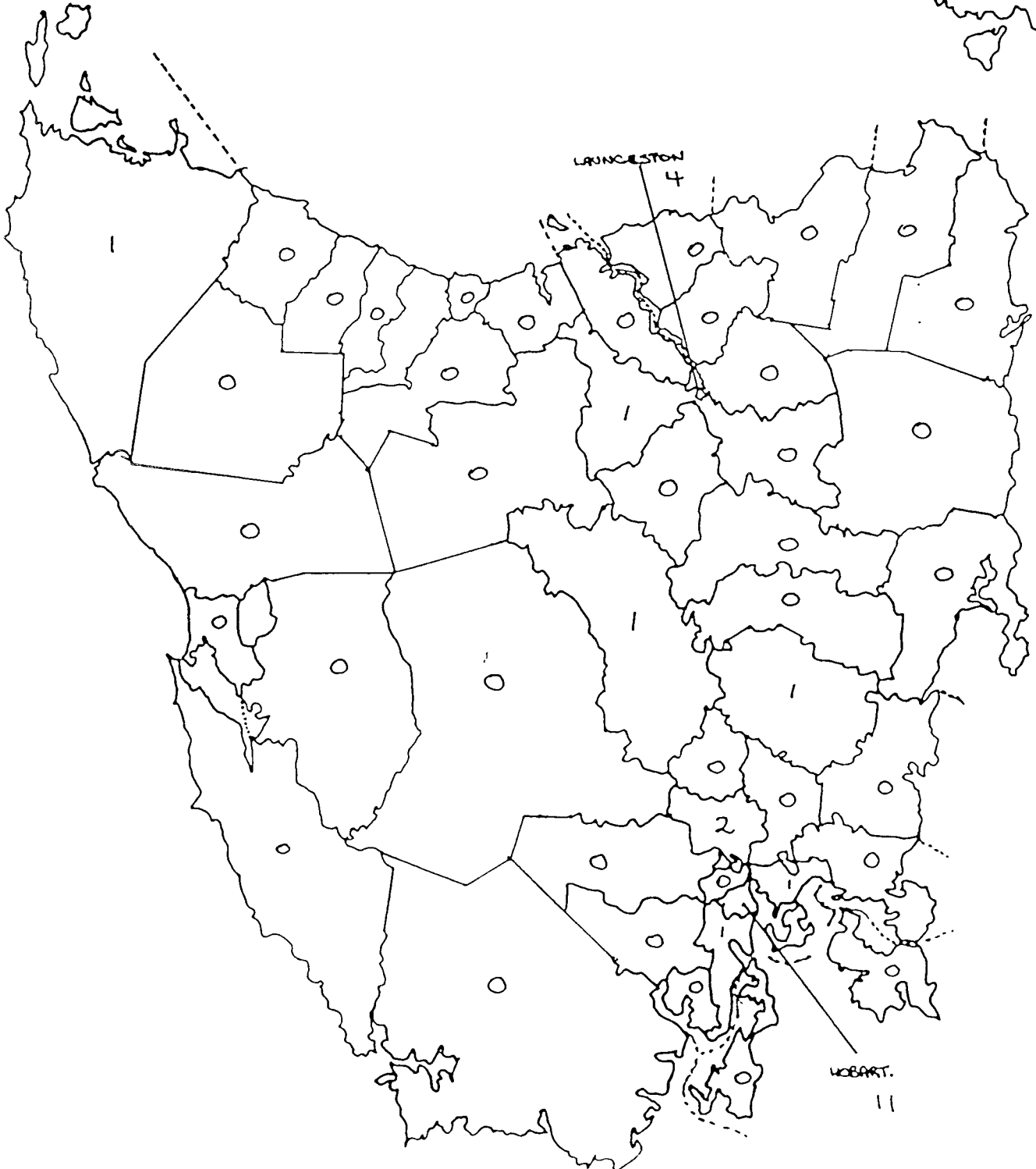
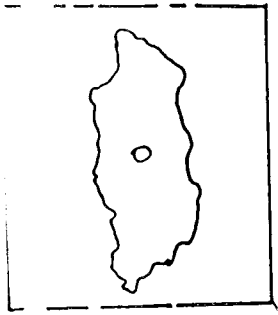
1851-1914
Description - Domestic (Known)



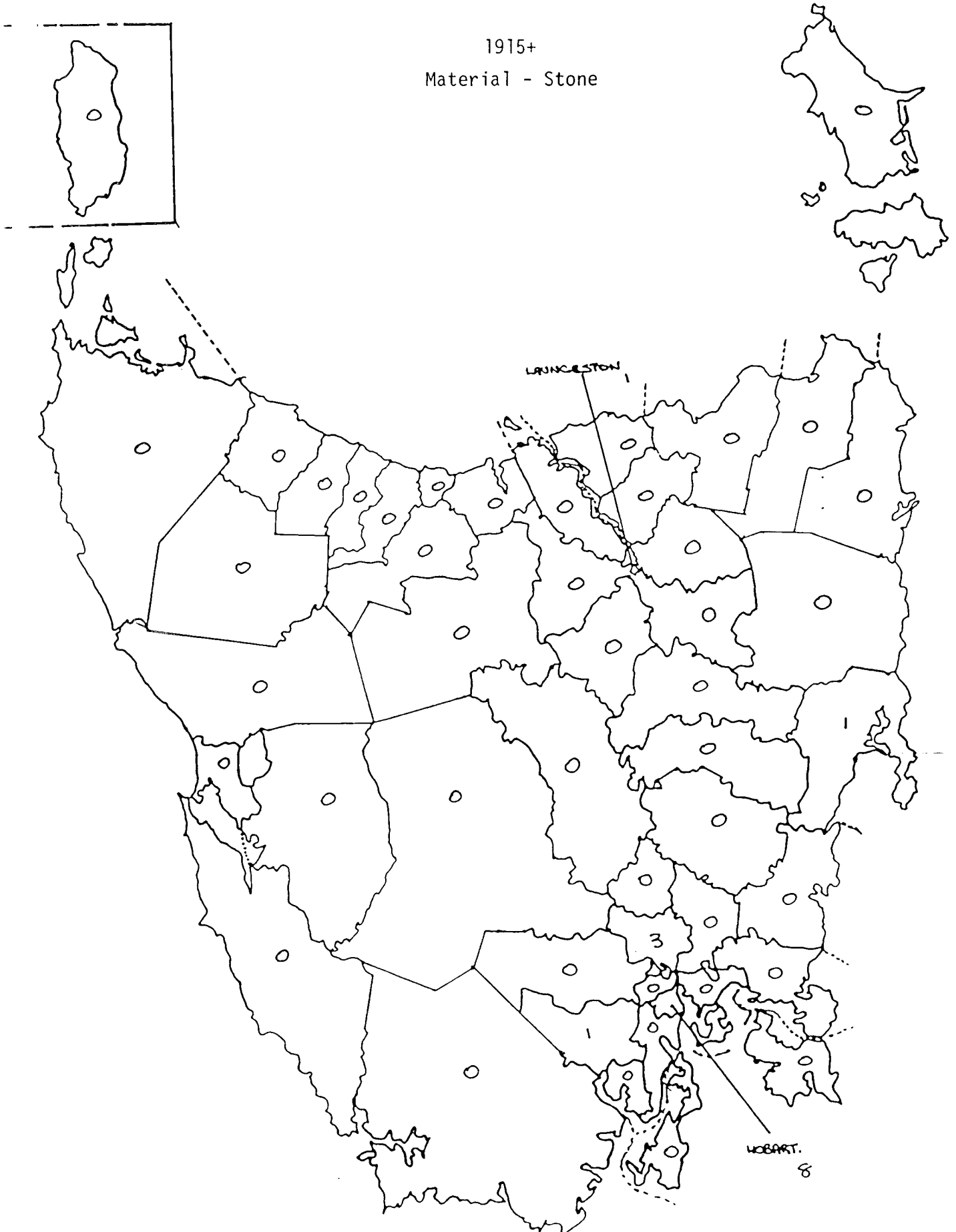
1851-1914
Description - Domestic

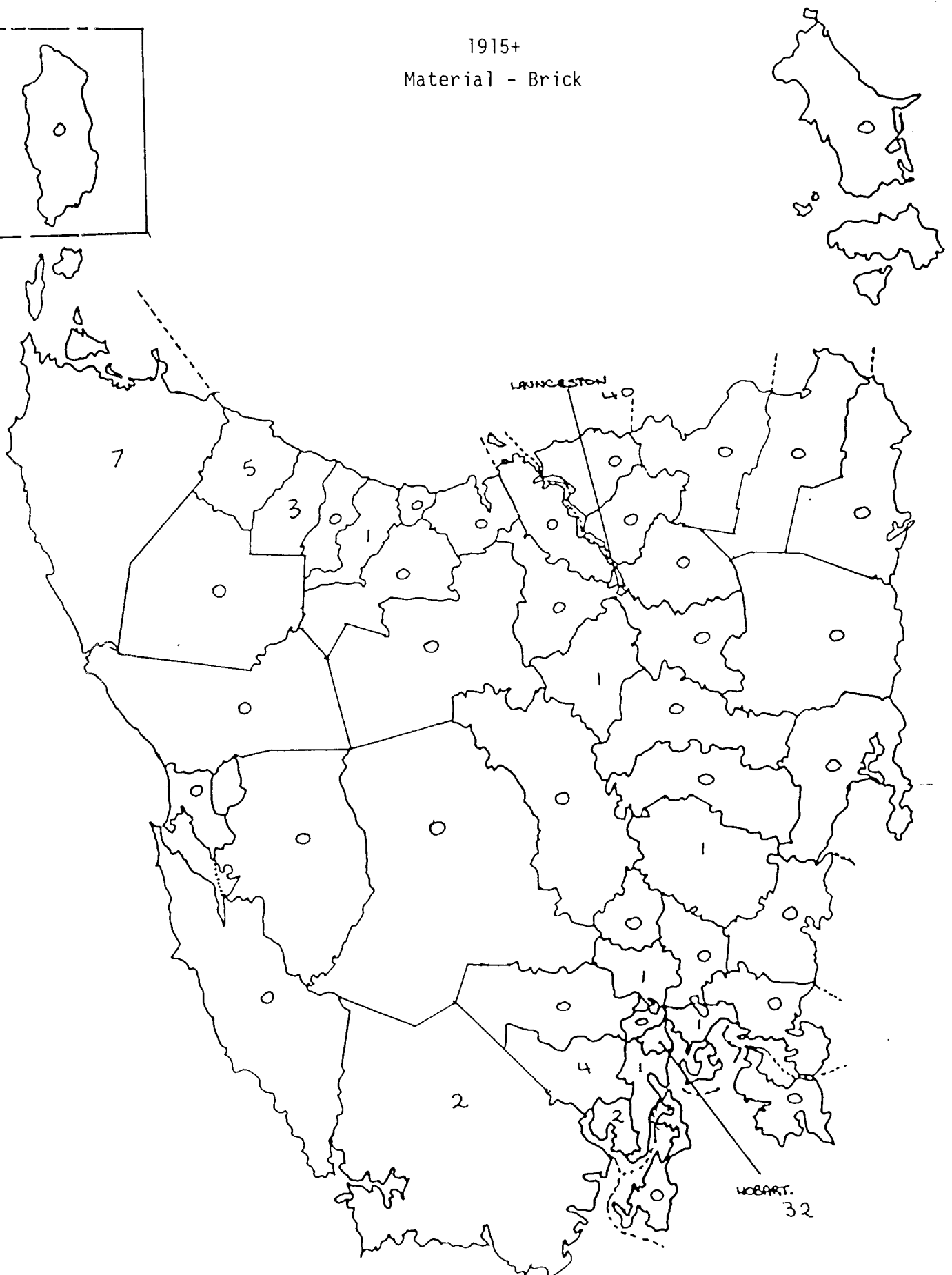


1915+
No Material

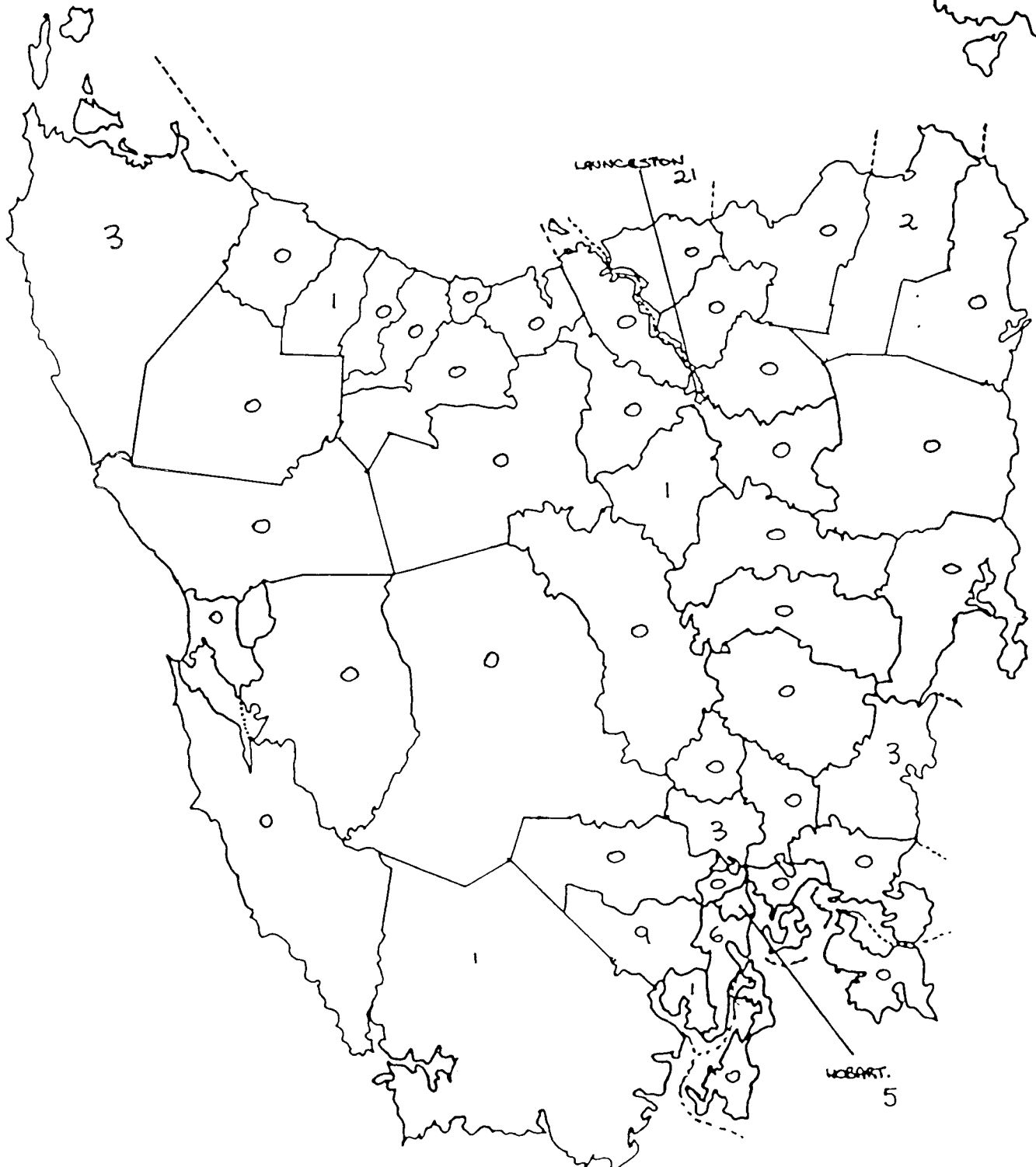
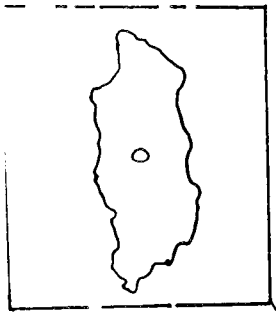


1915+
Material - Stone

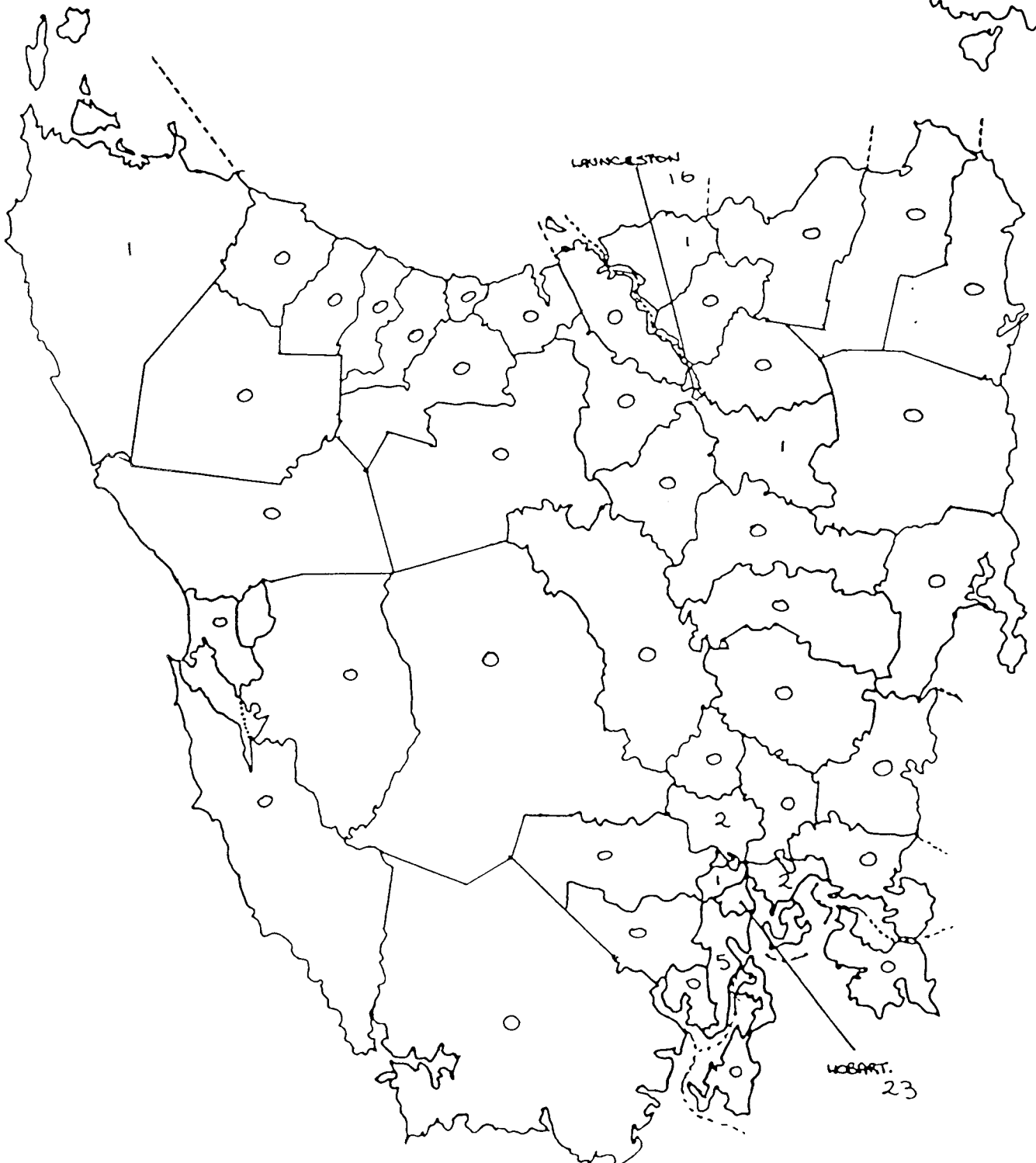
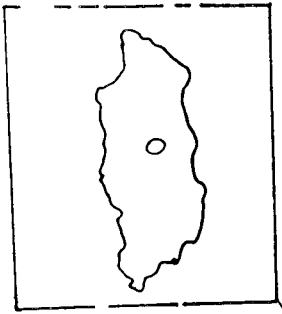




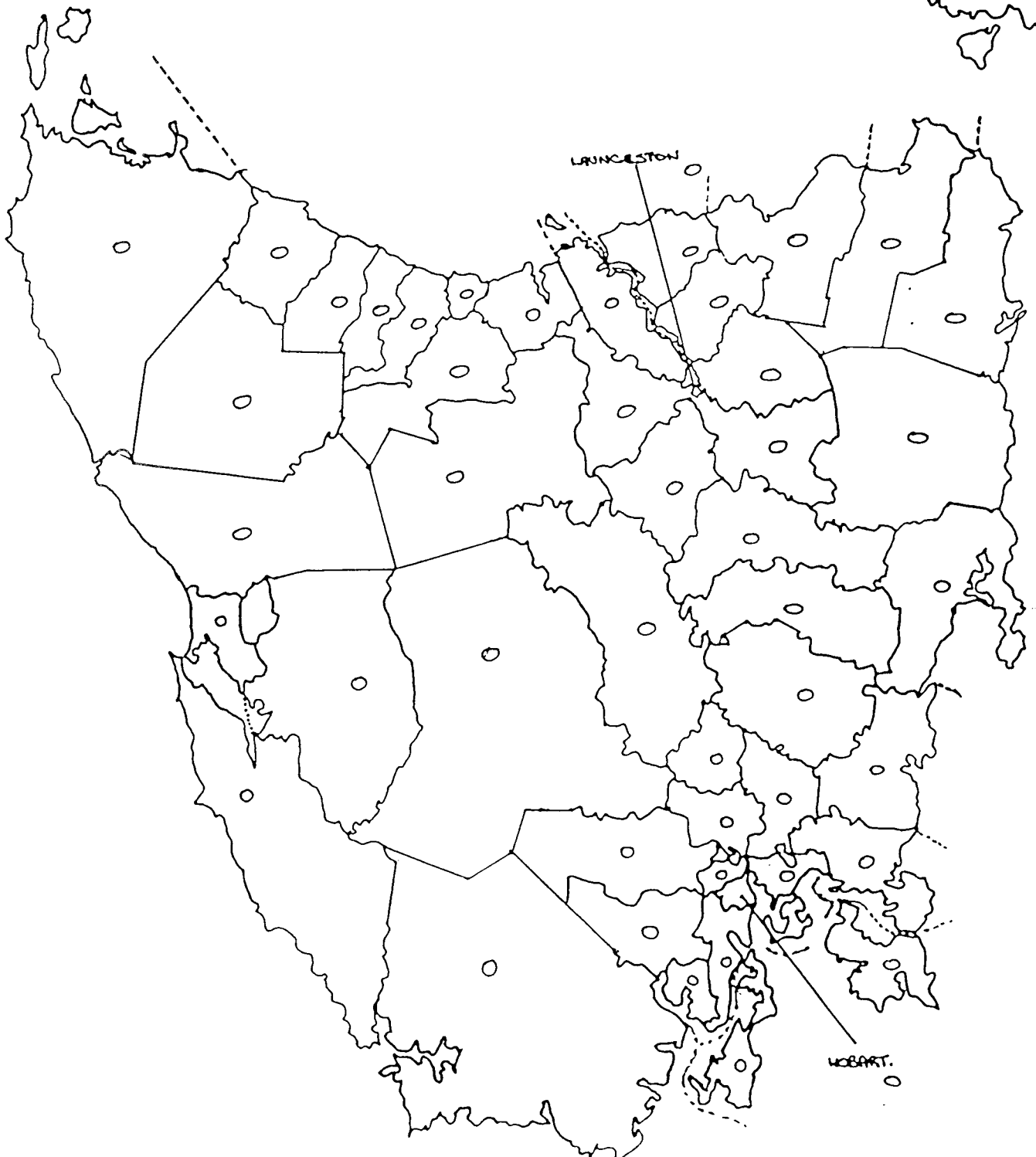
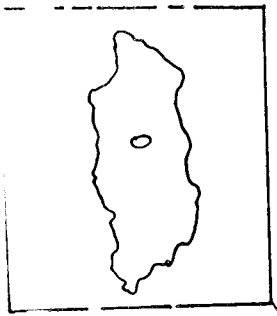
1915+
Material - Wood



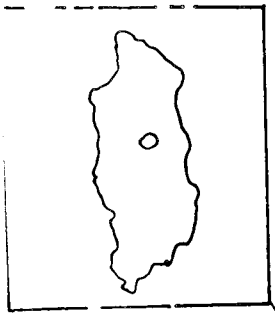
1915+
Material - Concrete



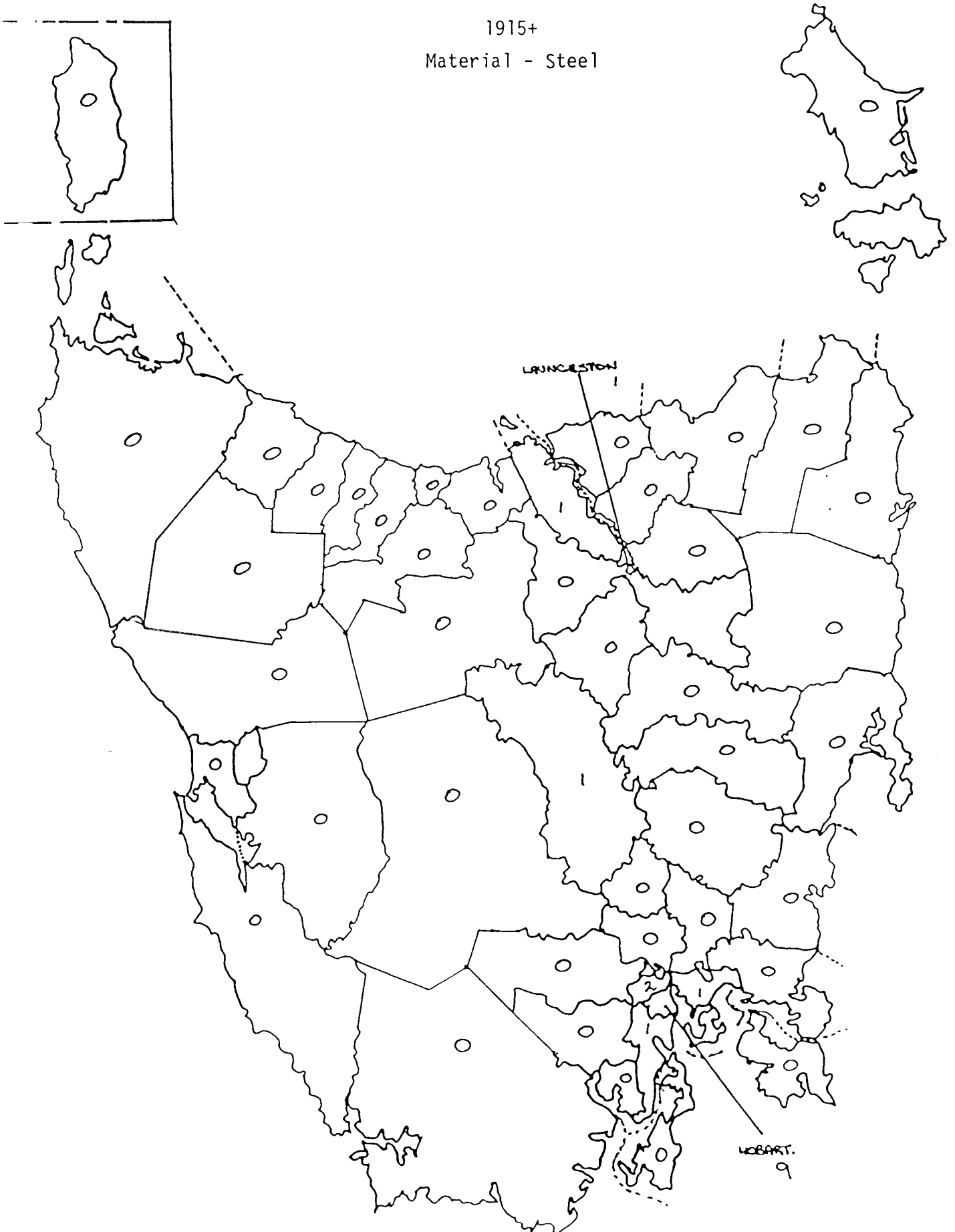
1915+
Material - Mud



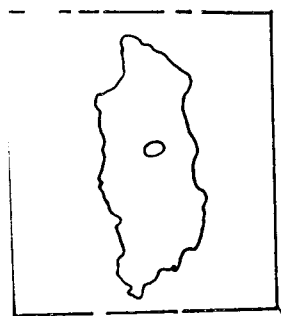
1915+
Material - Quickbrick

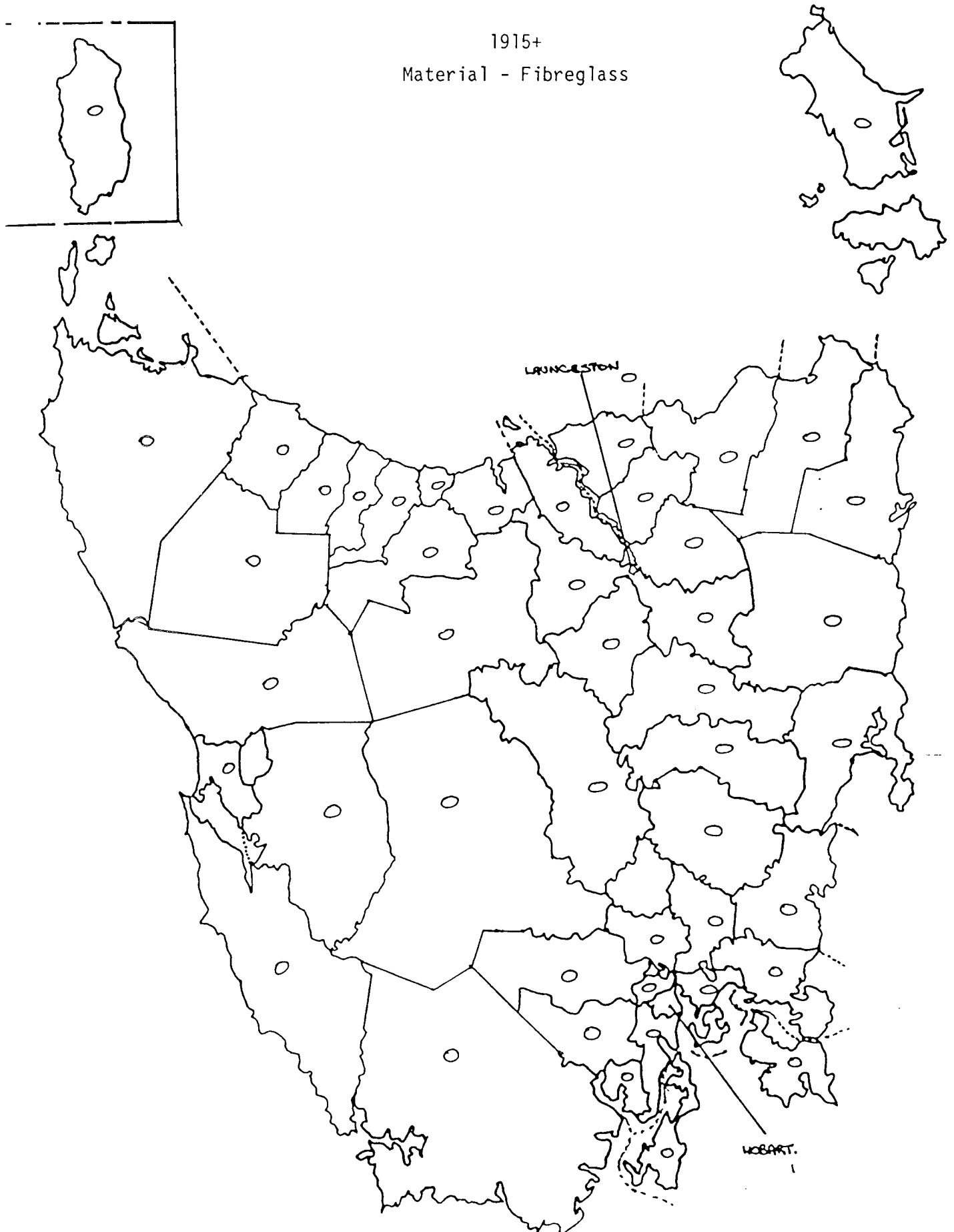


1915+
Material - Steel

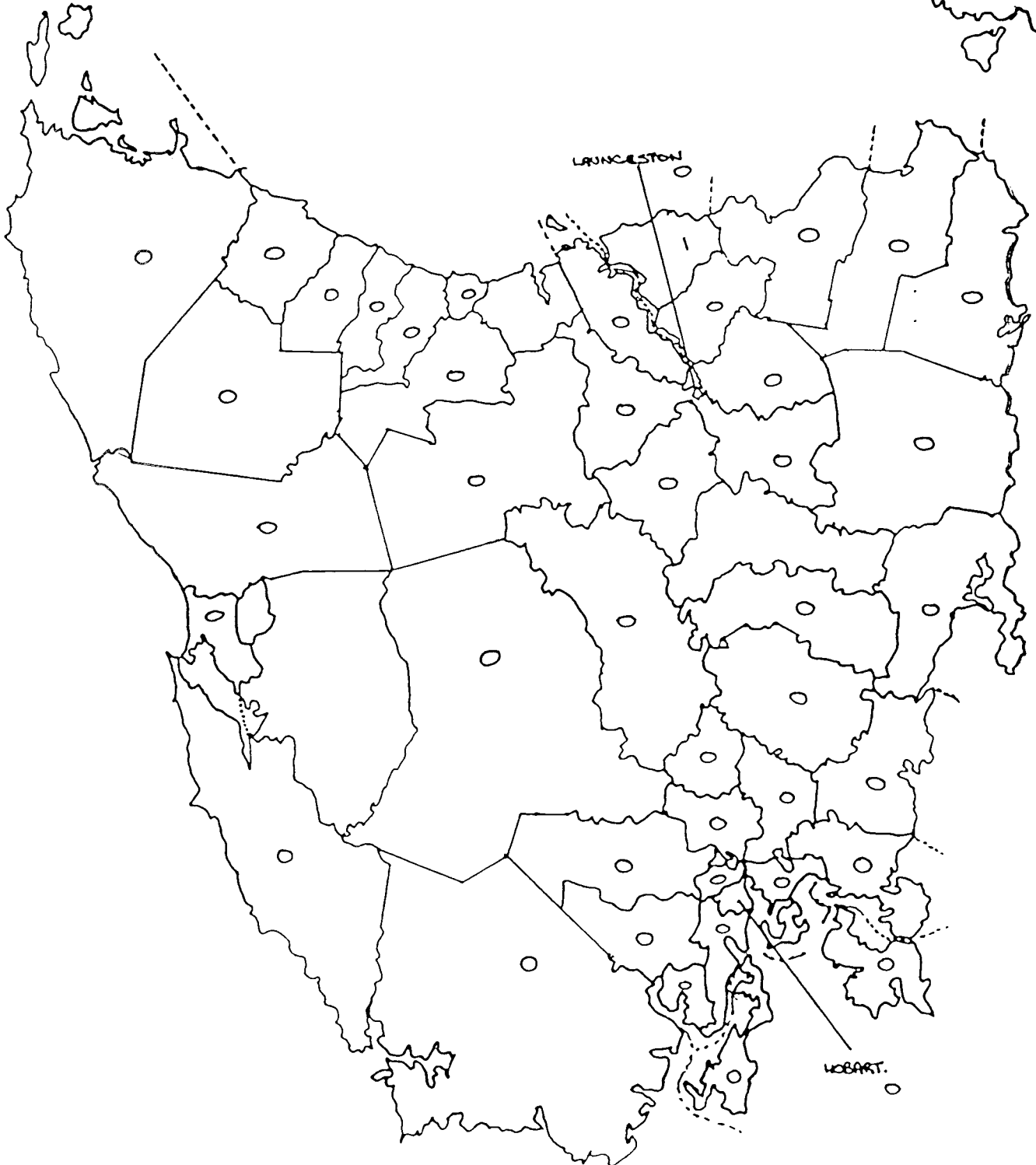
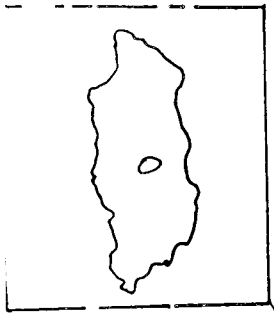


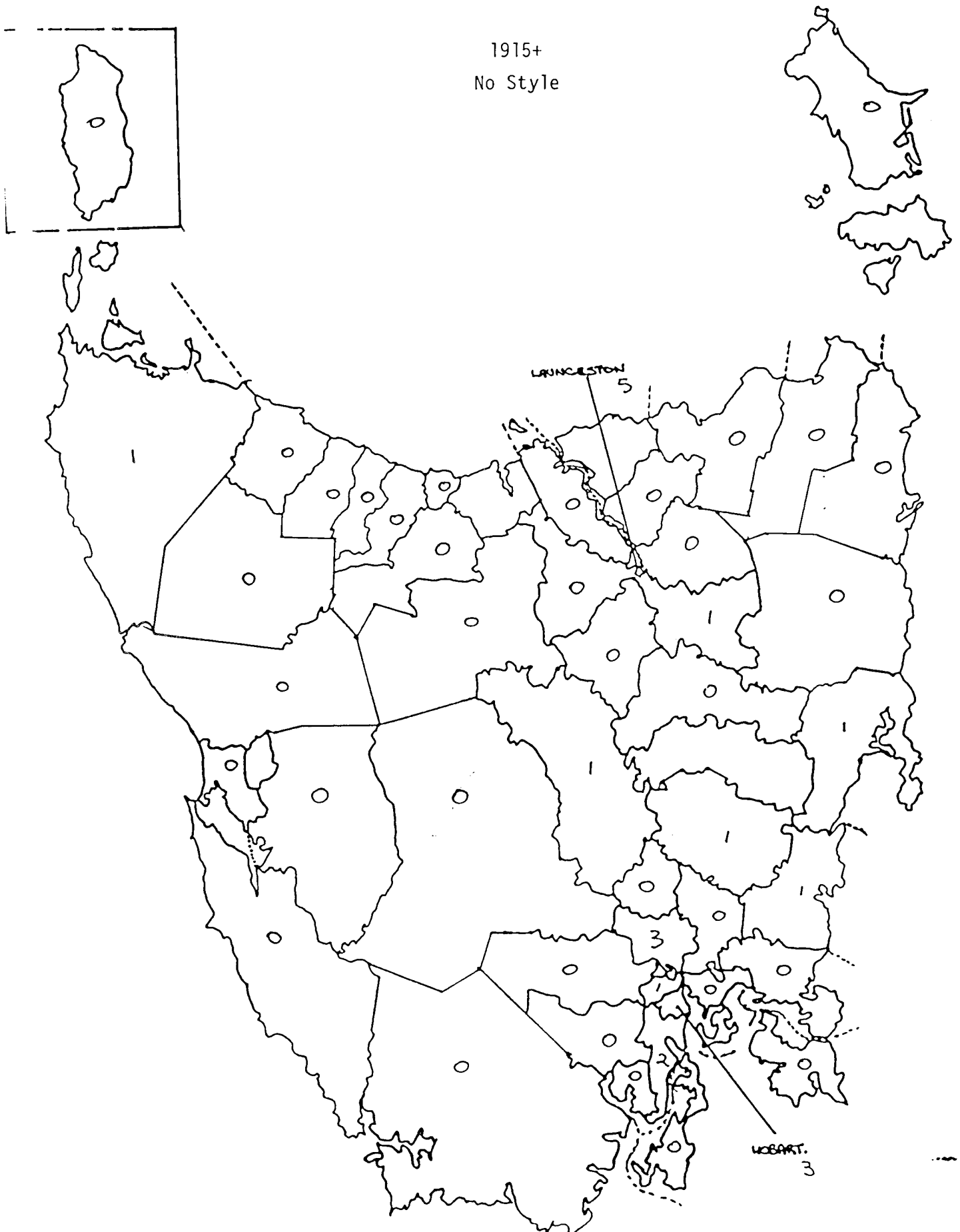
1915+
Material - Corrugated Iron

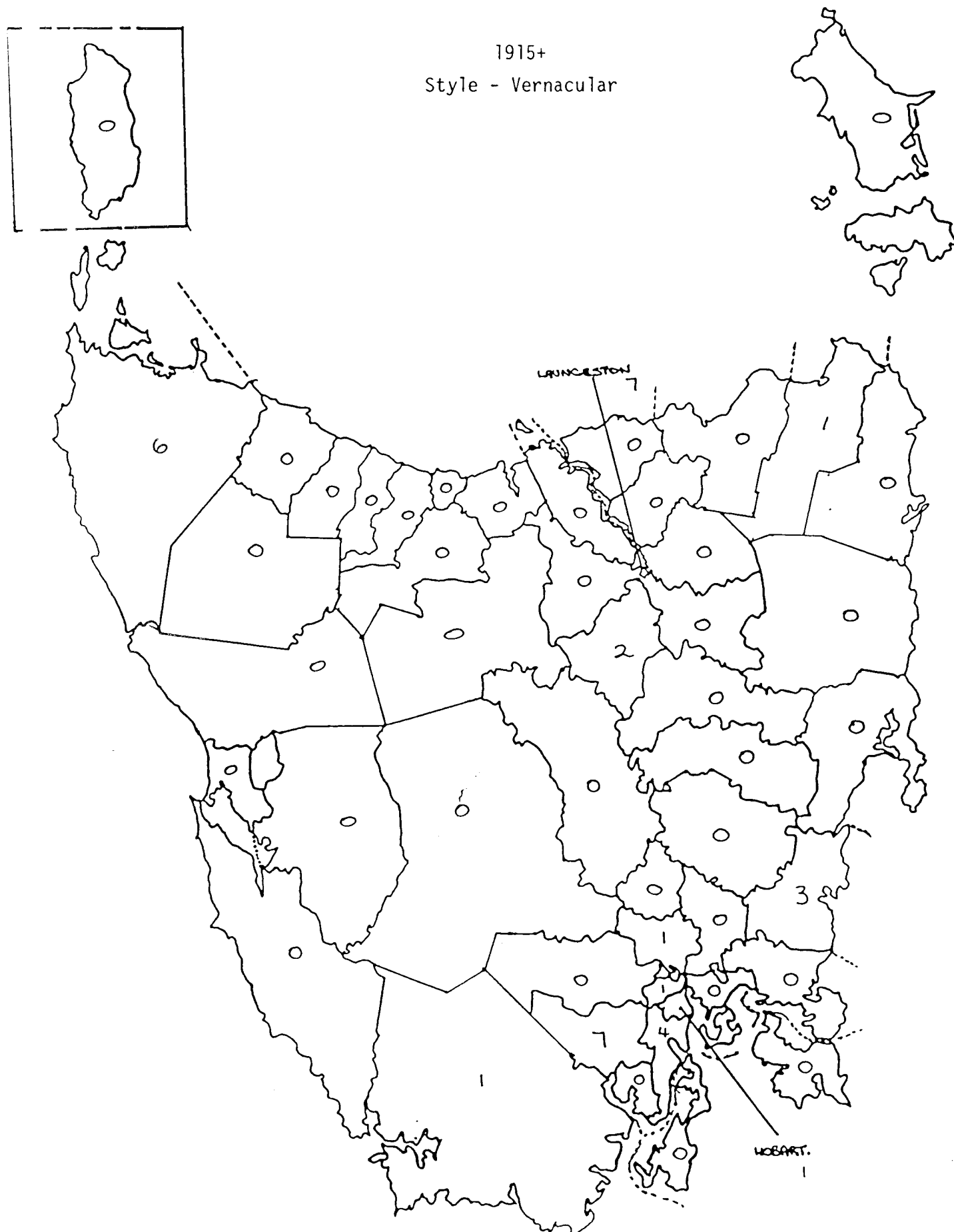


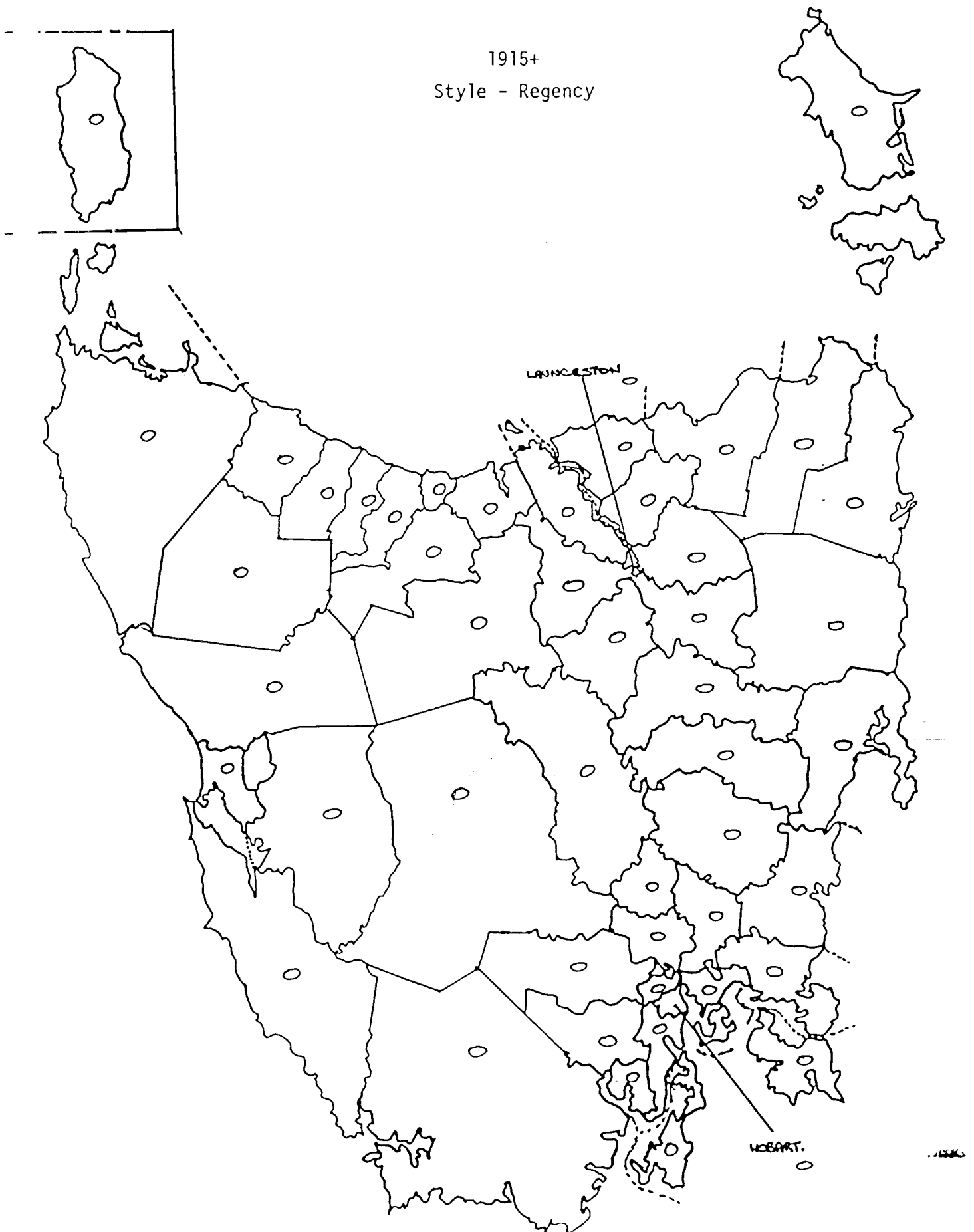


1915+
Material - Glass

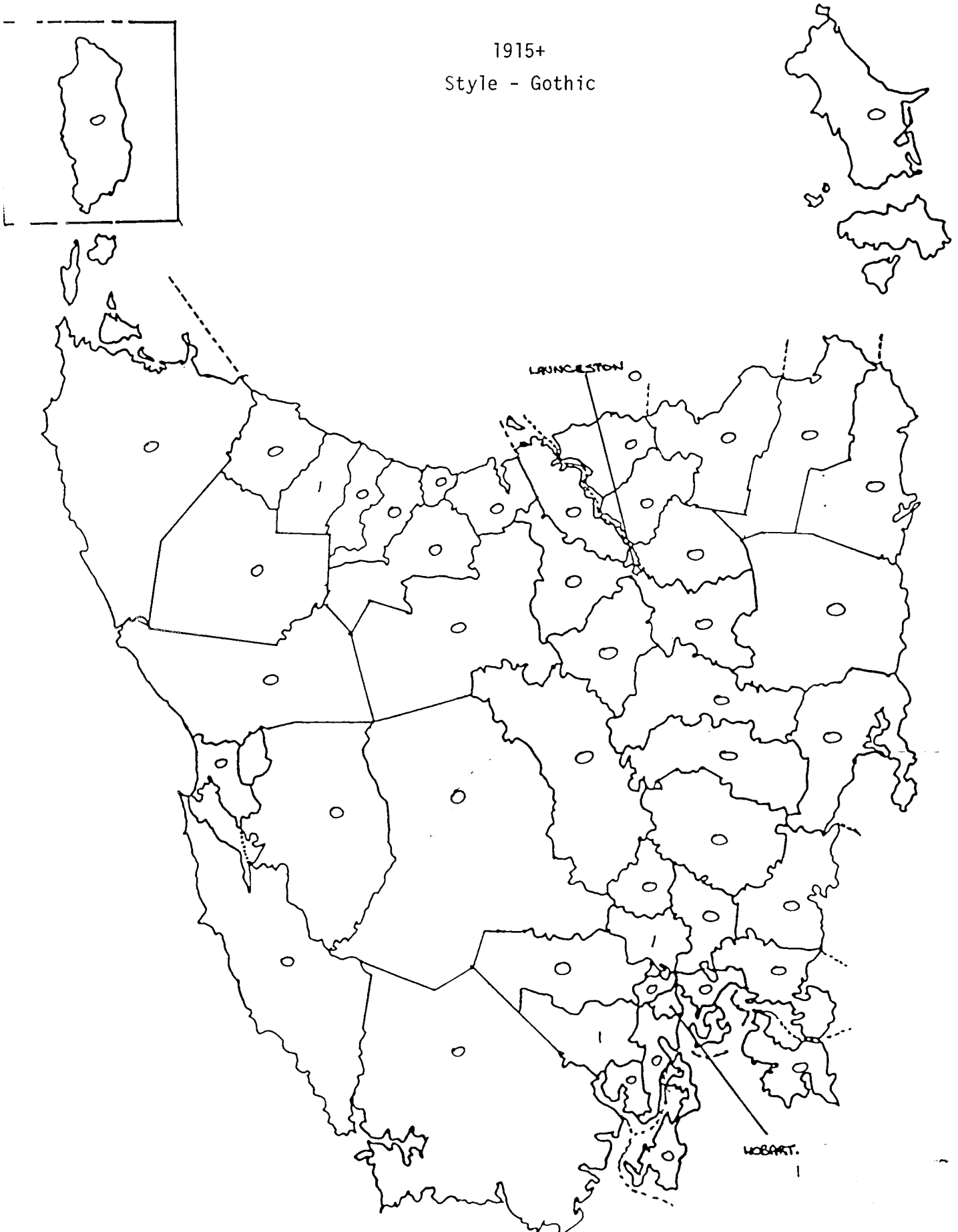




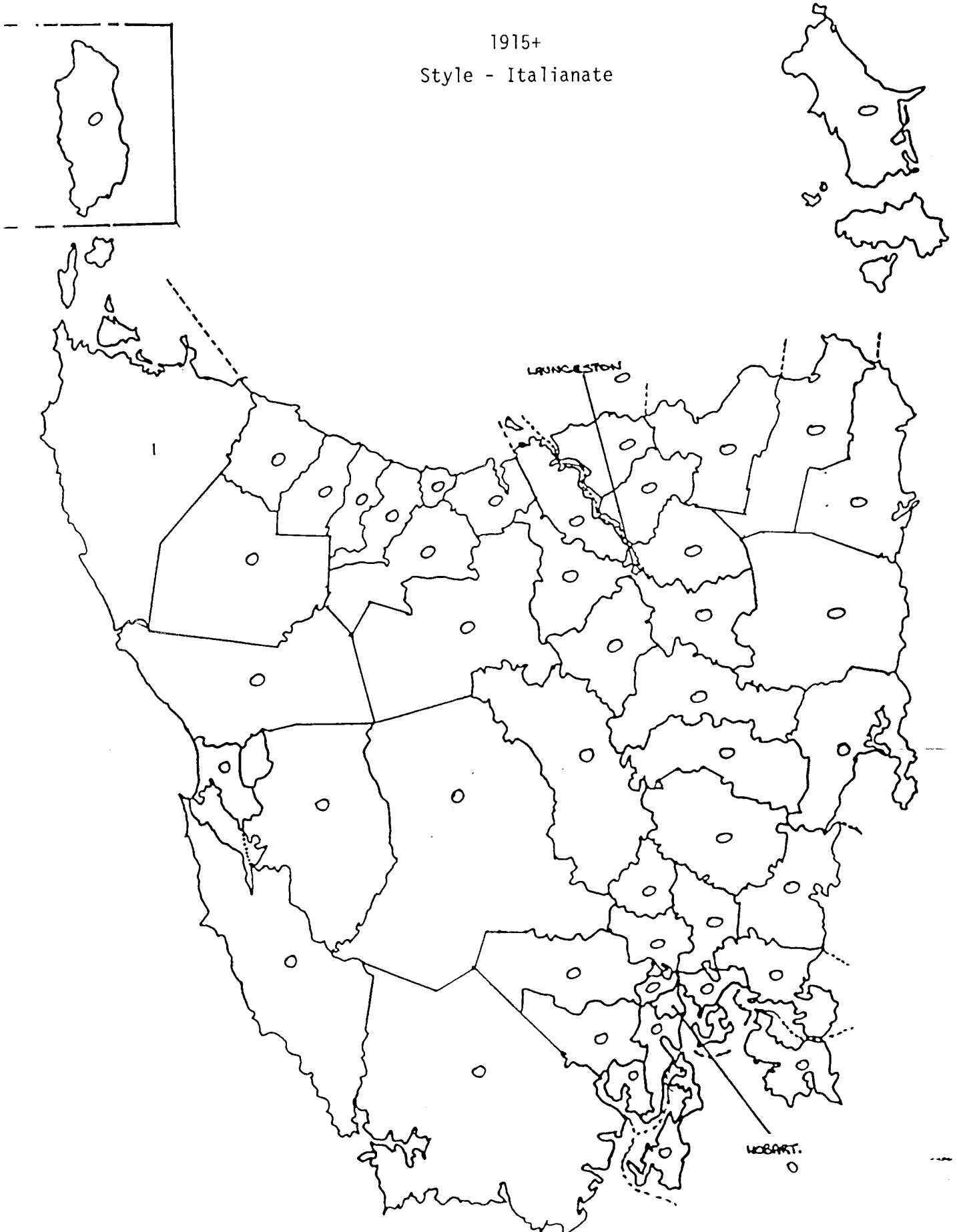




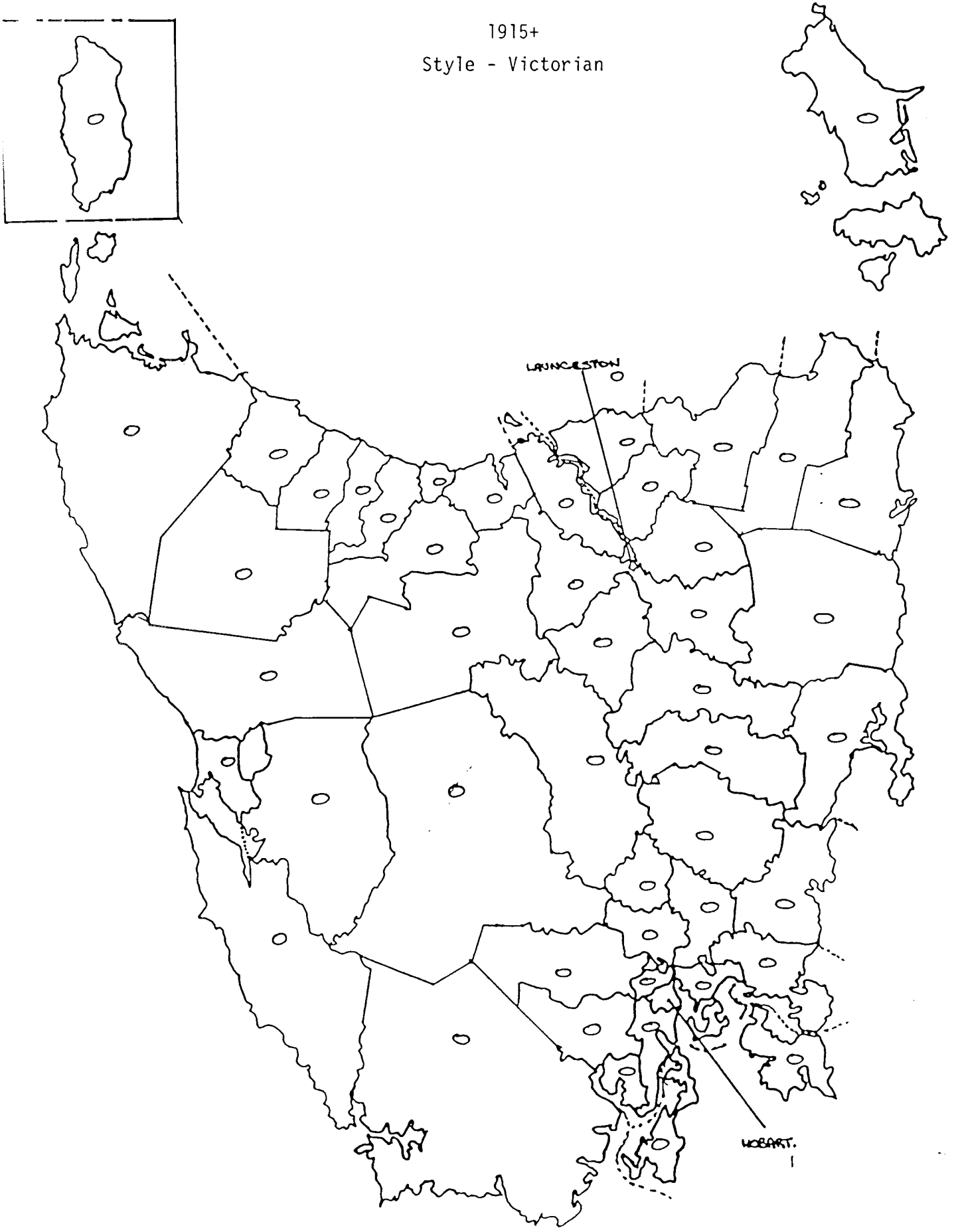
1915+
Style - Gothic



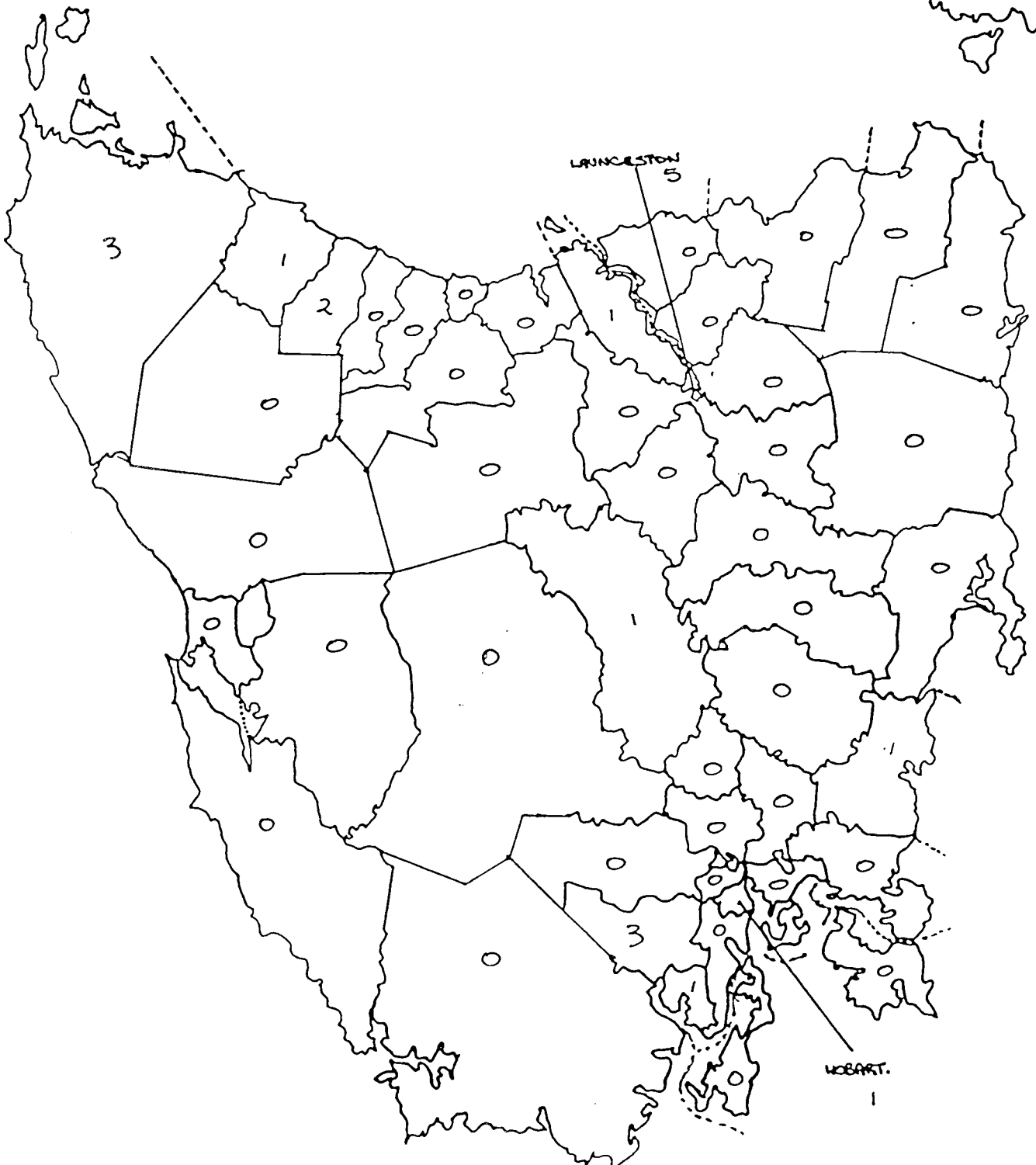
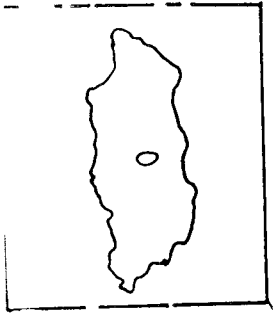
1915+
Style - Italianate



1915+
Style - Victorian

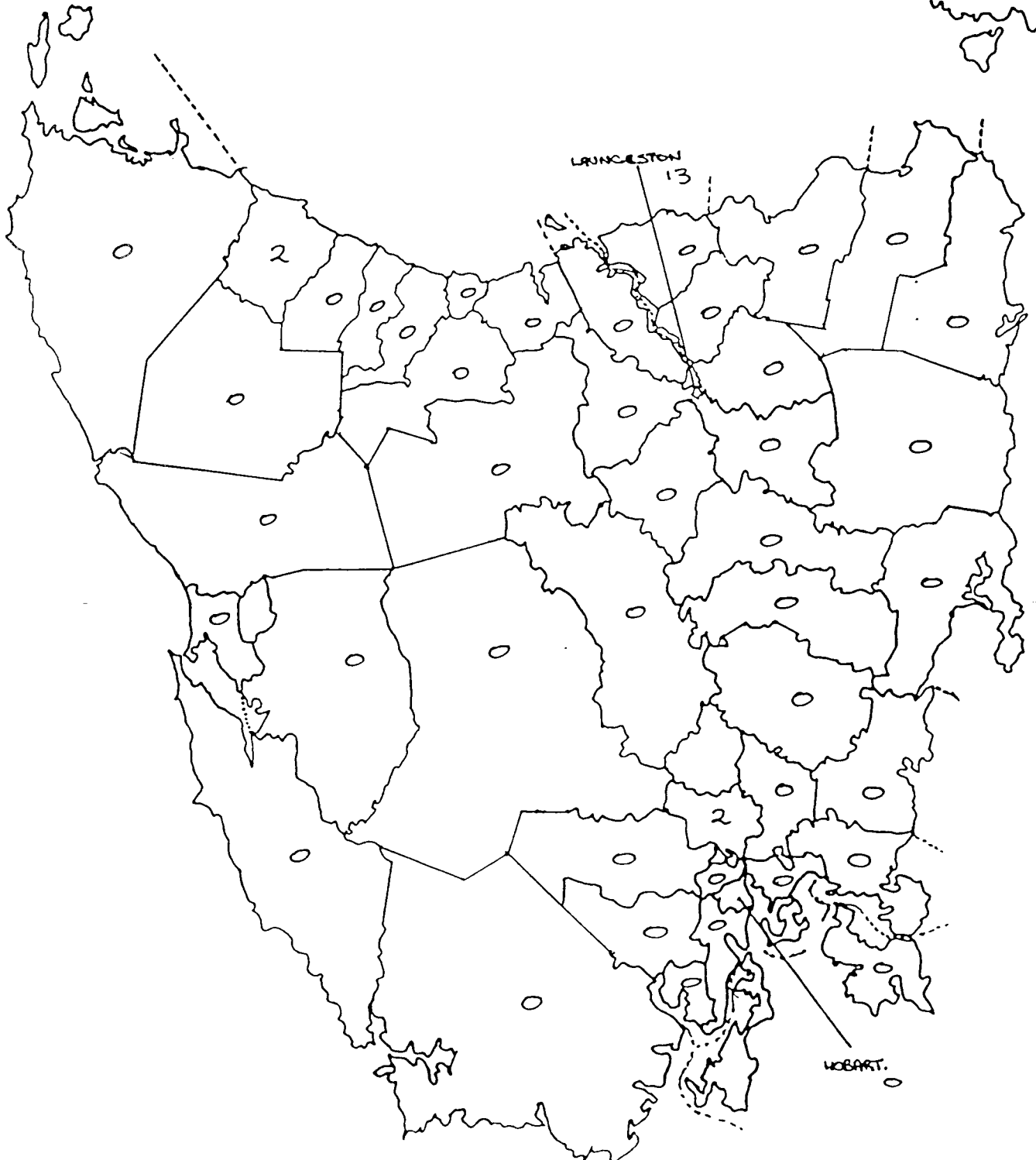
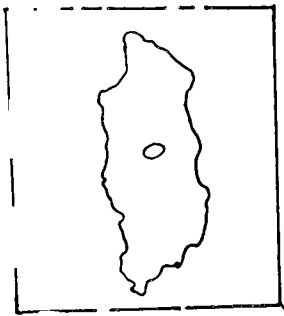


1915+
Style - Federation

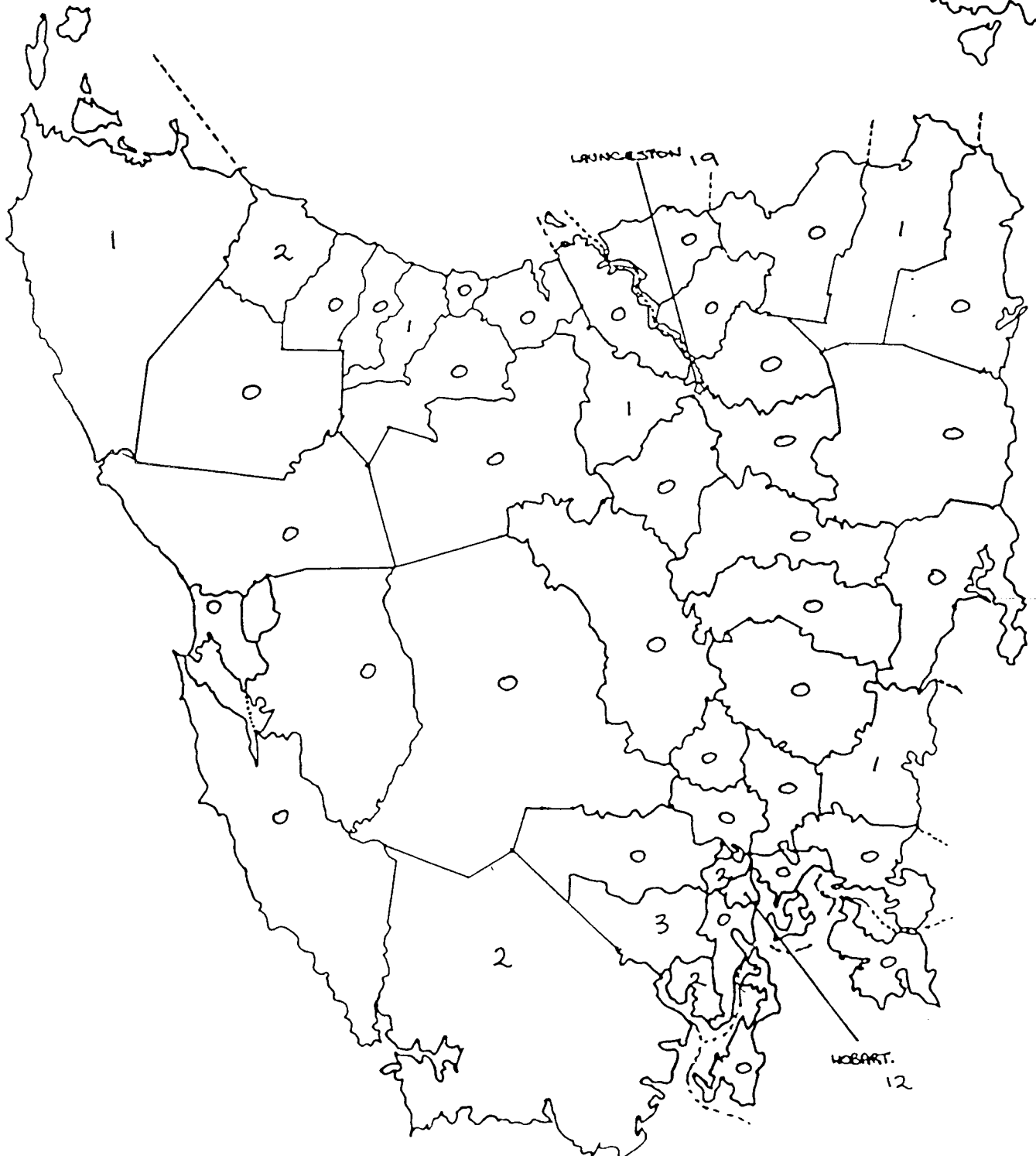
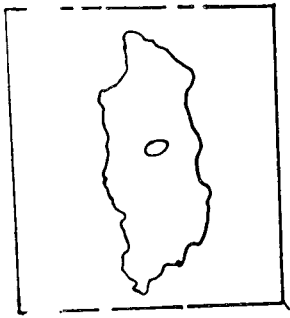


1915+

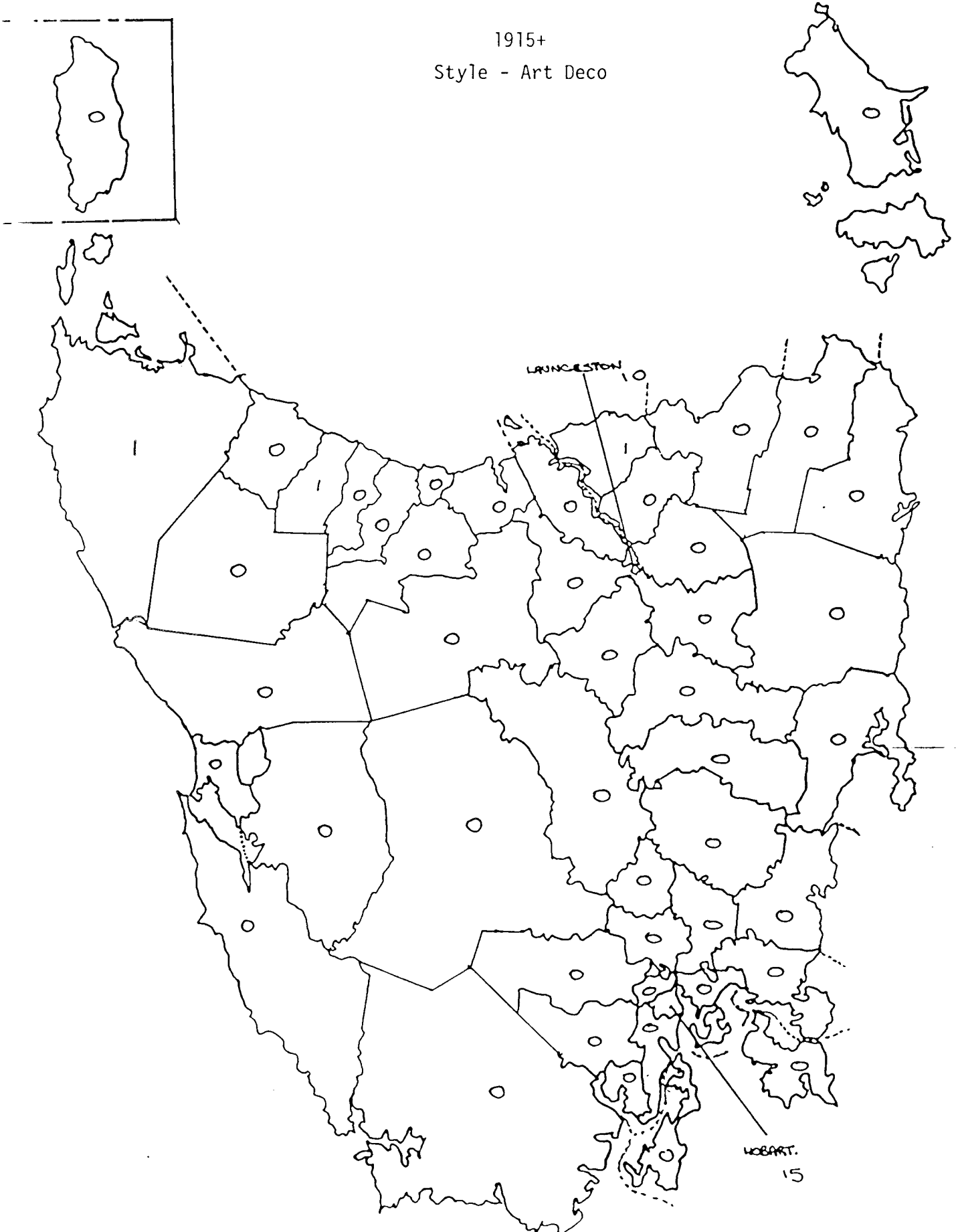
Style - Californian Bungalow



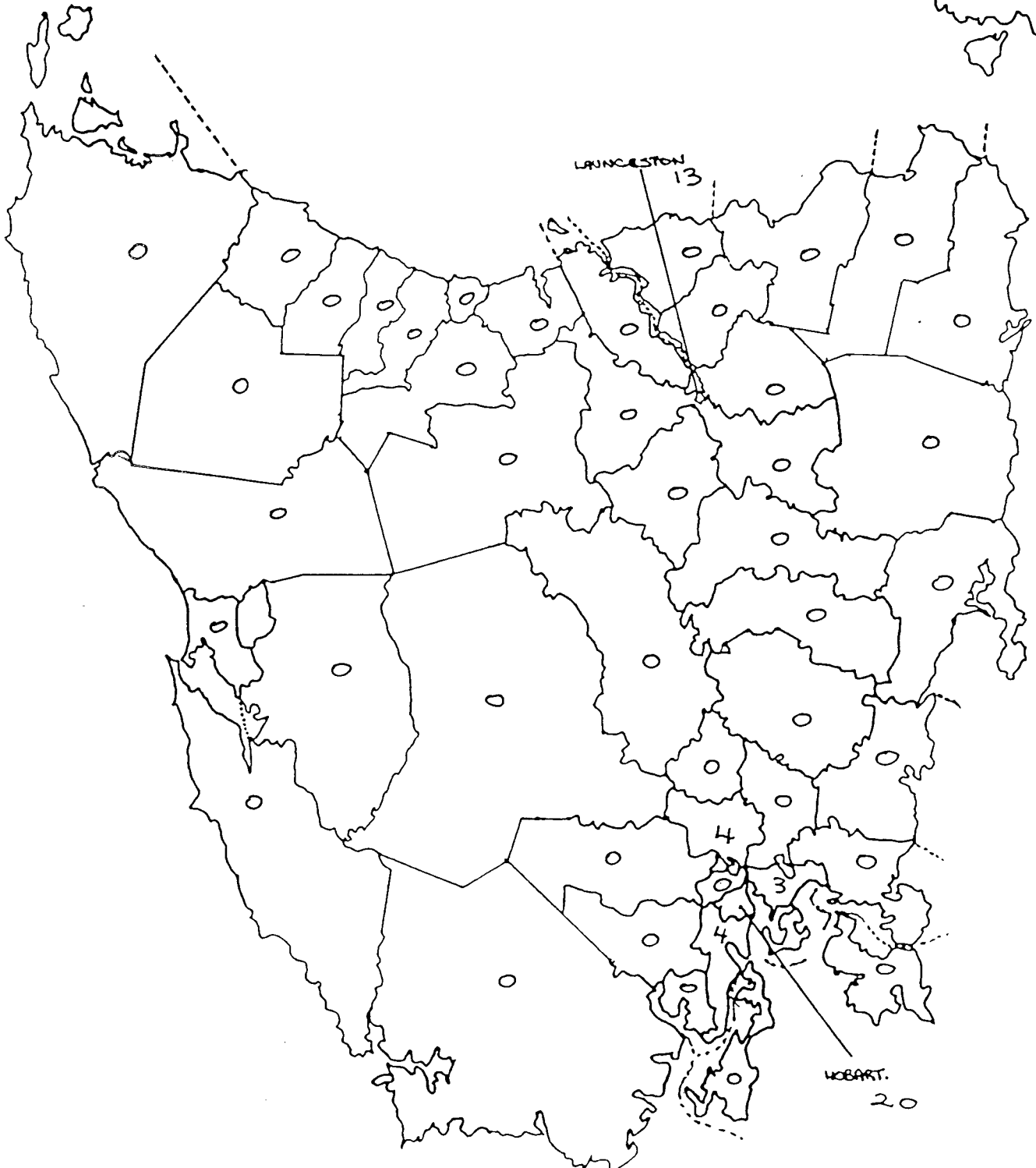
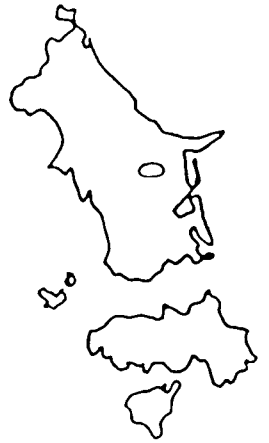
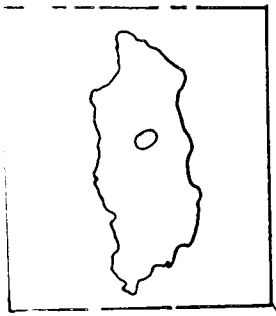
1915+
Style - Neo-Classical



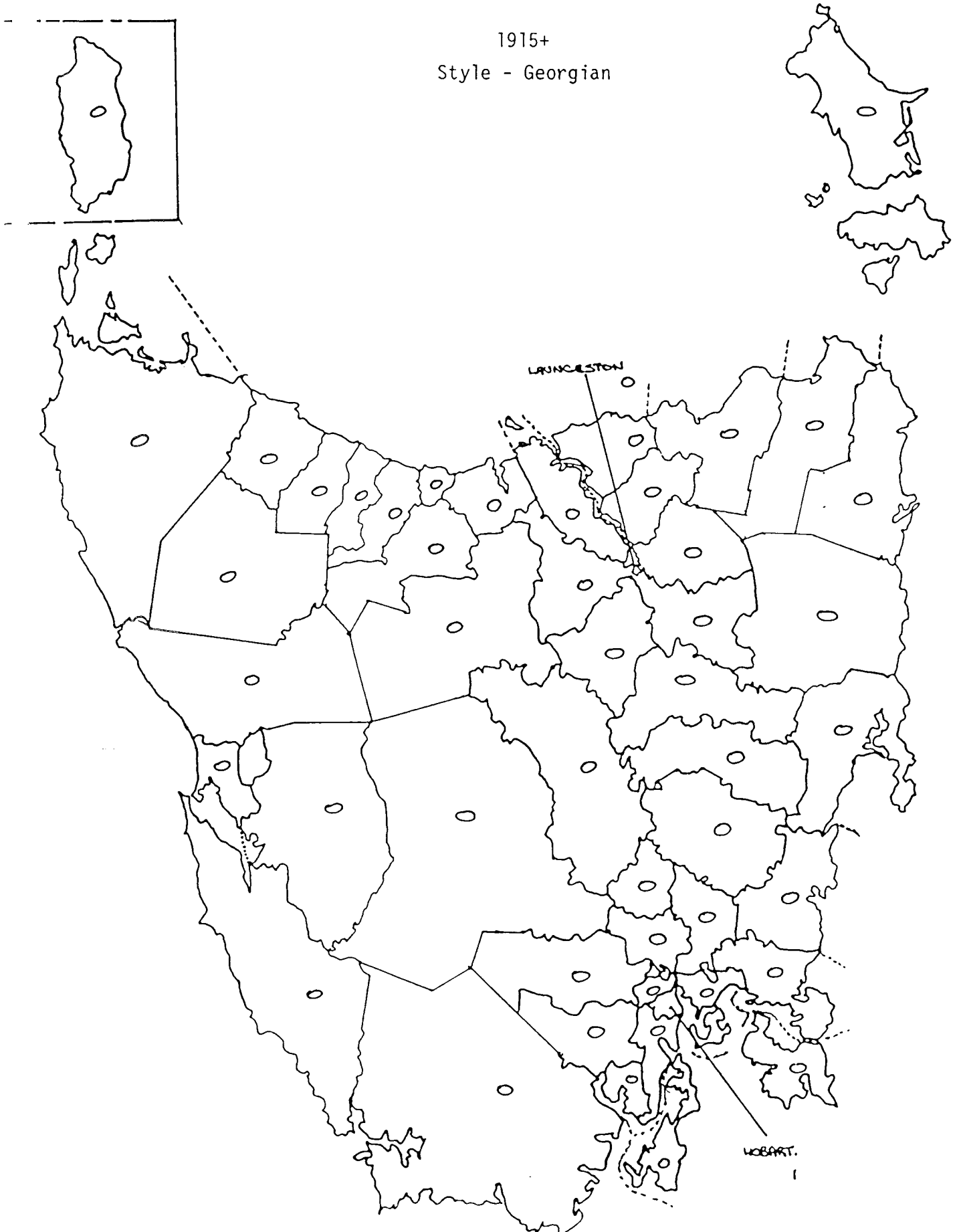
1915+
Style - Art Deco



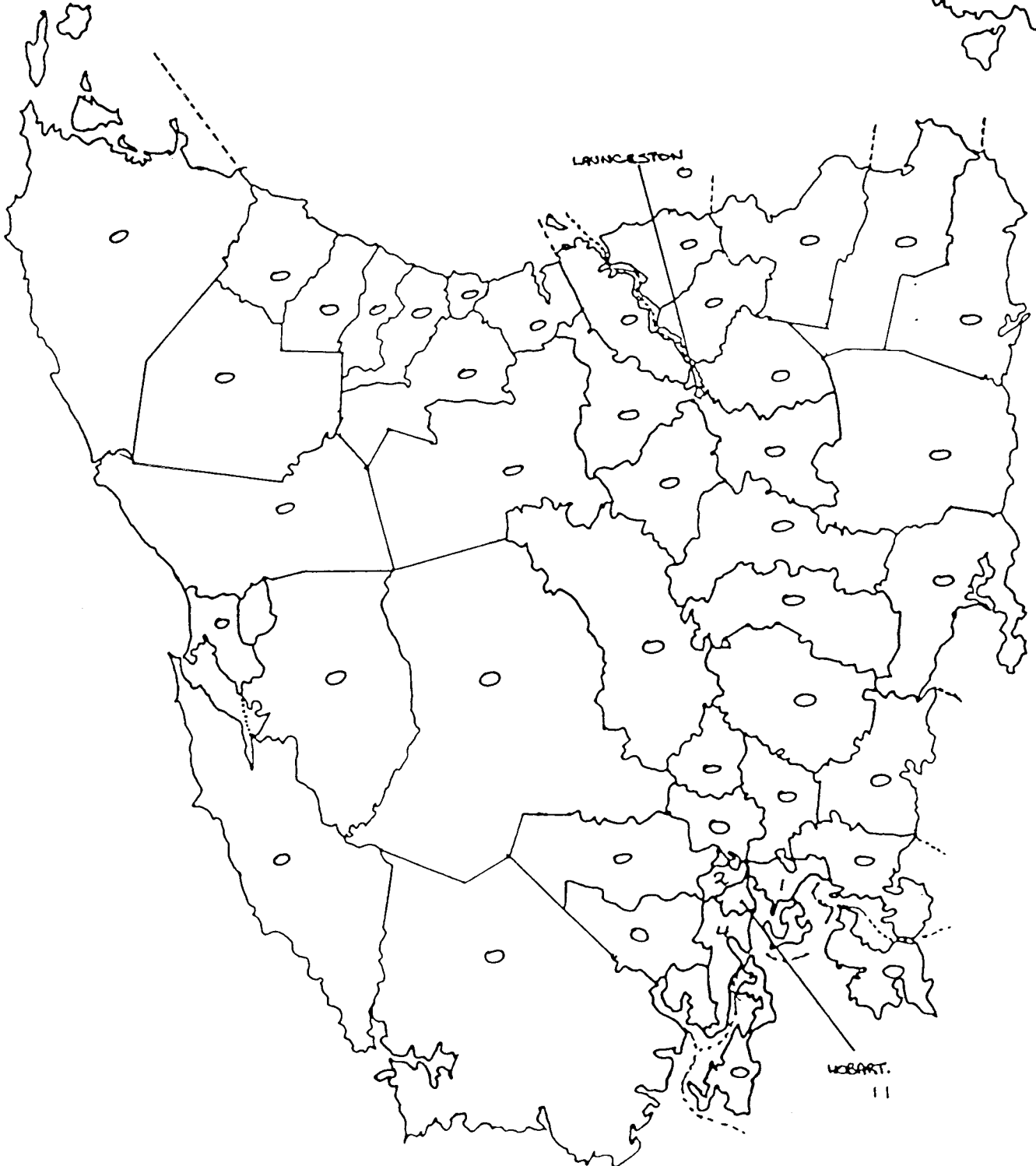
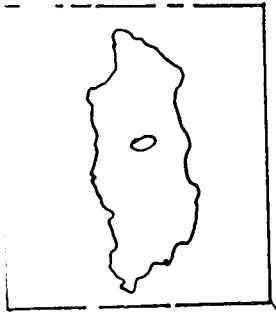
1915+
Style - International



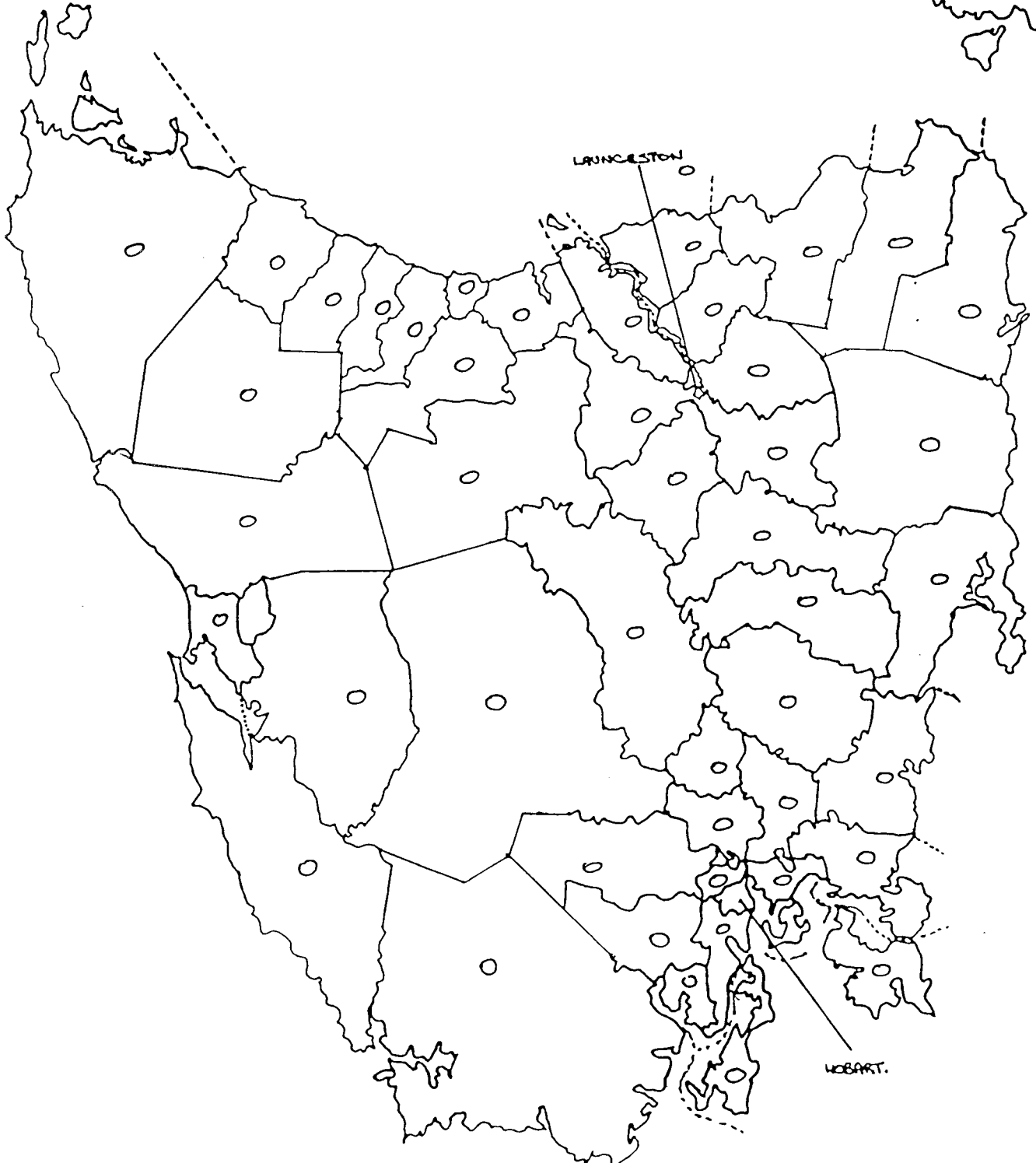
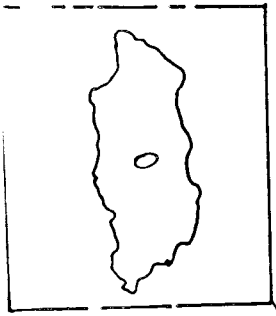
1915+
Style - Georgian



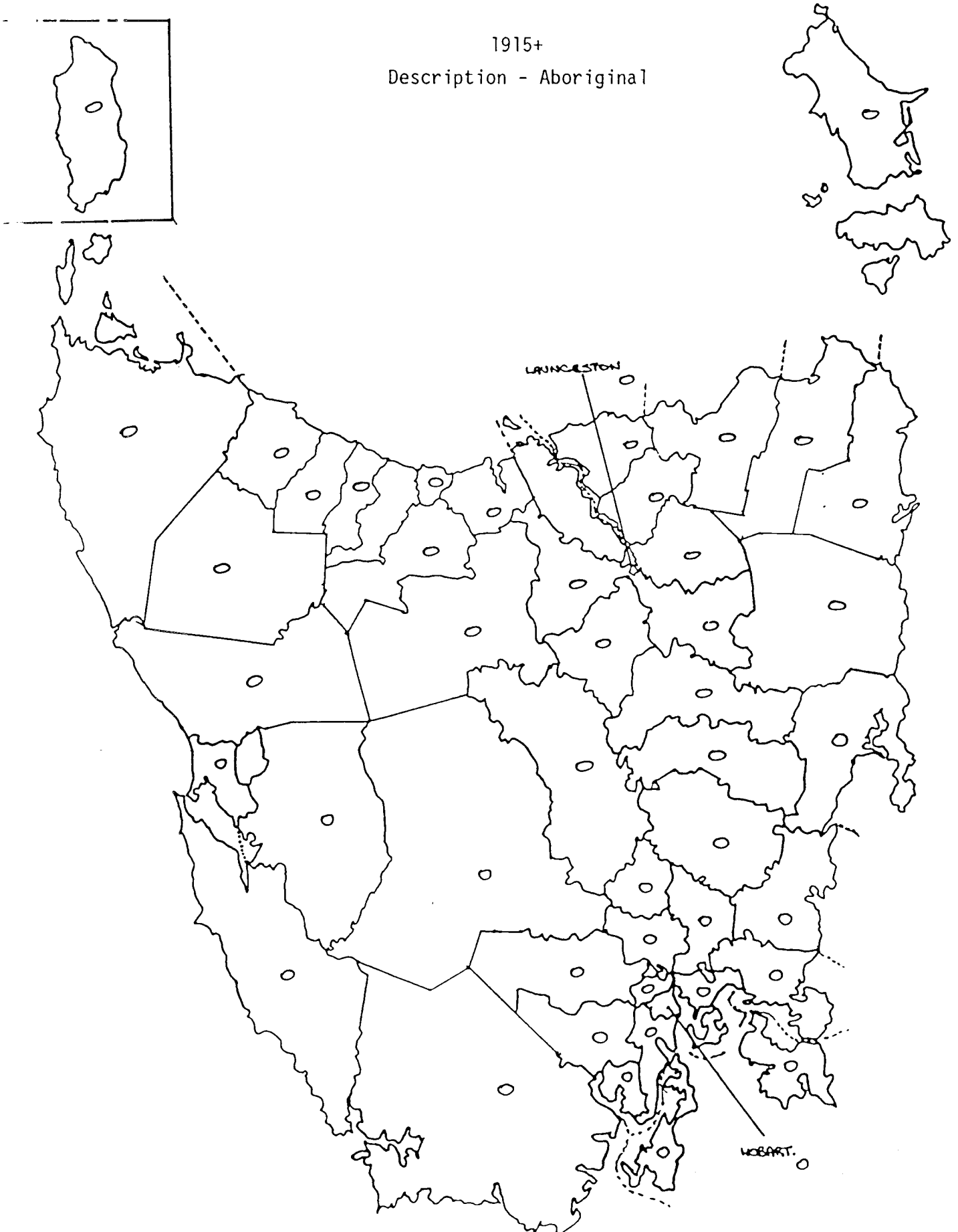
1915+
Style - Stockbroker Tudor



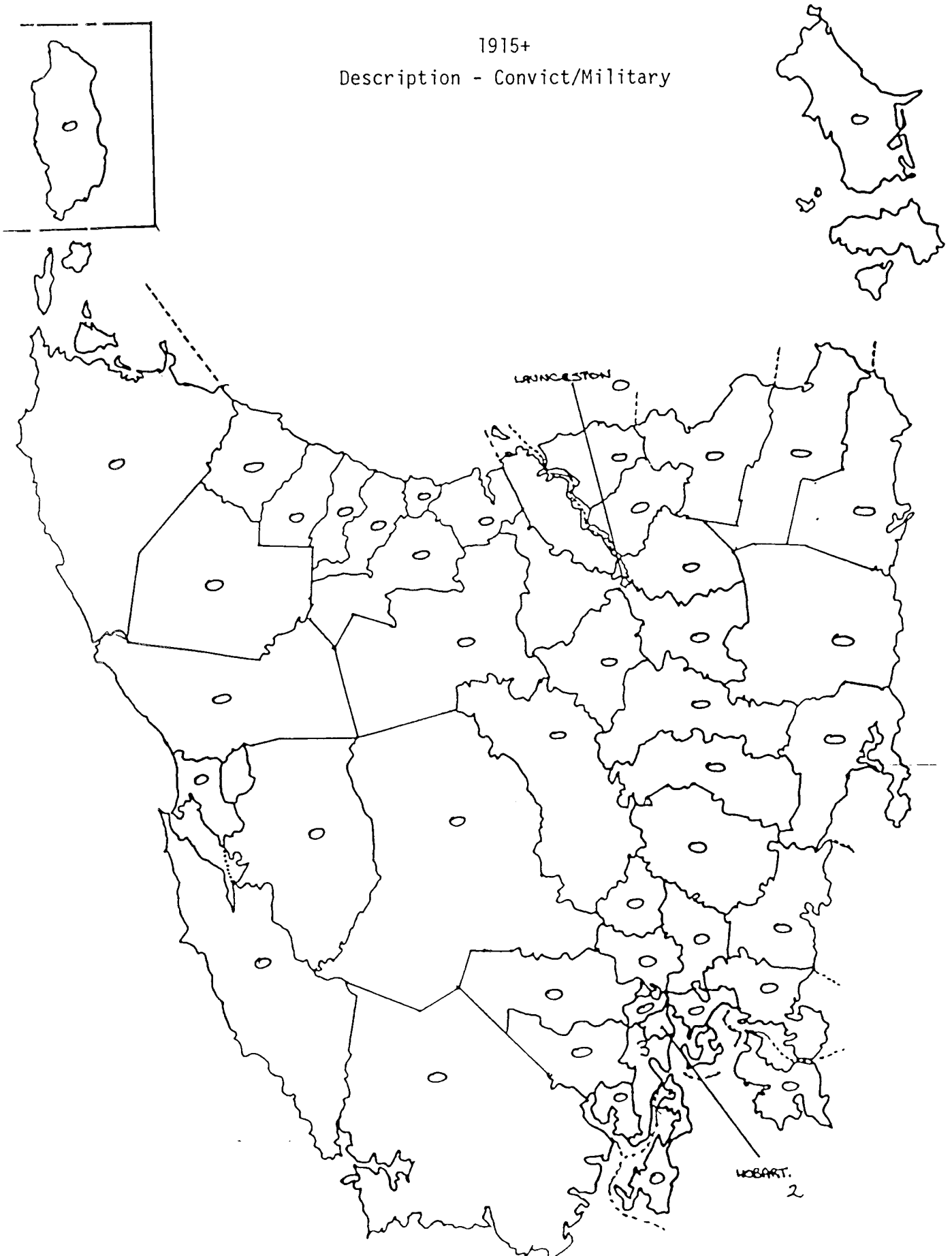
1915+
No Description



1915+
Description - Aboriginal



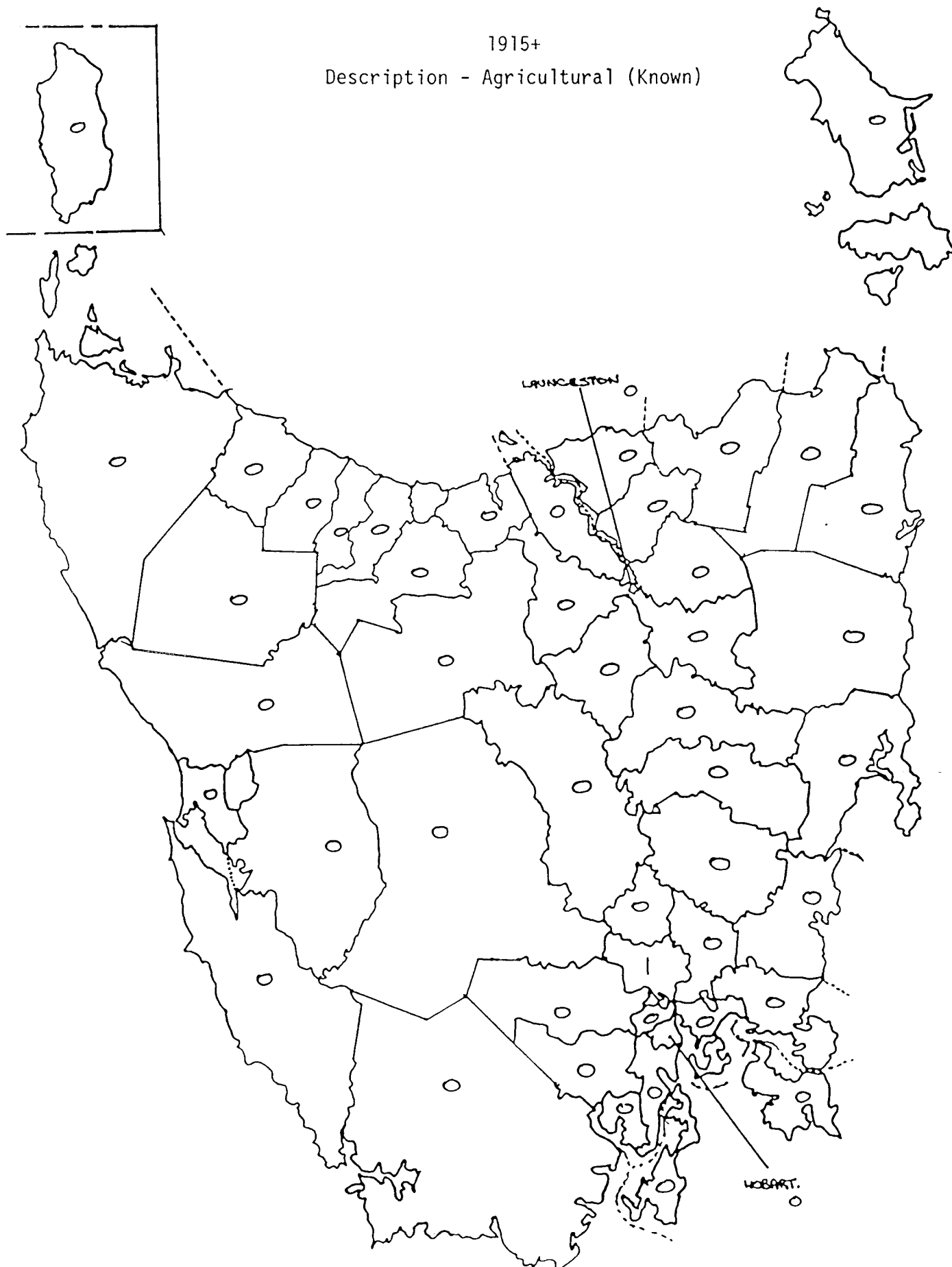
1915+
Description - Convict/Military

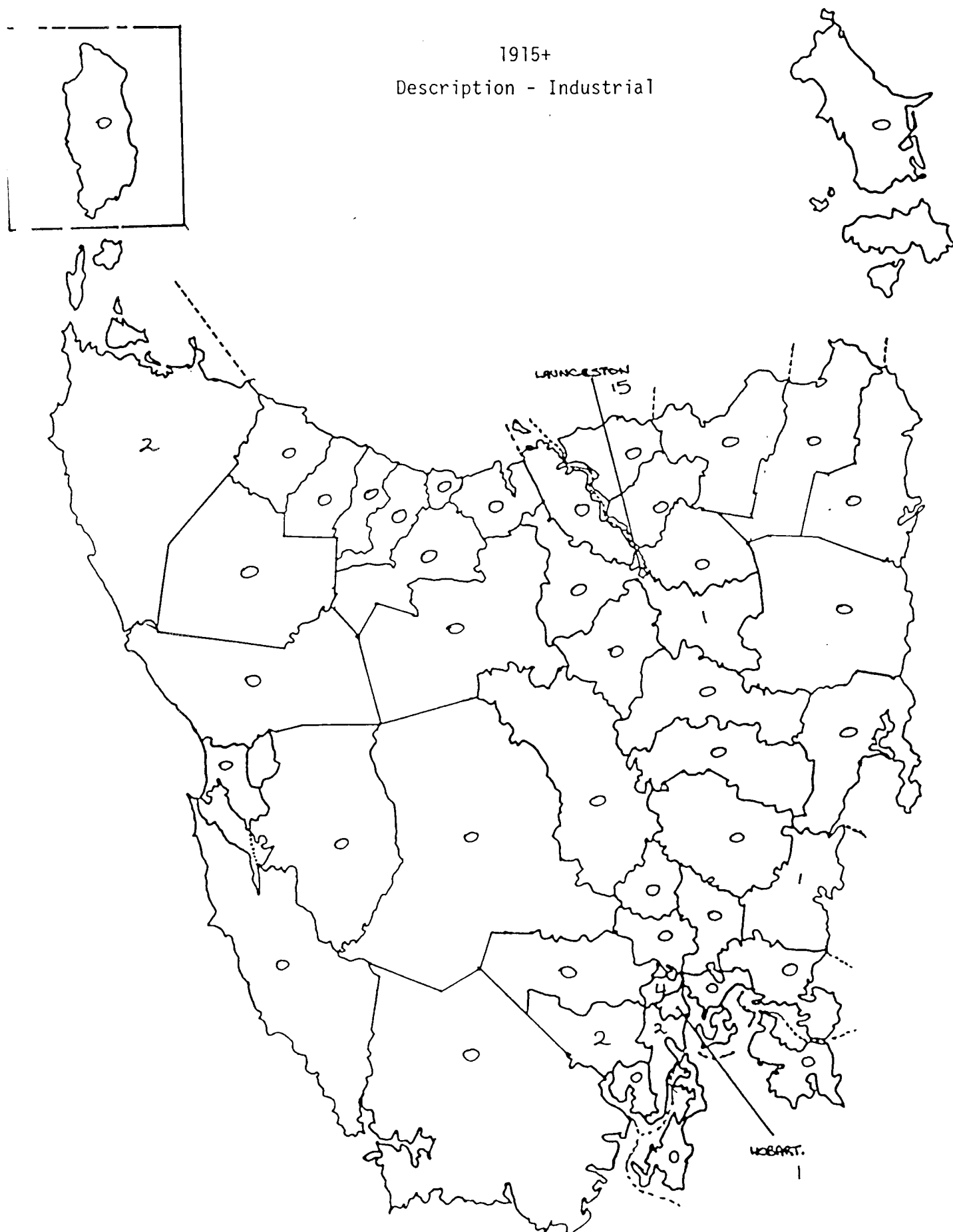


1915+
Description - Agricultural

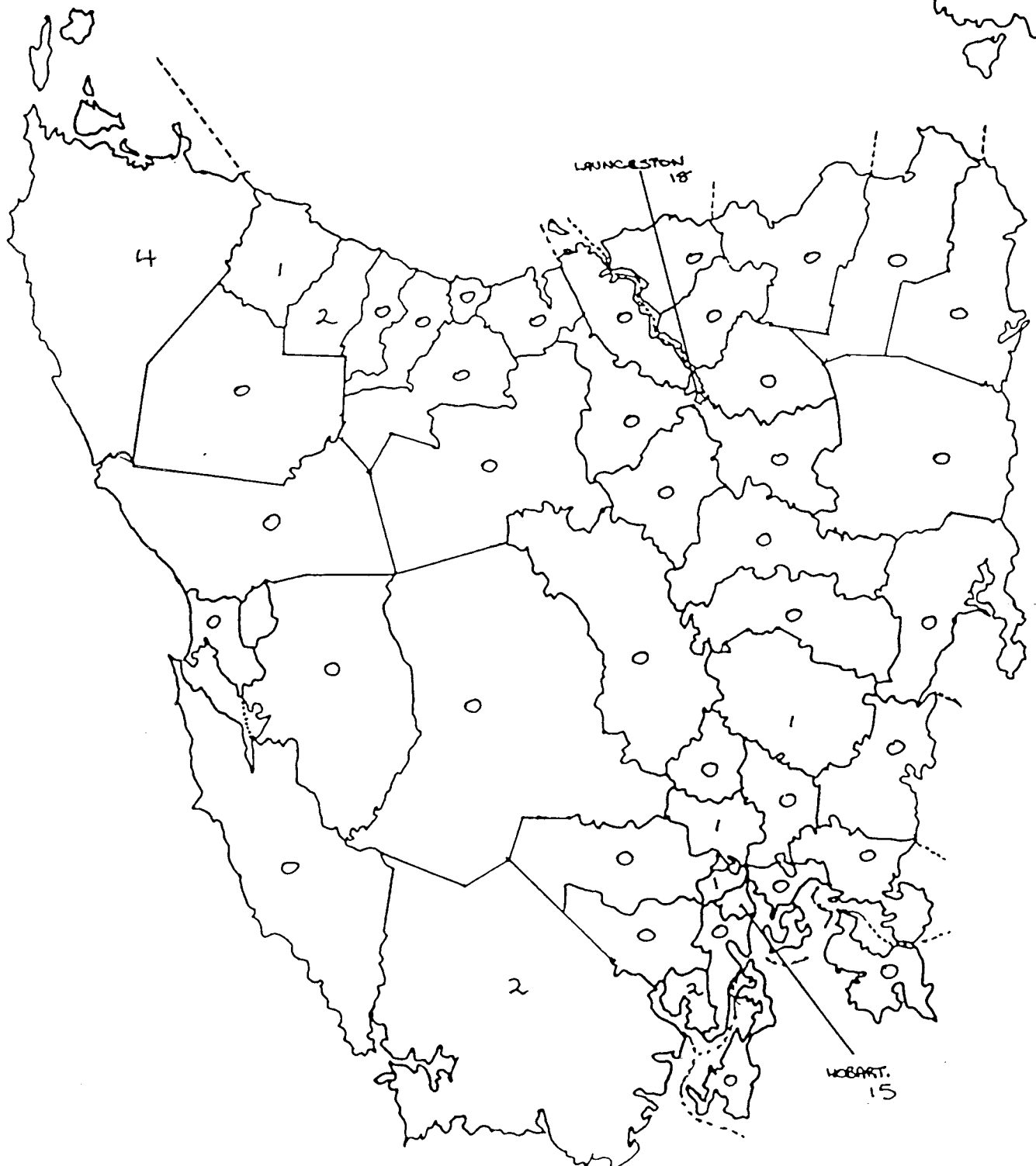
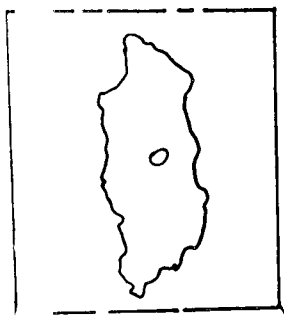


1915+
Description - Agricultural (Known)

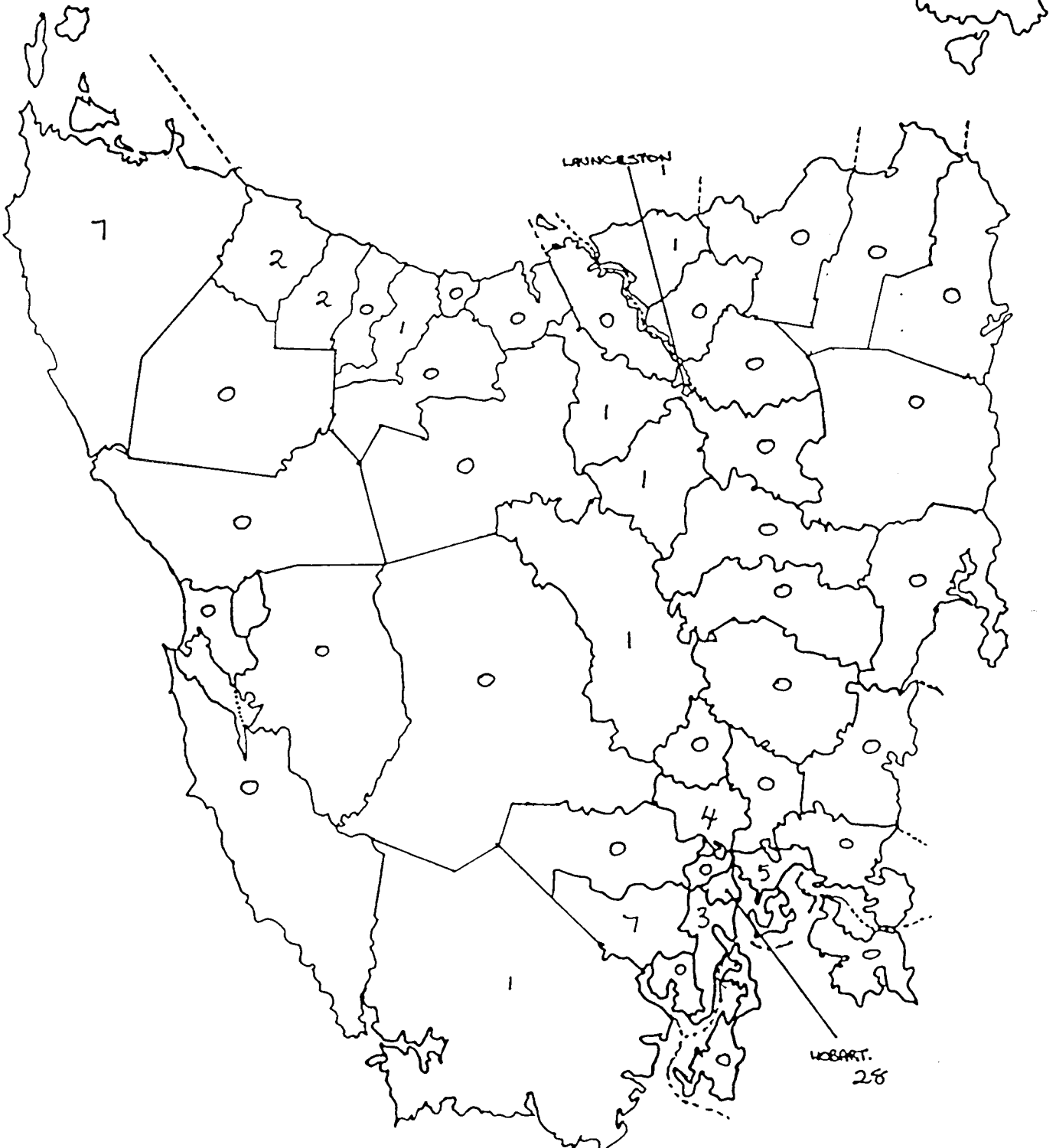
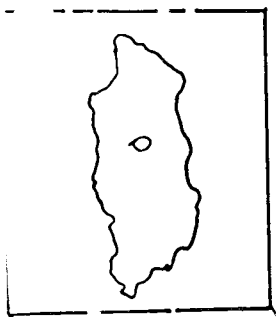




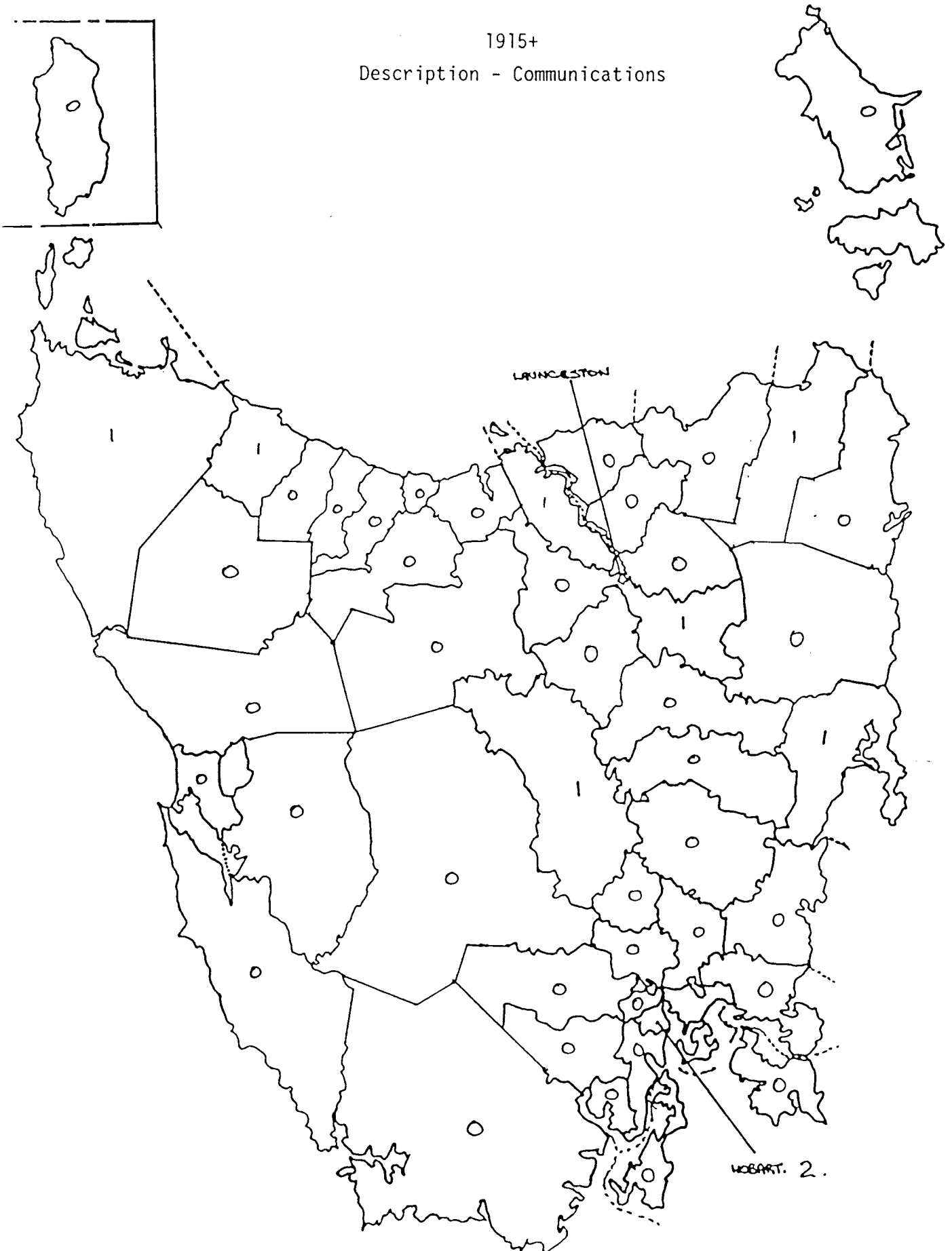
1915+
Description - Commercial



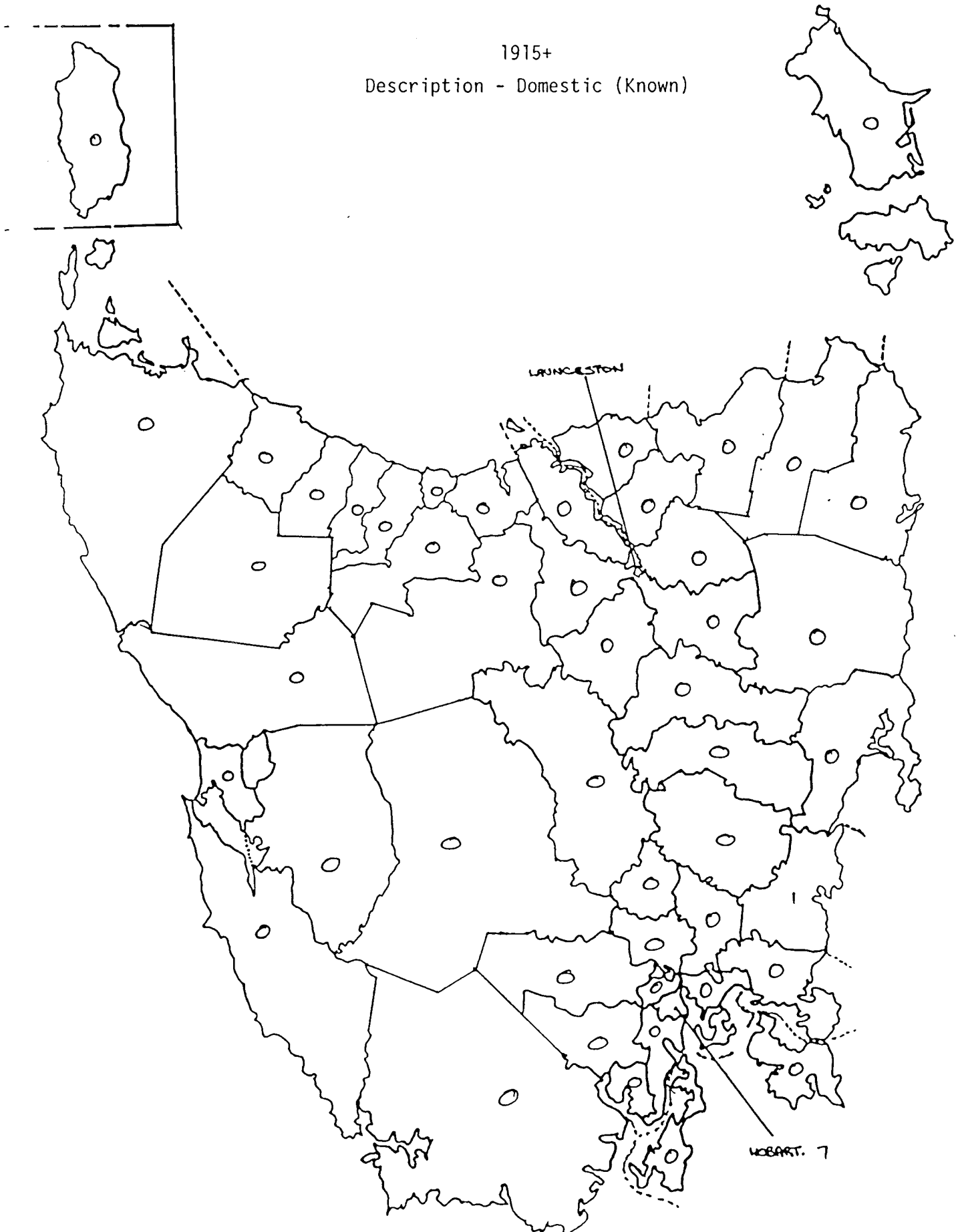
1915+
Description - Administrative



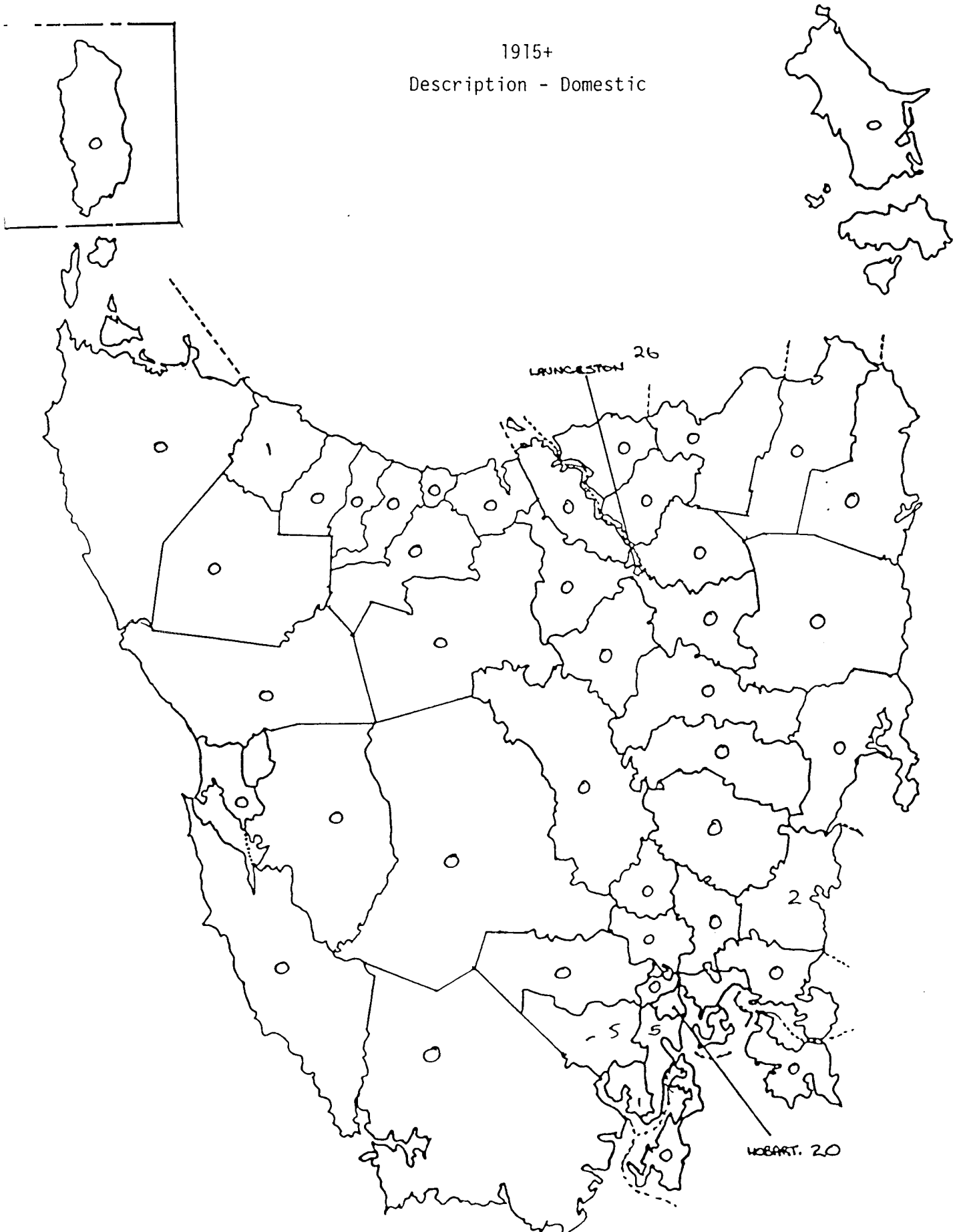
1915+
Description - Communications



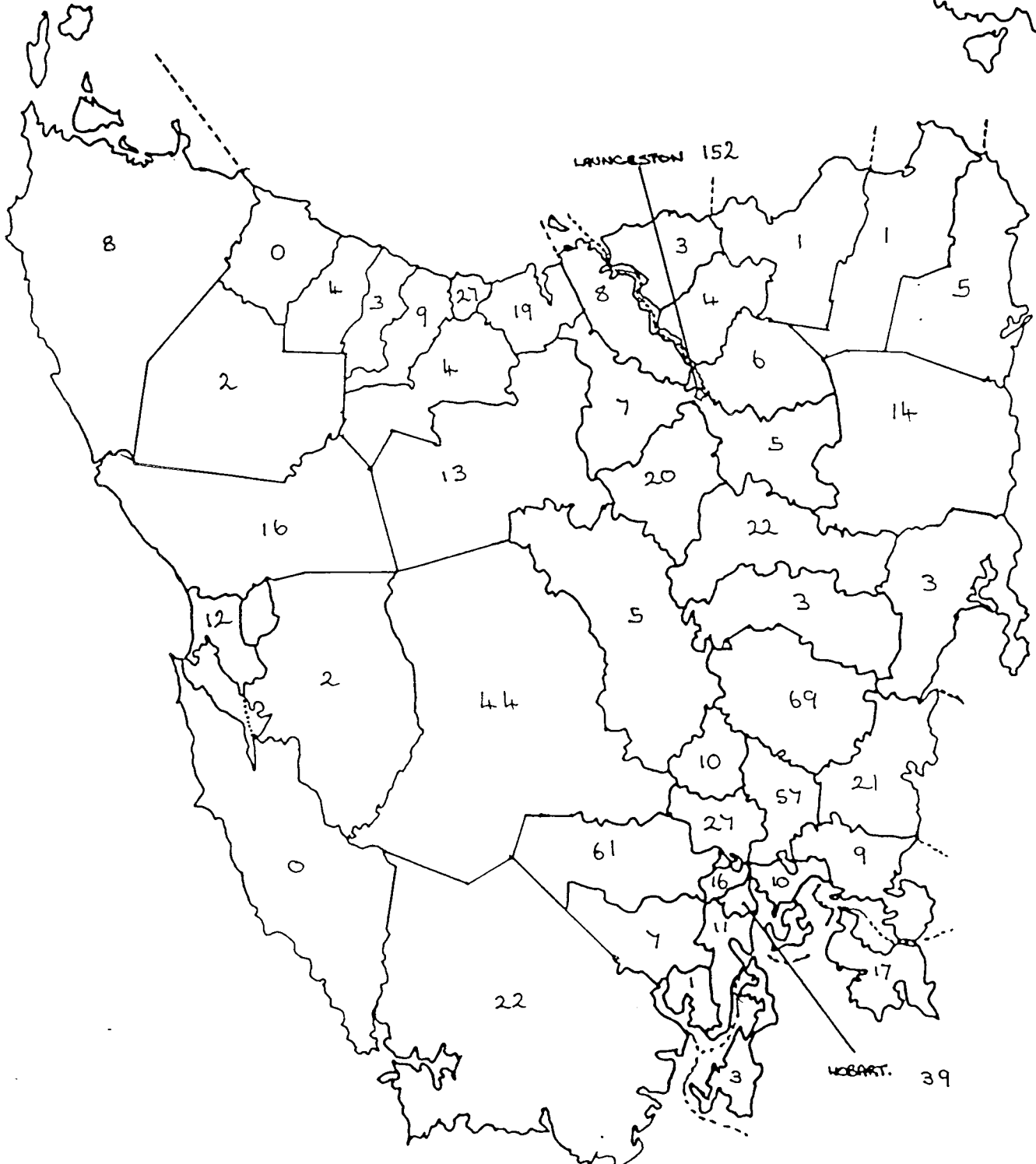
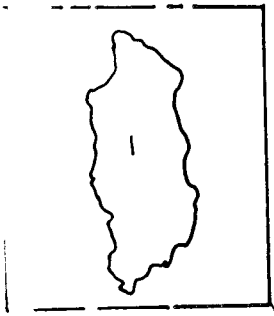
1915+
Description - Domestic (Known)



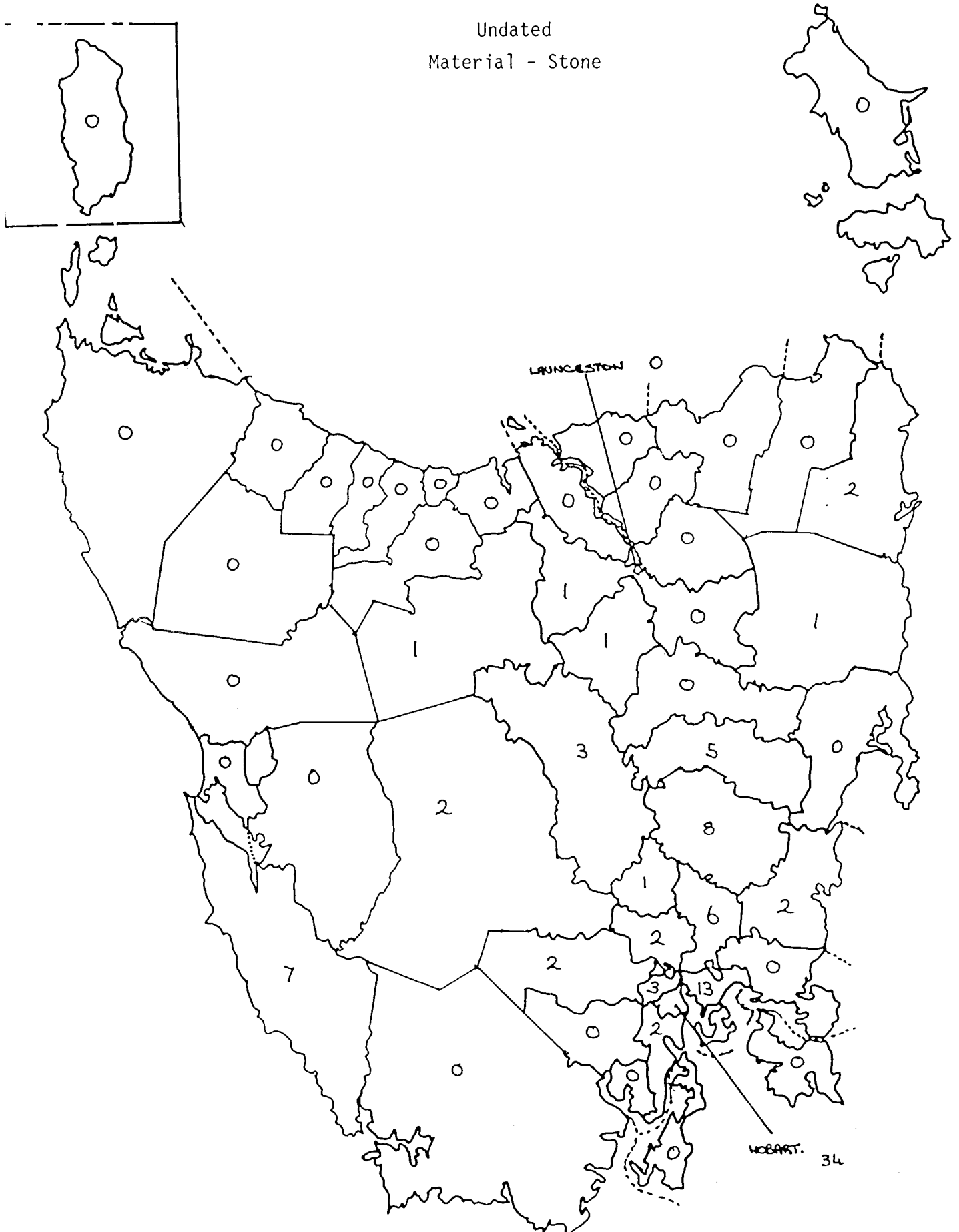
1915+
Description - Domestic



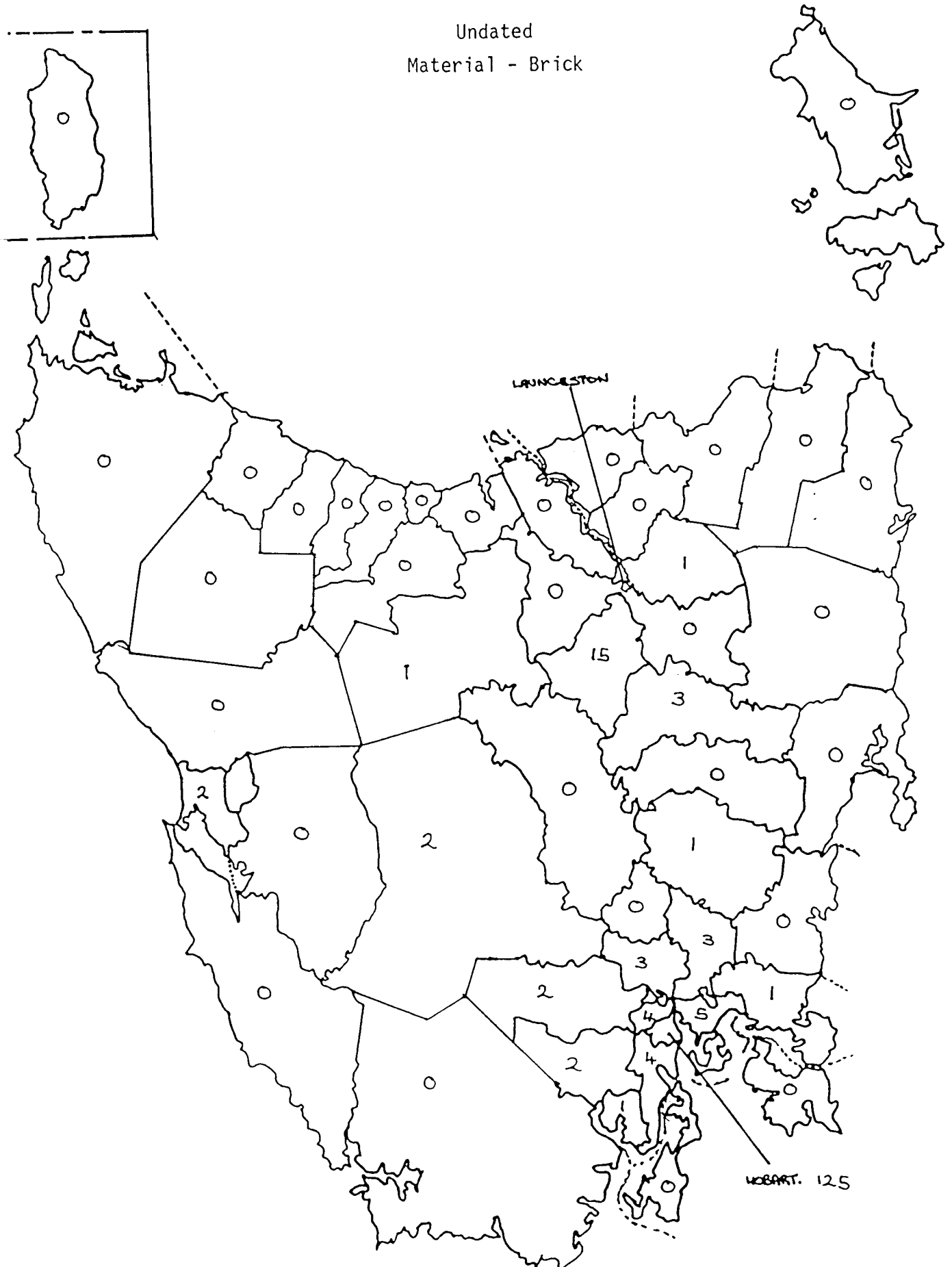
Undated
No Material



Undated
Material - Stone



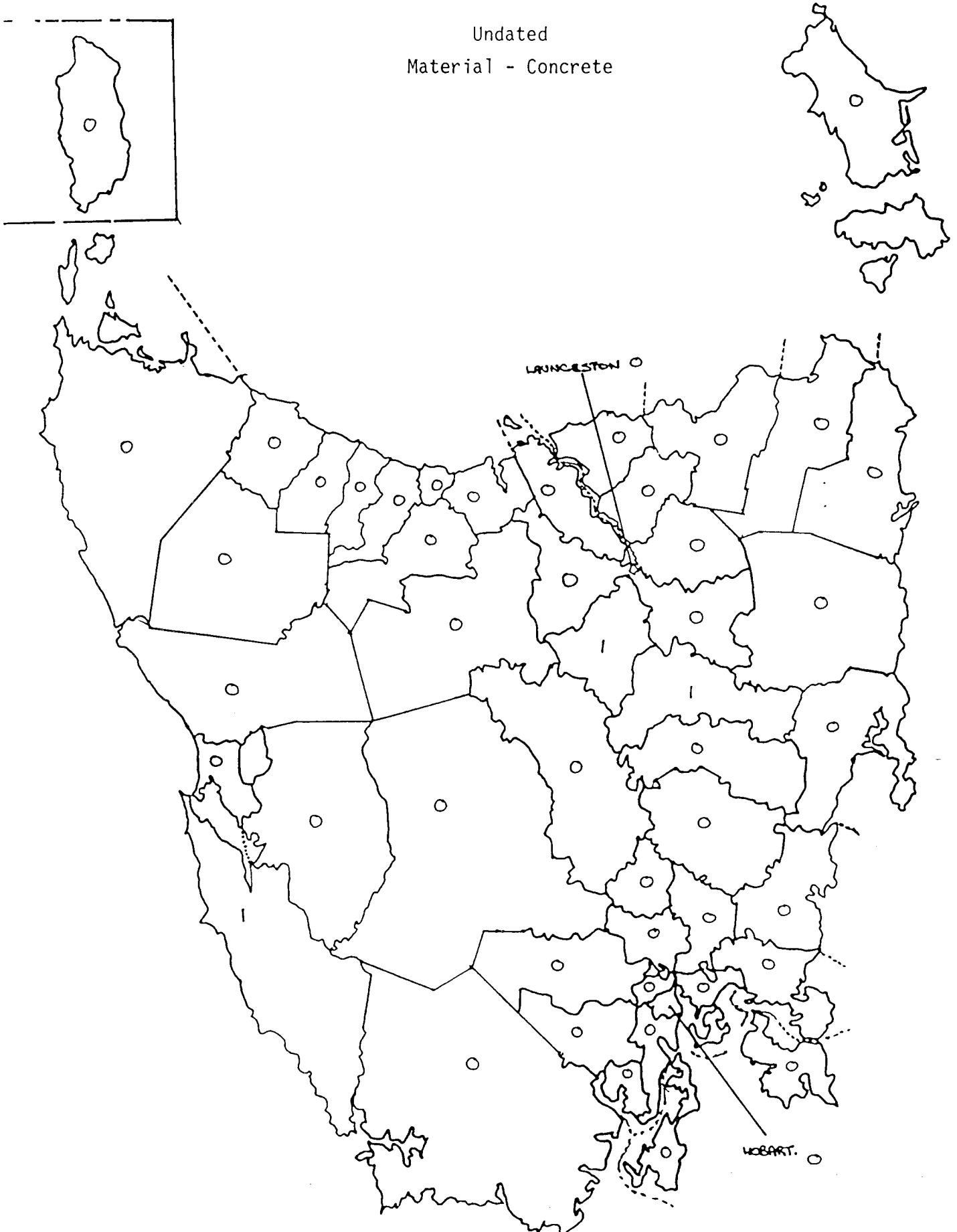
Undated
Material - Brick



Undated
Material - Wood



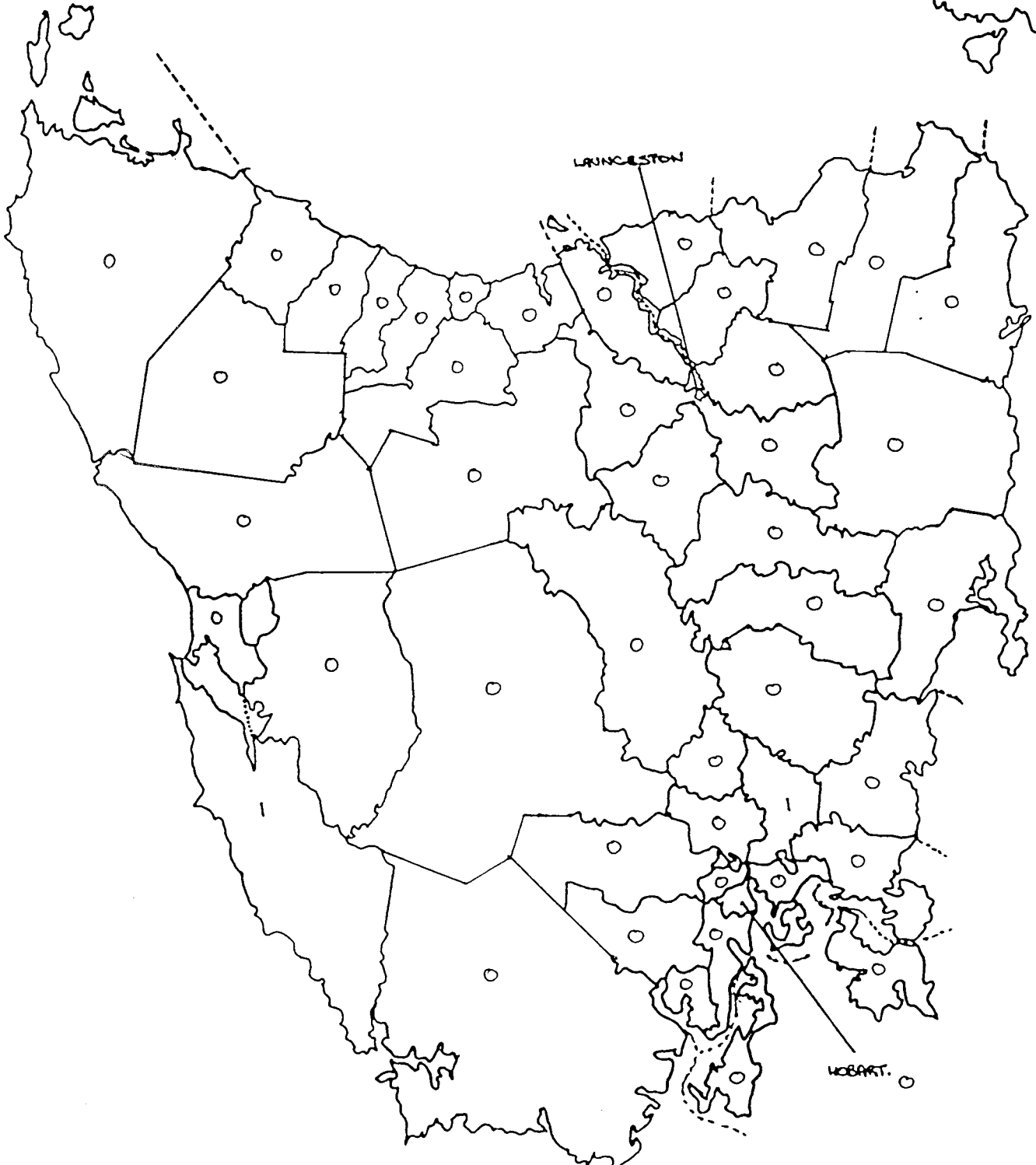
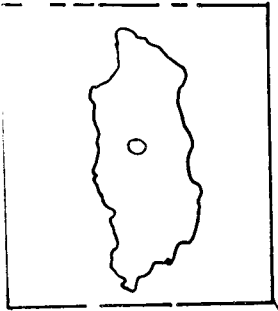
Undated
Material - Concrete



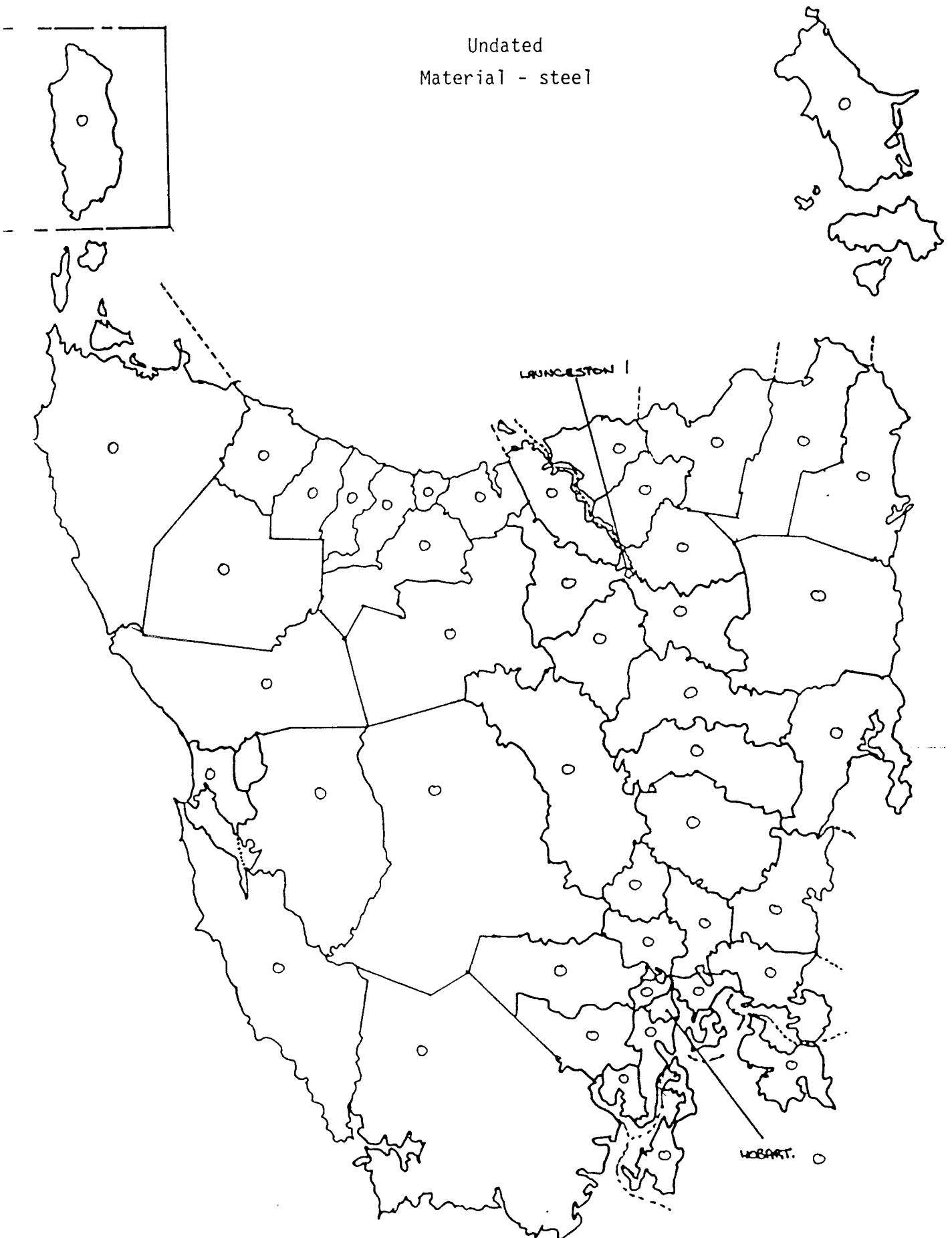
Undated
Material - Mud



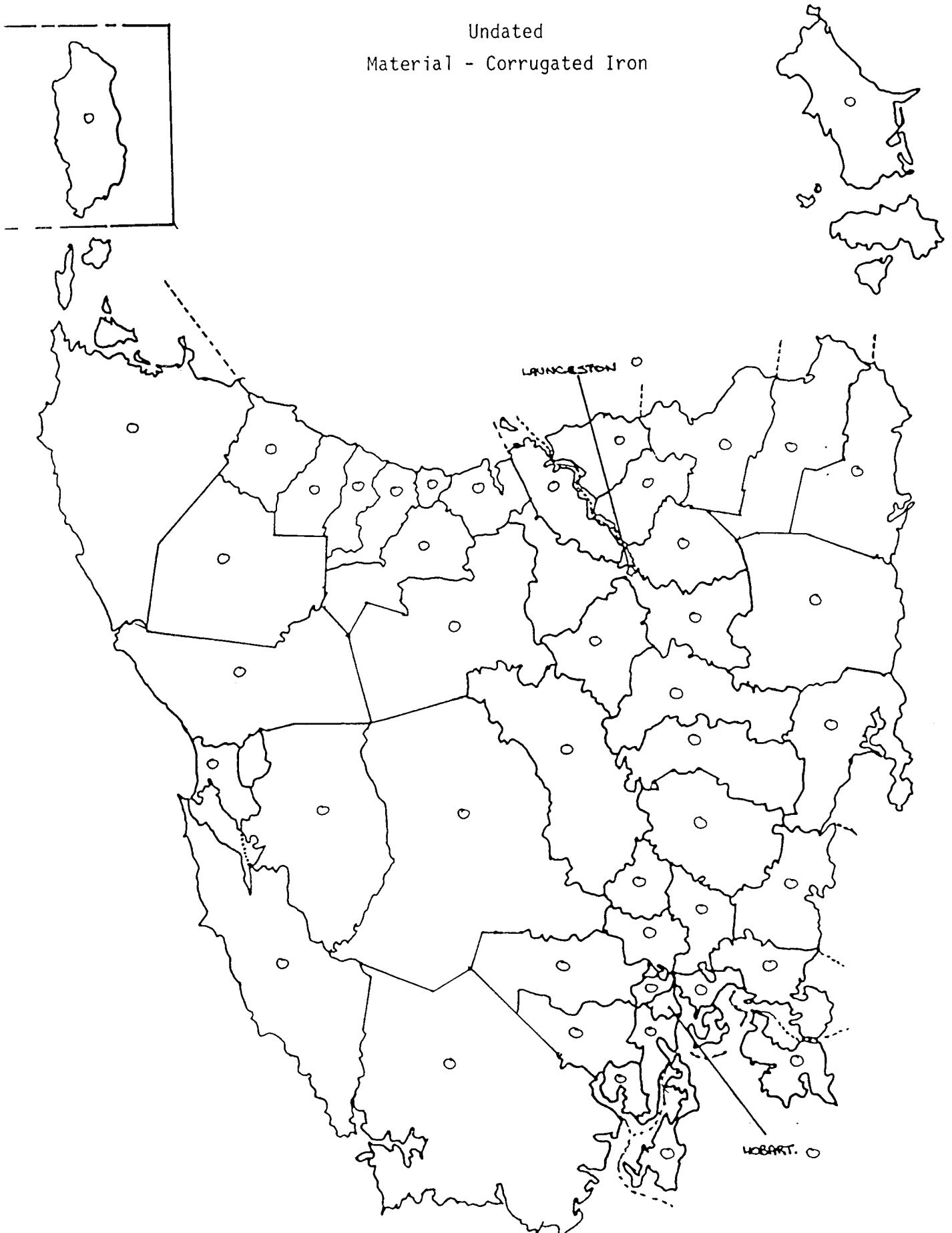
Undated
Material - Quickbrick

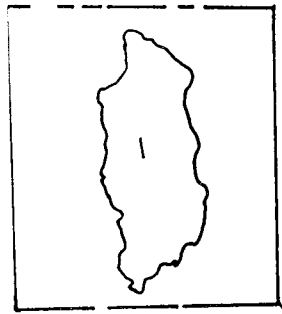


Undated
Material - steel

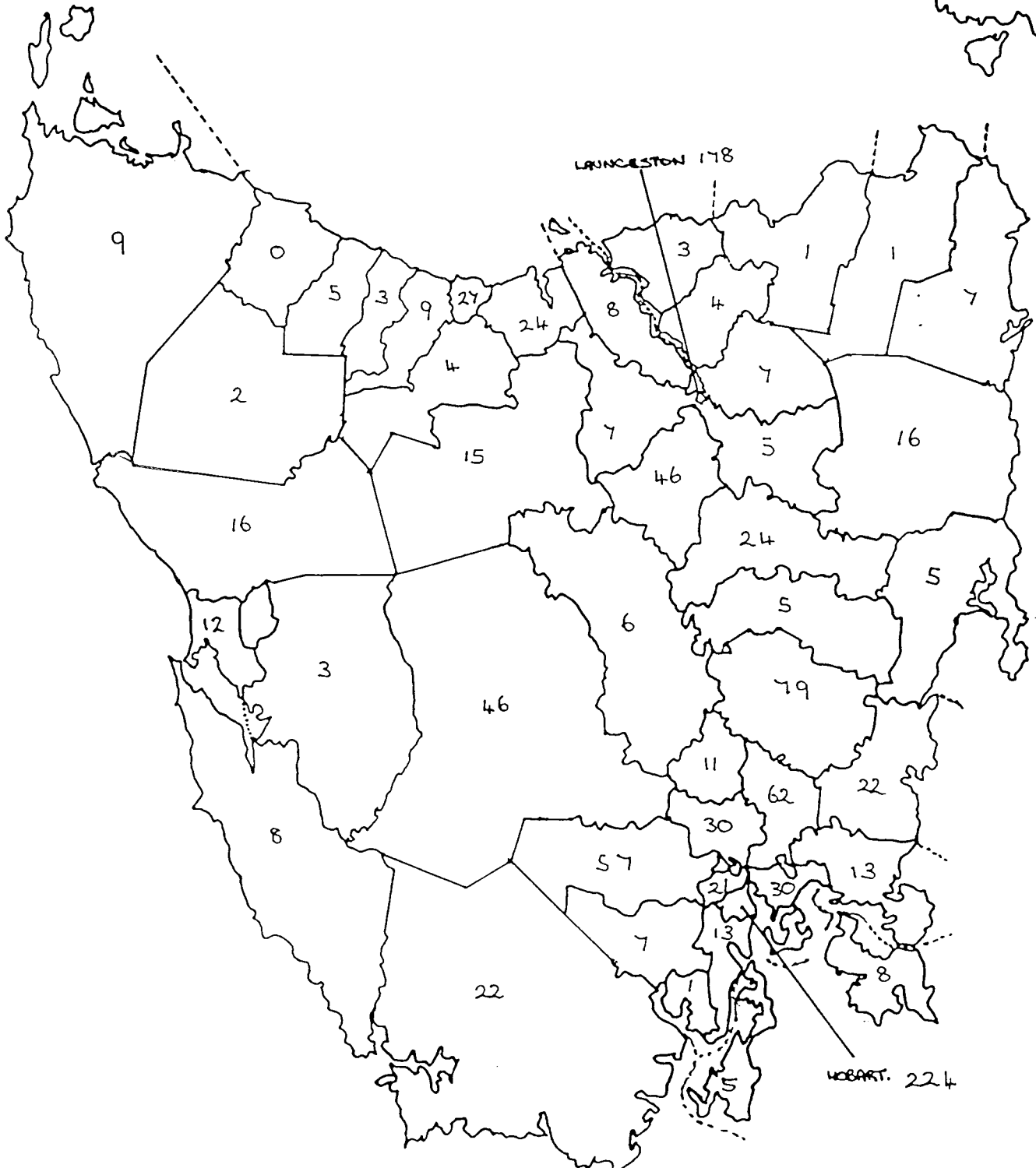


Undated
Material - Corrugated Iron

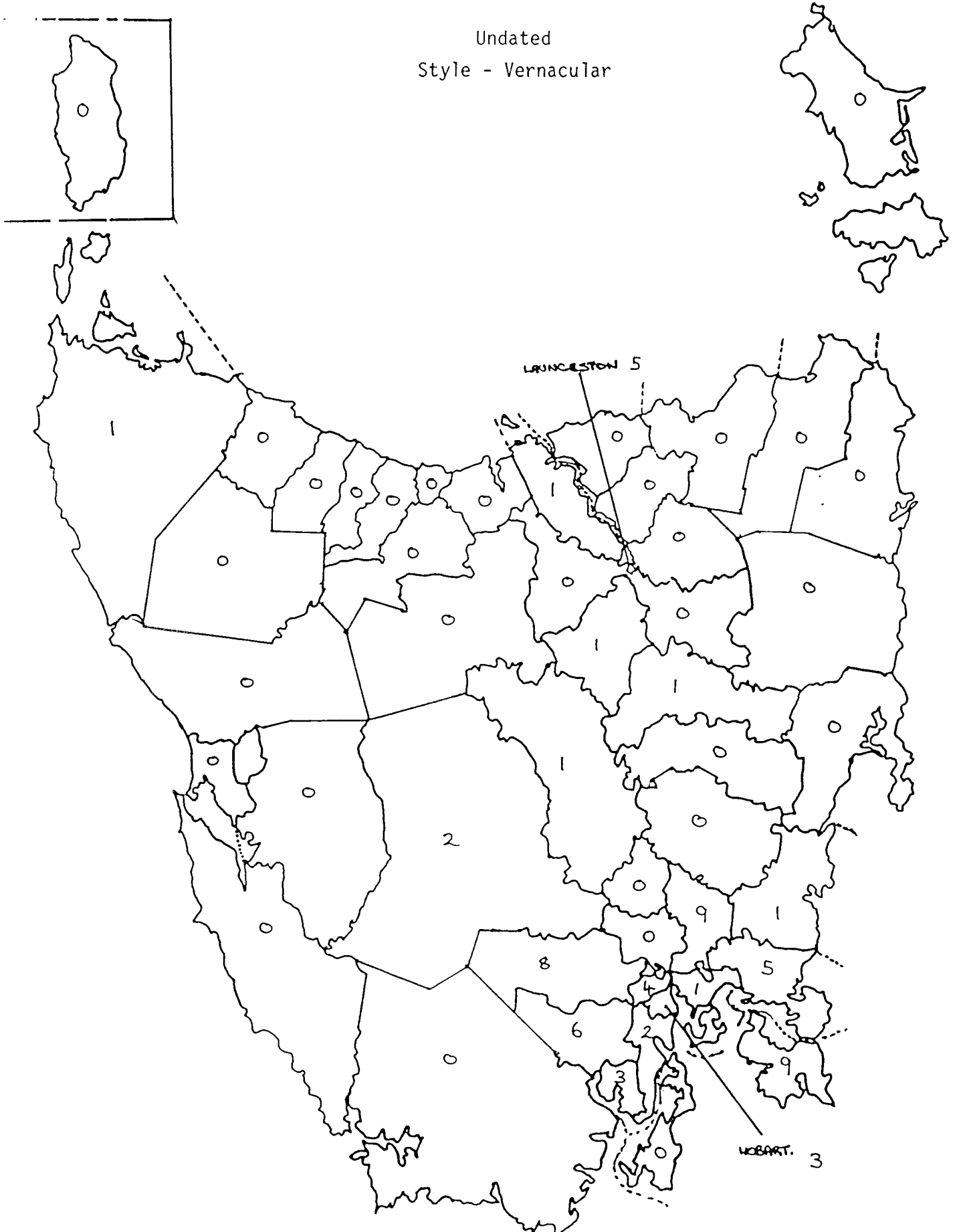




Undated
No Style



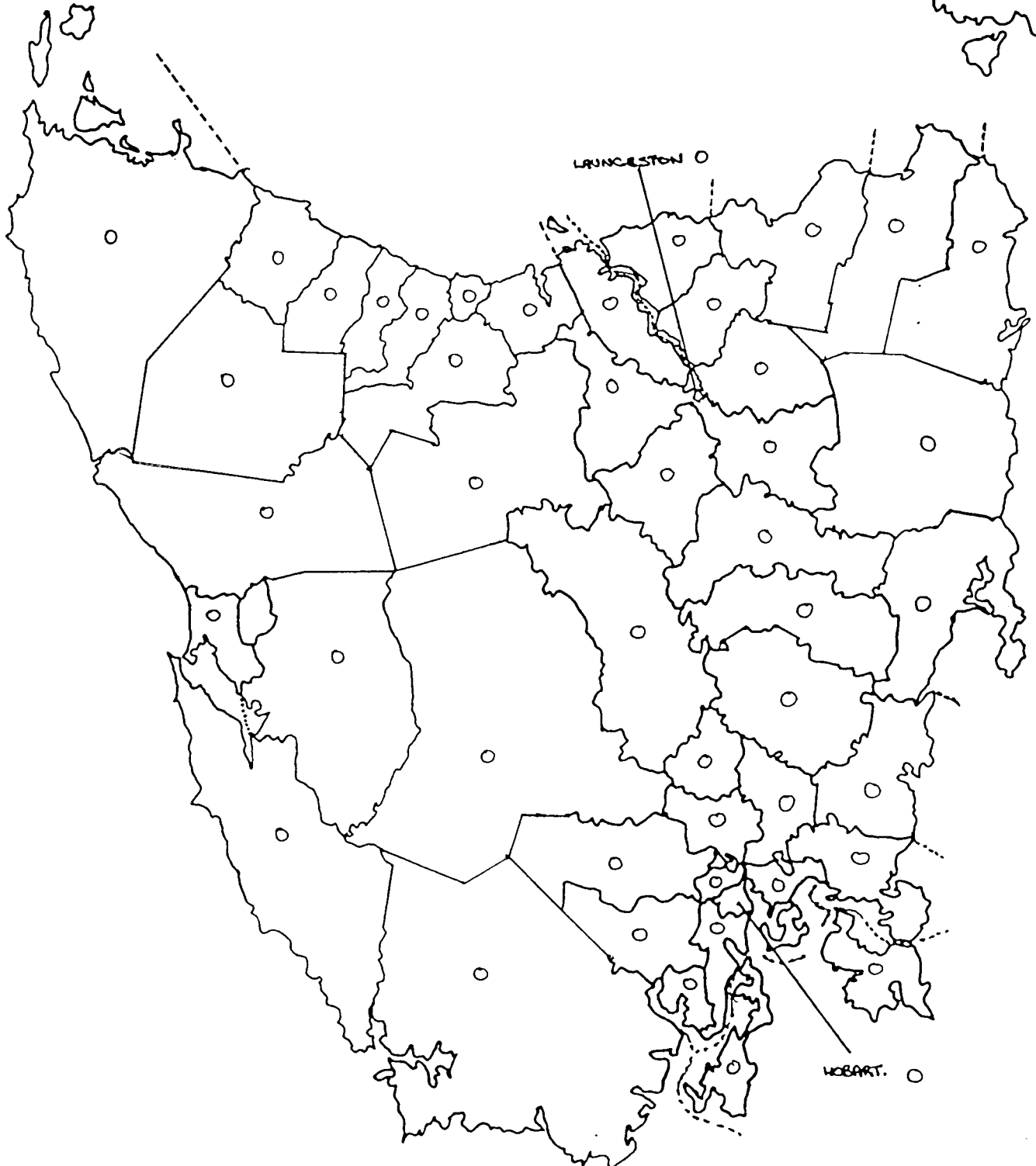
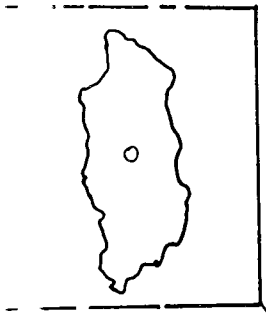
Undated
Style - Vernacular



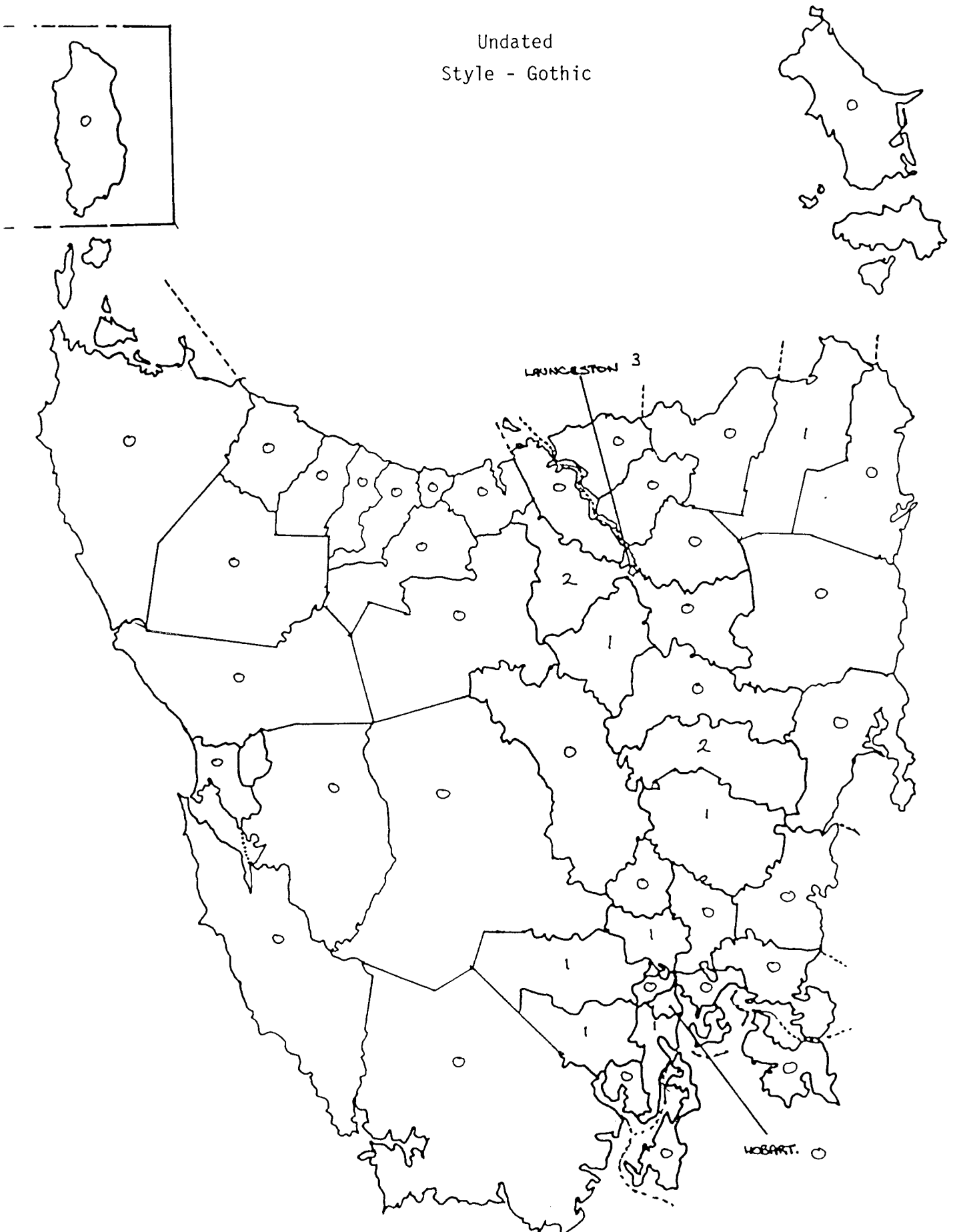
Undated
Style - Georgian



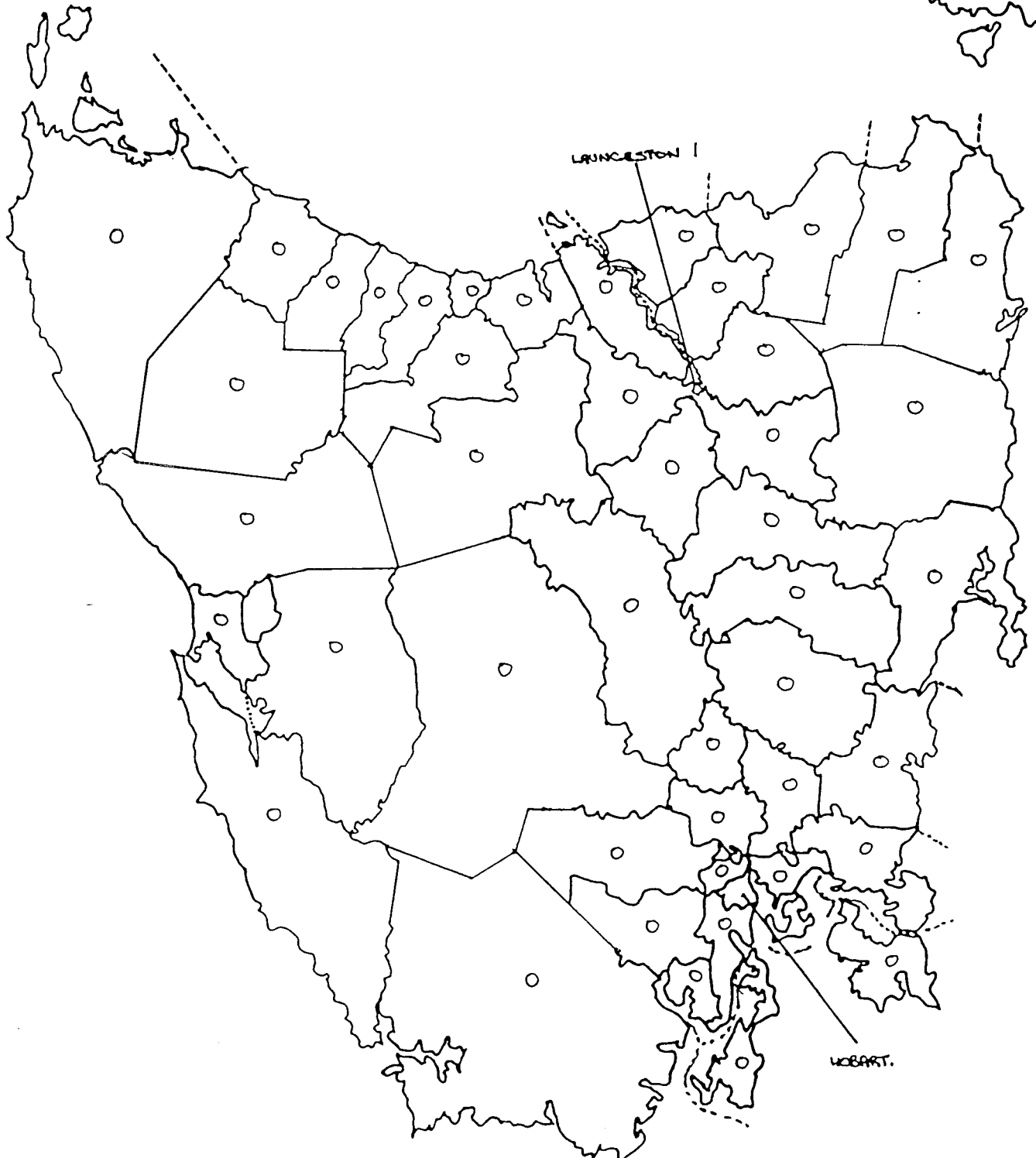
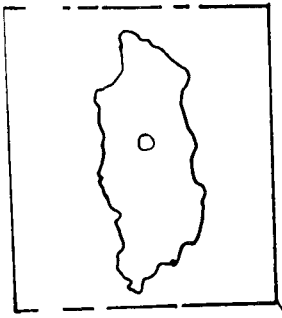
Undated
Style - Regency



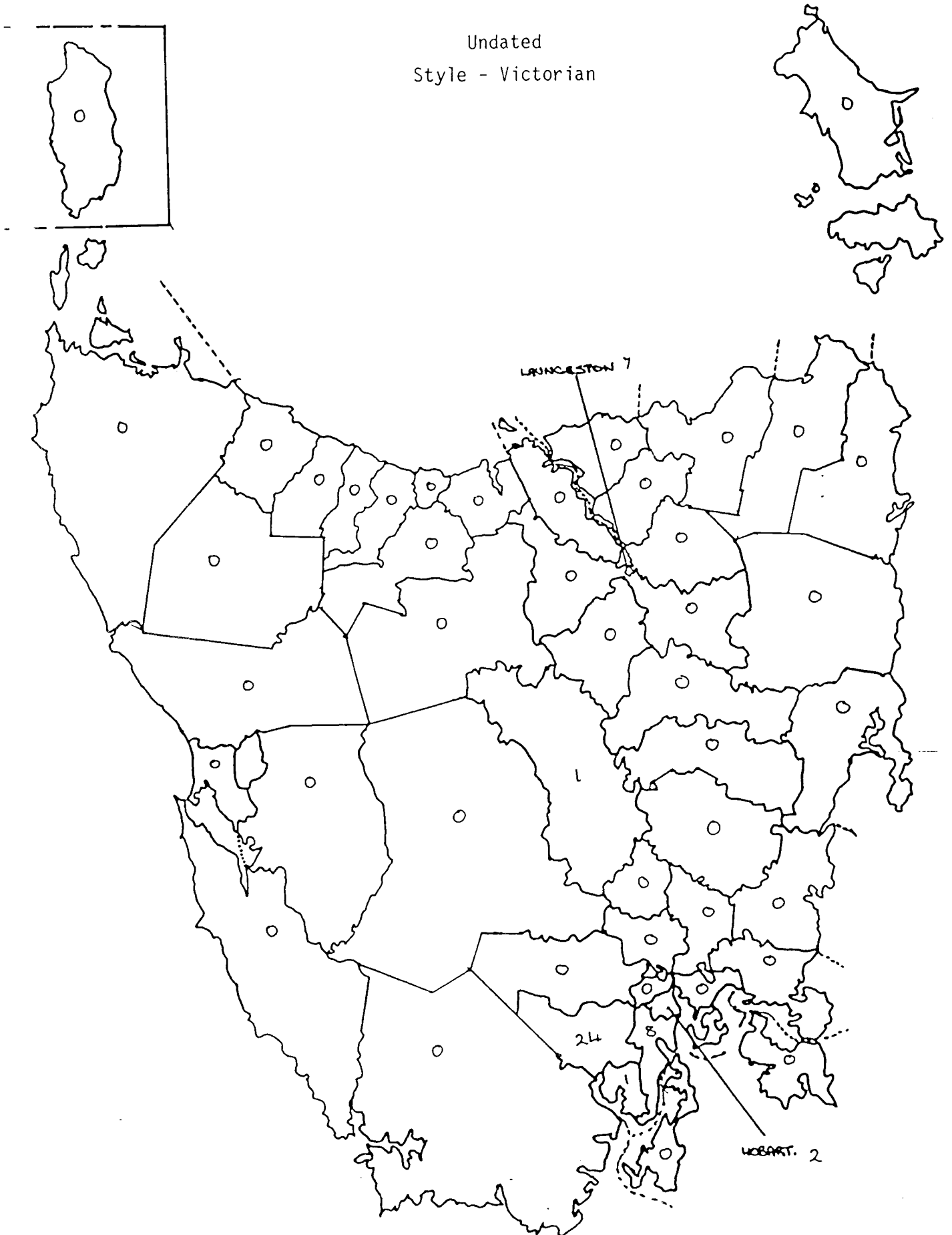
Undated
Style - Gothic



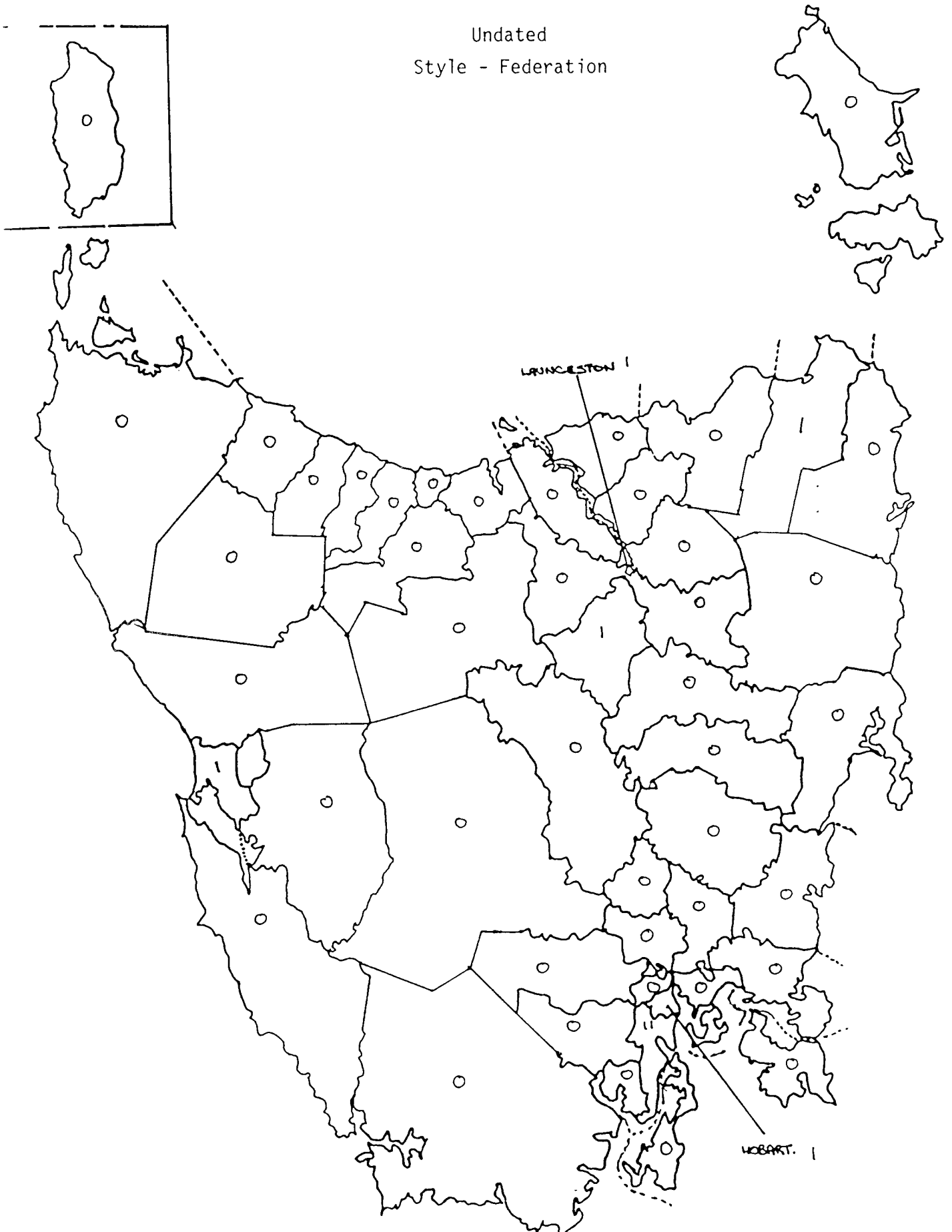
Undated
Style - Italianate



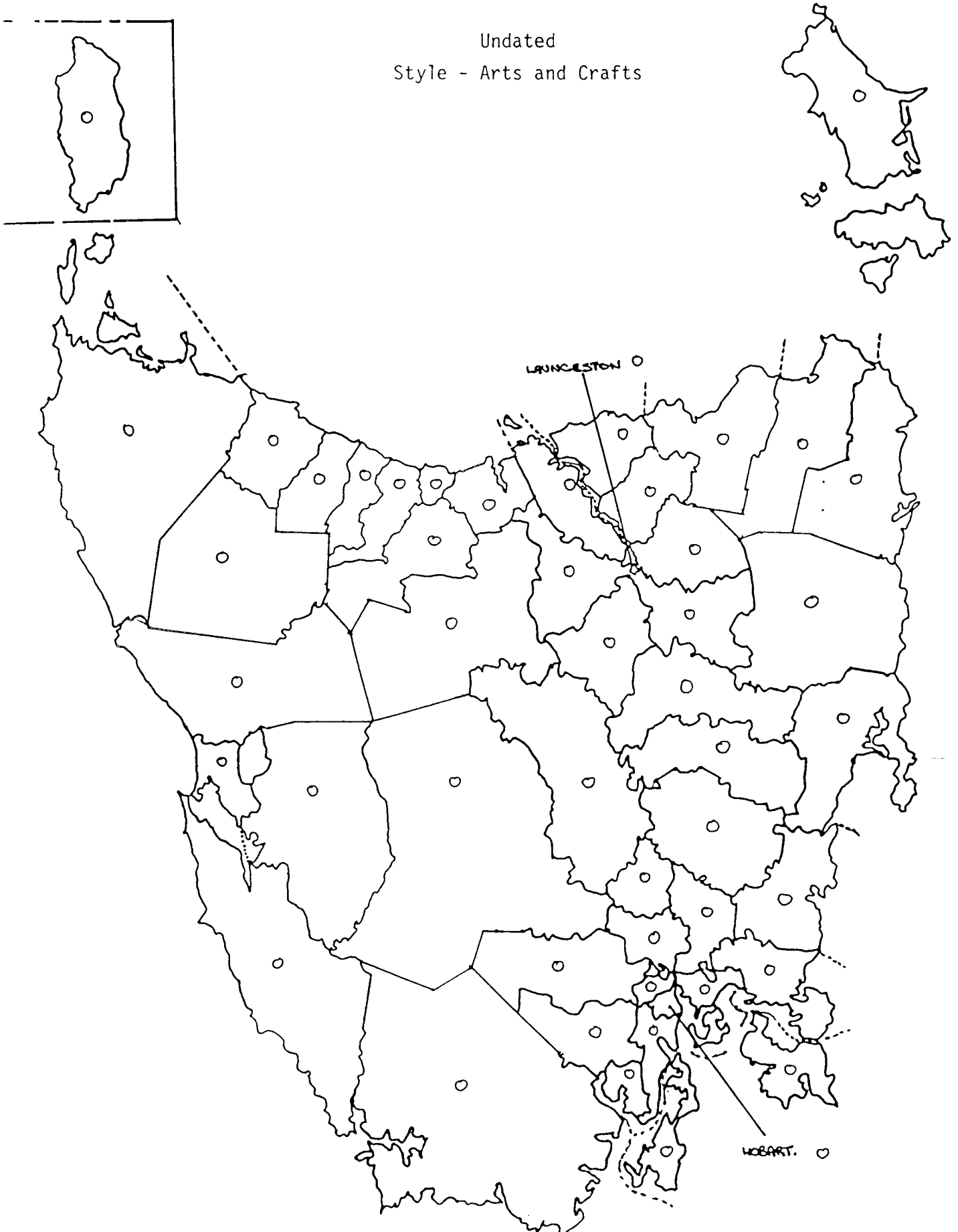
Undated
Style - Victorian



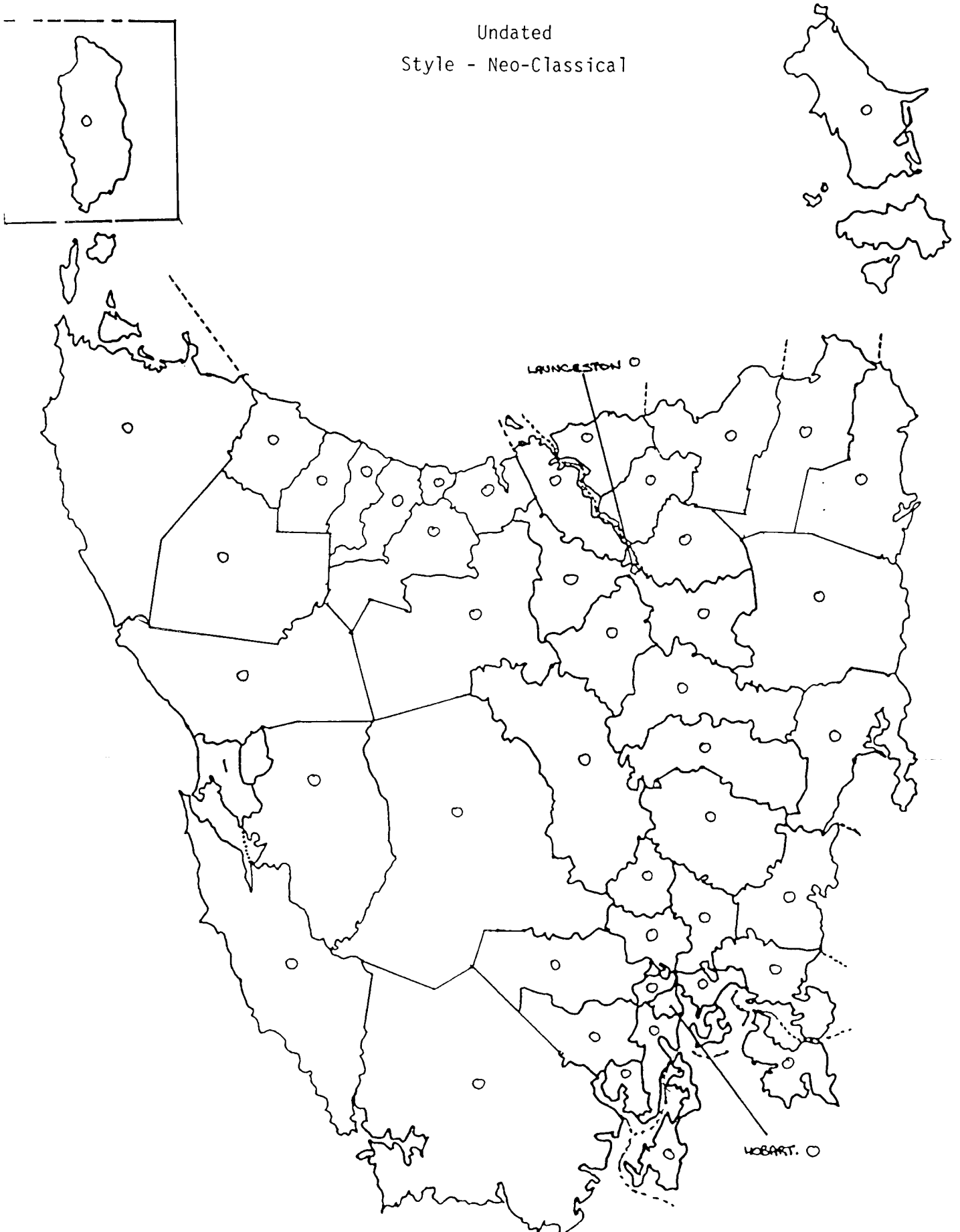
Undated
Style - Federation



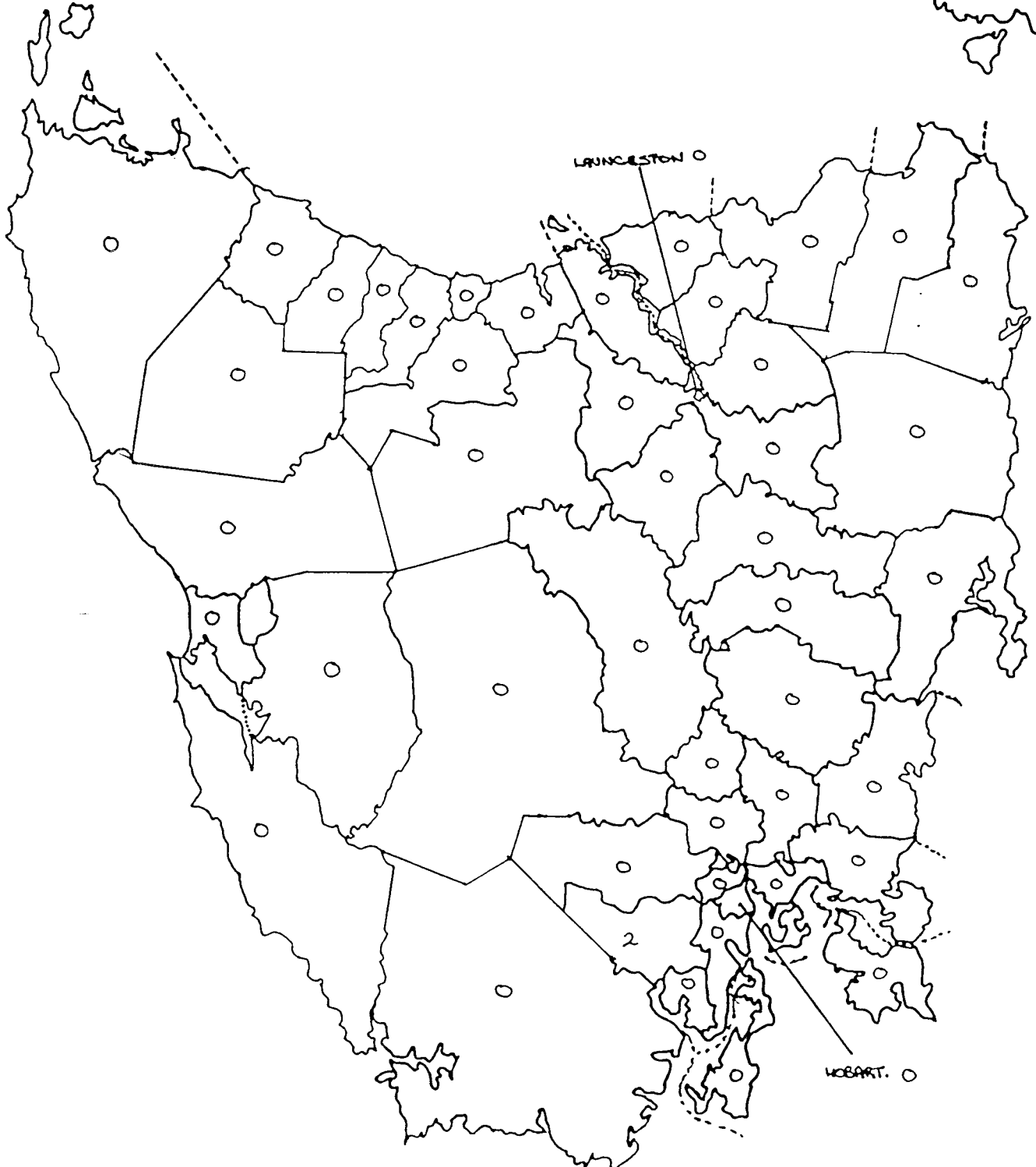
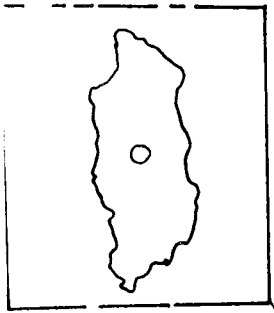
Undated
Style - Arts and Crafts



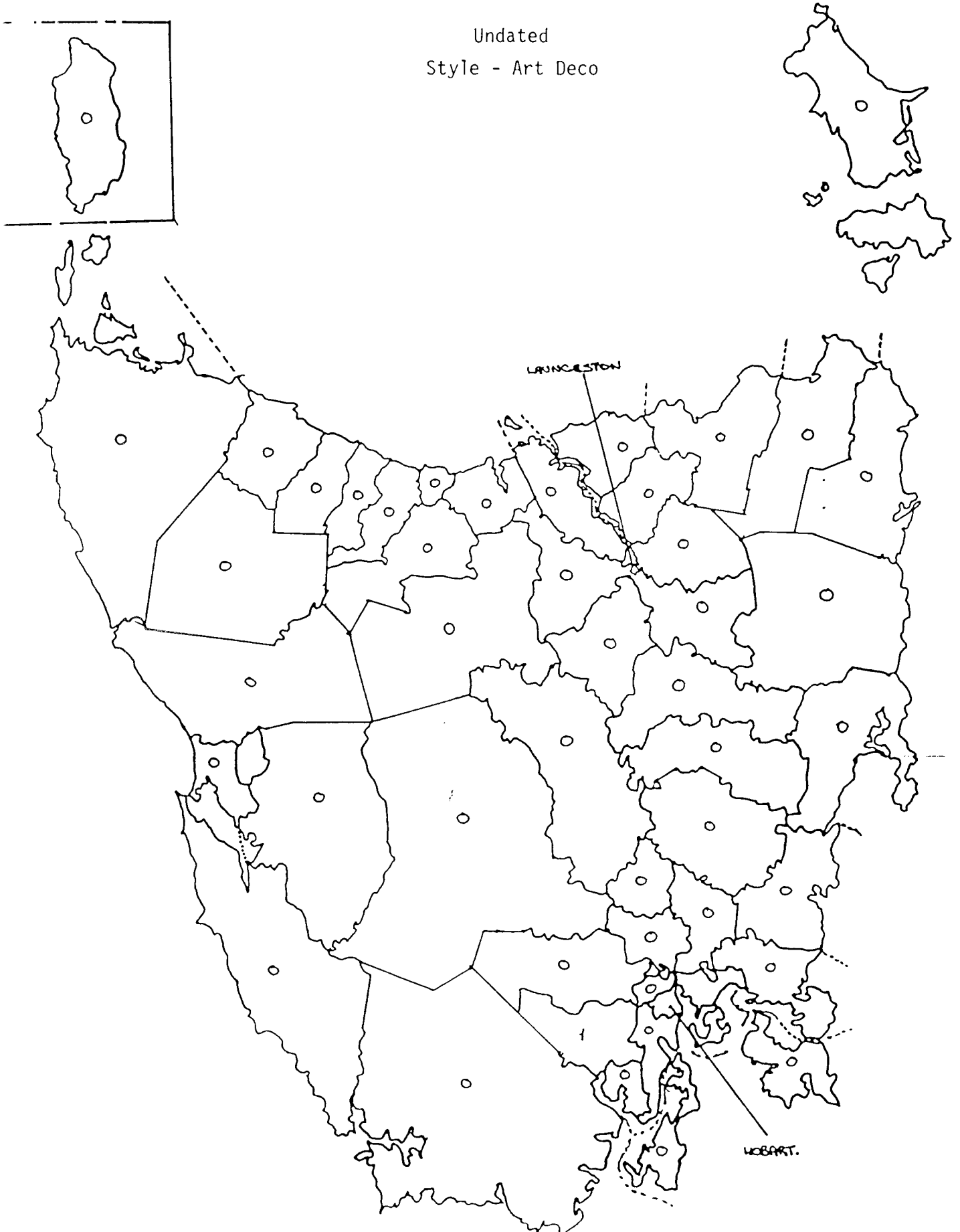
Undated
Style - Neo-Classical



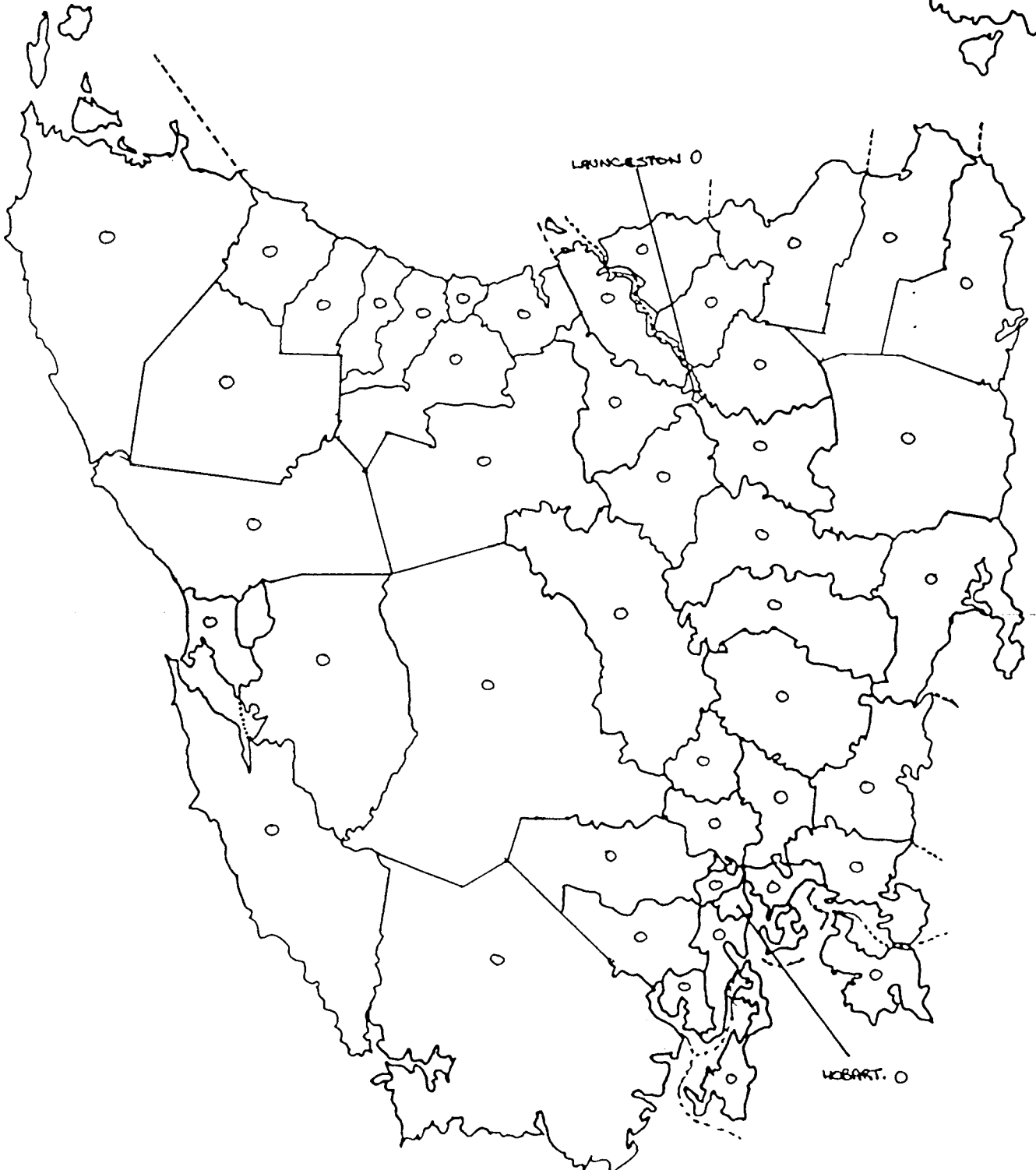
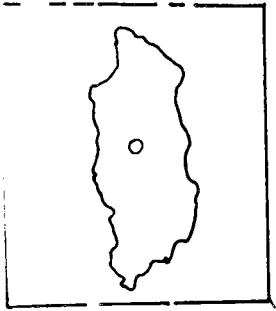
Undated
Style - Californian Bungalow



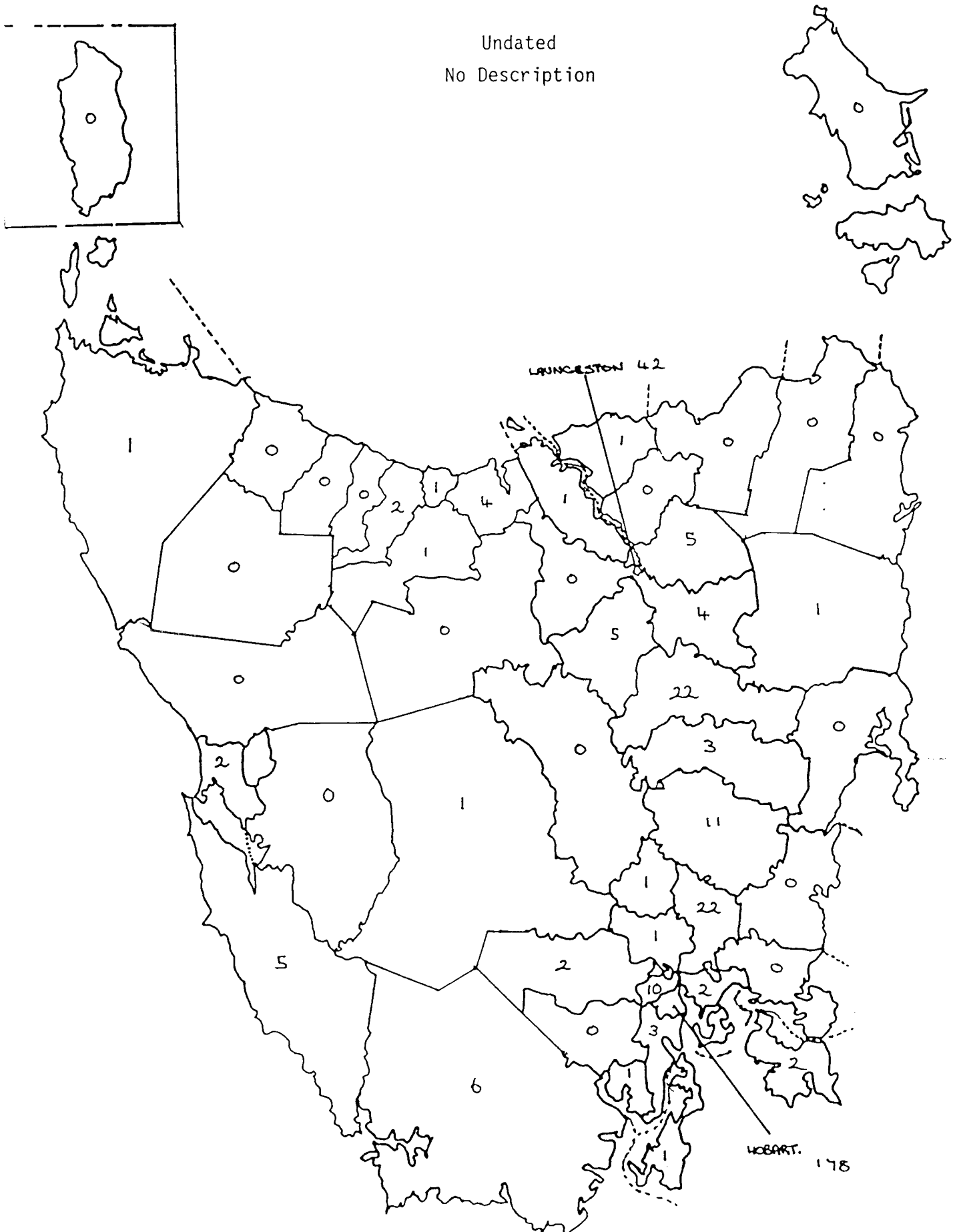
Undated
Style - Art Deco



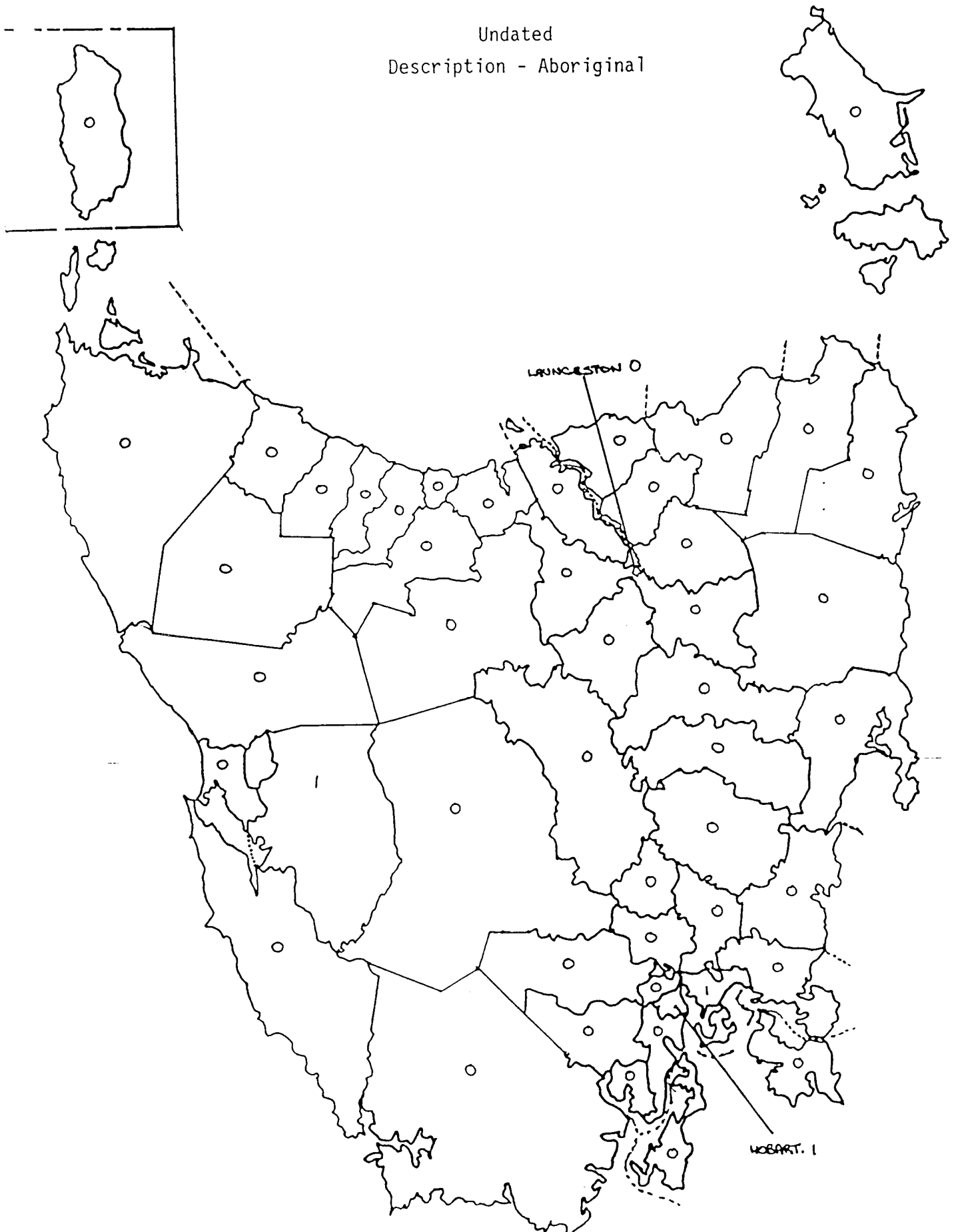
Undated
Style - International



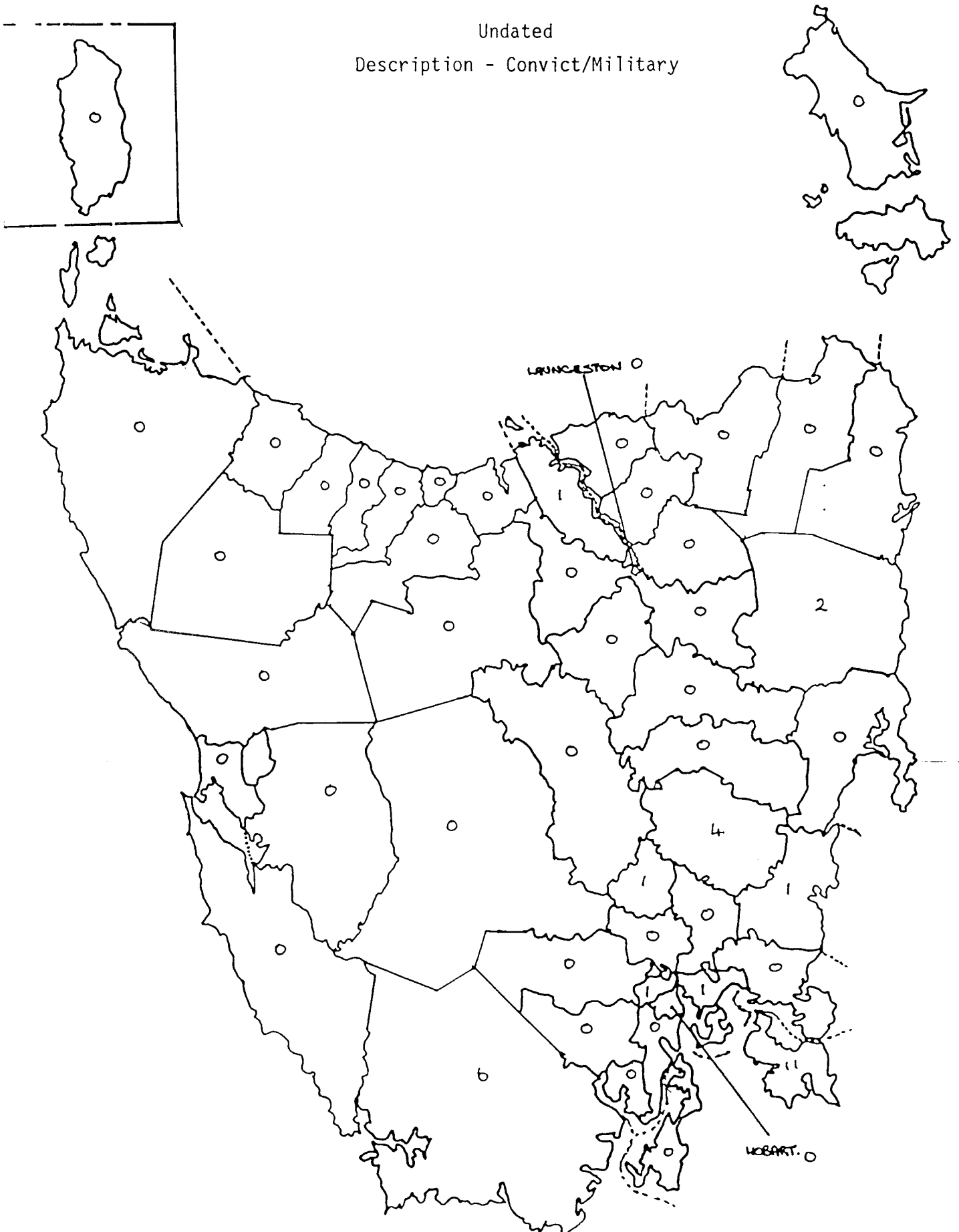
Undated
No Description



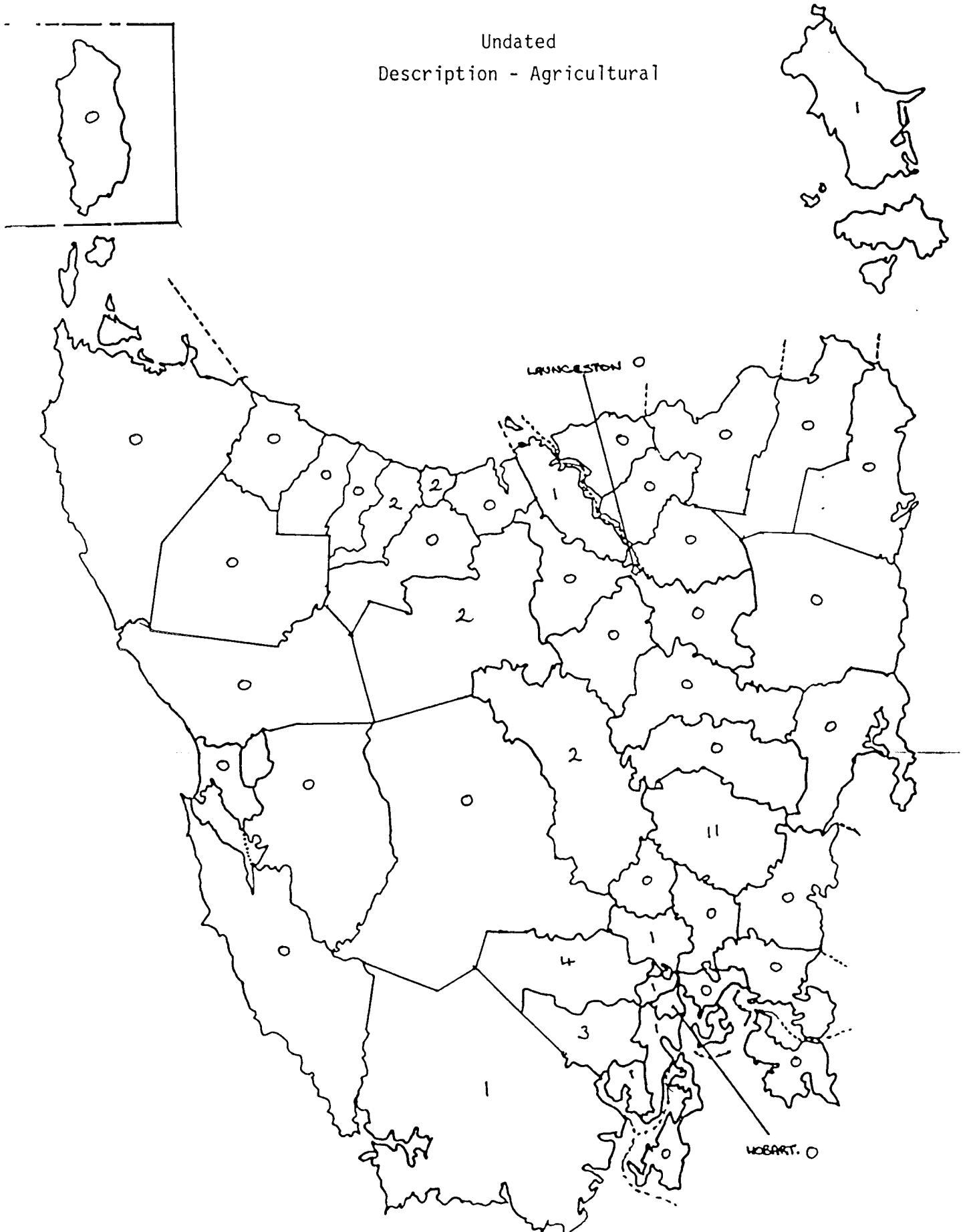
Undated
Description - Aboriginal



Undated
Description - Convict/Military



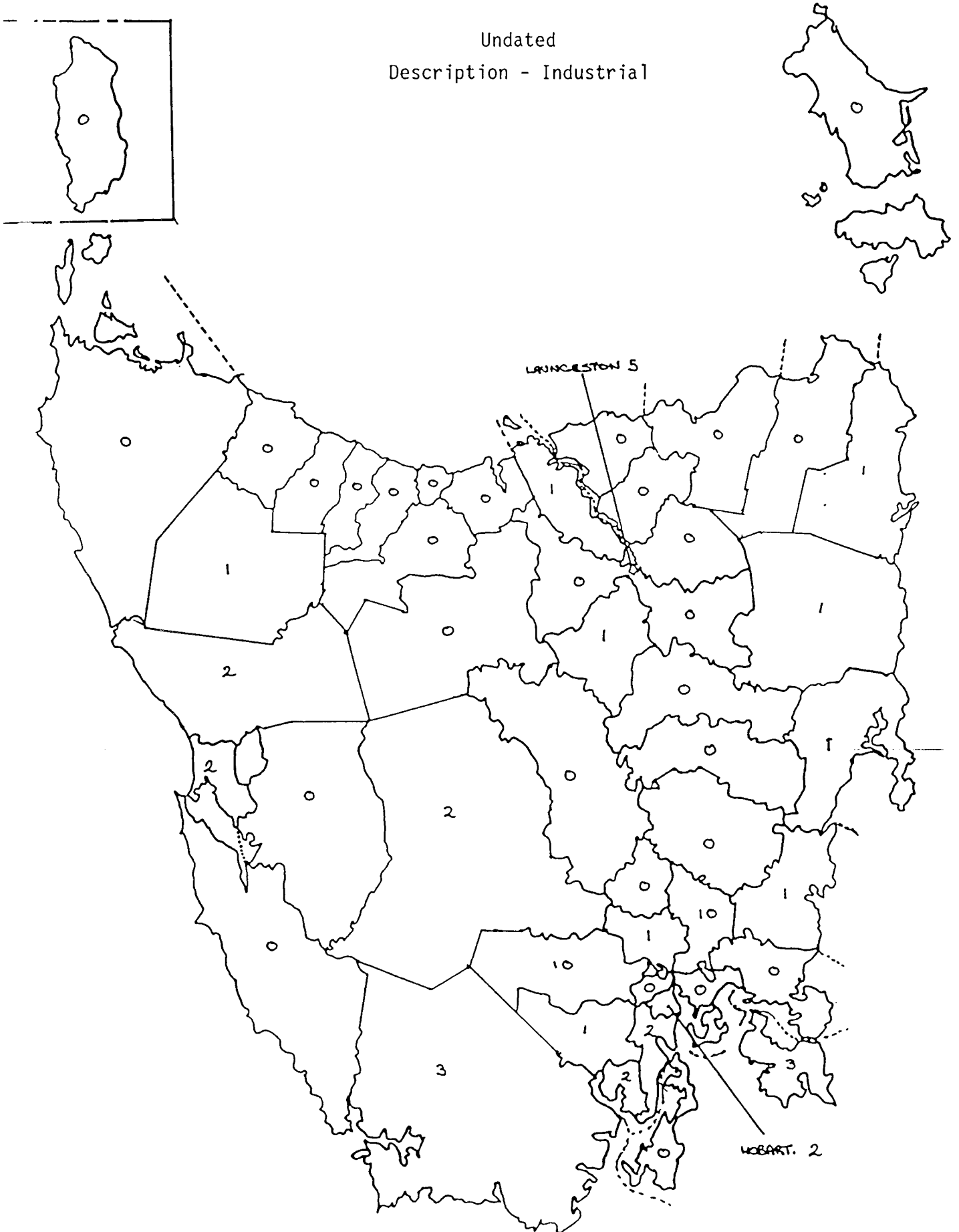
Undated
Description - Agricultural



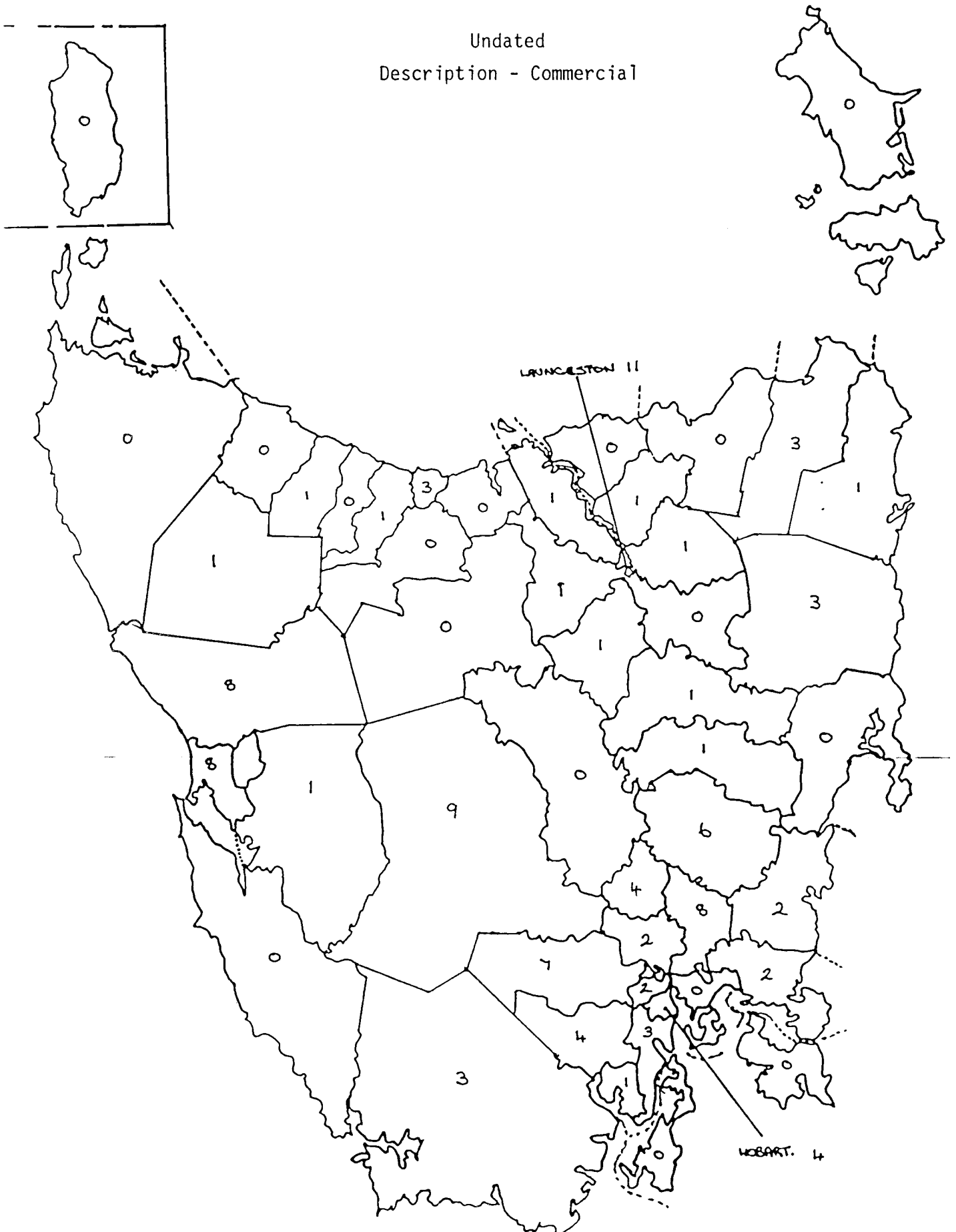
Undated
Description - Agricultural (Known)



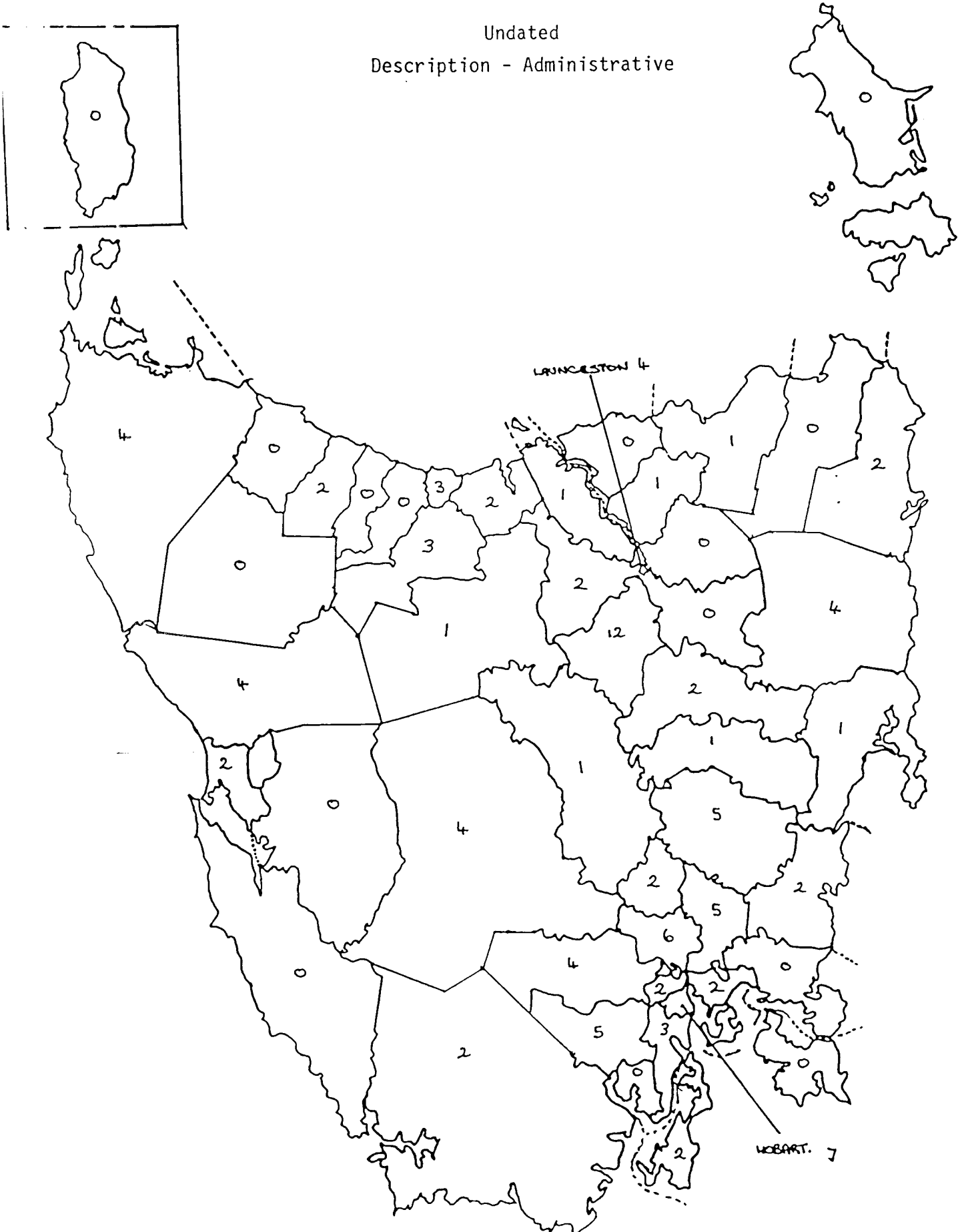
Undated
Description - Industrial



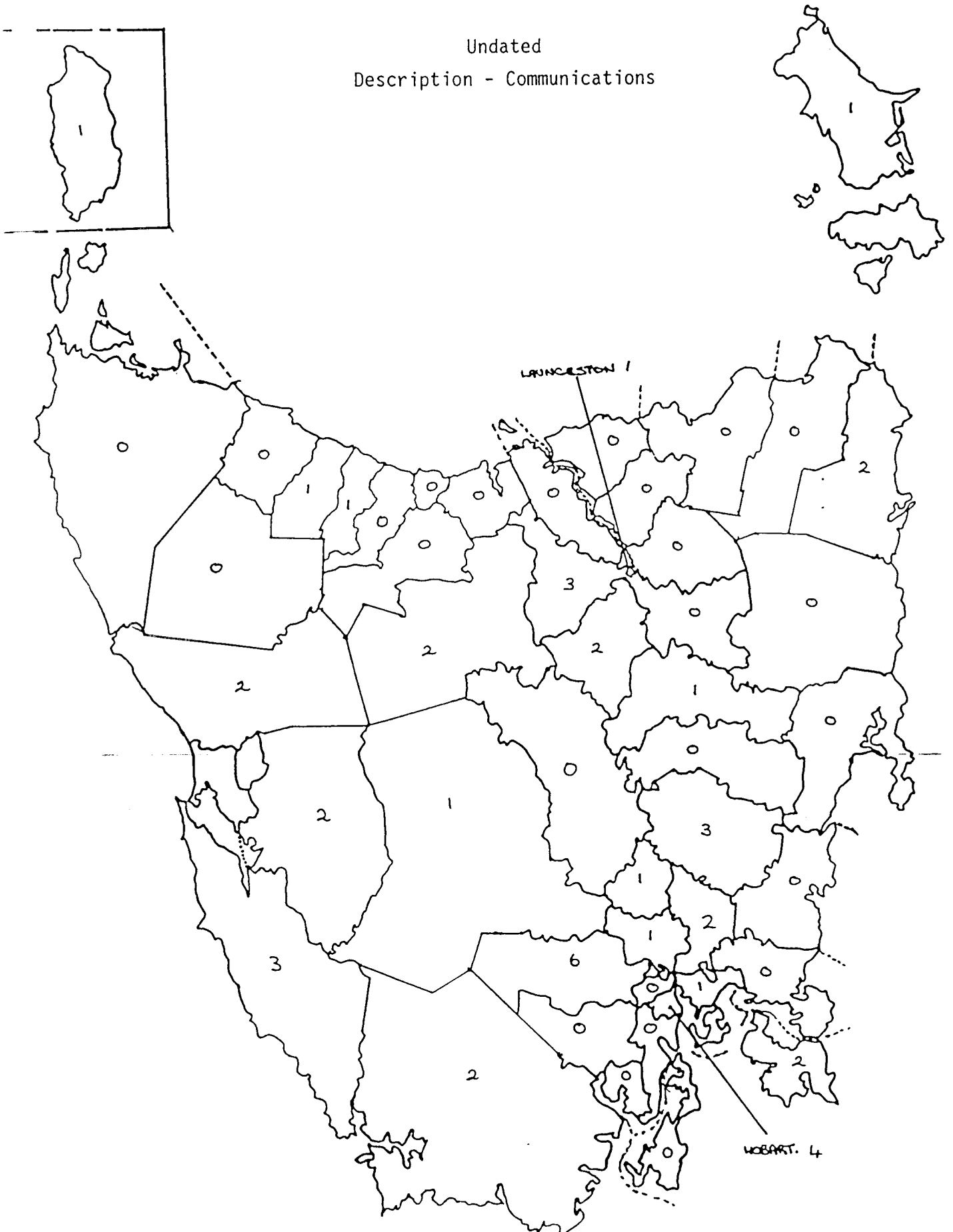
Undated
Description - Commercial



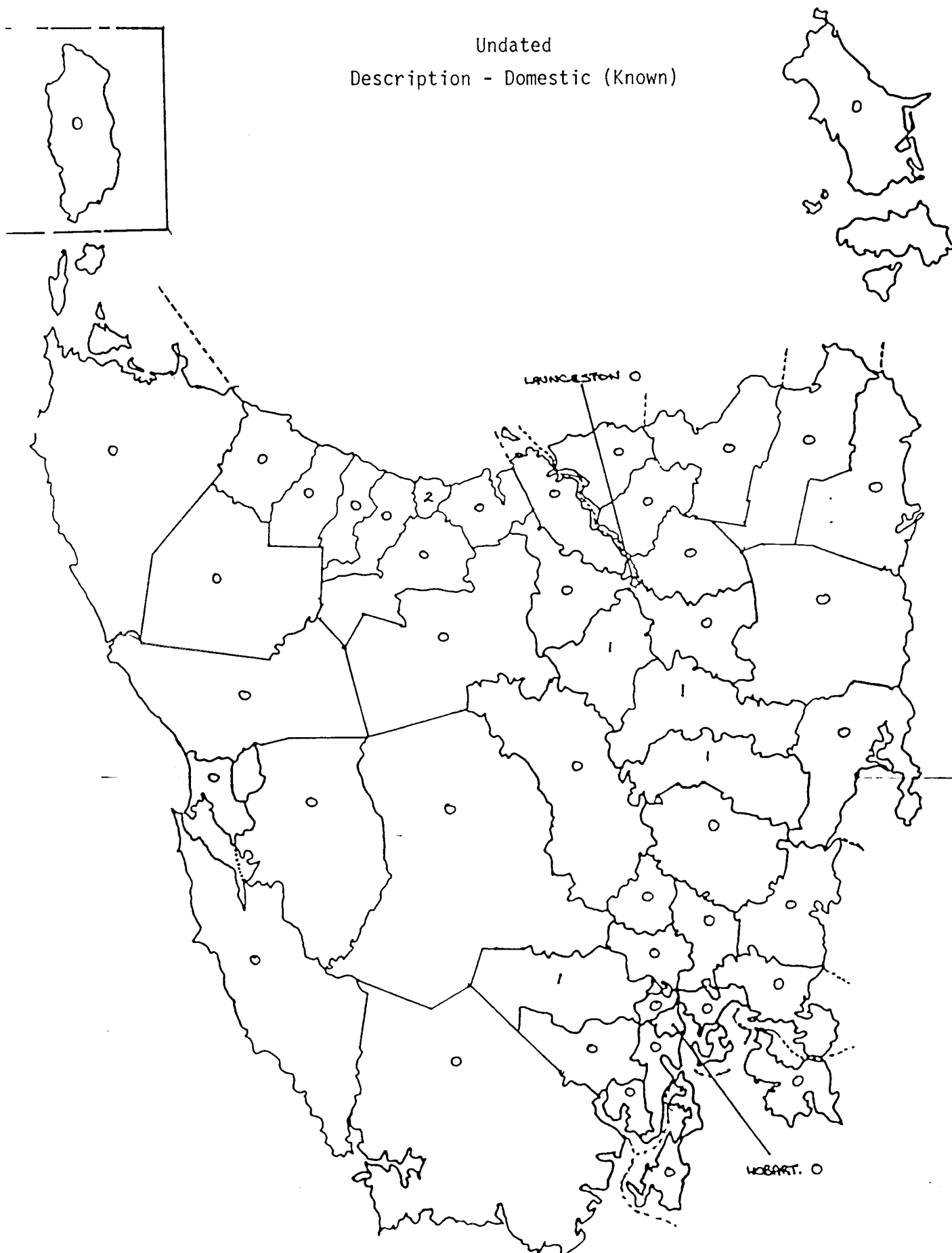
Undated
Description - Administrative



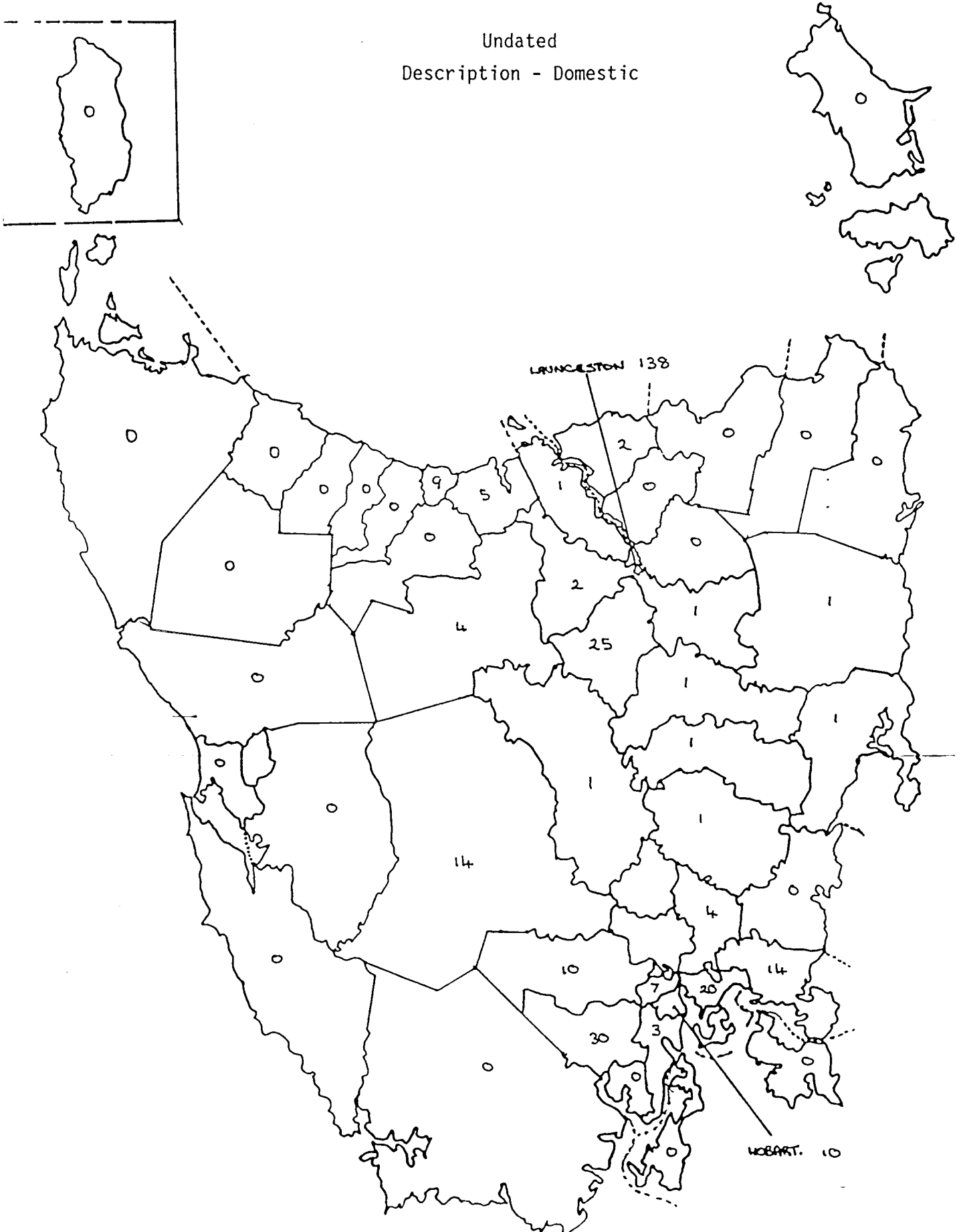
Undated
Description - Communications



Undated
Description - Domestic (Known)



Undated
Description - Domestic



APPENDIX 2

Data presentation tables.

ABL

Sites total and by age as described in studies and lists used in this assessment (excluding single sites studies, e.g Cliefden).

Assessments	Total Sites	% of Sites	1796-1850 Sites	% of Sites	in Age Unit	% of Sites	1851-1914 Sites	% of Sites	in Age Unit	% of Sites	1915 Onwards Sites	% of Sites	in Age Unit	% of Sites	Undated Sites	% of Sites	in Age Unit	% of Sites
1	845	20	497	35	22	37.5	317	37	5	0.5	4	5	6	27	2	3		
2	1080	26	511	36	28	37	403	62	23	9	163	13	15	15	1	5		
2a	260	6	63	4	11	18.5	160	33	6	0.5	788	64	0	0	0	0		
3	1111	26	118	8	14	0.2	205	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4	6	0.1	4	0.3	0.1	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5a	2	0.05	1	0.07	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5c	252	6	19	1	3	0	38	75	32	25	195	16	0	0	0	0		
5d	3	0.1	3	0.2	0	0	0	59	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.5	11	27.5	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6b	117	3	0	0	6	52	88	37	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6c	208	5	79	5	8	37	123	62	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6d	40	1	17	1	2	42	3	15	2	0	9	22.5	0	2	0.2	0		
6e	23	0.5	9	0.7	0.8	39	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.6	0		
6f	19	0.4	12	0.9	0.5	63	7	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.4	0		
6g	47	1	14	1	2	30	29	42	2	4	0	0	0	5	0.2	0		
6h	12	0.3	0	0	0.3	0	5	28	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2	0		
6i	20	0.5	15	1	0.2	75	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2	0		
6k	14	0.3	6	0.4	0.2	43	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.4	0		
6l	49	1	32	2	0.9	65	13	28	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2	0		
7a	1	0.02	0	0	0.1	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7b	4	0.1	0	0	0.1	25	1	85	1	25	1	1	1	2	0.2	0.2		
7c	13	0.3	0	0	0.8	85	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2	0.2		
7d	6	0.1	5	0.3	0.1	85	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8a	9	2	8	0.6	0.1	89	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8b	29	0.7	3	0.2	0.8	10	12	41	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	49		
12	43	1	16	1	1	49	21	49	2	5	4	2	2	4	0.4	10		
	4224	100%	1432	100%	100%	(35%)	465	(34%)*	90	(2%)	1234	100%	100%	(29%)				

(%) percentage of total sites in each age unit

TABLE 2

Distribution of heritage sites in Tasmania.

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Number of Sites</u>					<u>% of Undated Sites</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>1796-1850</u>	<u>1851-1914</u>	<u>1915 on</u>	<u>No Date</u>	
Beaconsfield	35	7	18	2	8	22
Bothwell	56	33	14	1	8	14
Brighton	92	33	10	13	36	39
Bruny	5	2	2	0	1	20
Burnie	6	3	2	0	1	17
Campbell Town	114	54	33	0	27	24
Circular Head	90	25	42	13	10	11
Clarence	67	18	14	4	31	46
Deloraine	67	10	42	1	14	21
Devonport	42	0	15	0	27	64
Esperance	42	5	23	3	11	26
Evandale	83	51	25	1	6	7
Fingal	44	8	20	0	16	36
Flinders Island	12	6	0	0	6	50
George Town	50	17	29	1	3	6
Glamorgan	72	47	20	0	5	7
Glenorchy	56	13	10	7	26	46
Gormanston	4	1	2	0	1	25
Green Ponds	34	17	6	0	11	32
Hamilton	71	18	5	0	48	68
Hobart	466	46	121	62	237	57
Huon	177	4	150	17	6	3
Kentish	4	0	0	0	4	100
Kingborough	68	18	32	9	9	13
King Island	3	0	2	0	1	33
Latrobe	79	0	59	0	20	25
Launceston	633	82	315	71	165	26
Lilydale	20	8	8	0	4	20
Longford	208	70	72	3	63	30
New Norfolk	67	19	14	0	34	51
Oatlands	148	46	21	1	80	54
Penguin	13	1	9	0	3	23
Port Cygnet	21	0	17	2	2	10
Portland	20	1	12	0	7	35
Queenstown	9	0	3	0	6	66
Richmond	141	57	13	0	71	50
Ringarooma	7	0	2	2	3	43
Ross	50	29	13	0	8	16
Scottsdale	4	1	2	0	1	25
Sorell	25	5	2	0	18	72
Spring Bay	49	23	10	3	13	27
St Leonards	26	9	10	0	7	27
Strahan	17	1	7	0	9	53
Tasman	20	11	1	0	8	40
Ulverstone	27	0	16	2	9	33
Waratah	2	0	0	0	2	100
Westbury	82	36	35	1	10	12
Wynyard	30	24	1	5	0	0
Zeehan	10	0	2	0	8	80
Total - Tasmania	3468	859	1281	224	1104	

TABLE 3

Fabric distribution by age of historic sites in Tasmania (in percentage terms).

	<u>Total Sites</u>	<u>1796-1850</u>	<u>1850-1914</u>	<u>1915 on</u>	<u>Undated</u>
Unknown	35	21	15	9	68
Stone	16	30	13	4	8
Brick	33	43	42	43	16
Wood	15	6	28	33	0.2
Concrete	0.7	0.1	0.1	11	0.3
Mud	0.2	0.1	0.2	0	0
Quickbrick	0.3	0	0.7	0	0
Steel	0.1	0.3	0	0	0
Corrugated Iron	0.1	0	0.1	1	0

TABLE 4

Architectural style distribution by age of historic sites in Tasmania (in percentage terms).

	<u>Total Sites</u>	<u>1796-1850</u>	<u>1850-1914</u>	<u>1915 on</u>	<u>Undated</u>
Unknown	47	25	14	12	94
Vernacular	6	13	4	17	3
Georgian	16	49	6	1	0.9
Regency	1	4	0.5	0	0.9
Gothic	6	5	11	2	0
Italianate	4	3	8	1	0.5
Victorian	12	1	42	0	0.3
Federation	5	0	12	11	0
Arts and Crafts	0.3	0	0.5	6	0
Neo Classical	1	0.4	2	10	0
Cal. Bungalow	0.6	0	0.1	21	0
Art Deco	0.2	0	0	9	0
International	0.3	0	0	10	0

TABLE 5

Site description distribution by age of historic sites in Tasmania (in percentage terms).

	<u>Total Sites</u>	<u>1796-1850</u>	<u>1851-1914</u>	<u>1915 on</u>	<u>Undated</u>
Unknown	13	1	1	0	33
Aboriginal	0.5	1	0.1	0	0.2
Convict/Military	2.5	6	0.3	1	2
Agriculture (without known person)	6.5	1.6	4	1	3
Agriculture (with known person)	14	15	8	1	19
Industrial (includes mining)	4	4	4	10	4
Commercial	12	13	16	19	7
Administrative	15	14	21	25	9
Communications	3	4	3	6	3
Domestic (with known person/family)	3	6	4	0	0.5
Domestic (ordinary dwelling)	27	20	39	38	20

TABLE 6

Distribution of all heritage sites (all ages) in terms of fabric and style (expressed in percentages) (total number of sites 3468).

[illegible]

TABLE 9

Distribution of all heritage sites (1915 onwards) in terms of fabric and style (expressed in percentages) (total number of sites 244).

	STYLE	Unknown	Vernacular	Georgian	Regency	Gothic	Italianate	Victorian	Federation	Arts Crafts	Neo Classical	Cal. Bungalow	Art Deco	International	Stkbrks Tudor
FABRIC															
Unknown		1.7	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0
Stone		0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0
Brick		<1	1.6	0	0	<1	<1	0	2.9	50	2.1	1.7	5.4	4.5	0
Wood		0	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	<1	16	<1	<1	0
Concrete		2.1	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0
Mud		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0
Asbestos		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quickbrick		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steel		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corr. Iron		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glass		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fibreglass		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 10

Distribution of all heritage sites (all ages) in terms of description and style (expressed in percentages) (total number of sites 3468)

	STYLE	Unknown	Vernacular	Georgian	Regency	Gothic	Italianate	Victorian	Federation	Arts Crafts	Neo Classical	Cal. Bungalow	Art Deco	International	Stkbrks Tudor
DESCRIPTION															
Unknown		12.5	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aboriginal		<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convict/Mil		1.5	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri		2.1	<1	2.5	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri(known)		8.9	1.1	1.6	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	0	0	<1	0
Industrial		1.7	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	0	0	0
Commercial		3.9	<1	3	<1	<1	<1	2.3	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	0
Admin		5.4	<1	1.6	<1	4	1.4	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0
Communic		1.5	<1	<1	0	0	0	<1	<1	0	<1	0	0	0	0
Dom(known)		<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	0	0	0	0
Dom		7.9	1.1	5.1	<1	<1	1.2	7.1	2.3	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0

TABLE 11

Distribution of all heritage sites (1796-1850) in terms of description and style (expressed in percentages) (total number of sites 770).

DESCRIPTION	STYLE Unknown	Vernacular	Georgian	Regency	Gothic	Italianate	Victorian	Federation	Arts Crafts	Neo Classical	Cal Bungalow	Art Deco	International	Stkbrks Tudor
Unknown	1.5	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aboriginal	1.5	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convict/Mil	2.5	1.3	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri	2.7	1.7	7.8	2.8	0	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri(known)	6.4	2.2	5.2	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	<1	1.5	1.3	<1	0	0	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	2.2	<1	8.5	<1	0	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin	2.4	1.1	4.7	<1	3.6	1.6	<1	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0
Communic	1.7	1.1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom(known)	<1	<1	3.3	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom	2.6	2.1	14.6	<1	<1	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 12

Distribution of all heritage sites (1851-1914) in terms of description and style (expressed in percentages) (total number of sites 939).

DESCRIPTION	STYLE Unknown	Vernacular	Georgian	Regency	Gothic	Italianate	Victorian	Federation	Arts Crafts	Neo Classical	Cal Bungalow	Art Deco	International	Stkbrks Tudor
Unknown	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aboriginal	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convict/Mil	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri(known)	2	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	2.6	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	1.6	<1	<1	0	0	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	0	0	0	0
Commercial	2	<1	2	0	<1	1.9	6.6	1.9	0	<1	0	0	0	0
Admin	4.6	<1	<1	0	8.1	2.5	2.6	1.8	<1	<1	0	0	0	0
Communic	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	<1	<1	0	<1	0	0	0	0
Dom(known)	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom	2.5	<1	2.5	<1	2.2	3.7	20.4	6.2	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0

TABLE 13

Distribution of all heritage sites (1915 onwards) in terms of description and style (expressed in percentages) (total number of sites 81).

DESCRIPTION	STYLE	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Vernacular</u>	<u>Georgian</u>	<u>Regency</u>	<u>Gothic</u>	<u>Italianate</u>	<u>Victorian</u>	<u>Federation</u>	<u>Arts Crafts</u>	<u>Neo Classical</u>	<u>Cal Bungalow</u>	<u>Art Deco</u>	<u>International</u>	<u>Stkbrks Tudor</u>
Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aboriginal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convict/Mil		1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri		0	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri(known)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	1.2	0
Industrial		1.2	3.7	1.2	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	1.2	1.2	0	0	0
Commercial		2.5	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	3.7	1.2	1.2	0	3.7	5	0
Admin		5	7.4	0	1.2	1.2	2.5	0	2.5	0	3.7	1.2	1.2	0	0
Communic		3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	0
Dom(known)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom		0	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	6.2	7.7	20.9	6.1	12.3	0

TABLE 14

Distribution of all heritage sites (all ages) in terms of fabric and description (expressed in percentages) (total number of sites 3468)

DESCRIPTION	FABRIC	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Stone</u>	<u>Brick</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Concrete</u>	<u>Mud</u>	<u>Asbestos</u>	<u>Quickbrick</u>	<u>Steel</u>	<u>Corr Iron</u>	<u>Sheet Metal</u>	<u>Glass</u>	<u>Fibreglass</u>
Unknown		8.5	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aboriginal		<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convict/Mil		1.4	<1	<1	0	<1	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0
Agri		1.9	2.2	2.7	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri(known)		8.9	1.8	1.6	2	0	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0
Industrial		1.8	<1	1.3	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0
Commercial		3.5	1.5	4.1	1.4	<1	<1	0	<1	0	0	<1	0	0
Admin		4.8	4	5.1	2.2	<1	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0
Communic		1.3	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom(known)		<1	<1	1.6	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom		5.5	2.8	12.2	6.6	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0

TABLE 15

Distribution of all heritage sites (1796-1850) in terms of fabric and description (expressed in percentages) (total number of sites 778).

	<u>FABRIC</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Stone</u>	<u>Brick</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Concrete</u>	<u>Mud</u>	<u>Asbestos</u>	<u>Quickbrick</u>	<u>Steel</u>	<u>Corr Iron</u>	<u>Sheet Metal</u>	<u>Glass</u>	<u>Fibreglass</u>
DESCRIPTION														
Unknown	1.6	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aboriginal	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convict/Mil	2.3	2.2	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0
Agri	2.5	6.1	6.9	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri(known)	5.7	3.9	3.3	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0
Industrial	<1	1.5	1.3	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	1.7	3	7.9	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin	2.5	6.1	5.8	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communic	1.5	1.5	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom(known)	<1	2.2	2.9	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom	1.8	4	12.8	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 16

Distribution of all heritage sites (1851-1914) in terms of fabric and description (expressed in percentages) (total number of sites 932).

	<u>FABRIC</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Stone</u>	<u>Brick</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Concrete</u>	<u>Mud</u>	<u>Asbestos</u>	<u>Quickbrick</u>	<u>Steel</u>	<u>Corr Iron</u>	<u>Sheet Metal</u>	<u>Glass</u>	<u>Fibreglass</u>
DESCRIPTION														
Unknown	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aboriginal	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Convict/Mil	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri	<1	<1	1.9	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agri(known)	2	1.4	1.5	3.5	0	<1	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial	1.3	<1	2.2	<1	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	2	1.7	9.3	2.8	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0
Admin	4.1	5.5	7.7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0
Communic	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom(known)	<1	<1	2	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dom	2.5	2.2	19.1	13.9	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 17

Distribution of all heritage sites (1915 onwards) in terms of fabric and description (expressed in percentages) (total number of sites 85).

[illegible]

TABLE 18

Extracted from National Trust of Australia - Tasmania
Newsletter No. 64, December 1979

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Newsletter No. 64

**THE SCOPE OF THE NATIONAL
HERITAGE AND SOME ASPECTS OF
ITS CLASSIFICATION**

Michael Court

A great deal of criticism has been levelled from within and without the Trust over the classification process, and there is a strong demand for clarification of the criteria used in this process. The Heritage Commission has attempted to define these criteria on the basis of the rule "so broad as to admit no exception", and while this may serve an admirable legal purpose, it is of little guidance to the layman or for that matter to an architect engaged in classification.

However, for the record this statement is as follows:—

"For the purposes of this Act, the National Estate consists of those places, being components of the natural environment of Australia or the cultural environment of Australia that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community."

There is, therefore, a need to examine the whole question in far more detail and to ask ourselves exactly:

What we value?

How much we value it?

Why we value it?

What we value or what the National Trust values has differed widely, both in time down the years and across the geographical breadth of the Trust; that is — across different regions and States. Very generally, what the Trust is now concerned with is the whole of the natural, and particularly the man made environment, except those portable items which belong elsewhere in museums or collections. A short list might be as follows:—

All types of buildings from backyard toilets to Parliament House.

All types of structures from mineshafts to bridges and highways and railways.

Street furniture, including walls, fences, horse troughs, kerbs and gutters.

Man made planting, including gardens, parks, street trees, hedge-rows etc.

Man made landscapes from agricultural to industrial; from Derwent Valley hopfields to Queenstown.

Groups of buildings, whole villages and towns and urban areas.

Industrial archaeological remains from convict lime kilns to mining tramways.

Natural landscapes of great beauty, scientific interest.

Historical or archaeological sites.

In respect of buildings, "what we value" has often been limited to the outside of a building rather than the inside, and this has sometimes led the Trust into permitting 'internal butchery'.

Remember that Architecture is the art of creating internal space and the design of the outside is more the art of sculpture or the art of townscape in its collective sense. In Hobart only the front wall of the Old Masonic Temple in Murray Street was preserved, but it wasn't the building or the architecture that was preserved by this act — it was the streetscape of Murray Street. What was lost was the architecture — the grand council rooms and the soaring internal space of the temple itself. Don't forget it is in the inside of a building that one is in close familiarity with the fabric — one can touch the rich cedar woodwork, grasp the solid brass door handles, admire the complexity of cornice or ceiling rose, and in every sense one can use and experience the building. One can only admire the outside.

Now that I have strayed this far in architectural appreciation, let me stress also that buildings both inside and outside exist in a setting made up of a rich mixture of ingredients — doorknobs, wallpaper, stair details, mouldings on the inside — fences, gates, gardens, pathways, fountains on the outside, and more besides.

Up to how long ago are we going to draw the admission barrier? or put another way — how old does a thing have to be before we place an historical value on it.

The antique dealers arbitrarily say 100 years; but in our case a better answer may be — when we can make an objective judgement about it rather than a subjective one; or — when sufficient time has passed for us to be free of the prejudices and the fashions of the time which shaped it. This could be as short as a generation — say 25 years — but remembering always that the most recent fashion suffers violent rejection because of the 'swing of the pendulum', which seems to govern most human evolution, particularly in cerebral and aesthetic matters. Remember it has taken a century of revulsion for a genuine reappraisal of the High Victorian era to emerge.

On the other end of the scale the New South South Wales Trust has classified the Opera House, and this is perhaps premature — for its architectural quality is still hotly debated by architects, and real differences of opinion still exist. Its position in history is still very debatable.

How much we value a thing is a matter of listing, and for the Trust, a basic decision as to whether the place should be classified or recorded. This will always perhaps be a rather subjective decision, and unless very clear cut, will demand both debate and some reconsideration before final determination.

Simply put :—

“Classification” implies that Trust Members will stand in front of the bulldozer.

“Recording” implies that Trust Members will hurl abuse from the sidelines or put another way :

If the building was destroyed, would you feel that the National Heritage was actually lessened because of the loss ? or is it less significant than that — would it merely be a pity to lose it.

Irrespective of the criteria listed in detail later, the judgement of quality which has to be made cannot be brought into any sharper focus than the very loose guidelines just stated — it can't really be quantified. It will always be a largely subjective judgement in borderline cases, and it will frequently hinge upon “Rarity” — a criterion defined more fully later.

Why we value a thing is a matter of identifying those qualities which appeal to us about these things. Put more formally it is ‘of establishing criteria’ which we can use as a checklist in the classification process. In only a few cases would any of the following criteria be sufficient reason by themselves for listing a building so that generally, classification will involve a combination of a number of these. Let us now consider them in the detail they demand.

1. Historical Importance — Where the site or the object is associated with an important person or event, or has a particular human significance, i.e. Captain Cook's landing place, an aboriginal sacred place, or a graveyard or a gallows.

2. Design Quality — Where the design of the structure achieves a very high level of quality, irrespective of any architectural style adopted, or the size and nature of the structure or building involved. In simplistic terms, this is the quality line that distinguishes between “art” and mere “craft”.

3. Stylistic Significance — A pure example of a particular architectural style irrespective of personal or fashionable taste, and including every style from Colonial Georgian to High Victorian to Proto Modern (say 1930's) — an example of the evolution of a particular style or its adaptation from its parent type to its ultimate Australian expression. The gradual integration of the verandah into the various styles of architecture practised in Australia has been a very significant part of this process.

4. Building Evolution — This refers to the process where buildings have to grow and adapt to changing social and economic circumstances, and the genuine evidence of this growth in the form of building additions is expressed in the valid architectural style of the times.

Buildings such as this are “accretions”, and are rarely pure in architectural form quality or style, but every addition is valuable for its contribution to the continuing life of the building.

The original use of the building is normally maintained in such situations because a total change of use (sometimes accepted today as necessary to preserve the building) generally invalidates the continuity, and the meaning of the adaptations.

There is also a fine line to be drawn between genuine functional adaptation and mere ephemeral fashion mongering.

5. Unique or Vernacular Structures — As distinct from formal stylistic evolution, there always emerge local, idiosyncratic structures or buildings which are the product of a unique individual or the response to a unique problem or set of circumstances.

At one romantic period of history such unique structures were consciously designed and were called “follies”.

In the Australian situation, we are far more concerned with the work of unconscious artists rather than the products of sophisticated romanticism.

6. Types of Building or Structure — An excellent example of a building type or alternatively, an unusual variation to the normally accepted standard for such types.

Building types are all inclusive from backyard toilets to mansions, from shops to engine houses and from convict roadways to wharves.

7. Beauty of Materials and/or Craftsmanship — Sheer intrinsic beauty and quality of the materials used and the high quality of the craftsman-

ship involved in the construction. In the latter respect, the evidence of hand workmanship or the "signature" of the craftsman is of great value to our mechanised age as well as being social evidence of the techniques involved.

8. Ageing. This involves :

(a) The natural intrinsic maturing of the material itself, or the acquisition of patina which gives depth and richness to its visual appearance.

(b) Evidence of the natural weathering of the material and the structure as the building adapts over its life to the stresses and attack of the elements. There is all the difference between a genuine antique piece of furniture and a reproduction or, if you like, the wrinkles and character acquired with old age as compared to smooth and untried youth.

(c) The evidence of authentic human usage such as worn steps and handrails, and sometimes even historical reminders such as initials represent the human share in the ageing process but must be distinguished from unnecessary mechanical damage or vandalism.

Remember that buildings or structures which are squared up, cleaned up and generally "cosmeticised" lose their character and the historic credibility imparted by the ageing process.

9. Unusual or Evolutionary Construction Techniques or Materials.— Good examples of primitive, obsolete or emergent construction techniques and materials, both in terms of general evolution and local variations. These would include primitive wattle and daub, slab huts as well as obsolete methods such as rammed earth (pise), log cabin and heavy timber and cast iron framing etc.

This would also include unusual craft techniques and materials such as different types of stonework and stone, unusual brick bonding, early "subdivided" roof framing, brick vaulting etc.

10. Architectural Details — Irrespective of the overall quality of a building or structure, it can contain examples of significant and very beautiful architectural detail both interior and exterior. These would include items such as staircases, fireplaces, joinery and plaster and external items such as verandahs, balustrades, porticos, gates and fences, chimneys etc. Such items may be simply beautiful in themselves, or may be significant examples of a style or indicative of stylistic evolution.

11. Townscape Importance — Where the building, structure or natural feature such as a tree is of key importance in the townscape, irrespective of its individual value and forms an integral part of an historical building group, precinct or conservation area, and its presence therefore adds to the visual unity or historical quality of the urban landscape.

12. Industrial Archaeological Importance — Where the buildings and particularly the structures and machinery (or remnants thereof) are of industrial archaeological importance and represent evidence of processes developed by man in his various activities such as industry, agriculture, engineering, mining, transport etc.

13. Social Significance — Where the building or building group and other associated works such as planting, public spaces etc. have a social significance beyond the formal architectural or townscape values, and represent a sociological need or aspirations no longer extant.

The Cadbury development at Claremont represents the 19th Century social/industrial concept deriving from the social responsibilities recognised by the Quaker sect. Farm labourers' dormitories and now shearers' quarters are a building type of social significance now generally obsolete.

14. Substantial Quality — occurs where the importance or pride of an organisation or underlying in the culture or society which produced it was expressed in very substantial building terms such as size, scale, opulence or choice of site. The dominating social importance, though it may have dissipated, is still a matter of record, and the buildings involved still exert a dominating physical presence in their surroundings which is important physical evidence as well as an essential contribution to the current townscape. The Town Hall, Mechanics Institute and the Railway Hotel all express a civic importance greater than current fashions. The shaft-head buildings at Beaconsfield express a sheer pride of achievement in building terms almost beyond present day comprehension.

15. Authenticity and Intactness — where the building is intact or complete with all its constituent parts, fittings, furnishings and finishes, and external features such as gardens, gates, fences, outbuildings etc. and thereby imparts a feeling of total authenticity.

16. Site Location — where the actual location of the building on its site (or the general layout

of buildings on a particular site) has a social and visual significance in terms of site usage and street relationship etc. These are particularly important in the period pre-dating uniform building regulations which successfully suppressed this evidence.

The location of some cottages with their front doors right on the streetfront are indicative of regional/social practices derived direct from the migrant source in England just as the secluded set back of the mansion is indicative of another social class preference. The layout and relationship of large farming establishments are valuable evidence of social/agricultural history as is the salubrious location of the mine managers residence in many mining establishments.

17. Local Significance — where a building or structure has a particular local significance for historical, social or technological reasons and which does not occur in other regions.

18. Rarity — where a building or structure is comparatively rare in the particular region or town in terms of its style, structure, materials, technology or building type etc. and whose preservation is therefore important for that reason, notwithstanding that its overall quality may fall short of examples in other areas where they are more common. In fact, the very rarity of the qualities identified are important evidence in the social history of the place itself.

In listing these criteria, I have obviously had individual buildings in mind and I feel it would have been too confusing, both for my readers and myself, if I had attempted to define them for universal application to all of the things which I previously indicated were of value to the National Trust. Landscapes and townscapes and industrial archaeology will all demand their own particular definition of criteria. For the sake of interest however, I will append the following definition and explanation of a "Building Group", which I feel is a very genuine cause of confusion, not to say complete misunderstanding by the public of Trust intentions when such classifications are made.

Definition of a Building Group — A classified or recorded group is a group of buildings and/or structures which generate their own architectural unity in terms of scale, size, type, materials, details etc. over and above the merit and qualities of individual buildings within that group.

As well as classified and recorded buildings, the group may contain buildings of sympathetic but unremarkable character, non-conforming buildings and even vacant sites on the basis that

each building or potential building on a vacant site has a vital effect on the integrity of the group.

It is recognised that a group is an entity within itself and does not necessarily bear any relationship to its environment, and does not possess the spatial relationships which are essential to the concept of an "area" or "precinct".

It is accepted that non-conforming or unrecorded buildings may be demolished or replaced within the group, providing that the architectural characteristics are maintained.

The group classification implies that it is the architectural unity of the group in all its aspects which is the subject of classification and not the individual buildings which may or may not be classified or recorded in their own right.

Replacement buildings within the group should maintain the architectural unity in respect of the particular factors involved but may reflect contemporary practice in regard to non-typical characteristics.