BATHURST WATERWORKS

Waterworks Lane, Bathurst

Bathurst Waterworks 1926
Source: Mitchell Library GPO 1 – 02152

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Final
24 July 2006

for

BATHURST REGIONAL COUNCIL

by

HUBERT ARCHITECTS
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report aims to provide policies to conserve the significance of Bathurst Waterworks, Waterworks Lane, Bathurst. All persons involved in works on and the management of Bathurst Waterworks should understand these policies.

A Statement of Significance for Bathurst Waterworks is given in section 5.2 of this report. This statement has been made following the analysis of the historical background and physical fabric of the site contained in sections 3 and 4 of this report. This Statement of Significance provides the guiding principle for the conservation policies and should be read and understood prior to reading the conservation policies for Bathurst Waterworks.

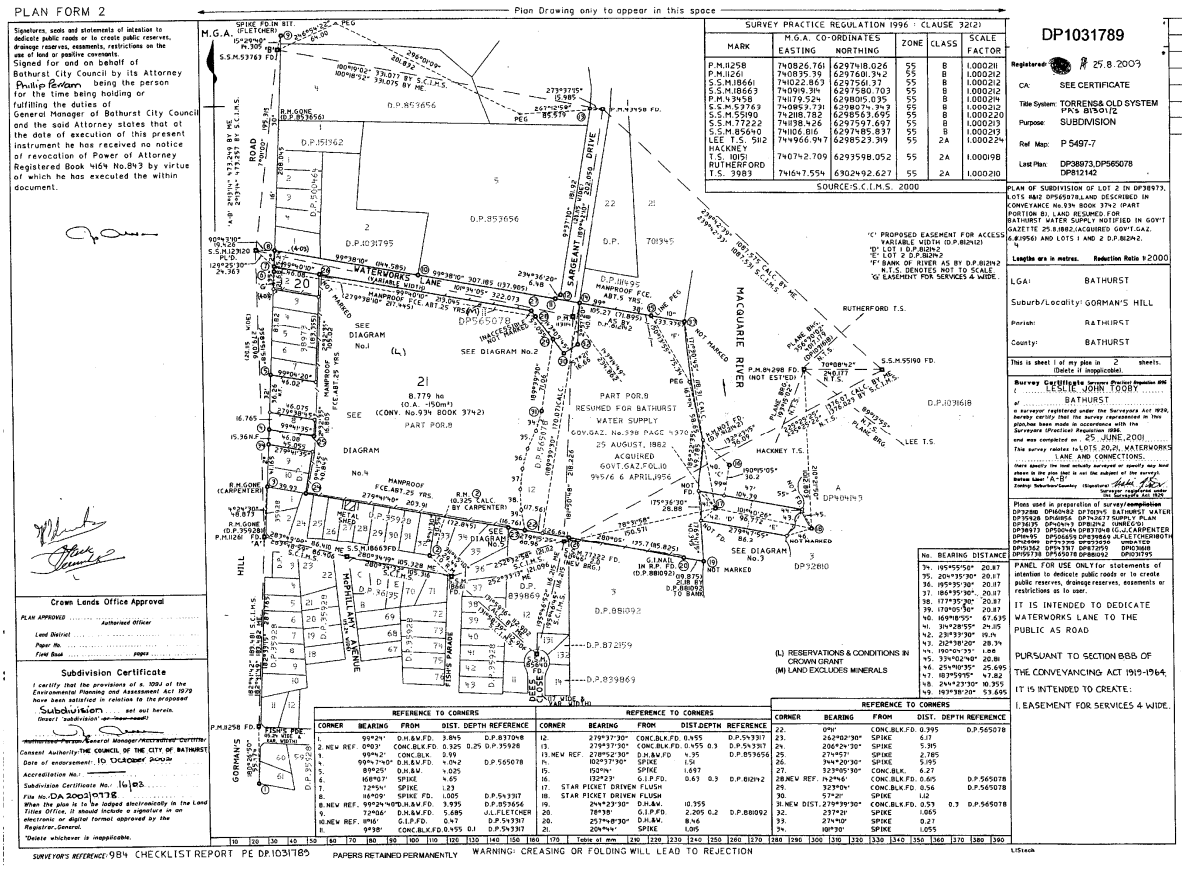
Conservation policies for Bathurst Waterworks have been prepared to provide a direction for the conservation of the place while considering the significance of the place and various constraints and opportunities. These policies have been set out to include policies for the use of Bathurst Waterworks, existing fabric, maintenance, and new development on the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 The Place

Bathurst Waterworks is located on the western bank of the Macquarie River on the eastern side of Bathurst. The legal description of the site is Lot 21, deposited plan 1031789, Waterworks Lane, Gormans Hill, Parish of Bathurst and County of Bathurst. An aerial photograph showing the location of the site is shown below as Figure 1. A copy of the deposited plan including the site is included as Figure 2.

Figure 1
Location Plan of Bathurst Waterworks
(Bathurst Regional Council, 2004)
Source: Bathurst Regional Council



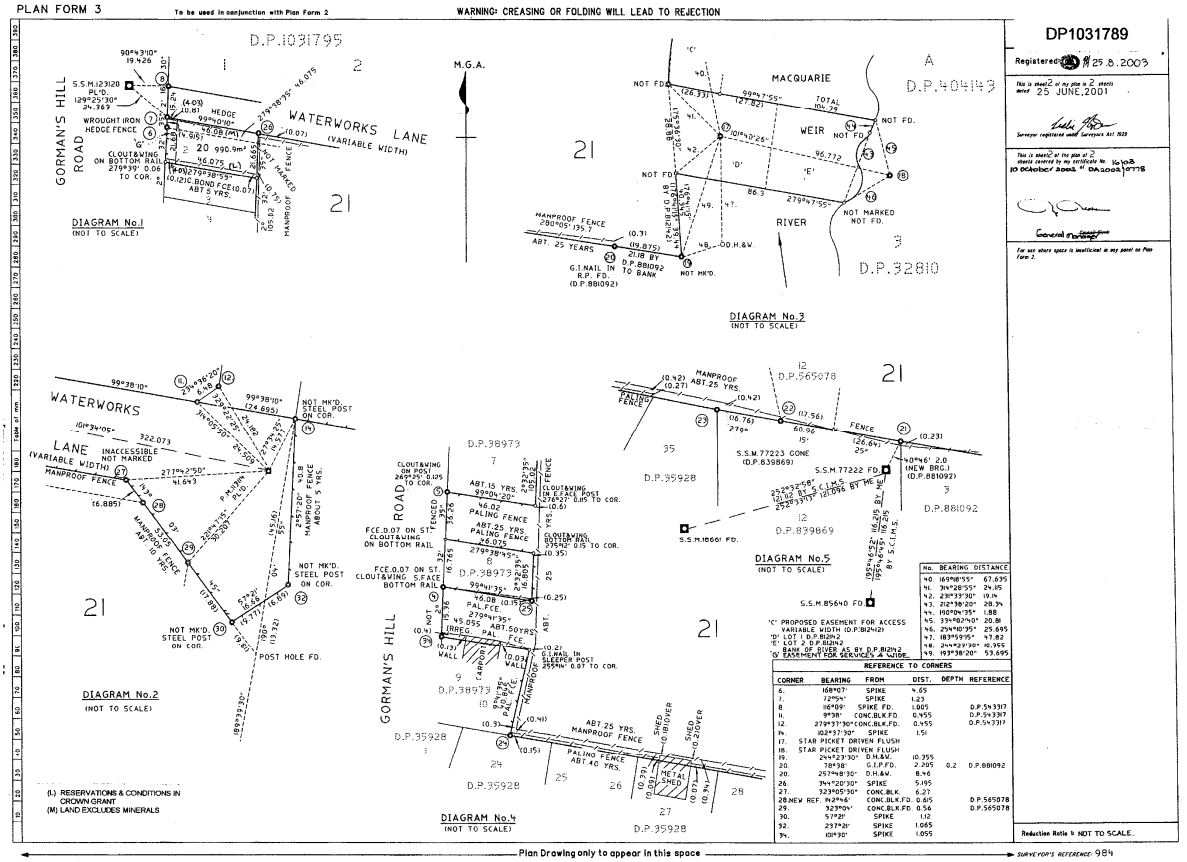


Figure 2
Deposited Plan 1031789 showing site of Bathurst Waterworks
Source: Bathurst Regional Council

2.2 Brief
The brief for this report is included as Appendix 1.

2.3 Client and Author
This report was prepared for Bathurst Regional Council by Pamela Hubert of Hubert Architects in conjunction with R. Ian Jack of Ian Jack Heritage Consulting Pty Ltd.

All photographs are by Pamela Hubert unless otherwise noted.

2.4 Ownership
The site is currently owned by Bathurst Regional Concil.

2.5 Heritage Listings
Bathurst Waterworks is listed as a heritage item under the Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan, 2005 (Item No. 111). It has been recognised in the Bathurst Region Heritage Study, 2006, and the City of Bathurst Heritage Study, 1990.

2.6 Methodology
The methodology for this report is based on the guidelines and structure outlined in Kerr, James Semple 2000*, The Conservation Plan*; Australia ICOMOS 2000 *Charter for the Conservation of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)*; NSW Heritage Office 2001 *Assessing Heritage Significance* and NSW Heritage Office 2002 *Conservation Management Documents.*

A site visit was made by Pamela Hubert and R. Ian Jack on 3 April 2006.

2.7 Terms
The terms fabric, conservation, maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation, compatable use, and cultural signifcance used in this report are defined in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance – The Burra Charter*, which is included in this report as Appendix 2.

2.8 Limitations
This report does not address the following:

1. Pre-European history.

The report concentrates on the waterworks buildings on the east side of the site. The 1972 pumping station and settlement ponds are not part of this report.

Due to previous disturbance of the site, it is not expected that the site has Aboriginal relics.

2.9 Acknowledgements
The assistance of the following people and associations in the preparation of this report is acknowledged:
Sinclair Croft, Bathurst Regional Council
Garry Hawkins, Bathurst Regional Council

2.10 Bibliography
2.10.1 General
Australia ICOMOS 1988, Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)* and *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance, Conservation Policy, and Undertaking Studies and Reports,* Australia ICOMOS, ACT.

Heritage Office - Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996, *Conservation Management Documents,* NSW Heritage Manual, HO/DUAP, Sydney. These guidelines answer some common queries regarding the preparation of conservation management plans.

Heritage Office 2001, *Assessing Heritage Significance,* Sydney.

Kerr, James Semple 2000*, The Conservation Plan* National Trust of Australia (NSW), Sydney.

2.10.2 Books

T. Barker, *A History of Bathurst, Volume 2,1862-1914, From Settlement to City*, Bathurst City Council, Bathurst 1998

B Greaves, ed., *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney 3rd ed., 1976, 69;

C.W. Sloman, *The History of Bathurst, 1815-1915*, ed. R. and C. Morgan, Runciman Press, Manly 1994

Alan Powell, 'Moriarty, Merion Marshall (1794-1864)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography,* V, Melbourne University Press, Carlton 1974

"De Burgh, Ernest Macartney" in Australian Dictionary of Biography Volume 8 1891-1939

L. Coltheart and Don Fraser, edd., *Landmarks in Public Works: Engineers and their Work in New South Wales, 1884-1914*, Hale and Iremonger, Sydney 1987,9

Bathurst Guide 1893

Back to Bathurst Week – Official Souvenir 1923

2.10.3 Journals and Newspapers

Western Independent 2 March 1880, 9 March 1880, 4 May 1880

The National Advocate 9 March 1880, 19 Sept 1893, 10 Feb 1897

The Bathurst Daily Times 16 August 1879, December 8 1883, 1 February 5 1885, Feb 16 1897, 7 January 1904, 4 August 1947, 7 August 1947

The Western Times? 8 August 1947, 9 August 1947, 11 August 1947, 18 August 1947

2.10.4 Photographs and Maps

Bathurst Pumping Station Shewing Machinery as Erected

Bathurst Pumping Station, Signed by Moriarty, Engineer, Feb 4 1881

Bathurst Water Supply – Settling Tanks, Filters & Clearwater

Bathurst Water Supply – Arrangement of 4 Ton Hand Travelling Crane Dwg 5 Work No. 46/23-24 1925

Bathurst Water Supply – (Title obscured) Drawing signed by de Burgh 10 July 1926

Bathurst Water Supply – Engine and Boiler House Roofs and Chimney Signed by Moriarty, Engineer, Feb 12, 1884

Arrangement of Shafting & Bearings in Pump Well for Bathurst Water Works by Robson Bros & Co. Pty Ltd, Engineers 9 Aug 1916

Bathurst Water Supply – Sections of Engine House and Pump Well, signed by Moriarty (date obscure)

2.10.5 Reports

Heritage Inventory Form for Bathurst Water Treatment Works, Item Number A730 1990

Bathurst City Council – Heritage Assets Register, January 2004

2.10.6 Unpublished Manuscripts

Burton, Adam *Waterworks Tour Notes* (unpublished manuscript)

Minutes of Ordinary Meeting of Bathurst Council 24 October 1923

The Water Works Ghost Unpublished Manuscript (undated)

Letter of 16 April 1916 from H. E. Notting, Senior Inspector of Public Accounts to Inspection Branch, Department of Audit in Report No. 1818

State Records, NSW, Department of Public Works, Specifications for pumping machinery, 11/19259

E.O. Moriarty 1883 *Country Towns Waterworks – Specifiecation for all works in connection with the construction of an Engine and Boiler-house, Boiler Seating, Chimney Shaft, Suction Pipe Tunnel, and Screening Cylinder, with other works at the river edge, in connection with the Bathurst Water-works.*

Anon., 'Appleby Bros', typescript in possession of Goulburn City, courtesy of Debbie Siddick

3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The reliable supply of clean water was a necessary objective of every urban community in the later nineteenth century. Outside Sydney, the pressure for local water supplies became vocal in the 1870s and vociferous in the 1880s. In Bathurst in the 1870s, a town with a population of around 4,000, rising to 7,000 by 1881, private wells or cisterns were the only alternative to the uncertain resource of the Macquarie River.[1] The wells were often polluted from leaking cess-pits and from all manner of refuse deposited in the streets and in backyards. The local doctor, William Spencer, publicly complained in 1880 that:

> He had met with a large amount of fever cases which had really been caused to a great extent by the bad water from the wells of the city, and even the water from the river was but little better.[2]

The mayor of Bathurst had already in 1879 drawn attention to the fact that:

> In the summer time many of the wells are dry and the only source of supply is the river. The river too in dry summers ceases to flow, and when that is the case the inhabitants of Bathurst have to procure their water from one stagnant hole in the river. In this same hole boys and men are in the habit of bathing.[3]

The local aldermen continued to voice concern, but were acutely aware that Bathurst Municipality could not afford to pay for the installation of a proper water system and looked to the government in Sydney. The Council sent three of their men to the Colonial Secretary in 1876 to seek engineering advice: a hydraulic engineer duly came to Bathurst in 1877 and recommended the pumping of water from the Macquarie River flats a kilometre out of town. This report came to the Legislative Assembly later in 1877, but there it slumbered.[4] The Minister for Works was then lobbied in 1880, Bathurst received promises, but again nothing seemed to happen.[5]

In fact the Department of Public Works was busy at the end of 1880 preparing very detailed specifications for waterworks, not only in Bathurst, but also in Albury, Goulburn and Wagga Wagga.[6] The responsibility for this lay with the Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers: Roads and Bridges were separately under the direction of William Bennett, while the railways were under the great John Whitton.[7] Harbours and Rivers had been under the control of Edward Orpen Moriarty since 1858. Although overshadowed by Whitton in historical esteem, Moriarty is a very substantial figure in the history of public engineering in Australia, at a period when heroic work on harbour facilities and water supply was undertaken. The son of a Sydney harbourmaster who became the parliamentary representative for Braidwood in the early 1860s, and the brother of Merion, a very senior, though controversial civil servant indeed, Moriarty had been born in Ireland in 1825, learnt engineering and surveying on the job first in Ireland and then after 1843 in Sydney. After working for the Steam Navigation Board and taking charge on developments in the Hunter River, Moriarty started his thirty-year career as Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers in 1858. In 1867 he also became a commissioner for Sydney's water supply, in 1875 of the Sewerage and Health Board.[8]

Moriarty came, therefore, to the question of country waterworks with a wealth of relevant experience and good sense. On 29 January 1881, he issued printed specifications for 'Country Towns Waterworks:

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[1] B Greaves, ed., *The Story of Bathurst*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney 3rd ed., 1976, 69; T. Barker, *A History of Bathurst, Volume 2,1862-1914, From Settlement to City*, Bathurst City Council, Bathurst 1998, 117
[2] *Western Independent,* 2 March 1880
[3] Barker, *A History of Bathurst,* II 115
[4] C.W. Sloman, *The History of Bathurst, 1815-1915*, ed. R. and C. Morgan, Runciman Press, Manly 1994, 50-1
[5] *Western Independent,* 9 March 1880, 4 May 1880
[6] State Records, NSW, Department of Public Works, Specifications for pumping machinery, 11/19259, pp.1-6
[7] L. Coltheart and Don Fraser, edd., *Landmarks in Public Works: Engineers and their Work in New South Wales, 1884-1914*, Hale and Iremonger, Sydney 1987,9
[8] Alan Powell, 'Moriarty, Merion Marshall (1794-1864)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, V, Melbourne University Press, Carlton 1974, 291-2

Specification for Engines, Boilers, and Pumps for the Towns of Albury, Bathurst, Goulburn, and Wagga Wagga'.[9] These are the specifications of what was actually built at all four towns over the next few years.

A tender for Bathurst was accepted in 1881 but the Department of Public Works called for fresh tenders early in 1882. The Council understandably accused the government of 'humbugging'.[10] But the new tender from Appleby Bros, the major English engineering firm, was accepted for all four towns on 12 August 1882.[11]

Appleby Bros supplied to each of the towns a 'double-cylinder, high pressure, compound condensing beam engine', of the type of the Woolf compound beam engine, each working two pumps (one a bucket pump, the other a plunger-pump). Steam was to be supplied from two Galloway boilers, 21 feet [6.5 metres] long.[12] Extremely detailed specifications for the beam engines and boilers survive in State Records, together with the drawings for the installations at Bathurst (preserved only at Bathurst)[13], but the actual machinery commissioned in 1882 survives in situ only at Goulburn. A full professional discussion of the original plant at Bathurst can therefore be prepared by a competent engineer.

The Appleby family had been engaged in the manufacture of steam machinery in England since the late eighteenth century. The independent company of Appleby Bros was formed in 1859 by Charles James Appleby (who had founded Appleby and Co in 1858) and his brother Thomas Hodgson Appleby, later joined by Charles'children, three sons and a daughter. The firm was initially based in the English midlands, and opened works in London, at East Greenwich, only in 1881. The machinery surviving at Goulburn was made in London. In the meantime, in 1869, Charles had published *Appleby's Handbook of Machinery*, a famous and utilitarian book which ran through numerous editions over the next thirty-odd years. Appleby's was a 'veritable emporium of Victorian machinery' and was an obvious firm to be awarded the £25,000 contract for the four New South Wales towns in 1882. One of Charles' sons, Percy Vavasseur Appleby, visited Australia that year and it is highly likely that he discussed the tender with Moriarty and visited Bathurst and perhaps the other three towns. The Appleby firm continued in Britain until 1927, when it was finally wound up after 140 years.[14]

Despite all this activity from the Department of Public Works, the four town councils were far from satisfied. A waterworks with a fine beam engine and two boilers was very good, but it had to be connected to the town and that called for expenditure on underground piping. In the first half of 1883 Mort and Co of Sydney won a tender for the iron pipes essential for a reticulation system, while Morgan and Farrell were to supply the settling tanks, clean water tanks and filter beds at the waterworks.[15] How to pay for all this? In December 1883 a deputation from four of them, Albury, Goulburn and Wagga as well as Bathurst, flanked by their various state members of the Legislative Assembly, waited upon the Minister for Works in Sydney. The representative explained that:

> The council could not borrow money, because their funds were already pledged to the Government for the works now in progress.

But the Minister said that:

> the moneys set apart for various works had more than been expended, and he could make no promise. It was a matter for parliament. He could not agree that the Government could do the work cheaper or more expeditiously, but he was

[9] State Records, NSW, 11/19259, pp.1-6
[10] Sloman, *History of Bathurst*, 51; Barker, *History of Bathurst*, II 116
[11] State Records, NSW, 11/19259, p.1, manuscript note. The account of the tender process in both Sloman (51) and Barker (II 116) is misleading.
[12] State Records, NSW, 11/19259, pp.1-6
[13] The plans are in the possession of Bathurst Regional Council: copies are kept at the Water Filtration Plant.
[14] Anon., 'Appleby Bros', typescript in possession of Goulburn City, courtesy of Debbie Siddick
[15] Barker, *History of Bathurst*, II 116-7

> quite of the opinion that the councils could not, having mortgaged their funds to the government, very well obtain money from other sources.[16]

Nonetheless, the works beside the Macquarie were moving on to a second stage of tendering. On 1 November 1883, five weeks before the deputation went to Sydney, Moriarty had issued detailed specifications:

> for the construction of an engine house, with engine pit, engine bed, pump-well, two exterior chambers, boiler house, boiler seating, and chimney shaft, together with the connecting flue, also a suction pipe tunnel, cast-iron screening cylinder, perforated pipe, and works pertaining thereto, at the river side.[17]

The successful contractor was J. Musson and Co. who carried out to the letter the detailed aesthetics of the red and white bricks which make the engine-house and the boiler-house so attractive today.[18]

The date of delivery of the Appleby machinery and the completion of the buildings and ancillary works was delayed. The Bathurst plant became operational only in July 1886, although the waterworks at Goulburn had then been working for six months. The first reticulated water through Bathurst Council pipes reached local people in August 1886 and the whole waterworks, including the Appleby machinery, was handed over to the Municipality on 4 March 1887.[19]

Drought in 1888 showed up the insufficiencies of any scheme dependent on the Macquarie River alone. An admirable newspaper article on the Bathurst waterworks appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *National Advocate* in 1893 and presented a degree of disenchantment. Even the buildings which most of us admire so much today were dismissed as presenting 'the usual appearance of dreary substantiality'. The article, however, gives a particularly clear account of the means for drawing water from the river as problems were found in the original scheme specified by Moriarty:

> When the plant was first erected the intention was to take the water direct from the river, and for this purpose the suction pipe was led into a screen cylinder at the bank. This plan worked very well as long as there was plenty of water in the stream, but when the dry summer of 1888 came, and the Macquarie shrank visibly day by day, the townspeople began to fear a water famine. Their fears were justified, for by November of that year the town had to be put on an intermittent supply and the pumps were quite unable to furnish more than 50,000 gallons per day.
>
> The Council had to do something, and advantage was taken of the fact that streams with a gravelly bed, though the surface may be perfectly dry, always have a lot of water stored up underground.
>
> A shaft was put down on the bank until it reached 20 ft. [6 metres] below the river level and from this point a tunnel was driven diagonally under the bed of the river for a distance of 200 ft [60 metres].By this means an efficient supply was tapped, though at a heavy cost to the Council …[20]

This shaft had to penetrate 65 feet [20 metres] of rock before it got under the river level and the horizontal tunnel was also driven through solid rock.[21]

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[16] *Bathurst Daily Times*, 8 December 1883
[17] State Records, NSW, 11/19259, pp.152-165
[18] State Records, NSW, 11/19259, p.162, manuscript note
[19] Barker, *History of Bathurst*, II 116
[20] *National Advocate*, 19 September 1893
[21] *Bathurst Daily Times*, 16 February 1897

> Right down at the bottom of the shaft, almost on a level with the water, is a direct-acting double [Blake] pump, and from here the water can be raised either into [one of the two] settling tanks, or into one of the high-level reservoirs, at the rate of 18,000 gallons per hour.[22]

Even with this tunnel system, the Council was compelled in the dry 1890s:

> to keep men daily at work opening up channels in the sand in order to ensure something like a sufficient supply in the pipes,

as was demonstrated to the Minister for Works when he visited in the summer of 1897. The Minister, J.H. Young, conceded 'that the present scheme was utterly insufficient' and that some gravitational system from a country dam would be the only answer.[23] But work on damming the Winburndale Rivulet did not begin until 1931.

In 1904 an extension to the tunnel below the Macquarie was built by the Council, to connect with a tunnel on the opposite side of the river under John Lee's paddock, where an earlier course of the river had deposited gravels which contained hopeful water supplies.[24]

By 1923 the condition of the Appleby engine was giving cause for concern and Council decided to apply to the government for a new pumping system.[25] The Department of Public Works responded and Ernest de Burgh, like Moriarty an Irish-born Engineer-in-Chief of Harbours and Water Supply, designed an entirely new set of pumps operated by electricity. In 1924 he designed the new complex adjacent to the old boiler-house, with a handsome and compatible engine-house, though some of the ancillary buildings were demolished in 1972 when the present Filtration Plant was opened.[26] Steam ceased to be used in 1925 and the Appleby boilers and the beam-engine were scrapped, just as they were in Albury and in Wagga Wagga.

The contribution of de Burgh is important, although his pumping system was increasingly superseded by the Winburndale Dam of the 1930s and the Chifley Dam opened in 1956.[27] De Burgh was 'one of the ablest civil engineers in Australia'. Born in Dublin in 1863 and a graduate of the Royal College of Science, he took up a position with the Public Works Department in Sydney in 1885 and quickly made a reputation with bridge construction. He designed an improved type of timber truss bridge still known as the de Burgh truss: the outstanding example is the bypassed bridge over Lane Cove River. He moved over to Harbours and Water Supply in 1909 as Engineer-in-Chief and thereafter until his retirement in 1927 was responsible for such major projects as Cataract, Cordeaux, Avon, Nepean and Burrinjuck dams.[28]

During the 1950s the de Burgh engine-house was leased by R.E. Hamer, who used it for his welding business: his name is still visible on the outside brickwork.[29]

The vacant 1880s buildings have been used for various types of storage, but preserve many features of their original purpose. In the beam engine-house, the 'overhead traveller' which was specified by Moriarty in 1881 to be 'capable of lifting four tons by the labour of two men' still survives at roof-level and the deep wells where the bucket and plunger pumps operated from 1886 until 1924 are ominous darknesses below the metal gratings which still make up much of the floor.[30]

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[22] *National Advocate*, 19 September 1893. The identification of the Blake pump is in the *Bathurst Daily Times*, 16 February 1897
[23] *National Advocate*, 16 February 1897
[24] *Bathurst Daily Times*, 7 January 1904
[25] Minutes of meeting of Bathurst Municipal Council, 24 October 1923, p.1629
[26] A. Burton, 'Waterworks Tour Notes', 2004, 3
[27] Bathurst City Council, *Bathurst Water Supply*, Bathurst 1994
[28] Coltheart and Fraser, edd., *Landmarks in Public Works*, 128-9
[29] Burton, 'Waterworks Tour Notes', 3
[30] State Records, NSW, 11/19259, pp. 3,4

4 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 Site Description

Bathurst Water Works is located on the western bank of the Macquarie River. The building closest to the river is the 1886 Water Works (modified in 1924). A larger building to the west was opened in 1972 and houses most of the present plant and equipment. Further west are the filtration and sediment ponds. The site is approached by a long drive at the east end of Waterworks Lane. A weir is located across the Macquarie River.

4.1.1 Water Works

The Bathurst Water Works building has three distinct sections. The first is the 1886 building at the western end comprising the original pump house and boiler room. The pump house is the taller section at the west end. To the south of the 1886 building is the original chimney. To the east of the 1886 building is a 1924 extension the main section of which is a large hipped roof space. To the north of the space is a small office. To the south is a second small space with a verandah on the west side. A large gabled shed is attached to the east. On the south side of the 1924 extension is a 1972 pump house built over the original well and replacing a 1924 space over the well.

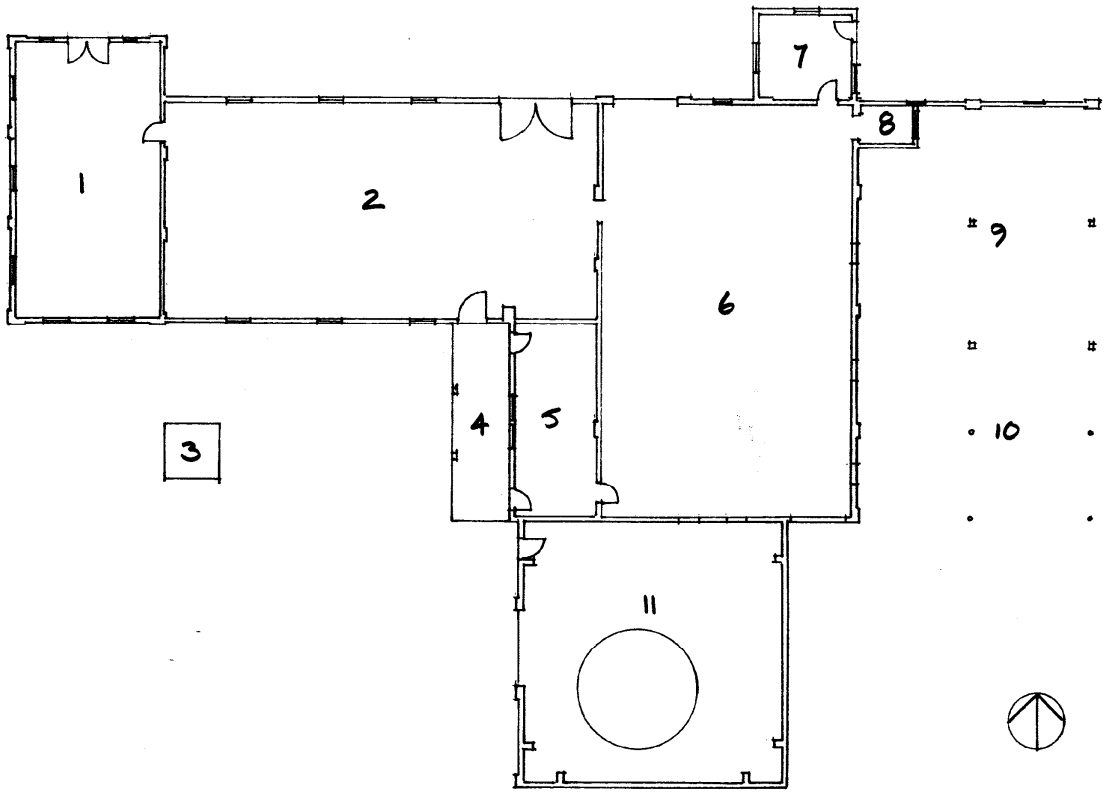

Figure 3
Plan of Bathurst Waterworks (not to scale)

1 1886 Pump Room
2 1886 Boiler Room
3 Chimney
4 Verandah
5 Dosing Room
6 1924 Workshop
7 Bathurst & District Historical Society Storeroom
8 No access available
9 Shed
10 Shed
11 1972 Pumproom (1886 Well below)

1886 Building

The 1886 portion of the Bathust Waterworks comprises two sections, a tall western section and a single storey eastern room.

Roof: Corrugated galvanised steel, hipped to pumproom and gabled to boiler room. Ventilation gablets on east and west slopes of pump room, partly sheeted over

Gutters: Late C20th galvanised quad

Downpipes: Late C20th

Eaves: Original dentilated brickwork.

Walls: Original Face brickwork incorporating tuck pointed arches to fenestrations, engaged pilasters and recessed panels to give classical proportions. East and west facades divided into three bays with arched windows in lower panels.
Original sandstone sills to windows.

The walls of the boiler room are less formal than those of the pump house. Three arched double hung windows and a large opening for double doors on the north wall are balanced by similar openings on the south side with the door opening on that side being a single door.

Chimney: The design of the chimney is based on classical proportions and rules with the main octagonal shaft rising froma square plinth. Contasting blond brickwork at corners of chimney shaft

Figure 5
1886 building from northeast

Figure 6
North elevation of pum p room

Figure 7
1886 section of building from southwest

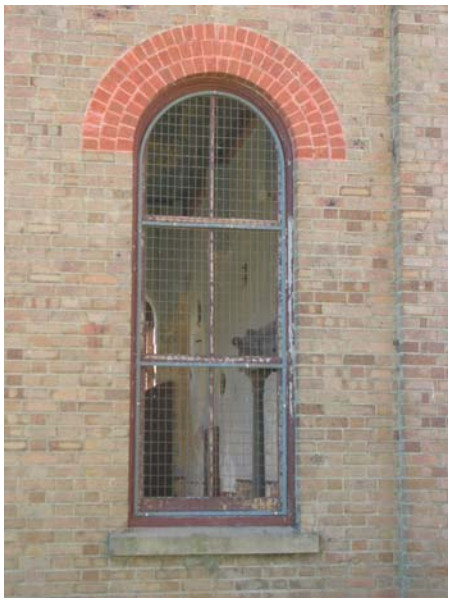

Figure 4
Original window. The centre sash of these windows was a pivot.

Figure 8
Base of chimney

1924 Additions

The 1924 additions follow the style of the original 1886 section of the building. They are single storey, lower in scale than the pump room of the original building.

Roof: 1924 hipped roof
Post WWII corrugated steel sheeting

Gutter: Post WWII quad galvanised steel

Downpipes: Late C20th

Eaves: 1924 exposed rafters with dentilated and corbelled brickwork.

Walls: Face brickwork divided into three bays. 1924 tuckpointed brickwork to openings.
Late C20th corrugated steel to eastern gable end of shed with original lattice panel below.
Foundation stone set in north wall
Name of R E HAMER painted into brickwork at high level of north wall

Figure 9
1924 section of building from northwest

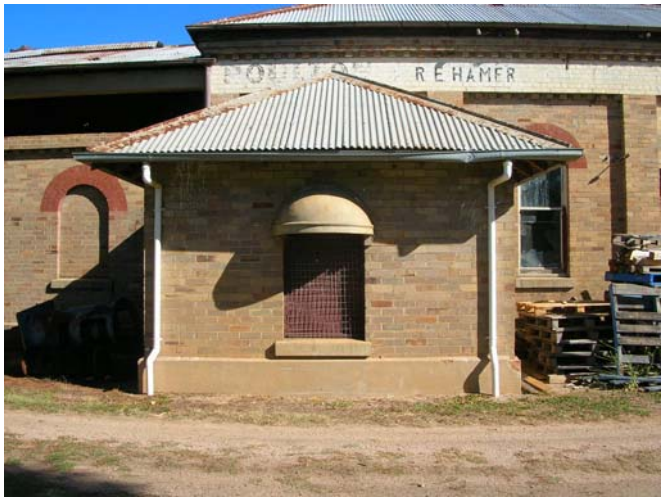

Figure 10
North elevation of office of 1924 addition showing precast

1972 Addition

Roof: Original flat

Walls: 1972 parapetted face brickwork

concrete hood to north window.

Figure 11
Gable end of shed at east end of 1924 building

Figure 12
1924 section of building from southwest

Space 1 (1886 Pump Room)

Ceiling (C): Original timber boards with diagonal pattern including fretwork boards for ventilators.
Original timber trusses

Cornice: (Co): Original moulded plaster

Walls (W): Original plaster with small section of original dado

Skirting (Sk): Original moulded plaster

Floor (F): Original metal grates and late C20 plywood and other panels for safety

Joinery (J): Original ledged framed and sheeted doors
Original three sash windows. Glass missing

Other (O): Original timber circular louvred vents at high level on north and south walls

Original cast iron platform in southeast corner to provide access to hoist. Evidence of staircase on south wall`

Original base for plant at centre of east wall

Original pump well below

Figure 14
Pump room from south

Figure 13
Doors to pump room

Figure 15
Pump room from north showing evidence of original dado

Figure 16
Original ceiling and trusses to pump room

Figure 17
Original cast iron platform in southeast corner of pump room.

Space 2 (1886 Boiler Room)

C: Original trusses
Soffit of roof sheeting

Co: N/A

W: Orignal face brick, painted with engaged piers at east and west walls

Sk: N/A

F: Concrete

J: Origina ledged, braced and sheeted doors in original arched opening.

Original four panelled door and frame to pump room.

Original window openings with boarded shutters on south wall and double hung windows on north wall

O: N/A

Figure 18
Door to pump room

Figure 19
Doors in north wall of 1886 boiler room

Figure 20
1886 boiler room from east

<u>Space 6 (1924 Workshop)</u>

C: Soffit of roof sheeting
1924 roof trusses
1924 skylights

Co: N/A

W: Original face brick, painted.
Openings in south wall bricked up 1972

Sk: N/A

F: 1924 concrete

Figure 21
Space 6 from northwest

J: Original opening in north wall for roller shutter
Original window in north wall

O: Original and late C20th light fittings

Figure 22
Space 6 from southeast

Space 5 (Dosing Room)
C:

Co:

W: 1924 render

Sk: N/A

F: 1924 concrete

J: 1924 window and door openings in west wall

O: Stair to 1924 workshop

Space 7 (Bathurst & District Historical Society Storeroom)
C: 1924 boarded timber

Co: 1924 timber

W: 1924 face brickwork, painted

Sk: 1924 timber

F: 1924 concrete

J: 1924 double hung windows with arched top sashes, reglazed.

1924 high wasted half glazed door

Figure 23
Space 7 from southeast

O: Layout bench on south wall

Figure 24
Space 7 from northwest

Space 9-10 (Shed)

C: Soffit of roof
1924 roof trusses
? date skillion framing on south side

Co: N/A

W: 1924 face brickwork, painted, to north and west sides
Open to east and south sides

Sk: N/A

F: 1924 concrete

J: N/A

O: 1924 timber posts and framing

Figure 25
Space 9-10 from south

Figure 26
Space 9 from east showing 1924 roof trusses

Space 11 (1972 Pumproom – Original Well below)

C: 1972 sheeting

Co: 1972

W: 1972 render

Sk: N/A

F: 1972 concrete

J: 1972 roller shutter

O: 1972 hoist over well
1972? Pumps over well
Original well with original iron grates and stairs.

Figure 27
Space 11 from southeast

Figure 28
View into original well

4.2 Condition

The Bathurst Water Works is structurally in good condition. The joinery is in poor condition with most glass missing and the opening protected by wire mesh. This leaves spaces open to infestation by vermin and pests, particularly wasps. The original cast iron floor of the 1886 pump room is in poor condition and is protected by temporary sheeting and safety barriers.

5 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Analysis of Significance

The following criteria for assessing significance are taken from the guidelines set out in the N.S.W. Heritage Office's *Assessing Heritage Significance* 2001.

5.1.1 Criterion (a)

An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The Bathurst Waterworks was completed in 1886 as the pumping station to create Bathurst's first permanent water supply. While the machinery for pumping water has been upgraded and the plant for filtering and testing water is now located in another building, the site remains in use today as an essential part of Bathurst's water supply and the well constructed in 1886 remains in use to the present day.

The Bathurst Waterworks is of local significance under this criterion.

5.1.2 Criterion (b)

An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The Bathurst Waterworks is significant for being one of four substantial waterworks for country towns designed by the notable nineteenth century engineer Edward O. Moriarty. Other waterworks designed by Moriarty at this time were for Albury, Goulburn and Wagga Wagga. Additions to the waterworks completed in 1924 are important as the work of another notable civil engineer, Ernest Macartney de Burgh.

The Bathurst Waterworks is of state significance under this criterion.

5.1.3 Criterion (c)

An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);

The Bathurst Waterworks, as one of a group of four similar waterworks in New South Wales, represents a high level of technical and creative achievement by its designer Edward O Moriarty. The building is a very good example of the Victorian classical style applied to an important civic infrastructure building. The division of the exterior into well proportioned panels with the use of recessed brickwork, use of arched openings with contrasting tuckpointed brickwork and sandstone sills are characteristic of the style. The attention to details of the design such as the ceiling of the pump room underline the importance of this civic building to the town of Bathurst.

The original building is complemented by additions designed by Ernest Macartney de Burgh and completed in 1924.

The Bathurst Waterworks is of state significance under this criterion.

5.1.4 Criterion (d)

An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

The Bathurst Waterworks does not meet this criterion for heritage significance.

5.1.5 Criterion (e)

An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The original machinery of the Bathurst Waterworks does not survive to the present day. Evidence of the machinery survives in the structure and surviving drawings, specifications together with surviving contemporary machinery at Goulburn Waterworks, gives some potential for interpretation.

The Bathurst Waterworks is of local significance under this criterion.

5.1.6 Criterion (f)

An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Only four waterworks of this scale are known to have been designed by the engineer Edward O. Moriarty. Of these only the Goulburn Waterworks survives with its machinery intact. The buildings and wells of Bathurst Waterworks survive largely intact and provide potential for interpretation of this important example of civic infrastructure.

The Bathurst Waterworks is of state significance under this criterion.

5.1.7 Criterion (g)

An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's
• cultural or natural places; or
• cultural or natural environments.
(or a class of the local area's
• cultural or natural places; or
• cultural or natural environments.)

Moriarty designed similar waterworks to Bathurst at Wollongong, Wagga Wagga, Albury and Goulburn. Bathurst Waterworks is representative and, apart from the machinery, a largely intact example of Moriarty's work.

Bathurst Waterworks is of local significance under this criterion.

5.2 Summary Statement of Significance

Completed in 1886 to provide a reliable water supply for the town, Bathurst Waterworks is one of four substantial Waterworks built for country towns in the 1880s to the design of the noted nineteenth century engineer Edward O. Moriarty. The buildings and well of Bathurst Waterworks survive largely intact and have substantial potential for interpretation of this important example of civic infrastructure.

Additions to the waterworks completed in 1924 are important as the work of another notable civil engineer, Ernest Macartney de Burgh.

The Bathurst Waterworks is a very good example of the Victorian classical style applied to an important civic infrastructure building. The division of the exterior into well proportioned panels with the use of recessed brickwork, arched openings with contrasting tuckpointed brickwork and sandstone sills are characteristic of the style. The attention to details of the design such as the ceiling of the pump room underline the importance of this civic building to the town of Bathurst.

5.3 Significance of Interior Spaces

Considering the above analysis, a ranking of significance of the interior spaces of the buildings on the site is given below.

The ranking is hierarchical on a relative scale of 1 to 5 being:

Grading	Justification	Status
5. Exceptional significance	Rare or outstanding item of local or State significance High degree of intactness. Very high architectural quality (for built items) Item can be interpreted relatively easily.	Fulfils criteria for local or State heritage listing
4. Considerable significance	High degree of original fabric. High architectural quality (for built items). Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing
3. Some significance	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing
2. Little or no significance	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing
1. Intrusive	Damaging to the item's heritage significance	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing

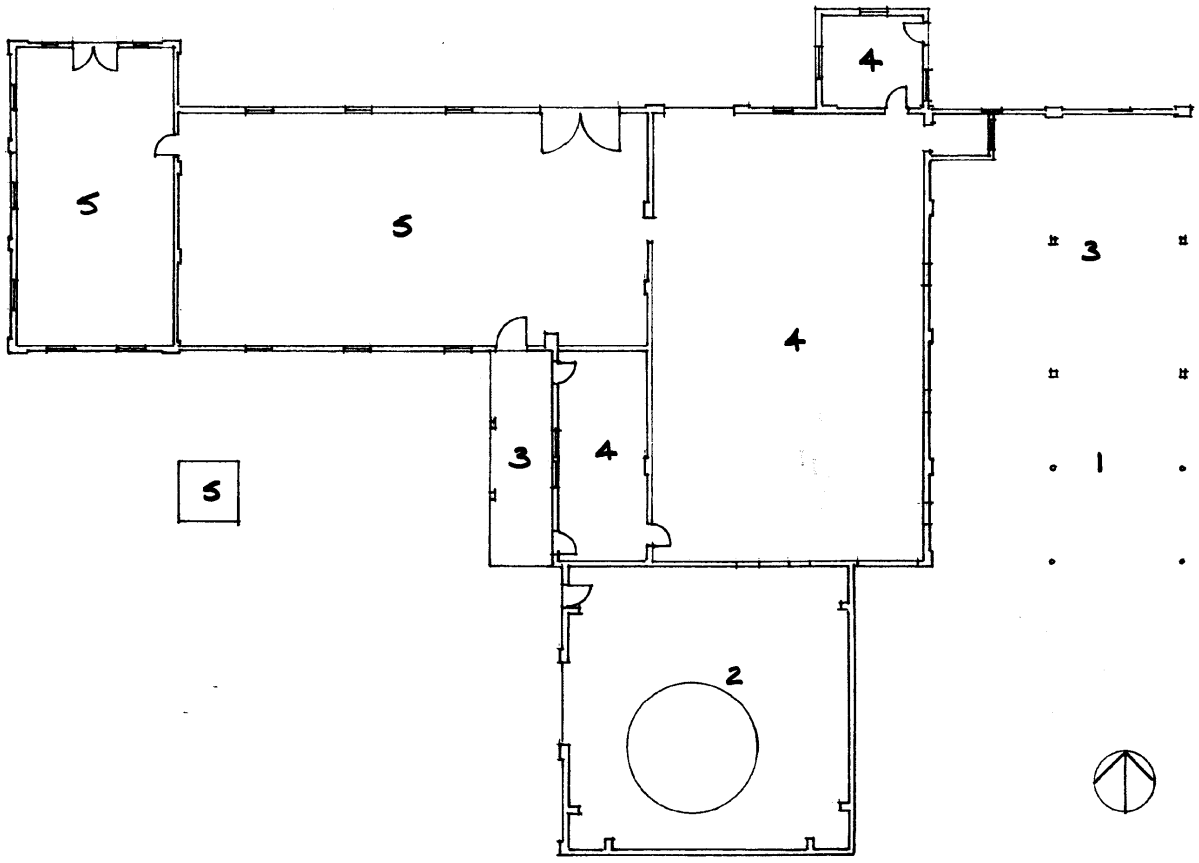

Figure 29
Ranking of significance of internal spaces

6 CONSERVATION POLICY

Considering the cultural significance of Bathurst Waterworks and the constraints and opportunities at the place, a Conservation Policy salient to European heritage values is proposed below. Actual policies are given in italics. Explanatory notes are provided in normal type.

6.1 Definition of Terms

The terms place, cultural significance, fabric, conservation, maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, adaptation and compatible use used in this text are defined in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (Appendix 2).

6.2 Burra Charter

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter has been recognised internationally as a model for the treatment of places of cultural significance. It provides guidelines to help ensure that places of cultural significance are maintained and that works to such places do not result in a loss of significance.

The place is to be treated as having cultural significance, and consequently activities at the place are to be guided by the provisions of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (Appendix 2).

6.3 Important Views

6.3.1 Views to the Place

Bathurst Waterworks is designed to be seen from the north and west and to a lesser extent from the south. It also has a strong relationship to Macquarie River.

Significant views of Bathurst Waterworks include all views of the place from the eastern bank of Macquarie River and views form the north and west.

6.3.2 Views from the Place

There are no important views from Bathurst Waterworks..

6.4 Setting

Bathurst Waterworks has an important relationship to Macquarie River. This and the open space to the north and northwest contribute to the setting of the place.

The setting of Bathurst Waterworks includes:

1. *The Macquarie River including the wier across the river to the east of the waterworks.*
2. *The physical connection of the building to Macquarie River*
3. *The landscaped area to the north of the building for a distance of fifity metres*
4. *The open space to the west of the building between the building and the 1972 pumping station*
5. *The open space to the south of the building between the building and the southern site boundary.*

Conserve the setting of Bathurst Waterworks.

6.5 Use

Article 7 of *The Burra Charter* states that "Where the *use* of a place is of *cultural significance* it should be retained." As the machinery of the Bathurst Waterworks has been removed and Bathurst has long outgrown the capacity of the 1886 Bathurst Waterworks (including the 1924 additions),use of the place as a water pumping station is limited to space 11 (over the well) and space 5 (Dosing Room).

Existing uses of spaces 2, 6, 7, 9 and 10 are restricted to storage. Space 1 is presently unused. Reuse of Space 1 is likely to require the repair of floor grates and possibly covering the grates with sheet floor system such as plywood to provide a safe trafficable surface. Space 4 is a verandah and 3 is the chimney.

Uses could be found for spaces 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8 that provide more incentive for care and maintenance of the fabric. Such uses should minimise alterations to significant fabric of the place and should not diminish the potential for the interpretation of the use of the place as a waterworks.

New uses also need to consider potential conflicts of access through the present waterworks site, the need for separate amenities and necessary servicing.

Space for offices and testing associated with the Bathurst Waterworks are appropriate uses for spaces 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7 providing that fitout for these spaces does not conflict with other policies for the fabric of the place.

Space 1 could be used for interpretive displays about the history of the waterworks. This would minimise intervention in the fabric but is more likely to be an ocaissional use of the space due to limited demand for regular public visitation, resources needed to have more than ocaissional visitor days and present restrictions on public access to the building.

Uses for spaces 2, 6, 9 and 10 might include light industrial and storage uses if this can be achieved by providing a separate entry that does not compromise the security of the main water pumping and treatment plant on the site.

Allow the following uses of spaces 1 of the place:
- *Office uses*
- *Iinterpretive displays associated with the Bathurst Waterworks*

Allow the following uses of spaces 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the place:
- *Uses assocated with the Bathurst Waterworks:*
- *Storage*
- *Workshops and light industrial uses not requiring new mechanical ventilation equipment*

Any new use of the space should only be allowed if:
- *Fabric of exceptional or considerable significance as defined in policy 6.6 below is not removed*
- *Any alterations necessary for the new uses comply with policy 6.8 below*
- *Additions necessary for the new uses comply with policy 6.9 below*
- *Adaptations necessary for the new uses cmply with policy 6.10 below*
- *Fitout of space 1 should be freestanding and should not impede the appreciation of this space as a single space.*

Allow continued use of spaces 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11 for uses associated with the Bathurst Waterworks.

Allow use of the chimney (3) as a freestanding chimney.

6.6 Fabric

6.6.1 Definition of Significant Fabric

The significant built fabric of Bathurst Waterworks includes:

Fabric of Exceptional Significance

All fabric associated with the 1886 Waterworks including the following:

1. *Space 1: External walls, floor, ceiling, roof structure and joinery*
   a) *Evidence of gantry*
   b) *Platform in southwest corner*
   c) *Floor grates*
   d) *Sub-floor wells etc associated with pumping use*
2. *Space 2: External walls, flooor, roof structure and joinery*
3. *Space 11: Well and associated access ladders and platforms*
4. *Chimney*

Fabric of Considerable Significance

1. *All fabric associated with the 1924 additions and alterations to the Waterworks including the following:*
   a. *Spaces 5, 6 and 7: External walls, floor, roof structure and joinery*
   b. *Space 9: North wall, posts and roof structure*

Fabric of Little or no Significance

1. *Space 8: South and east walls and roof structure*
2. *Space 4: Posts and roof structure*

Intrusive Fabric

1. *The external walls of space 11*
2. *Space 10*

6.7 Control of Physical Intervention in the Fabric

6.7.1 General

Intervention into the fabric of places of cultural significance should be carefully managed. The following policies provide guidelines for managing intervention into the fabric of Bathurst Waterworks. Some intervention is necessary for research to guide conservation work and to allow appropriate repairs. Documenting intervention into the fabric assists future personnel involved in the conservation of the building to better understand the place at that time.

Physical intervention in the fabric of buildings, gardens and grounds of Bathurst Waterworks should be limited to that identified in this plan. There will be occasions when unavoidable intervention (eg. in the case of storm damage) is required. In such cases all attempts should be made to minimise the impact on the heritage significance of the place and to record any intervention which takes place.

Any significant fabric removed from the buildings and grounds of Bathurst Waterworks should be fully documented and safely stored for later study and/or conservation.

Conservation works, including research, materials conservation and reconstruction should be undertaken in accordance with professional standards and current best practice.

6.7.2 Intervention Permissible to Guide Conservation Works

Allow intervention into significant fabric of the building where necessary to guide conservation work. Such intervention may include:

- *selective removal of mortar to determine the original composition of the mortar used in the construction of the building;*
- *paint scrapes to determine original colour schemes;*
- *temporary removal of fabric where an experienced conservation practitioner has advised that conservation work is most appropriately done in a workshop; and*
- *other works where intervention is the only method of determining the original composition or configuration of fabric and where there is a good reason to need to understand the original composition or configuration of that fabric.*

6.7.3 Built Fabric Which Should be Conserved

All fabric of considerable or exceptional significance should be conserved.

6.7.4 Built Fabric Which Should, With Qualification, be Conserved

Fabric of considerable or some significance should be conserved with the following qualifications:
Some fixings to the internal face of the walls of these spaces for new fitouts and new uses should be allowed.

6.7.5 Built Fabric Which May be Removed

Fabric of little or no significance and intrusive fabric may be removed and/or reused elsewhere in the building.

6.7.6 Desirable Conservation Works

While the building appears to be structurally sound, the lack of use of the building has resulted in a number of problems that need to be addressed to properly secure the building from vermin, water ingress and to put joinery and other important parts of the fabric into working order. Roofing and gutters also need to be checked over and, where necessary flashings and roof sheeting refixed and gutters realigned.

Priority should be given to the following conservation works:

1. *Reconstruction of missing joinery elements.*
2. *Repair and reglazing of windows sashes.*
3. *Repainting of joinery elements*
4. *Check over and refix/replace roof sheeting and flashings as necessary.*
5. *Check over and replace/realign gutters as necessary.*
6. *Secure remaining cast iron grating in Space 1.*

6.8 Alterations

Part of the significance of the Bathurst Waterworks is its Victorian Classical revival design. Alterations should not be allowed that detract from this design. Alterations should also not be allowed that detract from the general proportions and understanding of the main interior spaces.

Allow internal fitout to the interior of spaces 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11 providing the fitout does not obscure the overall appreciations of the original space.

Allow former openings that have been closed up to be re-opened.

Allow new openings between spaces 2 and 6, 2 and 5, 5 and 6, 6 and 9 and 6 and 10 providing the new openings relate to the architectural quality of the buildings.

Allow openings between spaces 2 and 1 and between 6 and 8 to be fixed closed. These openings should not be bricked up.

6.9 Additions

Additions to the building should not be allowed if they obscure important views of the building or if they detract from the design qualities of the building.

Allow additions on the south side of spaces 5 and 6 that are

- *sympathetic to the design of the 1886 building.*
- *Lower in height than space 6*
- *No wider (east-west) than space 6*
- *Do not impact on views of the Waterworks from the north or northeast*

6.10 Adaptation

6.10.1 Adaptation for Structural Reasons

The building does not appear to have structural problems that warrant adaptation for structural reasons. New structural slabs might be required in larger spaces for plant associated with new uses. It should be possible to design and construct these without the loss of significant fabric or other negative impacts on the building.

The floor grates in space 1 should be checked to ensure they can take additional sheet flooring and other loads that might be needed for new uses.

Allow new slabs in spaces 2, 6, 7, 9, and 10 for plant associated with use of the place as a pumping station or with new uses.

6.10.2 Adaptation for Services

New services associated with the use of the place as a water pumping station should be allowed but care must be taken to minimise impact.

Allow adaptation for new services associated with use of the place as a pumping station subject to adaptations conforming to other policies for alterations and additions to the building.

Installation of new services should be undertaken to minimise the impact of the services on fabric of significance of the building and important views of the building.

New plant for services should be located in spaces 9 and 10 where it will have minimal impact on important views of the building.

Where possible, new penetrations for services should be located where penetrations for services have been previously been made or where earlier openings have been closed up.

Some services would be needed if a new use of the building is found that does not directly relate to the use of the place as a pumping station. These would include at the minimum separate toilets and kitchenettes for staff.

Allow new toilets to be fitted out in space 7 of the building subject to pipework being surface mounted internally.

Allow new fitout for a kitchenette in spaces 2 and 6.

Allow the installation of machinery associated with new uses in spaces 2 and 6 subject to machinery being installed without alteration to the walls and openings of these spaces.

6.10.3 New Buildings

Allow new buildings only where they do not impact on the setting of the place and important views of the place as set out in policies 6.3 and 6.4 above.

6.11 Interpretation

As a rare example of a Victorian Pumping Station with extant fabric providing evidence of the operational machinery, Bathurst Waterworks has considerable opportunity for interpretation. Previous public participation in tours of the place has shown that there is community interest in the place.

The statement of signficance should guide the interpretation of Bathurst Waterworks.

Interpretation of Bathurst Waterworks should highlight:

1. *Use of the place as Bathurst's pumping station from 1886 to 1972*
2. *The design of the pumping station by Moriarty*
3. *Additions to the place by de Burgh*

Interpretation of Bathurst Waterworks should include:

1. *Public open days at annual intervals*
2. *Information brochures for participants at public open days.*

6.12 Archaeology

There are no known post European archaeological remains in the vicinity of the Bathurst Waterworks. The construction of the new pump room over the well in 1972 is likely to have left little if any evidence of the earlier wing of the waterworks that was in this vicinity. Based on this, the site has little archaeological potential.

Note that for the purposes of this policy, the large well in space 11 and the sub-floor wells in space 1 are not considered to be archaeology and have been identified in 6.6.1 as fabric of exception significance.

6.13 Access and Parking

Access to the Waterworks is presently restricted due to the need to maintain security at the present pumping station and water filtration plant. This restricts potential for leasing part of the Bathurst Waterworks for workshops or industrial uses. There is some potential to provide a separate access drive to spaces 2, 6, 7 and 8 as shown in the diagram below. Such an access would allow these spaces to be privately leased so that the building is used.

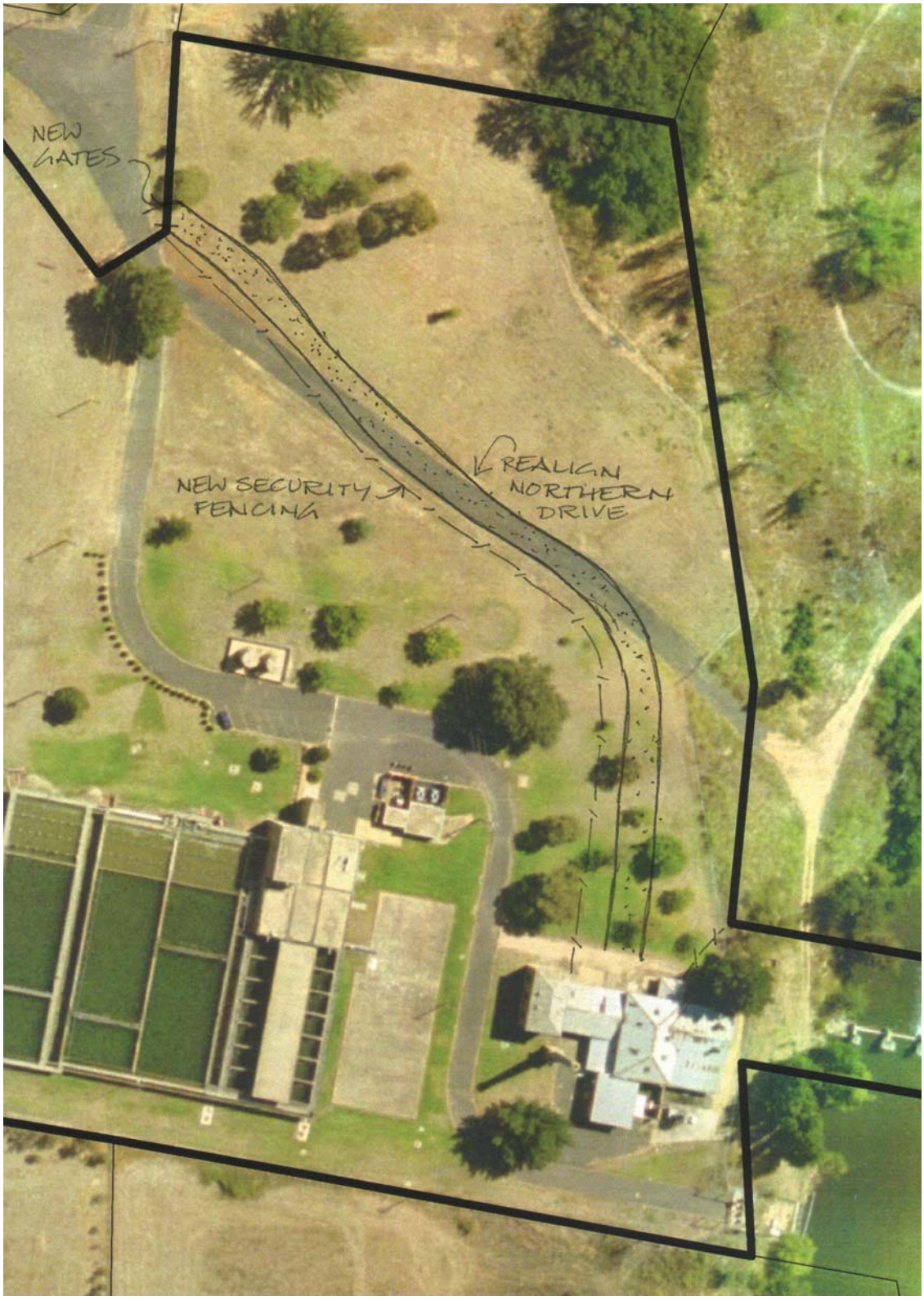

Figure 30
Possible separate public access to Spaces 2, 6, 7 and 8.

Allow the construction of a new access driveway as indicated in figure 30.

Allow the construction of new chain wire security fencing (similar to the existing security fencing on the perimeter of the site) as shown in figure 30.

7 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

7.1 Preferred Use

Preferred use of the place is for uses associated with the Bathurst Water Supply. This can include administrative uses or plant providing that the plant does not obscure or impact on significant fabric of the building.

Alternative uses include storage and/or light industrial uses that do not require new mechanical ventilation, providing a satisfactory arrangement for separate access and parking can be arranged.

7.2 Management Policy

Management decisions affecting the place should be made in consultation with:

- The owners of the place (Bathurst Regional Council)
- the existing users of the place (management of the Bathurst Pumping Station)
- The National Trust of Australia (N.S.W.) – Bathurst Branch

7.3 Statutory Approvals

The place is listed as a heritage item on Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan, 2005.

Works to the place that do not include maintenance will require statutory approval by Bathurst Regional Council.

New uses at the place may require re-zoning.

7.4 Exemptions

Normal exemptions under Section 57(2), (Standard Exemptions) of the NSW Heritage Act should apply.

Under Clause 23(2) of Bathurst Regional (Interim) Local Environmental Plan, 2005, exemptions to the normal requirement to submit a Development Application for work to the building, subject to certain criteria, also apply.

7.5 Professional Conservation Team

Any conservation work at Bathurst Waterworks should be undertaken by a professional conservation team comprising:

- an experienced heritage architect.
- appropriate tradesmen skilled in working in traditional methods.

All conservation works and other works on the buildings and grounds of Bathurst Waterworks should be undertaken by suitably qualified persons, in accordance with accepted professional conservation charters, guidelines and methods, and will involve appropriate consultation with relevant individuals and organisations.

All conservation works and other works will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and guidelines set out in the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS, using staff and/or contractors who are suitably qualified and trained in conservation work.

7.6 Maintenance Strategy

The following describes the appropriate maintenance and conservation regimes and measures applicable to the built elements and grounds of Bathurst Waterworks.

Element	Maintenance actions
Corrugated roof sheeting	Check over every 2-3 years for loose roof screws, surface rust etc.
Flashings	Check over every 1-2 years for evidence of corrosion and to ensure they are properly dressed down
Gutters	Clean every 2-4 weeks in autumn and every 2-3 months during the rest of the year. When cleaning, check for evidence of corrosion.
Brickwork	Check condition of pointing every 2-3 years. Where necessary a bricklayer should repoint using a mortar matching the original mortar.
External Timberwork	Repaint every 5-8 years.
Internal timberwork	Dust regularly when spaces are in regular use. Move furniture each year to dust concealed skirtings and other mouldings.
	Repaint previously painted timberwork every 7-10 years.
Doors	Oil hinges every 1-2 years.
	Tighten screws to hinges and locks as necessary.
	Use graphite to ease lock mechanisms as necessary. Do not oil locks.
Windows	Check over annually to ensure smooth operation. If necessary apply soap or wax to edges of sashes to ease jambing.
Glass	Clean glass every 2-3 months with a soft cloth and water with a dash of methylated spirits or vinegar. Polish with a clean chamois, paper towel or newspaper.
	Check putty when cleaning.
Internal Floors	Sweep weekly when spaces are in regular use.
Other	Inspect twice a year for termite activity by an appropriately qualified professional.

7.7 Further Research

Encourage bona fide research into Bathurst Waterworks and the dissemination of the research findings as widely as possible. Topics for further research include the history and archaeology of the site, and the operation of the machinery.

7.8 Reference Documentation

Essential archival material, such as, historic photographs, plans, historical papers, transcript records, studies and reports should be preserved and stored in a secure repository.

At least one copy of all essential original archival material should be made. Consideration should be given to locating all original archival material in a suitable repository such as Bathurst and District Historical Society, Local Studies Collection of the Bathurst Library or the Mitchell Library. Computerised storage, such as on a database, of essential information contained in archives should be considered as a long term goal.

7.9 Adoption and Review of Conservation Policy.

7.9.1 Adoption of Conservation Policy

The Conservation Policy should be adopted by the present and any subsequent owners as the basis for management of Bathurst Waterworks until it is due for review.

7.9.2 Review of Conservation Policy

This policy should be reviewed at the following times:

- After any major changes to the Place;
- After any change of ownership on the site; and
- In any case at intervals of no more than ten years.

A review should include:

- Checking for new historical information about the Place;
- Updating the history for changes in ownership or changes to the fabric of the Place;
- A review of the condition of the Place;
- Updating constraints and opportunities, particularly statutory controls and owner's requirements; and
- Updating policies as necessary.

7.9.3 Distribution of Conservation Policy

The adopted Conservation Management plan should be distributed to the following:

- Present and future owners,
- Bathurst Regional Council,
- NSW Heritage Office,
- Bathurst Regional Council Library - Local Studies Collection, and
- Bathurst and District Historical Society

APPENDIX 1
The Brief for this Report

CONSULTANTS BRIEF
Old Bathurst Pumping Station
Rockley Mill Museum
Conservation Management Plans

1.0 Introduction

Council has resolved to prepare two Conservation Management Plans, one for the Old Bathurst Pumping Station, Bathurst, and the other for the Rockley Mill at Rockley. The purpose of these plans is to detail why the Old Bathurst Pumping Station and the Rockley Mill are considered to be of heritage significance and outline policies to retain this significance that allow for economic re-use, possible future development interpretation and ongoing management and maintenance.

This brief sets out the work required for the Conservation Management Plans for the Old Bathurst Pumping Station and the Rockley Mill.

The Old Bathurst Pumping Station is located at Lot 21 DP 1031789, Waterworks Lane, Gormans Hill. It is a well maintained example of a Victorian Industrial Building and has both architectural and aesthetic significance as an example of the style favoured by Victorian Architects for industrial buildings. It is also of significance as an example of a Victorian Water Pumping Station. The Rockley Mill is located at Lot 1 DP 587037, 12 Budden Street, Rockley. The mill was built by Arthur Budden in 1864. This is one of only a few remaining flour mills left in the Bathurst Regional Council Local Government Area and is a significant example of a local agricultural industry, which has now disappeared.

2.0 Objectives of the Plans.

In preparing the conservation management plans the objectives are to:

- Understand the heritage items through investigation of their historical and geographical context, their history, fabric, research potential, and importance to the community.

- Prepare statements of significance - the plans will analyse documentary and physical evidence to determine the nature, extent and degree of significance of the heritage items.

- Develop conservation policies, arising out of the statements of heritage significance, to guide current and future owners of the items on the development potential of the items and their ongoing maintenance. Constraints and opportunities are to be examined.

- Consider current proposals for re-use or development, and how they can best be achieved in accordance with the conservation policies. Where proposals may have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the items, the need for such work must be justified. Where development proposals have not been finalised, several likely options are to be discussed.

- Recommend how the heritage items can best be managed bearing in mind those responsible and interested in their ongoing conservation. It is to include proposals to review the conservation management plans and the item's maintenance.

3.0 Study Area
The plans to be prepared for the Old Bathurst Pumping Station and the Rockley Mill should also consider the curtilage of these buildings, being those buildings within close proximity to the Waterworks and Mill.

4.0 Available Information.
Provided at attachment 1 are a copy of:
a) Inventory sheets relevant to the Old Bathurst Pumping Station and the Rockley Mill from the Bathurst and Evans Heritage Studies.
The Consultant/s should also pursue existing information about the Old Bathurst Pumping Station and the Rockley Mill from:
1. Bathurst Regional Council,
2. Bathurst and District Historical Society.

It will also be expected that the Consultant/s will extensively pursue other relevant sources of information in relation to the Old Bathurst Pumping Station and the Rockley Mill.

5.0 Background Material
The following documents are to be used to develop the statements of significance, conservation policies and management guidelines.

Australia ICOMOS 1988, Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) and Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance, Conservation Policy, and Undertaking Studies, and Reports, Australia ICOMOS ACT. Both revised. The Burra Charter gives definitions for terms used in heritage conservation, discusses acceptable conservation processes and establishes the best practice for achieving the heritage conservation of a particular item.

Heritage Office & Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996, Conservation Management Documents, NSW Heritage Manual, HO/DUAP, Sydney. These guidelines answer some common queries regarding the preparation of conservation management plans.

Heritage Office & Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996, Heritage Assessment, NSW Heritage Manual, HO/DUAP, Sydney. These guidelines explain how to use historical themes and evaluation criteria to assess heritage significance. The manual promotes a standardised assessment practice for heritage conservation within NSW.

Kerr, James Semple 1990, The Conservation Plan. National Trust of Australia (NSW), Sydney. This publication presents a methodology for the preparation of conservation plans.

6.0 Investigation of Significance.
The Consultant/s is to:
- Gather and analyse written and graphic information (including photographs and drawings) to establish the historic context of the heritage items or places. This will involve comparison with other like items.

- Investigate the physical evidence of the items to authenticate their history and to help assess their significance -without excavating or disturbing the fabric.

- Evaluate the current condition of the fabric (an archival photographic survey and measured drawings will assist in this, as well as later policy analysis and recommendations for management).

- Consult with relevant community and interest groups. In this regard the consultant must, as a minimum consult with:

1. Bathurst Regional Council, Engineering Department, (regarding the Old Bathurst Pumping Station).
2. Rockley Progress Association and any other interested community members at Rockley, (regarding the Rockley Mill).
3. Bathurst Branch of the National Trust.
4. Bathurst and District Historical Society.

• Provide a chronological history of the heritage items and their context including use and significance over time.

• Analyse the documentary and physical evidence to determine what contributes to the significance of the items.

7.0 Assess Significance

In the assessment of significance of the Old Bathurst Pumping Station and the Rockley Mill, the Consultant/s is to use the publications "Heritage Assessments" in the NSW Heritage Manual, and "Archaeological Assessments" published by the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Planning in 1996.

The Consultant/s is to:

- Prepare a statement of significance. This should be done for the whole subject area and, where necessary, separately for items of individual significance. The main statement as to why the item is considered to be of significance is to be succinct. Its purpose is not to reiterate the history and description of the items (unless it is particularly relevant); rather, the statements are a result of the analysis of documentary and physical evidence.

- Review the inventory form for the NSW Heritage Database for the item as provided at attachment 1 and recommend any amendments to that form. Using the database form will assist comparative analysis and crosschecking assessments of significance.

- Indicate the individual significance of the component parts of the items on a one-to-five zoned system.

Exceptional	5
Considerable	4
Some	3
Little or no significance	2
Intrusive	1

• Indicate how the ranking has been determined and applied.

8.0 Manage Significance

The Consultant/s is to:

- Outline the constraints and opportunities that arise as a result of the heritage significance of the items.

- Outline the constraints and opportunities that arise as a result of the physical condition of the items (for example, structural adequacy, existing services, archaeological relics).

- Prepare succinct statements of conservation policy that include:
  - Feasible uses - the plan should identify a use, or combination of feasible uses, that are compatible with the retention or enhancement of the cultural significance of the items. Briefly explain how each use would impact on the item's significance.

  - Fabric and setting - the most appropriate way to conserve the items and their setting is to be identified.

  - Interpretation - the most appropriate ways of making significance of the place understood are to be identified. For highly significant sites or those proposed to be used for promotional/educational purposes a separate interpretation study may be necessary.

  - Controls on intervention - these should identify the degree of physical intervention acceptable for non-conservation purposes as well as how any essential intervention is to be recorded.

  - Priorities for urgent conservation works are to be identified.

9.0 Implementation Strategy

The consultant is to:

- Outline the client's preferred use(s) and the works involved.

- Provide guidance on how such works can be implemented while minimising the impact on heritage significance.

- Justify, in terms of the visible future of the heritage items, any works that will have a substantial impact on heritage significance.

- Discuss why other options of less impact have not been considered viable.

10.0 Asset Management Guidelines

The consultant is to provide relevant recommendations with respect to the following:

- Management - recommend management policies through which future decisions on conservation are to be made (for example a steering committee).

- Statutory approvals - outline the necessary approval procedures to allow works to be carried out. Identify any planning or other issues that have a bearing on the adaptive re-use or development of the items.

- Maintenance - include a maintenance strategy or give guidance on the need for a specialised ongoing maintenance strategy to be developed in a separate plan of management.

- Exemptions - note that if the heritage item is subject to a conservation order under the Heritage Act, the plan should recommend that certain works such as maintenance and repair) can be carried out in accordance with section 57(2) of the Heritage Act without requiring the approval of the Heritage Council. (See NSW Heritage: Guidelines on Standard Exemptions for Items Covered by Conservation Orders, 1995, published by the Department of Planning and the Heritage Council.)

11.0 Final Report
The final report is to include the following:

A) Executive Summary

Provide an executive summary at the beginning of the Conservation Management Plans, highlighting the significance of the items, the main conservation policies and the recommendations for implementation and management.

B) Monitoring and Review

Recommend a time frame for the monitoring and review of the Conservation Management Plans and who should be requested to endorse the plan.

12.0 Administrative Considerations

12.1 The Conservation Management Plans are to be in the form of a written report including appropriate maps, photographs and illustrations.

12.2 The results of the Conservation Management Plans are to remain confidential until otherwise authorised by Council. Public release of the plans will be at Council's discretion.

12.3 Copyright of the completed Conservation Management Plans is to be vested in Bathurst City Council unless Council resolves otherwise.

12.4 The consultants are to provide a curriculum vitae of all persons involved in the studies and must nominate the project manager/s

12.5 Upon acceptance of the final draft by Council, the consultant is to provide 10 bound copies, 1 unbound copy and 1 disk copy (Microsoft Word 6.0 format or text file which is 1 BM compatible) for each of the Conservation Management Plans.

12.6 The consultant/s is to arrange a regular schedule of meetings with relevant Council staff to discuss the progress of the Conservation Management Plans.

12.7 Any expression of interest to this brief must include the following:

A) cost of the proposed study (note that Council's budget for this project is $5,000)
B) a time schedule for completion (note that completion of the project is urgent)
C) preferred method of payment.

12.8 Council's project Manager is Miss Janet Bingham, Manager of Strategic Planning - phone 6333 6211.

For access to the Old Bathurst Pumping Station Building contact Mr Damien Tom of the Engineering Department -Phone 6333 6296.

APPENDIX 2
The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter
(The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance)
Articles

Article 1. Definitions	Explanatory Notes
For the purposes of this Charter:	
1.1 *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.	The concept of place should be broadly interpreted. The elements described in Article 1.1 may include memorials, trees, gardens, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, towns, industrial places, archaeological sites and spiritual and religious places.
1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.	The term cultural significance is synonymous with heritage significance and cultural heritage value. Cultural significance may change as a result of the continuing history of the place. Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information. It is recognised that all places and their components change over time at varying rates.
1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents, and objects.	Fabric includes building interiors and subsurface remains, as well as excavated material. Fabric may define spaces and these may be important elements of the significance of the place.
1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.	
1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place,* and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.	The distinctions referred to, for example in relation to roof gutters, are: • maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of gutters; • repair involving restoration — returning of dislodged gutters; • repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed gutters.
1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.	
1.7 *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.	
1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.	New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing use or a proposed use.

1.10 *Use* means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.

1.11 *Compatible* use means a use which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.

1.12 *Setting* means the area around a *place,* which may include the visual catchment.

1.13 *Related place* means a place that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.

1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.

1.15 *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.

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

1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.

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

1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

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

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

2.1 *Places* of *cultural significance* should be conserved.

2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places* of *cultural significance*.

2.4 *Places* of *cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

3.1 *Conservation* is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.

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

3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.

4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

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

Article 5. Values

5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

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

5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

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

Article 6. Burra Charter process

6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.

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

6.2 The policy for managing a place must be *based* on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

Article 7. Use

7.1 Where the *use* of a place is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.

7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible* use.

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

Article 8. Setting

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

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

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

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

Article 9. Location

9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.

9.2 Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.

9.3 If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10. Contents

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

Article 11. Related places and objects

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

Article 12. Participation

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

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

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

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

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

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

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

Article 15. Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation.*

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

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

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

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation.* Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric, uses, associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasizing or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

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

Article 17. Preservation

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

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

• where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered;

• where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

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

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

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

Article 19. Restoration

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

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient

evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a use or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

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

Article 21. Adaptation

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

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

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

Article 22. New work

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

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

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such.

Article 23. Conserving use

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

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

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation,* commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

For many places associations will be linked to use.

24.2 Significant *meanings,* including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Article 25. Interpretation

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

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter process

26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

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

26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.

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

26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with a place as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

Article 27. Managing change

27.1 The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be analysed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.

27.2 Existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before any changes are made to the *place.*

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric,* apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility for decisions

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

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

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

Article 31. Documenting evidence and decisions

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

Article 32. Records

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

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

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

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

Article 34. Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for conservation.

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

The Burra Charter Process

Sequence of investigations, decisions and actions