



HERITAGE
COUNCIL

GUIDELINES

ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES

PART ONE: Context

1.1 Purpose

These guidelines provide advice and information on the process of assessing places for their cultural heritage significance. They are not intended as a full and comprehensive tool for undertaking heritage assessments but will assist in guiding standard approaches and terminology for assessing local heritage and recording this in a standardised format. They support the Heritage Council publication 'Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys'.

1.2 Overview

These guidelines are primarily intended to inform the development or review of a local heritage survey (LHS), although the assessment process is relevant in any situation where an understanding of cultural heritage significance is required. They identify best practice and encourage consistency in undertaking heritage assessments across the State. The material derived from them can assist in supporting elected members, as well as the community, local government officers, and property owners in understanding the assessment process.

PART TWO: Assessment

2 Assessing local heritage places

2.1 Initiating an assessment

The most common requirement for undertaking a heritage assessment is when assessing places for entry or review in a LHS. However, heritage assessments may also be required in response to a development proposal, or for the preparation of a heritage impact statement, conservation plan or other matter.

Heritage assessments can be carried out by professional heritage consultants or trained and experienced local government staff and can have input from various groups or individuals with relevant knowledge. The use of an independent heritage consultant is recommended to advise on key elements of the process, in particular the classification of places under the LHS, and to give general advice and support to the process. Where

necessary, further specialist advice should be sought on aspects such as archaeology, landscape, gardens, and plantings.

As noted above, commissioning a heritage professional at the early stage of project planning is recommended, as they can assist in the development of appropriate communications, an achievable schedule, and overall project plan. Community engagement at the early stage in the process can also play an important role in identifying places of local heritage significance and may assist in revealing more places than would be identified by following a narrower investigative approach.

As part of the assessment process, consultation should be undertaken with relevant stakeholders. A draft of the assessment should be made available to the property owner and any group or individual that has a direct interest in the place. While property owners should be advised of the assessment process and invited to participate, the assessment of a place should not be conditional on owner support.

Guidance on engaging a heritage consultant and a checklist for commissioning or updating a LHS is available from the Heritage Council.

2.2 Defining a place

The concept of ‘place’ is clearly defined in the *Heritage Act 2018* (Heritage Act) and given further consideration in the Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys. As noted in these documents, a place can include buildings, monuments, gardens, landscapes and archaeological sites, groups, or precincts.

The definition of ‘place’ also includes heritage areas, which can include any number of lots in different ownership. Heritage areas typically contain a large number of built elements that demonstrate a unified or cohesive physical form in the public realm with an identifiable aesthetic, historic or social theme associated with a particular period or periods of development. Heritage areas will generally be quite uncommon within a locality.

Each heritage place includes a setting, which is the immediate and extended area around a place that is part of or contributes to its cultural heritage significance. This may include the visual setting, including views to and from the place, or natural elements such as land, or water. However, a setting is not limited to structures, it can be both tangible and intangible, and include other sensory aspects such as smells and sounds, or be associated with social and spiritual practices, important to a local group or community.

The assessment of a place should also consider its setting, and this should be mapped accordingly, by defining a ‘curtilage’. This assists in mapping the place and determines what is included and excluded as part of the place record. As a minimum, the curtilage should include all elements that contribute to the cultural heritage significance of the place, as well as any notable landscape features, and should consider any important views and vistas.

In practical terms, most heritage places in urban environments are defined by the lot within which they sit. However, places may cover many lots, or be part of a lot. When defining the curtilage, the boundaries should be clearly stated, either through reference to lot numbers, or identified on a clear map, diagram, or plan. When creating a record for a new place, the curtilage should include sufficient information to enable the mapping of the place.

2.3 Assessing significance

Cultural heritage significance may be embodied in a place itself and in any of its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places, and related objects.

The assessment of significance – understanding the cultural values and historical importance of a place – is the basis of all good heritage decisions. This is the first step of the conservation management process identified in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance (the Burra Charter 2013), which guides best heritage practice.

The first step in the assessment process is to gather documentary and physical evidence for the place. This evidence includes factual information that will inform a series of value statements that define the significance of the place. These statements and the supporting information are used to create a place record, which is the primary document for sharing information on a heritage place.

Part 3 of these guidelines identifies a series of statements that can be used to test for the values. A practice note entitled '[Understanding and assessing cultural significance](#)' accompanies the Burra Charter and provides additional questions that can be used to consider each of the values, as well as further guidance on the assessment process.

2.4 Heritage values

The cultural heritage significance of a place is determined by its cultural heritage values. Each place is unique and has its own combination of values that are assessed against various criteria. The assessment of a place should address the following values:

- aesthetic
- historic
- scientific
- social
- spiritual.

and be guided by a thematic history of the local district or region.

2.5 Archaeological potential and significance

The assessment of archaeological sites in Western Australia follows the same process applied to other places of cultural significance. Advice from a qualified and experienced historical archaeologist should be sought in the early stages of the LHS compilation or

review process, where there are known or suspected archaeological sites within the survey area. This will assist in identifying the potential for archaeology to be present in and around built heritage fabric, as well as advising processes for assessment and survey in relation to archaeology. Archaeological sites can include visible features (e.g building remnants) as well as sub surface deposits and ruins. It is common that many archaeological sites tend to focus on scientific values, in terms of their research potential, but consideration should also be given to whether a site has aesthetic qualities; is associated with a particular person, group or event; or has social value related to the archaeology.

3 Indicators for cultural heritage significance

Cultural heritage significance is assessed through consideration of the values below. A place does not need to demonstrate all values – it may be of cultural heritage significance if it meets any one of these. An assessment should consider the indicators in full and include any relevant information.

3.1 Aesthetic Value: It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community

OVERVIEW

Aesthetic value is necessarily subjective and should not simply rely on a common perception or most popular view. There is a need to consider aesthetics as understood by different community groups and cultures. A place does not necessarily need to conform to prevailing ‘good taste’ or be architecturally designed to display aesthetic qualities. For example, vernacular buildings that sit well within their cultural landscape due to the use of local materials, form, scale, or massing, may also have aesthetic value. The aesthetic qualities of gardens, plantings and cultural landscape settings should also be considered.

INDICATORS

Places demonstrating this value should have importance:

- to a community for aesthetic characteristics.
- for its ability through archaeological investigation to reveal obscured fabric due to subsequent alterations or additions and in so doing, reveal aesthetic characteristics of an earlier structure, either through design or setting
- for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement
- for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas
- for its contribution to the aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located or importance for its contribution to the natural landscape as part of a cultural environment
- for the aesthetic character created by the individual components that collectively form a significant precinct; that is, streetscape, townscape, or cultural environment

GUIDELINES FOR EXCLUSION

A place will generally be excluded if:

- the aesthetic qualities of the place do not exceed those of the general class to which the place belongs
- its distinguishing features have been lost, irreversibly impacted, or compromised
- its landmark or scenic qualities have been irreversibly impacted by subsequent activities or development

EXAMPLES (INCLUSION)

Example One: St Edmonds's Anglican Church, Wembley



The place has aesthetic value as a good example of a post-war international style ecclesiastical building that makes a striking contribution to the streetscape through its design, scale and setting.

Example Two: Mechanics Institute, Guildford

The place, constructed in 1865, has aesthetic value as a fine example of architect Richard Roach Jewell's vernacular Free Gothic architectural style, and exhibits his distinctive polychrome brickwork. The place is a visually pleasing element in the Meadow Street streetscape.



3.2 Historic value: It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia

OVERVIEW

The historic values associated with a place should be explored with reference to the thematic history for the locality and/or region.

INDICATORS

Places demonstrating this value should have importance:

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

The associations should be strong and verified by evidence and will most often be supported in the fabric of the place. However, consideration should also be given to places with little or no fabric such as archaeological sites, ruins, and sites of historical importance.

GUIDELINES FOR EXCLUSION

A place will generally be excluded if:

- no reliable or verifiable physical, documentary, or historical evidence exists to demonstrate the association of the place with an historical event or phase in the locality
- the place has an association with, or demonstrates evidence of, an historical event, phase etc that is of low or questionable historical importance in the locality
- there is only an incidental or distant association with local historically important activities, processes, people, or events.

EXAMPLES (INCLUSION)

Example One: Old Throssell Emporium, Northam

The place has historic value for its association with George Throssell, an influential Northam identity who became Premier of Western Australia in 1901. The emporium was one of his earliest commercial ventures in the district.



Example Two: Wandina Station

Wandina Station (c1880 -1920) has historic value as one of the early stations established in the Mullewa and Murchison district that illustrates the development of the pastoral industry in the region at this time.



3.3 Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the history of the locality or region

OVERVIEW

These indicators will generally inform a determination of scientific value. They will commonly be used to assess significance of identified, or potential, archaeological deposits, or to identify places that through investigation may reveal earlier construction and design techniques.

INDICATORS

Places demonstrating this value should have importance:

- for information/archaeological material contributing to a wider understanding of cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site
- for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the locality or region
- in demonstrating technical innovation or achievement

Places may include former industrial sites, or archaeological sites that can be important benchmark, research, or reference sites.

GUIDELINES FOR EXCLUSION

A place will generally be excluded if:

- no reliable or verifiable physical, documentary, or historical evidence exists to indicate that physical evidence of investigative potential may be present
- the information the place might yield is likely to be of low or questionable historical importance to the locality or region
- the physical evidence has been so disturbed by subsequent activities that any research potential is compromised.

EXAMPLES (INCLUSION)

Example One: Peel Town Archaeological Site

The site has scientific value as a very early colonial settlement area that has the potential, through archaeological investigation, to reveal evidence of the way of life of some of the earliest settlers in the locality.



Example Two: Canning Dam

The place has scientific value through its demonstration of innovative structural and hydraulic design and is considered a benchmark site in the construction of concrete gravity dams in Western Australia.



3.4 Social value: It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in the locality or region for social, cultural, educational, or spiritual reasons.

OVERVIEW

Places of social value are commonly, but not always, public places that make a positive contribution to the local 'sense of place' and identity. They may be symbolic or landmark places, and may include places of worship, community halls, or schools, as well as privately owned places such as hotels, cinemas, or sporting venues. However, more modest places such as private residences may also be of importance to a particular group within the local community.

INDICATORS

Places demonstrating this value should be:

- highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, aesthetic, or educational associations.

Places need not be valued by the entire community to be significant. For example, a place may be valued by a community or cultural group based on its associations with a particular group's ethnic identity, religious belief, or profession.

GUIDELINES FOR EXCLUSION

A place will not normally be considered if:

- the associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others
- the social value is historical rather than in the present day.

Care should be taken not to confuse cultural heritage significance with amenity or utility.

There must be evidence that the building/ place is valued over and above everyday activities that occur there.

EXAMPLES (INCLUSION)

Example One: CWA Centre, Shoalwater

The Safety Bay CWA Hall was constructed in 1952 through the efforts of local volunteers with funds raised by CWA members. The place remains in use and has social value to local CWA members.



Example Two: Roleystone Theatre

The place is associated with the Roleystone Choral and Dramatic Society, which was formed in 1933 and has used the Roleystone Theatre since that time. The place continues to hold social value for the local community as a long-standing venue for entertainment and social functions.



3.5 Spiritual value: It is significant because it embodies or evokes intangible values and meanings which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art, and practices of a cultural group.

OVERVIEW

Spiritual value refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual values may also be interdependent on the social values and physical properties of a place.

INDICATORS

Places demonstrating this value should have importance for:

- contributing to the spiritual identity or belief system of a cultural group
- being a repository of knowledge, traditional art or lore related to spiritual practice of a cultural group
- maintaining the spiritual health and wellbeing of a culture or group
- finding expression in cultural practices or human-made structures, or inspire creative works

A place will not normally be considered if:

- the associations are not held very strongly or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others
- the spiritual value is historical rather than in the present day.

EXAMPLE (INCLUSION)

Mosque, Katanning

Constructed in 1980 by the local Islamic community, the place has spiritual value to Islamic migrants in Katanning, many of whom originated from the Christmas and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. In recent times, the congregation has grown to include people from countries such as Afghanistan, Myanmar, the Congo, and China, and illustrates the diversity of the Katanning community.



3.6 Heritage Areas – an extra factor

A Heritage Area will be of significance for the local district if:

- it meets one or more of the values noted above in terms of aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual significance; and,
- it demonstrates a unified or cohesive physical form in the public realm with an identifiable aesthetic, historic or social theme associated with a particular period or periods of development.

GUIDELINES FOR INCLUSION

A heritage area should have an overall theme or connecting heritage value that demonstrates a strong unifying character. It should always be established on the basis of a clear statement of significance, (that explains what is significant about an area and why) that describes its key features and elements. The individual components of a heritage area will collectively form a streetscape, townscape, or cultural environment with significant heritage characteristics, which may include architectural style, town planning or urban design excellence, landscape qualities, or strong historic associations.

In some cases, the development of a heritage area may span an extended period and include a variety of building types. In such cases it may be worthwhile to analyse the different phases of growth as part of the assessment, while also demonstrating the ‘unifying thread’ that holds the area together as a meaningful whole.

EXAMPLE (INCLUSION)

Central York Heritage Area - comprises a number of substantial commercial buildings as well as single storey residences along Avon Terrace and the north and west edges of the town centre, that illustrate the development of the town from its early establishment in the 1860's and 1870's, through to the gold boom period, the 1930's and later decades.



GUIDELINES FOR EXCLUSION

Heritage significance needs to be clearly distinguished from the broader concept of urban character, given that all areas or localities demonstrate some form of this. Heritage values can be conserved, diminished, destroyed, or restored, but (unlike other amenity values), cannot be enhanced or replicated. However, Heritage Areas are select areas with special qualities and will generally be quite uncommon.

Further information on identification and adoption of heritage areas, as well as development of local planning policy for heritage areas, is included in separate guidelines.

4 The statement of cultural heritage significance

4.1 Writing a statement of cultural heritage significance

Every assessment document should include a statement of significance, which is a summary of the values that together *best* define the cultural heritage significance of the place. The statement should list the values in descending order of importance, ensuring that the primary contributors to the heritage significance of the place are read first. Not all the associated values need to be included in the statement.

4.2 Determining a level of significance

Typically, the assessment process will be guided by a thematic history of the local district or region, which should identify the historic themes relevant to a particular area. This will enable the identification of a wide variety of places that demonstrate the unique story of the locality, and which in the view of the local government are, or may become, of cultural heritage significance. It is worth noting that not every place which is 'old' is likely to demonstrate values relevant to local significance.

For each place that demonstrates one or more of the above values a level of significance should be determined, giving due regard to the additional qualities of rarity and representativeness.

4.2.1 Rarity - importance in demonstrating uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of local heritage

OVERVIEW

A place may demonstrate rarity with respect to any of the values (aesthetic, historic, scientific, social, or spiritual). This encompasses places that either are rare from the time of their construction, or subsequently become rare due to the loss of similar places or areas.

INDICATORS

Places demonstrating rarity should:

- provide evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process
- demonstrate a custom, way of life or process that is in danger of being lost
- demonstrate a building function, design or technique of exceptional interest.

GUIDELINES FOR EXCLUSION

A place would generally not be considered to be rare if:

- it is not rare in the locality
- it appears rare only because research has not been undertaken to determine otherwise

- the analysis of rarity is dependent upon too many qualifiers. (e.g., the only brick house - with a tile roof - in the Federation style - designed by Joe Bloggs)
- its distinguishing features have been degraded or compromised.

EXAMPLE (INCLUSION)

The Bungalow Cottage, Bunbury

The cottage is rare as a residence constructed using Bunbury Basalt, a material that was quarried locally and fashioned into building blocks.



4.2.2 Representative - importance in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

OVERVIEW

This indicator explores how well a place would stand as a representative of others in its class. The analysis of representativeness provides information that helps to assess the relative merits of a place against its peers. A place may demonstrate representativeness with respect to any of the values.

A place will generally be considered to be representative if it:

- provides a good example of its type
- is representative of a common building or construction type, a particular period or way of life, the work of a particular builder or architect, or an architectural style

To be considered a good representative example, the place should have a high level of authenticity.

GUIDELINES FOR EXCLUSION

A place would generally not be considered to be representative if:

- its characteristics do not clearly typify its class
- the representative qualities have been degraded or lost.

EXAMPLE (INCLUSION)

Marginata Crescent Precinct, Dwellingup



The place is a good representative example of a intact group of government-designed early twentieth century timber workers' cottages that illustrate the provision of government housing for local timber mill employees.

Once the values and the additional qualities of rarity and representativeness have been defined for a place or area, a level of significance should be determined, giving due regard to these. This will result in the place being graded with one of the levels of significance, or classification, identified in Table 1. A place with exceptional significance may demonstrate either a particularly strong response to one value, or a range of responses to several. A place that responds in a minimal way to only a few values would have lower significance.

Table1 – Levels of significance and classification.

Level of Significance to the local area	Classification	Description
Exceptional	Category 1	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.
Considerable	Category 2	Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Some/Moderate	Category 3	Contributes to the heritage of the locality.
Little	Category 4	Has elements or values worth noting for community interest but otherwise makes little contribution.

4.3 A note on integrity and authenticity

Authenticity and Integrity are aspects about the physical evidence of a place that can help understand its cultural significance. They are useful factors to take into consideration in relation to managing change to heritage places and assessing impacts to heritage values. These terms are not, however, defined in the Heritage Act, nor are they used within the Burra Charter.

The Heritage Council defines these terms as follows:

- Integrity - explains the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.
- Authenticity - explains the extent to which the original intention is evident, and the compatibility of current use.

Use levels of high, moderate, and low to describe the degree of integrity/authenticity and explain why.

Condition is another consideration that helps to determine if a place is a good, fine, or excellent example of its type.

5. Creating the place record

The preferred format for recording and storing heritage data is in the inHerit online Historic Heritage Places database. This provides a central resource for heritage information across the State and initiates the mapping of places for inclusion in the State's land information services. For access and further information on administration of local heritage data in inHerit, please contact the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.

A full list of the fields included in a place record is included in the Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys. Additional information has been provided for some of these fields below. For further information on completion of a place record, either within inHerit or generally, please contact the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage.

5.1 Place name – standard conventions

The name for a place should be a unique identifier, notwithstanding that some information will be duplicated within the place record. While this may result in place names being longer and more complex, this is of great benefit when browsing through lists and tables of place names.

The place record includes a field to record alternative names for a place. This should include any name by which a place may have been known at any time in its past, or the current name if not indicated in the place name. The following statements should be used to guide determination of a name for any heritage place:

- The name of a place should, where possible, reflect the primary or original reason for its significance.
- For a place with no specific association or name to identify it, for example a simple residence, this will mean incorporating the street address and suburb into the name (e.g., House, 3 Suburban Street, Sampletown).
- Where a place has a distinct name, it will usually still be necessary to note the suburb (e.g., St Mark's Church, Smallplace), unless the name is itself unique in the State (e.g., Big Pointy Mountain).
- If the suburb is already integrated into the name of a place, it is not necessary to repeat it (e.g., Metrocity Town Hall).

- Where there has been a change of use or association, the original use will commonly (but not always), be more related to the significance of the place. Provided that the earlier physical fabric has been retained, a designation of '(fmr)' should be added to the name to indicate this earlier use. For example, a residence that was built for a prominent family but has been converted for office use would be listed as 'Sample Family Residence (fmr), 12 Old Street, Sampletown'.
- In instances where the primary significance does not relate to the original use, the name can reflect a later use. For example, 'Bunbury Women's Club' was formerly a rectory but has greater significance for its current use as a club, with the name reflecting this.
- Where there is little to distinguish between the significance of different uses, the place name would generally derive from the longest association.

5.2 Sites

A site is generally a place that has few visible material remains that relate to its former use and significance. It may be the location of a former industrial site or building, an old settlement, or an historic local event, and the land may have been redeveloped for an alternative use. For a site that has cultural heritage significance, the name should give a clear indication that this will not be found in its original built form. For example:

- If a significant building has been demolished but is still the primary reason for listing a site, it is appropriate to use a place name (e.g., 'St Mark's Church (demolished), Smallplace').
- If the term 'demolished' is not appropriate, but physical traces of the former use have been largely removed, the term 'site of' can be used (e.g., Countrytown Cricket Pitch (site of))
- If the place is listed as a ruin, this should be noted in the name (e.g., Bell Cottage (ruin), Rockingham).
- Where the significance of a place relates to its association with an event, the name should relate to the event and include the term 'site' (e.g., Site of First Town Fair).

5.3 Recognising Aboriginal Names

The inclusion of an Aboriginal name for a place of historic heritage significance may be relevant for a number of different reasons, but in general it would be considered where there is a known Aboriginal name for the site.

Aboriginal names should always be identified in consultation with traditional custodians and used only with their approval.

6. Groups and Precincts

A group consists of two or more places that have a common association and share cultural heritage significance, but with boundaries that may or may not coincide. This could, for example, include a homestead group that includes associated buildings such as stables

and shearing sheds or archaeological sites with a related theme, such as a group of wells, kilns, or quarries. The name should reflect the reason for defining the group and include the term 'Group' (e.g., Art Deco Cinemas Group, Metrocity).

A precinct is a defined area that contains multiple contributory elements with a uniting theme, usually on multiple lots, such as a series of buildings built to provide housing for timber workers, or a railway precinct that includes various structures and elements relating to the function of the railway. The area covered by a precinct should be contiguous. This is likely to result in the inclusion of elements that do not contribute to the significance of the place, and these should be identified as such within the listing. The term 'Precinct' should be included in the name within the LHS.

The term 'Heritage Precinct' is not preferred, i.e., use 'Main Street Precinct' not 'Main Street Heritage Precinct'. The term 'Heritage Area' should be reserved only for a place that has been adopted as such under the local planning scheme.

7. Location

7.1 Address

The address used should be the verified Landgate address, as shown on the tenure data for the place. If there no street address is available, then the location can be identified by reference to Lot on Plan.

Street names should use the correct abbreviation and format as identified in the current Land Tenure Data Dictionary from Landgate. For example, St George's Terrace, Perth, would be St Georges Tce (without an apostrophe, and with the abbreviated road name format).

If the place is not the whole lot, this would be identified in the mapping for the place and be clearly described as a part lot. When providing information to the Heritage Council, the mapping needs to be given in a Shape file, or a clear drawn map where this is not available. The drawn map should have reference to cadastral lots, roads and/or places of interest, so the place can be easily identifiable in spatial context.

Where there is a heritage place that occupies multiple street numbers, the address can be described as, for example: 1-3 New St, New Town. If the place occupies space on multiple streets e.g., a corner, each street address should be noted, with an additional location description noting the area as being on the corner of street A and street B.

Precincts should be defined in a similar way to places that occupy multiple lots. The main difference is that a precinct is usually centred around or along a road. When describing a precinct, the main road can be used, as well as named local roads within the precinct and the LGA name. The boundary should be clearly defined using a map that shows the whole precinct area and the roads contained. An example of a precinct address is: Throssell Street Precinct (between Mungalup Rd and Steere St South).

7.2 Location Description

This field can be used where there is no simple Landgate address, or where the place is known, or has previously been known, by a different address. The location description can also be used to compliment the address because it contains a lot more detail that accurately describes a place spatially.

Examples may include:

Place	Address	Location Description
St Joseph's Convent (fmr)	142-152 Aberdeen St, Albany	
Balladong Farm Group		Cnr Avon Terrace and Parker Road, York
Ascot Residential & Stables Precinct		Bounded by Grandstand Rd, Gt Eastern Hwy, Davis St & Swan River Ascot
Oyster Harbour Fish Trap Site (Albany Fish Traps)		North End of Oyster Harbour, 10km NE of Albany, Albany
Rose Avenue Group	5, 5A, 16-18 Rose Ave Bayswater	

8. Related Documents

The following documents relate to this guideline:

- [Guidelines for Local Heritage Surveys](#) (Heritage Council, revised August 2022)
- [Practice Note – Understanding and assessing cultural significance](#) (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)
- The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013
- Guidelines for heritage areas (in development)
- [Guidelines for establishing a heritage list](#) (Heritage Council, 2021)
- Thematic histories for local government (to be developed)

9. Contacts

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