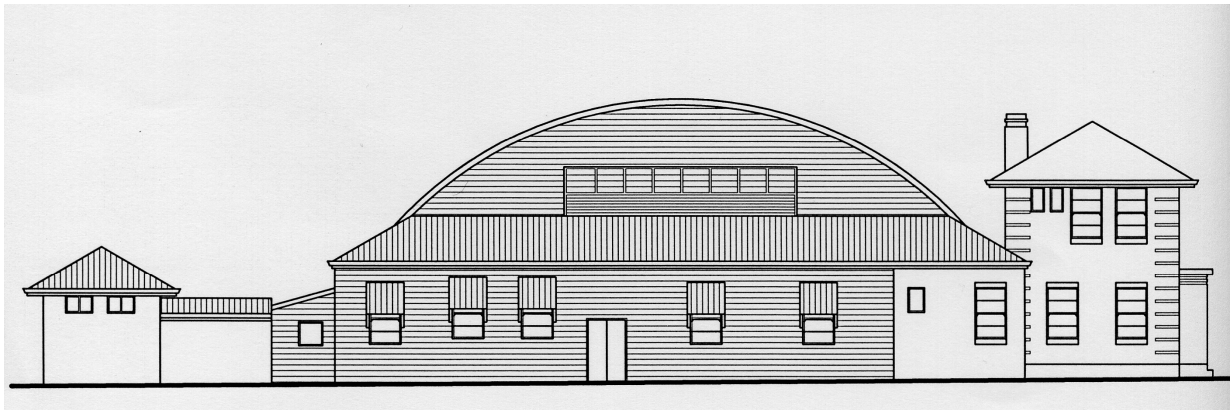
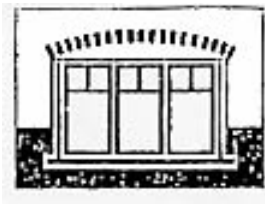


ARTILLERY DRILL HALL, FREMANTLE



CONSERVATION PLAN

Prepared for the
National Trust of Australia (WA)
December 2005



HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION PROFESSIONALS

ARTILLERY DRILL HALL, FREMANTLE

**Prepared for the
National Trust of Australia (WA)
December 2005**

HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION PROFESSIONALS

4/168 Hampden Road Nedlands WA 6009

Postal Address: PO Box 3036 Broadway Crawley WA 6009

Telephone: (08) 9386 4088 Facsimile: (08) 9386 4388

CONSULTANT TEAM

HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION PROFESSIONALS

Project Co-Ordinator	Rosemary Rosario
Heritage Architecture	Rosemary Rosario Philip McAllister
History	Kristy Bizzaca
Presentation and Photography	Vanessa Collins

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Frontispiece *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle, Circa 1940s*
showing West Elevation Entrance
Courtesy National Library Australia, B5281

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The conservation plan for the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* has been prepared for the National Trust of Australia (WA) with funding provided by Lotterywest under its Conservation Grants Program.

The *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is located on Fremantle Lot 2136, Reserve 46289 which has been set aside for the purpose of 'Heritage Place'. There is a Management Order (formerly a Vesting Order) in favour of the National Trust of Australia (WA) that includes power to lease. The Management Order is effective from the date of registration which is 8 September 2000. The National Trust manages the lease of the building to the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' which is for a period of ten years from 12 September 2000 with a ten year option to renew.

The *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was originally constructed as a framed structure with a curved roof clad with corrugated galvanized iron constructed as a drill hall for the volunteer artillery corps in 1895/6. It was extended in 1900 with three rooms and a harness room on the northern side of the hall. In 1939/40 the building was further altered with the removal of a group of rooms from the western side of the hall and the construction of a two storey brick office building addressing Queen Street. This building was constructed as a Defence Department facility for use during World War II. Minor alterations were made to the drill hall internally, a brick toilet block was added on the north eastern corner and a timber framed and fibrous cement clad gun room was added to the southern end of the hall. These additions were originally concealed within a backyard area but became visible from the Street when Parry Street was extended in the 1980s. In 1986 the armed services vacated the building and it was subsequently leased for use as a music club known as the 'Fly by Night Club'.

HERITAGE LISTINGS

The cultural heritage significance of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, has been recognised through the Management Order in favour of the National Trust registered on 8 September 2000.

The place is included on the Heritage Council of WA's assessment program as place no. 3486 but has not been individually assessed. The place is included within the parent precinct of *Fremantle Courthouse (fmr) and Police Station Complex* (place number 878) which is on the Register with permanent status dated 9.9.2003. The Courthouse and Police Complex is included on the Register of the National Estate with permanent status dated 21.3.1978, was classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA) dated 1.4.1974 and included on the City of Fremantle's Municipal Inventory adopted 14.10.2000.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle comprising a drill hall built in 1895 with a distinctive roof structure constructed of curved cast iron T-sections, laminated jarrah beams and iron tie rods spanning 18.3m, a two storey brick and tile office building constructed in the Inter-War Functionalist style in 1940 and a timber framed and fibrous cement clad gun room constructed in 1940, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

it was the first purpose built military drill hall in Western Australia and marks the phase in the history of the country when defence was based on local volunteer forces;

the 1895 drill hall features a rare, if not unique, curved roof structure; comprising curved laminated jarrah ribs supported by curved iron T sections and a series of tie rods; which represents a significant technological and design achievement for the Public Works Department of WA in the late nineteenth century;

it is one of only two similar, but not identical, drill halls in WA, and probably in the world, with an 18.3m wide single span curved roof constructed in the 1890s;

the 1940s office building is a fine example of a military building constructed in the Inter-War Functionalist style for purposes associated with the World War II war effort;

the site comprises part of the original 1857 convict grant in Fremantle which has been used for law and order purposes and defence from that time;

the building is a landmark in central Fremantle;

the place has social significance for members of the defence forces associated with the place, and with the defence of Fremantle, during and after World War II; and

since the 1980s the place has had social significance for its adaptive re-use as the music and entertainment venue known as the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'.

CONSERVATION POLICY

The conservation policy for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, includes the following:

Significance

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle, is a place of exceptional significance to the people of Western Australia and must be conserved.

Policy The assessed significance of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* and the recommendations of the conservation plan, should be adopted by the owner and manager of the place (The National Trust of Australia) as a guiding document for decisions about conservation, management, maintenance, development and future use.

Policy *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* should be retained and conserved as a place of exceptional cultural heritage significance for the people of Western Australia.

The Burra Charter

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle, must be conserved in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter.

Policy The definitions and principles of The Burra Charter should be used to guide all considerations for the future conservation, adaptation or use of the building and any associated requirements for physical works.

Policy The National Trust should ensure that all future work is supervised by appropriately qualified heritage professionals.

Statutory Obligations

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle, is protected under the provisions of the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990.

- Policy** The National Trust of Australia (WA) should hold a copy of the conservation plan for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* as the main reference document regarding heritage management and planning.
- Policy** At the discretion of the National Trust, a copy of this conservation plan should be provided to HCWA for use for consideration of the place for entry on the Register of Heritage Places.
- Policy** On completion, a copy of this conservation plan could be provided to the City of Fremantle for its information.
- Policy** An audit to assess the capability of the building in terms of the requirements for universal access and other compliance issues should be prepared and the building should be adapted to comply.

Future Use and Development

Continued use of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, by the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' is appropriate provided an upgraded management and maintenance plan is implemented under the guidance of the National Trust of Australia (WA).

- Policy** The future use of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* by the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' is appropriate, however the management and maintenance of the place should be improved. If the use of the place should change in the future, public access to the building should be retained.
- Policy** The National Trust should include specific reference to the significance of the building and to the conservation plan in heritage clauses forming part of the lease agreement with the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'.
- Policy** Implement the recommendations of the interpretation plan for the place as part of the ongoing conservation and maintenance program.
- Policy** The building should be retained intact. It should not be extended and no new structures should be built on the site.
- Policy** If in the future the opportunity to close Parry Street to the east of the building should arise, this should be supported and the original back-yard should be reinstated in this area.

Implementation

The National Trust is responsible for the implementation of the recommendations of the conservation plan.

- Policy** The National Trust of Australia (WA) should adopt the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Conservation Plan as the primary guiding document for future conservation and management of the place. The document should be reviewed every five years.

SCHEDULE OF CONSERVATION WORKS

The conservation of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is the responsibility of the National Trust of Australia (WA). The conservation plan recommends a number of conservation and maintenance issues that require urgent attention. It also recommends conservation strategies that can be introduced in the medium and longer term.

The conservation plan finds that the fabric of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is in fair condition. Some conservation works were carried out prior to the registration of the Management Order with the National Trust of Australia (WA) in 2000. This work included replacement of the curved drill hall roof and associated roof drainage system with custom orb profile Colorbond sheeting.

The main issue concerning the conservation of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* concerns the ongoing use of the place by the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'. While this use is compatible with the heritage values of the place, there are issues concerning management and maintenance that require addressing. It is recommended that an audit of the requirements of the club be made and that means of accommodating these requirements, without impact on the heritage significance of the place, be identified. The recommendations of the audit should then be prioritised and implemented.

This document is a guiding document and does not include specification details for recommended conservation works. Specifications should be prepared by appropriately qualified and experienced heritage architects.

Urgent Works – 1 to 2 Year Time Frame

- Implement as a matter of urgency a program of management and day to day maintenance of the internal fabric of the building. This should include preparation of a schedule for regular checks to ensure that items used as part of the operations of the music club are not impacting on the significant fabric of the building.
- Ensure that regular white ant inspections are carried out through all areas of the building and that any areas of infestation are treated as recommended immediately on detection.
- Ensure that ground drainage is checked regularly and that water is drained away from the building. Implement recommended remediation to the ground areas on the eastern and northern sides of the building. **(Policy 8.10)**
- Check roof drainage on the eastern side of the building and remediate as required. **(Policy 8.2)**
- Carry out a universal access audit of the building and implement the recommendations, including the provision of toilets that comply with universal access. Consider the adaptation of existing toilets in rooms 12 and /or 31 for this purpose. **(Policies 7.4 and 9.19)**
- Carry out regular inspections of the significant corrugated iron walls of the 1895 drill hall and conserve as recommended. Wherever possible original fabric should be retained and restored rather than replaced. Treat for rust and deterioration and re-paint using good quality paints to match the original existing and finish of the building. **(Policy 8.5)**

- Check and monitor the state of the cement rendered awning over the front door on the west elevation of the 1940s office for deterioration. Ensure that drainage outlets are clear and check that the waterproof membrane is functional. **(Policy 8.9)**
- Check and monitor timber stumps to the eastern side of the building in particular and ensure they are in sound condition or replace as required. **(Policy 8.11)**
- Conserve the interior of the main drill hall including management of decorative items and lights associated with the use of the place as a music club to ensure that the significant structure is not compromised. **(Policies 9.2 and 9.3)**
- Restore, repair and remove paint from internal timber paneling to dado height where this is extant. In particular repair the paneling to the southern part of the western wall to room 1 and walls to room 30 as required. **(Policies 9.4 and 9.40)**
- Carry out a program of rationalisation of the sound proofing requirements of the music club. Remove carpet from walls to room 1 and room 30 and replace with free standing sound attenuation panels or other non-intrusive system. **(Policies 9.7 and 9.44)**
- Carry out a program of conservation to the external fabric of the gun room to include replacement of broken panels and clear sealing of any panels containing asbestos. **(Policies 8.8 and 8.16)**
- Reinstate original window openings to reveal existing windows to the gun room (room 30) as part of any work to upgrade or adapt this section of the building. **(Policies 7.6 and 9.43)**

Less Urgent Works – 2 to 5 Year Time Frame

- Carry out a program of re-pointing of brickwork to the 1940 building to include replacement of gray cement repairs, where these occur. **(Policy 8.6)**
- Consider removal of obsolete plumbing fixtures and fittings from external wall of the 1940 office building. Ensure that all remaining fittings are fixed in an unobtrusive manner and painted red to match the brickwork. **(Policy 8.7)**
- Carry out a program of inspection and repair of the roof drainage system to the 1940 office building. **(Policy 8.4)**
- Carry out a program of conservation to all external joinery. **(Policies 8.13 and 8.13)**
- Remove the sign over the windows on the east elevation, restore windows or re-instate louvres to original detail. **(Policy 8.17)**
- Carry out a program of conservation and rationalisation of the fabric to rooms 9, 10 and 11. **(Policy 9.18)**
- Restore the timber bookcase in room 15. **(Policy 9.26)**
- Check and restore as necessary the timber cupboards in room 19. **(Policy 9.28)**

Long Term Conservation Strategies – 5 to 10 Year Time Frame

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Reinstate the front door to the west elevation to original detail. **(Policy 8.16)**
- Restore red concrete finish to concrete slab to entry to 1940 office, or restore green paint finish. **(Policy 8.12)**
- Carry out a program of repair and, where missing, replacement of internal doors and joinery items. **(Policy 9.8)**

CONSERVATION PLAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREAMBLE

The conservation plan for the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* has been prepared for the National Trust of Australia (WA) with funding provided by the Lotteries Commission of WA under their Heritage Grants Program. It is an update of the "Conservation Plan for the Artillery Drill Hall, Holdsworth Street, Fremantle WA" prepared for the Building Management Authority in May 1994 by Heritage and Conservation Professionals.

The *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is located on Fremantle Lot 2136, Reserve 46289 which has been set aside for the purpose of 'Heritage Place'. There is a Management Order (formerly a Vesting Order) in favour of the National Trust of Australia (WA) that includes power to lease. (Appendix E) The Management Order is effective from the date of registration which is 8 September 2000. The National Trust manages the lease of the building to the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' which is for a period of ten years from 1 January 1998.

The *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was originally constructed as a framed structure with a curved roof clad with corrugated galvanized iron constructed as a drill hall for the volunteer artillery corps in 1895/6. It was extended in 1900 with three rooms and a harness room on the northern side of the hall. In 1939/40 the building was further altered with the removal of a group of rooms from the western side of the hall and the construction of a two storey brick office building addressing Queen Street. This building was constructed as a Defence Department facility for use during World War. Minor alterations were made to the drill hall internally, a brick toilet block was added on the north eastern corner and a timber framed and fibrous cement clad gun room was added to the southern end of the hall. These additions were originally concealed within a backyard area but became visible from the Street when Parry Street was extended in the 1980s. In 1986 the armed services vacated the building and it was subsequently leased for use as a music club known as the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'.

1.2 HERITAGE LISTINGS

The cultural heritage significance of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, has been recognised through the Management Order in favour of the National Trust registered on 8 September 2000.

The place included on the Heritage Council of WA's assessment program as place no. 3486 but has not been individually assessed. The place is included within the parent precinct of *Fremantle Courthouse (fmr) and Police Station Complex* (place number 878) which is on the Register with permanent status dated 9.9.2003. The Courthouse and Police Complex is included on the Register of the National Estate with permanent status dated 21.3.1978, was classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA) dated 1.4.1974 and included on the City of Fremantle's Municipal Inventory adopted 14.10.2000.

1.3 PROJECT BRIEF

The National Trust of Australia (WA) commissioned the preparation of a conservation plan for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* as an update of the 1994 plan that could be used as a guiding document for future heritage management and conservation of the fabric of the place. The conservation plan was also commissioned to provide information pertinent to an interpretation plan for the place being prepared concurrently and to a separate brief. Accordingly this conservation plan has taken account of the issues proposed for the interpretation of the place.

The aims of the conservation plan for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, are:

- to provide guidance to the owners and users of the place regarding significance of the place,
- to provide practical recommendations for the conservation of the significant fabric,
- to provide practical recommendations for future management and maintenance of the place, and
- to illustrate practical means by which the significant fabric of the place can be presented through appropriate interpretation.

1.4 METHOD

This conservation plan has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines established in J. S. Kerr's *The Conservation Plan* (National Trust of NSW 1996). This requires that the heritage significance of a place be established first, with decisions on appropriate conservation, maintenance, development and use following, and taking into account heritage values and other pertinent requirements.

The report includes:

1. Evidence relevant to the assessment of cultural heritage significance of the place.

This includes:

- Documentary evidence based on archival research, using both primary and secondary source material.
- Physical evidence, based on investigation of the remaining fabric of the place and other similar places. Physical evidence of the stages of the development is cross-referenced where possible with documentation of the stages of development of the place.
- Oral evidence, including information obtained from interviews with tenants and users of the place.

2. Assessment of Cultural significance as defined by the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* and stated in terms of HCWA's 'Criteria for Entry in the Register of Heritage Places.' (Appendix B)

3. Conservation Policies for the place based on:

- Requirements and constraints arising from the statement of significance.
- Client's requirements.
- Requirements of various statutory bodies including the local authority.
- The physical condition of the fabric of the place.

4. Implementation policies including recommendations for the timing and management of recommended works.

1.5 REPORT STRUCTURE

This report has modified the standard format for a conservation plan as set out in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's (HCWA) 'Brief for Conservation Plan'. The format provides historical information pertinent to the significance of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, but accepts that the place has been identified as a place of cultural heritage significance through its vesting in the National Trust of Australia (WA). The conservation plan builds and expands on existing heritage reports and provides a review of the statement of significance, however the focus of the document is the provision of a practical guide for the future conservation of the building. The report format integrates physical conservation policies with the analysis of significance and physical description for ease of use.

This report supersedes the original "Conservation Plan, Artillery Drill Hall Holdsworth Street, Fremantle" prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals for the Building Management Authority, May 1994.

While following the principles of J.S. Kerr, the order in which aspects of the place are discussed has been altered. The report format is as follows:

Documentary Evidence

This section contains a general history of the development and use of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* and a chronology. The section is not intended as a social history of the place, but has been prepared with an emphasis on the physical development and use of the place to provide background pertinent to its conservation.

This section also contains comparative information about *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* in the context of other similar places.

Significance

- Statement of Significance
- Assessment of Significance
- Levels of Significance (based on the age and authenticity of the fabric)

General Conservation Policies

- Conservation of Assessed Significance
- The Burra Charter
- Statutory Requirements
- Assessing Future Use and Development
- Implementation

Conservation of the Building and Site

- Physical survey and analysis of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*
- General policies for future planning and conservation
- Survey and analysis of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* external and internal fabric
- Detailed policies for physical conservation of the building fabric
- Schedule of conservation works

1.6 DEFINITIONS

The preparation of a conservation plan involves the use of terms and procedures which are defined in *The Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS) to have specific meaning. (Appendix C) The following provides a guide to the terminology used in this report:

- 1.1 *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.
- 1.2 *Cultural Significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of a place including components, fixtures, contents and objects.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.
- 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction.
- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 *Restoration* means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a place to a known earlier state and is distinguished from restoration by the introduction of new material into the fabric.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a place to suit the existing use or a proposed use.
- 1.10 *Use* means the functions of a place, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the place.
- 1.11 *Compatible use* means a use which respects the cultural significance of a place. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 *Setting* means the area around the 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.
- 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a place signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.
- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

1.7 LIMITATIONS

The conservation plan for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* has been prepared on the basis of available documentary resources. (See Bibliography Appendix A) Primary and secondary sources have been used. While all care has been taken, the authors cannot accept responsibility for errors in secondary source material.

This conservation plan has focused on the history of the building development of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* so as to inform the analysis of the zones and elements of significance and the conservation recommendations. This document does not provide a detailed social history of the place or the history of the organisations or military units which have used the place since its construction in 1895/1896.

The documentary evidence is based on that in the Heritage and Conservation Professionals, 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall, Holdsworth Street, Fremantle, WA', prepared for the Building Management Authority (now Department of Housing & Works) in 1994. Additional information has been compiled from primary and secondary material located at the J. S. Battye Library of West Australian History, the State Records Office of WA, the National Archives of Australia (WA Branch) (NAA), the National Trust of Australia (WA), the Heritage Council of WA (HCWA), and the City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection.

Constraints to the research of Defence Sites

There are a number of constraints on research into defence heritage sites relevant to this report. One of the major constraints in researching the history of defence sites in the post World War Two period is the restricted access to commonwealth government records less than 30 years old. Under the *Archives Act 1983*, members of the public may only access commonwealth archives over 30 years old. Even the material in files that begin but still end after this 'open' period are closed to the general public; allowing only part of the file to be viewed. It should also be noted that a large part of the defence records from the post World War Two period are still held in restricted access at the Department of Defence or at the Canberra branch of the NAA.

Unresolved Issues

During the review process of the draft conservation plan for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, questions were raised about the history of the usage of the place in the period from 1945 to 1986. Reference was specifically made during the review to the place's associations with post World War Two conflicts in particular to the Vietnam War (1962 – 1972).

Given the constraints to the research of defence sites outlined, further information about the post World War Two usage of the place - other than that found in the open files at the Perth branch of the NAA - was compiled from secondary sources and anecdotal/oral evidence. The secondary source material and the oral evidence supports the NAA records that the primary use of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* from 1945 to 1986 was for the purposes of Air Training Corp and the Citizen Military Force (later the Army Reserves). No evidence has been found to confirm the suggestion that the Drill Hall was used for army purposes during the Vietnam War. To date, the sources identify *Irwin Barracks* at Karrakatta as the centre for all military operations in WA during the Vietnam War. Discussions with Veteran Colin Bizzaca indicate that the Drill Hall was not associated with the enlistment of army volunteers during this period and de-enlistment occurred at *Irwin Barracks*. The training of all regular Army soldiers and National Service Scheme conscripts occurred in the eastern states.¹

1 Sources and/or collections accessed for information include: NAA Online Website & Database, www.naa.gov.au, 30/11/2005 & 5/12/2005; the Australian War Memorial website, www.awm.gov.au/atwar/vietnam.htm, 30/11/2005;

It is possible that *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was used as a venue for the medical examinations that occurred after the birthday ballot was drawn as part of the National Service Scheme; however, this has not yet been confirmed. This aspect of the history of the Drill Hall is an area of further research that requires further investigation with Vietnam Veterans and records held at the NAA and Department of Defence.

Aboriginal Associations

No Aboriginal history of the place has been completed as part of this project. There is no evidence to suggest any Aboriginal associations with *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* that warrant further research.

Assessment of the Fabric

While a survey of the physical fabric is included in the study, a conservation plan does not include detailed a structural assessment or other detailed assessments of specific issues. Where there is any indication of the requirement for such investigations, these are recommended in the form of a policy.

Various reports into the condition of the fabric of the place have been commissioned by the National Trust in the period from 2003 to the present. These include the “Fly By Night Club Electrical and Structural Services Due Diligence Inspection” report prepared for the National Trust of Australia (WA) by Wood and Grieve Engineers in July 2003 and the “Asbestos Material Compliance Survey – Fly By Night Club – Fremantle” prepared for the National Trust of Australia (WA) by MPL Health, Safety and Environmental Solutions in May 2003.

Refer to Photos Document for Figures, Images and Drawings

Royal Australian Army website, www.army.gov.au/ahu/history/vietnam_war.htm, 30/11/2005; www.shrine.org.au/files/documents/VCE-Vietnam.pdf, 30/11/2005; J S Battye Library of West Australian History; Phone Conversation between K Bizzaca & S Bizzaca, 30/11/2005; Phone Conversation between K Bizzaca & J Marrington, 30/11/2005; Phone Conversation between K Bizzaca & C Bizzaca, 1/12/2005; Phone Conversation between K Bizzaca & R Mitchell, National Trust (WA), 5/12/2005.

Fig 1 Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle Location Plan

Fig 2 Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle Diagram showing area vested in the National Trust

Fig 3 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Site Plan Showing Extant Features and Dates of Construction

2.0 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section comprises an historical overview of the development of the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* (1895/1896). Since 1986/1987, the place has been leased and occupied by the ‘Fly By Night Musicians Club’. Change and development is reflected in the additions, alterations, and new buildings built on the site since its construction.

The documentary evidence is based on that in the Heritage and Conservation Professionals, ‘Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall, Holdsworth Street, Fremantle, WA’, prepared for the Building Management Authority (now Department of Housing & Works) in 1994. Additional information has been compiled from primary and secondary material located at the J. S. Battye Library of West Australian History, the State Records Office of WA, the National Archives of Australia (WA Branch) (NAA), the National Trust of Australia (WA), the Heritage Council of WA (HCWA), and the City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection.

No Aboriginal history of the site has been completed as part of this project.

Please note that in this section the place is referred to as *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*.

2.2 CHRONOLOGY

Refer to Section 2.3 for all references to information contained in the chronology.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1829 | The establishment of the Swan River Colony and completion of the survey of the Fremantle townsite. |
| 1850 | Arrival of the first of the convict ships to the Colony. |
| 1851 | Allocation of Fremantle Lots 150, 151, 152, 175, 176, 177 & 178 for use by the Convict Establishment. |
| 1859 | British Government announces intention to remove all troops from the Australian colonies and recommend the Colonial Governments raise their own Volunteer Corps as the replacement force. |
| 1861 | Local Ordinance passed by the Legislature for the organisation and establishment of a Volunteer Military Force in Western Australia |
| 1862 | On 6 August, Fremantle Volunteer Rifles established. |
| 1870 | The Fremantle Volunteer Rifles was officially disbanded on 8 February due to ‘inefficiency’. |
| 1872 | After a presentation to the Military Commandant, approval was given for the establishment of the Fremantle Rifle Volunteers, which occurred on 5 October 1872. A second Company of the Fremantle Rifles Volunteers was formed in 1884. |
| 1879 | The Naval Artillery Volunteers in Fremantle were formed in February this year. |
| 1870s/1880s | Site of <i>Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle</i> recorded as ‘Gardens’ in the Convict Establishment. |
| 1888 | The Naval Artillery Volunteers were redesignated the Fremantle Artillery Volunteers on 17 December and began to base itself on the activities of the Royal Artillery. |

- 1892** The Fremantle Artillery Volunteers become the No. 2 Battery, Field Artillery on 24 October 1892.
- 1894** Proclamation of the WA Defence Forces Act, which laid the framework for more efficient organisation of the Volunteer Forces in Western Australia.
- 1895** Reorganisation of the Rifles Volunteers at Perth, Fremantle and Guildford to form the 1st Infantry Volunteer Regiment and placed under one command. The two Fremantle corps were designated 'C' and 'D'.
- The Military Commandant of the Local Forces reports that:
- I have the satisfaction to be able to report that an improvement in the drill and discipline of the Volunteer Force has been effected. To continue this improvement the number of staff Drill Instructors must be increased, and suitable drill halls must be provided for each military unit. Competent Instructors and good drill halls, centrally situated, will add more to the popularity and efficiency of the Volunteer System than anything I know of.²
- In April 1895, the contract was awarded to Holman and Couston for the construction of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* at a cost of £1,024/9/2. Completion of the building delayed due to problems on receipt of the imported roof beams and other alterations to the roof support.
- 1896** During July roof principals (curved iron T-sections) installed so as to strengthen the curved roof structure.
- 1897** J. Finlayson adds diagonal struts to the roof structure. Other work completed in the 1890s includes the installation of timber bracing at each end of the building.
- 1899** On 8 May, the Fremantle Town Lot 1389 was gazetted a reserve (Reserve 4735) for the purpose of the drill hall site.
- 1900** Changes to the Infantry structure resulted in the Fremantle companies C, D and F becoming the 2nd Battalion, WA Infantry Brigade.
- New rooms were added at each of the four corners of the drill hall and improvements made to the parade ground.
- 1901** The Federation of the Australian colonies commenced and the new Commonwealth took over the control of each of the State's military forces from March 1901.
- Reserve 4235 was taken over by the Commonwealth. A caretaker's quarters was built to the north-east of the drill hall.
- 1903** Proclamation of the Commonwealth Defence Act on 1 July. This resulted in the amalgamation of the 2nd Battalion of the WA Infantry Brigade at Fremantle with Perth to form the 11th Infantry Regiment (later 11th Battalion), and the absorption of the No. 2 Field Artillery Battery into the new Defence system.
- c. 1904** Four timber and iron rooms constructed along the northern elevation of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*.

2 Annual Report of the Commandant of Local Forces, 1895/1896, cited in Heritage and Conservation Professionals, 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall, Holdsworth Street, Fremantle, WA', prepared for the Building Management Authority (now DHW), 1994, p. 22.

- 1910** *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* begins to be used for compulsory military training under the auspices of the Defence Act of 1910.
- 1914** On 10 August, a contract was let to Tucker and Thomson to connect *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* to deep sewerage and up to date latrines were also added to the site at this time.
- 1914 – 1919** World War One.
- 1920s** *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is occupied by the 44th Battalion.
- 1930s** The 23rd Australian Garrison Artillery and the 7th Heavy Brigade are situated at the place.

The lead up to World War Two leads to an appraisal of military facilities and the implementation of a large building program aimed at improvements and modernisation.
- 1938** WA HQ is asked to prepare plans and estimates for alterations to *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* and these are drawn by M. Finlayson, Principal Architect of the Perth office of the Commonwealth Department of Works.
- 1939** The contract for the alterations and additions is awarded to the General Constructions Company late in the year. Besides alterations, this work involves the construction of a two storey brick building on the western side, which resulted in the demolition of the existing single storey row of rooms, and the erection of a brick lavatory block to the east.
- 1939 – 1945** World War Two.

Fremantle develops as a significant strategic port for the Allied Forces and becomes the largest submarine base in the southern hemisphere providing support for the US Navy, the Royal Navy, the Royal Netherlands Navy and other allies.
- 1940** In March, the General Constructions Company completes the building of a gun room.

Work on all alterations and additions was finally completed in September 1940.

During World War Two various military units were stationed at *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* including a local Volunteer Defence Corps, an Emergency Services Company, the 11th Battalion, the 16th/28th Battalion, the 13th Mixed Signals Brigade and the 35th Fortress Engineers.
- 1948** By this year, the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* had become known as the Fremantle Training Depot. It accommodated the Western Command AEME Workshop, the 3rd Fixed Brigade for a short period and later the 16th/28th Infantry Battalion.

The caretaker's quarters and the upper floor of the 1940 addition is used as married quarters.
- c. 1949** Construction of two weatherboard and iron storerooms, a galvanized iron shed and a large weatherboard and iron structure on the southern elevation.
- Early 1950s** A temporary building erected for married quarters and a storeroom was converted into a lecture room.

- 1953** The State Government requests that the Commonwealth apply for a title for the property in order to cancel Reserve 4735.
- A survey reveals that the caretaker's cottage, a storeroom and a workshop was actually outside of the Commonwealth property.
- 1955** Demolition of caretaker's quarters.
- 1957** Place is occupied by the 4th Movement Control Training Group. Temporary married quarters also removed.
- In 1957, the Commonwealth officially acquires Fremantle Town Lot 1854, on which the above buildings are located, and on 2 October 1958 a Certificate of Title for the property is issued.
- Early 1960s** *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* used as the training depot for the No. 3 Flight Air Training Corp (ATC), Fremantle as well as a local squadron of the Citizen Military Forces.
- 1962** The No. 7 Field Ambulance begins to operate from the building.
- Western Command, the senior army HQ in WA, gives permission for the relocation of a grounded Vampire Aircraft on the site formerly occupied by the caretaker's cottage.
- 1972** A survey completed to identify buildings on the site that would be affected by proposals to resolve traffic problems.
- 1977** The 5th Ordinance Platoon relocates to *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*.
- Early 1980s** Resurrection of plans to improve the traffic system in Fremantle, which would result in the demolition of the drill hall. The State Government also considers possible sites for a new courthouse.
- 1984** Plans for the Parry Street extension and realignment are given the go ahead and result in the removal of the army (5th Ordinance Platoon) in 1984 and the air force services (ATC) in 1985.
- 1986** Ownership is transferred to City of Fremantle and works for the Parry Street extension are completed. This left the drill hall building and additions, the 1940 brick lavatory block and the former gun room remaining. This land is subsequently amalgamated with the existing Reserve 24043 as the future location for the proposed courthouse.
- As part of the preparations in Fremantle for the America's Cup, it was announced that the former *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was to be opened as a public hall/venue with the help of funding from the Fremantle Arts Foundation and the Department of the Arts.
- The 'Fly By Night Musicians Club', which was also formed in this year, becomes the main occupant of the drill hall building and the place becomes known as 'The Fly'.
- 1987** Negotiations with the State Government secure the building as a community venue rented by the Fremantle Council at a peppercorn rate.
- In 1987, Nick O'Byrne is appointed the first manager of the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'. The success of the club is attributed to its use as the WA

- location for the nation-wide theatre sports program developed in the late 1980s/1990s.
- Early 1990s** The possible demolition of the building to make way for a new courthouse is again raised and the community is called upon to put a stop to the plans.
- c. 1991** The 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' becomes a licensed venue and a bar is installed.
- 1992** 12 residential units are constructed for Homeswest resulting in the removal of the Vampire plane.
- On 7 April 1992, the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, as part of the Police Station and Courthouse Complex, is entered into the Register of Heritage Places. The Building Management Authority (now Department of Housing and Works) commissions a conservation plan for the site in the next year.
- 1994** 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall, Holdsworth Street, Fremantle, WA' is prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals and recommends the retention of the building.
- 1995** The State Government selects a Council car park in Holdsworth Street as the location for the future courthouse.
- Funds are allocated for renovations of the drill hall building, which incorporate the replacement of the asbestos roof and the installation of suitable ventilation and insulation.
- Since then, a second live performance area, a gallery and café have been created within the existing spaces.
- 1996** The 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' becomes the first venue in Australia to provide a smoke free environment and begins to be sponsored by Healthway.
- 1998** In January, the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' enters into a 10 year lease with the Department of Land Administration (now Department of Land Information).
- 2000** The existing lease is superseded when a Management Order is issued for the property in favour of the National Trust of Australia (WA) for 10 years.
- 2002-2005** A Lotterywest grant provides for the removal and reconstruction of original windows to the north and south elevations and the installation of acoustic insulation and removable black out paneling. These are done under the supervision of heritage architect Philip McAllister.
- Various repairs are also carried out to the drill hall building during these years.
- 2005** In December 2005, the former *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* continues to be used by the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'.

Archival Photo 1 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle Interior View 1897*
Western Mail 12 November 1897

Archival Photo 2

View of Fremantle showing *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* circa 1950
Courtesy City of Fremantle Local History Collection 2234

Archival Photo 3 View of Fremantle showing *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* circa 1972
Courtesy City of Fremantle Local History Collection

2.3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARTILLERY DRILL HALL, FREMANTLE

2.3.1 Historical overview - Fremantle and the Convict Establishment site

The first surveys of the Fremantle townsite were completed by Surveyor General John Septimus Roe in 1829, soon after the arrival of the first European settlers to the Swan River Colony. Further surveys were carried out in 1833 and in 1836.³

Fremantle became the main port of entry to the capital of Perth. Passengers and cargo were landed at a small jetty at Anglesea Point, South Bay (south of the Arthur Head peninsular), and from here travelled along Cliff Street to North Bay where they reloaded onto smaller vessels for the journey up river to Perth.⁴

In 1830, Henry Wiley Reveley prepared plans for a gaol at Fremantle. Constructed by Richard Lewis, the 'Round House', as it became known, was completed in January 1831. The Arthur Head area developed as a law and order precinct with Fremantle's first courthouse constructed to the south of the Round House in 1833.⁵

The first of the convict ships arrived at the Fremantle port in 1850. Various works such as the construction of public buildings, roads and bridges were carried out by convict labour under the direction of Captain Henderson, Royal Engineer and Comptroller General of Convicts, and James Manning, the Clerk of Works.⁶

In 1851, the Colonial Government allocated Fremantle Lots 150, 151, 152, 175, 176, 177 & 178 on a rise to the east of the Fremantle townsite for use by the convict establishment; the site on which *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is located originally form part of this reserve. By 1857, construction had been completed on the first stage of *Fremantle Prison* and this formed the main core of the convict establishment and law and order precinct that was to develop on this land.⁷

Plans of Fremantle from the 1870s/1880s clearly show the site later occupied by *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*.⁸ On these plans the area is described as 'Gardens' and lies to the west of the Fremantle Prison and to the east of the police station (later demolished) at Henderson Street. The site was an irregular shaped area bound by Queen Street, Henderson Street and Fairbairn Street.⁹

By this time, terraces of warders' cottages had been built along Henderson Street; the first of which dates from the 1850s, to accommodate those employed at the Prison. Limestone walls were also erected during the period to enclose the convict establishment and to separate the various functions within.¹⁰

3 City of Fremantle, 'Conservation Policy for the Fremantle West End Conservation Area', City of Fremantle, 1990; Bosworth, M., Hutchison, D., Walker, M. & Pike, P., 'City of Fremantle Thematic Historical Framework', prepared for the City of Fremantle, June 1995.

4 Shaw, B. J., 'The Evolution of Fremantle', in Gentilli, J. (ed.), *Western Landscapes*, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1979, pp. 330 – 331.

5 Naomi Lawrance & Considine & Griffiths Architects, 'Conservation Plan for Arthur Head Reserve, Fremantle', prepared for the City of Fremantle & HCWA, 1998; City of Fremantle Local History Collection File: 725.6.

6 Williams, L. & Kelsall, A., 'Commissariat Buildings (fmr)', heritage assessment prepared for HCWA, March 2001.

7 For more detailed information about the convict establishment see James Semple Kerr, 'Fremantle Prison: A Policy for its Conservation', prepared for CAMS on behalf of the Fremantle Prison Trust Advisory Committee, 1988; & Heritage & Conservation Professionals, 'Fremantle Justice Precinct Conservation Policy', prepared for CAMS (now DHW), November 1999.

8 Fremantle, No. 2, c. 1870s, City of Fremantle Local History Collection; Plan of Fremantle, c. 1880, City of Fremantle Local History Collection.

9 Ibid (both).

10 See 'Fremantle Justice Precinct Conservation Policy', op. cit..

The current Fremantle Courthouse and Police Lock-up were constructed on the southern portion of the site in 1897 replacing an earlier building on the corner of Queen and Henderson Streets seen on the 1870s/1880s plan. In this year, the row of constables' cottages, originally built in 1888 and located between the Courthouse and Police Lock-up and the later drill hall, were also extended. A second row was built parallel to the first and adjacent to the drill hall site in 1903.¹¹

2.3.2 The Volunteer Military Movement in Fremantle

In 1859 the British Government announced its intention to remove all troops from the Australian colonies. It went on to suggest that the individual colonies should raise, at their own expense, volunteer corps to replace these troops. The issue was cause for considerable apprehension in Western Australia primarily due to the fact that it was the responsibility of these troops to oversee – or rather to protect the European settlers from – the large number of convicts, who had been arriving in the Swan River Colony since 1850. The last of the British troops left Swan River on 8 March 1863 and the duties were assumed by the Enrolled Pensioner Force.¹²

Prior to this, in 1861, a Local Ordinance was passed by the Legislature for the organisation and establishment of a Volunteer Military Force in Western Australia.¹³ This came not only as a result of the decision to withdraw the British troops, but was also part of renewed interest in the British tradition of the volunteer movement, which had revived because of tensions in Europe.¹⁴ The WA Local Ordinance gave the Governor

... power to raise and disband corps, enrol members, appoint officers (after election by corps) and non-commissioned officers, approve of rules, frame regulations, and call out the force for service within the colony in case of war or internal disturbance.¹⁵

Despite the voluntary nature of the service there were high expectations of training and commitment:

The Volunteer was required to attend a recruit training course before being finally accepted. He then, in his own time and at his own expense, attended without pay 10 – 12 training parades per annum, provided himself with uniform and endeavoured to acquire a standard of efficiency. Apart from the satisfaction of service well rendered and the thrill of serving Her Majesty's Armed Forces, the Volunteer's recompense was membership of a form of social club which numbered in its ranks many of the prominent and responsible personages of the community.¹⁶

As well as the difficulties in maintaining such commitment by volunteers, there were also problems with the provision of supervised military training, equipping the various units and annual inspections. While the movements in regional towns were particularly impeded by these factors, those in Perth and Fremantle were advantaged by the proximity to the skills of the Enrolled Pensioner Force.¹⁷

11 'Fremantle Prison Conservation and Future Use – Urban Integrations Strategy', City of Fremantle, Wendy Morris, BMA of WA, 1991, p. 39.

12 Wieck, G., *The Volunteer Movement in Western Australia 1861-1903*, Paterson Brokensha, Perth, 1962, Battye, J. S. (ed), *The Cyclopaedia of Western Australia*, Vol. 1, 1912, (Hesperian Press, Facsimile Edition, 1985), pp. 389 – 390.

13 Battye, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 392.

14 Information from: www.yorkshirevolunteers.org.uk/history.htm, 28/1/2005.

15 Battye, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 392.

16 Wieck, op. cit., p. 20.

17 Battye, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 392.

Fremantle Volunteer Rifles to Fremantle Rifles Volunteers

In Perth and in Fremantle, the establishment of a Volunteer Military Force followed similar lines with the official creation of each group occurring subsequent to decisions made at public meetings. The Perth Volunteer Rifles and the Fremantle Volunteer Rifles were both formed on 6 August 1862.¹⁸

The organisation of the Fremantle Volunteer Rifles was done under Capt. C. Finnerty, Staff Officer for Enrolled Pensioners at Fremantle. Mr. R. S. Price was appointed the Fremantle Volunteers first Captain Commanding after 6 August 1862.¹⁹ Unfortunately, the optimism of the Fremantle public that it could maintain a Volunteer Force of 100 failed to be achieved. By 1869, the Corps numbers comprised of 51 and many of these did not attend the regular drill sessions. The Fremantle Volunteer Rifles was officially disbanded on 8 February 1870 on the grounds of inefficiency.²⁰

In August 1872, a presentation was made to the Military Commandant consisting of the names of 40 Fremantle men interested in reforming an Infantry Volunteer corps in the town. Approval was given and the Fremantle Rifle Volunteers was established as at 5 October 1872 under the command of Capt. R. Sutherland. By the end of the year, the Fremantle Rifles had 71 men and this had increased to 124 men by 1877 and 137 by 1893.²¹ A second Company of the Fremantle Rifles Volunteers was formed in 1884.²²

It is interesting to note that during this period the Fremantle Corps maintained a volunteer base of 100, which was better than that of Perth. Such was the success of the Fremantle companies that in 1873 it was decided to provide the men with the new rifles imported from England to replace the obsolete muskets. (The rifles could not be fired for some months after however due to an order not having been made for the actual ammunition.)²³

Fremantle Naval Volunteers to No. 2 Battery, Field Artillery

In February 1879, at the same time that the ranks of the Fremantle Rifles were increasing, permission was also given for the establishment of another corps in Fremantle; the Naval Artillery Volunteers.²⁴ The Naval Volunteers had been formed in recognition of the fact that some form of artillery defence was required at the Fremantle port, especially since the withdrawal of the British military. Given the nature of this group, its enrollment was restricted to former members of the Royal Navy and experienced 'seafaring' persons with its activities based on those of the navy.²⁵

By the mid 1880s, the Naval Volunteers were forced to look outside of its enrollment parameters to recruit members. The problems with its membership resulted in the then Commanding Officer's Lieut. F. Wemyss' recommendation that the corps be redesignated and this was done on 17 December 1888. The new unit based itself on the activities of the Royal

18 Wieck, op. cit., p. 29.

19 Wieck, op. cit., p. 29.

20 Wieck, op. cit., p. 29.

21 Wieck, op. cit., p. 37. This group wore the uniform of the same style as the earlier disbanded group, whose uniform had been based on that of the Perth Volunteer Rifles. (Ibid.)

22 Ibid.

23 Wieck, op. cit., pp. 37 – 38.

24 Wieck, op. cit., p. 46.

25 Ibid, p. 46.

Artillery, including the adoption of its uniform, and became known as the 'Fremantle Artillery Volunteers'.²⁶

Lieut. Wemyss resigned in January 1889 and, after a period of advertisement, Capt. E. Mayhew was appointed to lead the Fremantle Artillery Volunteers on 5 April in this year.²⁷ Prior to Mayhew's command, the corps' two obsolete guns were replaced with two new field guns complete with limbers and wagons donated by the British Government.²⁸

A newspaper report at the time indicates that not all was well with the new corps, in particular in relation to its recruitment approach:

A great mistake has been made by a few of the promoters in dinning the word 'select' into everyone's ear, and I know several valuable men would have joined but for the attempt made at one meeting to adopt a system of balloting and blackballing for members. It seems that a few individuals wish to keep the formation of the corps in their own hands; they do not wish to have 'the bone and sinew' of the town in their midst; but I venture to say that if they restrict the membership to bank clerks, teachers, and others following light employment [sic], they will find some difficulties in manoeuvring with the big guns used by the Artillery. We cannot afford to support an 'honourable' artillery corps in the colony, nor can we allow the working class, especially the young apprentices to be debarred from joining the volunteer forces; therefore I think the new corps ought to leave admission to its ranks open to all, always of course exercising some discretion at the meeting when new members are proposed.²⁹

The Artillery Volunteers had problems with enrollment throughout the 1890s, despite again reviewing its activities to become the No. 2 Battery, Field Artillery on 24 October 1892. At this time it had only 22 men.³⁰

2.3.3 Training and Drill Halls

The training for the Volunteer Defence Forces throughout the late nineteenth century involved the practice of military drill and gun practice. Although there was some doubt as to the standard of the training during this period, the various corps held themselves well:

The instruction acquired by the early volunteers would not in these days be considered of much value, but it must be remembered that with their small numbers, obsolete weapons, paucity of funds, and almost entire absence of equipment there was little that their instructors could impart beyond the habits of discipline, the movements of the parade ground, and the use of the rifle. Their enthusiasm was, however, unbounded, and successive commandants have placed on record how zealously and satisfactorily they responded to the efforts to fit them for duty as the defenders of their country.³¹

Drill was considered to be a formal and disciplined approach to the exercising and training of soldiers in the use of arms. It involved marching and was designed to prepare men for traditional warfare based on marching into open combat.³²

In order for drill training to be carried out effectively suitable space was required, whether this was on the parade ground or within a large covered area/space. Until the mid 1890s in

26 Ibid, pp. 46 – 47; *West Australian*, 29/1/1889.

27 Wieck, op. cit., pp. 51 – 52; *West Australian*, 1/4/1889.

28 Wieck, op. cit., p. 52.

29 *West Australian*, 8/4/1889.

30 Wieck, op. cit., p. 52

31 Battye, op. cit., p. 395.

32 Battye, op. cit., Vol. 1, pp. 389 – 397; see *West Australian*, 22/9/1890, 15/11/1892 & 14/8/1893.

Western Australia buildings designed for other purposes such as churches and community halls tended to be used for practicing drill.³³

It is not yet known where the two Fremantle Volunteer corps met for drill and artillery training prior to the mid 1890s, although some information can be gleaned from newspaper reports at the time. The annual inspections and in particular the gun practice occurred at Arthur Head (or Lighthouses Hill as it was occasionally referred to). Other places where the drill was inspected were at Barrack's Field (Fremantle Oval) adjoining the former military barracks (1852, now demolished) on South Terrace and at Fremantle Park.³⁴ No permanent building appears to have been used by the corps as such with special events such as the annual prize nights occurring at venues like the Federal Hotel and the Albion Hotel. By the early 1890s, it was noted by the Commanding Officers themselves that the disadvantages of such circumstances would be recognised by the Government and would soon see to the provision of a drill hall in Fremantle as well as a defence battery at Arthur Head.³⁵

The discovery of gold in the Kimberley, Murchison and Eastern Goldfields regions in the 1880s and 1890s and the concurrent granting of Responsible Government to Western Australia in 1890 had a significant impact on the development of Western Australia. Like other areas throughout the State, Perth and Fremantle was transformed as a result of the economic prosperity of the gold boom together with the huge increase in population due to the goldrushes.³⁶

It was during this period of rapid growth that the Defence Forces Act of 1894 was proclaimed laying the framework for the more efficient organisation of the Volunteer Forces in Western Australia. In 1895 training was further assisted by the introduction of a partially paid system with monetary rewards for prowess at skills like musketry and drill.³⁷ This together with efforts to encourage new members saw an increase in enrollment numbers. In 1895 the Fremantle Artillery had a membership of 40 men and the Fremantle Rifles of 120 men. This equaled membership of the corresponding groups in Perth.³⁸

The Rifles Volunteers at Perth, Fremantle and Guildford was reorganised at this time. The various companies were amalgamated to form one regiment known as the '1st Infantry Volunteer Regiment' and placed under the one command; the first Western Australian Commandant was Major S. Gardiner, V.D. Each of the companies was designated with a letter, and the two Fremantle corps were designated 'C' and 'D'.³⁹

Subsequent to this, a review of the Volunteer Forces system was undertaken. In his 1895/1896 Annual Report to Parliament the Commandant of the Local Forces reported:

Assuming control on 6th September 1895, I found that the drill and discipline of the Volunteer Forces was indifferent and musketry training such a farce that I can only conclude it was interpreted to mean rifle matches for the benefit and amusement of a few. There were exceptions to this state of affairs, but

33 Ibid (all); Heritage and Conservation Professionals, 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall, Holdsworth Street, Fremantle, WA', prepared for the Building Management Authority (now DHW), 1994, p. 22.

34 *West Australian*, 22/9/1890, 15/11/1892 & 26/3/1894.

35 See *West Australian*, 14/8/1893 & 28/3/1894.

36 Stannage, C. T., *The People of Perth*, Perth City Council, Perth, 1980, pp. 193 – 194; Seddon, G. & Ravine, D., *A City and its Setting*, Fremantle Arts Centre Press, Fremantle, 1986, pp. 146 – 147

37 Battye, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 393.

38 Annual Report of the Commandant of Local Forces, 1895/1896, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 21.

39 Battye, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 393; Wieck, op. cit., p. 38; *West Australian*, 17/11/1893. Note: This newspaper article includes a description of the new regimental uniform.

so few that in my opinion the paper strength of the Force was might itself in comparison to its efficient strength for effective service.

I have the satisfaction to be able to report that an improvement in the drill and discipline of the Volunteer Force has been effected. To continue this improvement the number of staff Drill Instructors must be increased, and suitable drill halls must be provided for each military unit. Competent Instructors and good drill halls, centrally situated, will add more to the popularity and efficiency of the Volunteer System than anything I know of.⁴⁰

2.3.4 The Construction of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* (1897 to 1900)

In 1897 the WA Volunteer Forces was informed that permission had been given to excise an area of the Convict Establishment Grant for the construction of a drill hall to be used by the Fremantle corps, and this was formally gazetted on 8 May 1899.⁴¹ However, the contract for the construction of the drill hall in Fremantle was actually let several years earlier than this in April 1895.⁴² (The reason for this delay is not yet known. See below for more details about land ownership.)

The contract for the erection of the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* had been awarded to Holman and Couston in 1895 for their cost of £1,024/9/2.⁴³ These building contractors were also given the tender for the building of the Perth Drill Hall in Francis Street shortly afterwards.⁴⁴

The original completion date for the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was set at 18 August 1895, but sources indicate that it was not in use until 1896.⁴⁵ An investigation of the contract details for the Perth Drill Hall clearly shows a similar delay for this building one year after the expected completion date in December 1896.⁴⁶ Further to this, while information about the issues surrounding the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* has not yet been located, the problems associated with the work at Perth have been documented. On 23 January 1896, the *West Australian* reported:

The [Perth Drill] hall was to have been completed in four months... but the time has been extended. The contractors have completed the erection of most of the framing but as regards the roof some delay may arise through the necessity of procuring the curved roof from England.⁴⁷

Not only did the structural framing for the curved iron roof, which was at the time unique to Western Australia, have to be imported from England, but it has also been recorded that construction was further impeded by the fact that on arrival it was discovered that the curved iron had been bent the wrong way. This had to be rectified by the contractors:

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- 40 Annual Report of the Commandant of Local Forces, 1895/1896, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 22.
 - 41 Fremantle Army Drill Hall Site, NAA File 53/70, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 11; Stevens, L., 'History of Lots 1389 and 1954: Drill Hall Site, Holdsworth Street', City of Fremantle Library, 1990, p. 1, City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection File: 725.18.
 - 42 PWD, Statement of Works carried out during the year ending 30/6/1895, cited in Stevens, op. cit., p. 2.
 - 43 PWD, Statement of Works carried out during the year ending 30/6/1895, cited in Stevens, op. cit., p. 2; Fremantle Drill Hall, PWD 3345, Drwg No. 1, 24/4/1895, NAA: K1109, 3345/1, Folder 12.
 - 44 Perth Drill Hall, PWD Contract Book 2, 1895 – 1897, PWD, AN 7/14, Acc. 1124, SRO, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 23.
 - 45 PWD, Statement of Works carried out during the year ending 30/6/1895, cited in Stevens, op. cit., p. 2; Battye, op. cit., p. 392.
 - 46 Perth Drill Hall, PWD Contract Book 2, 1895 – 1897, PWD, AN 7/14, Acc. 1124, SRO, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 23. It should also be noted that the contract for the Perth Drill Hall was a larger project incorporating the erection of the stone administration building.
 - 47 *West Australian*, 23/1/1896. [Author's brackets]

In fact the [Perth Drill] hall was completed in December 1896, the iron girders obtained from England had arrived bent the wrong way. It was described in the press as an ‘unfortunate mistake on the part of the manufacturers’, which the contractors, Couston, Holman and Finlayson, corrected by obtaining machinery to straighten and rebend the ironwork.⁴⁸

The curved iron T-sections forming the main support ribs of both the Perth and *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* are identical and probably arrived in one shipment from England. It is likely that the delay in Perth due to the iron girders may have also caused the problems with the completion of the Fremantle contract.

Both the Fremantle and the Perth Drill Halls were designed by the Public Works Department of Western Australia (PWD) and are similar plan, form and manner of construction. The original drawings for the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* are located at the Perth Office of the National Archives of Australia and are dated 24 April 1895.⁴⁹

Plans show that *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* had a simple rectangular form with timber walls with banks of windows and louvres in all four elevations and a corrugated iron curved roof. On either side of the main hall space were a series of five small rooms located under skillion roofs. On the western elevation were the gun entrance (main access point) and two offices, and on the east was accommodation for the officers, two store rooms, a room for the orderly and a urinal with access to gas and water.⁵⁰ The site also included a parade ground, a rifle range, a WC to the Queen and Holdsworth Streets intersection, and a stone fence and gate along Holdsworth Street.⁵¹

Of particular interest, due to its uniqueness and the reasons for the delay in its erection, are the plans showing the roof structure.⁵² The drawings detail the use of the curved laminated Jarrahribs and a system of tie rods. The system of tie ribs records that the main ties across the hall were to be horizontal however, a second line drawn onto the plan shows an alteration in the position of the tie rods to that of the existing.⁵³

These alterations appear to have been made during construction so as to strengthen the structure. An amended section also details the proposed installation of the roof principals (curved iron T-sections) and notes the addition of these to the building in July 1896.⁵⁴ A photograph of the interior of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* published in the *Western Mail* on 22 November 1897 shows the exposed roof structure as extant in 2005.⁵⁵ Within the wall space of the rooms located on either side of the main hall diagonal supports also provided a buttressing effect which again probably assisted lateral support of the main space.⁵⁶

Even after the addition of the curved T-sections, further strengthening of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was considered necessary and several minor contracts for improvements were undertaken in the late 1890s. In August 1897 a contract for strengthening the roof was

48 Van Bremen, I., ‘The New Architecture of the Gold Boom in W.A. Government Buildings Under the Direction of G. T. Poole 1855 – 1897’, typed manuscript, UWA Thesis, 1990, p. 264.

49 Fremantle Drill Hall, PWD 3345, Drwgs No. 1 & 2, 1895, NAA: K1109, 3345/1 & 52/C/3345/2, Folder 12.

50 Fremantle Drill Hall, PWD 3345, Drwgs No. 1 & 2, 1895, NAA: K1109, 3345/1 & 52/C/3345/2, Folder 12.

51 Fremantle Drill Hall, PWD 3345, Drwg No. 3, 1895, NAA: K1109, 3345/1 & 52/C/3345/2, Folder 12.

52 Fremantle Drill Hall, PWD 3345, Drwg No. 2 & Drwg No. 4, Full size details of union at stirrups to centre stays and tie rods in principles of Drill Hall at Fremantle, 1895, NAA: K1109, 52/C/3345/2 & 52/D/3345/4, Folder 12.

53 Drwg No. 4, Full size details of union at stirrups to centre stays and tie rods in principles of Drill Hall at Fremantle, 1895, NAA: K1109, 52/D/3345/4, Folder 12.; *Western Mail*, 12/11/1897.

54 Drwg No. 4, Full size details of union at stirrups to centre stays and tie rods in principles of Drill Hall at Fremantle, 1895, NAA: K1109, 52/D/3345/4, Folder 12.

55 *Western Mail*, 22/11/1897.

56 Fremantle Drill Hall, PWD 3345, Drwg No. 2, 1895, NAA: K1109, 52/C/3345/2, Folder 12.

completed by J. Finlayson at a cost of £340.⁵⁷ This particular work appears to have involved the addition of diagonal struts as documented in the plan entitled '*Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle Additions and Repairs*' in the National Archives of Australia collection.⁵⁸ Other work done during the late 1890s included the installation of timber bracing at each end of the building.⁵⁹

As mentioned above, an article about the Volunteer corps at *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was published in the *Western Mail* of 12 November 1897 complete with an accompanying photograph of Fremantle No. 2 Battery Volunteer Field Artillery at parade.⁶⁰ The newspaper reported that drill training occurred 3 nights per week, and also commented on the proposal to have social functions at the hall for the benefit of the Volunteer members:

The drill nights are Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and even on an ordinary night there are always about 40 men present learning their drill. We may mention that it is proposed to initiate a series of social evenings in order to keep up the *esprit de corps* that has always distinguished the battery in the past.⁶¹

It was not unusual for drill halls to be used as a venue for local community events and activities, especially those requiring a large enclosed space. This was also evident in the case of the Perth Drill Hall which was used very early in its history for a ball for Volunteer cadets and their families. At Perth, smoking and reading rooms were provided and activities like indoor pastimes and a piano for evening entertainment were available.⁶²

On 8 May 1899, Fremantle Town Lot 1389, upon which *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* had been built, was finally gazetted as a reserve (Reserve 4735) for the purpose of the drill hall site.⁶³

The Boer War, which occurred from 1899 to 1902, resulted in the strengthening of the Volunteer Force in Western Australia. Although none of these units were sent to South Africa formally, individual members volunteered. Australian contingents were formed and these troops of mounted infantry and 'bushmen' took part in the action in particular the guerilla warfare that occurred from 1900 to 1902.⁶⁴ The Western Australian troops are said to have arrived in South Africa in March/April 1901.⁶⁵

It was during this time, in 1900, that the infantry in the state was again reorganised. In Fremantle, companies C and D, and by this time a third company 'F', became the 2nd Battalion, WA Infantry Brigade.⁶⁶ The Fremantle Battalion later grew to include a Headquarters Band and a fourth company.⁶⁷

57 PWD Contract Book 3, 1897 - 1903, PWD, AN 7/14, Acc. 1124, SRO, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 24.

58 Fremantle Drill Hall Additions & Repairs, Plan and Sections, undated [c. 1897], 52 a, NAA: K1109, 52A, Folder 12.

59 Fremantle Drill Hall Additions & Repairs, Plan and Sections, undated [c. 1897], 52 b, NAA: K1109, 52B, Folder 12.

60 *Western Mail*, 22/11/1897

61 Ibid.

62 *West Australian*, 24/4/1897; *Western Mail*, 10/6/1898. **Note:** Further information about social activities at Fremantle Drill Hall during this period is a matter of more detailed research.

63 Fremantle Army Drill Hall Site, NAA File 53/70, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 11 ; Stevens, op. cit., p. 1.

64 Battye, op. cit., pp. 393 & 394; www.awm.gov.au/atwar/boer.htm, 15/2/2005.

65 www.awm.gov.au/atwar/boer.htm, 15/2/2005.

66 Weick, op. cit., p. 64.

67 Ibid.

On 1 February 1900, a contract was let to Thomas Brate (or Bates⁶⁸) of Tuckfield Street, Fremantle for additions and repairs to the drill hall at a cost of £250.⁶⁹ The additions incorporated the construction of new rooms at each of the four corners of the hall. (Note: The plan shows for the first time two doors on the north and south elevations.)⁷⁰ Improvements were also made to the parade ground at this time.⁷¹

2.3.5 1901 to the 1930s – From Federation to the Inter War Period

The Federation of the Australian colonies commenced on 1 January 1901 with the new Commonwealth taking over the control of each of the State's military forces from March 1901.⁷² There was an initial fall in the service numbers, and this was due in part to a turn in public opinion against the involvement in the Boer War as well as administrative difficulties associated with the now national forces and consolidation of the individual colonies activities.⁷³ These problems were gradually addressed in the years following Federation culminating in the new Commonwealth Defence Act which came into operation on 1 July 1903.⁷⁴

In Western Australia, the 1903 Act saw the creation of a small force composing 'one regiment of Light Horse, two batteries of Artillery, and three battalions of Infantry'.⁷⁵ The 2nd Battalion of the WA Infantry Brigade at Fremantle was amalgamated with Perth to form the 11th Infantry Regiment (later 11th Battalion).⁷⁶ Fremantle's No. 2 Field Artillery Battery was also absorbed into the new Defence system.⁷⁷

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle and the whole of Reserve 4235 were taken over by the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. However, it was not until the Financial Agreement Act of 1928 that the State Government was paid compensation to the tune of £2,747 for the land.⁷⁸

The changeover resulted in several works being undertaken to *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. The first of these was awarded to E. W. Lang of George Street, North Fremantle on 26 June 1901 for the erection of a caretaker's quarters at a cost of £161/10/6. This contract involved the construction of a small weatherboard and iron cottage (now demolished) to the north-east of the drill hall.⁷⁹

The second program of additions is believed to have been completed by F. W. Box in c. 1904.⁸⁰ This included the construction of four timber and iron rooms along the northern elevation of the building. From east to west, these rooms accommodated a general lecturn

68 See Report of the PWD, 1899 - 1900, cited in Stevens, op. cit., p. 3.

69 PWD Contract Book 3, 1897 - 1903, PWD, AN 7/14, Acc. 1124, SRO, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 24.

70 Fremantle Drill Hall Additions & Repairs, Plan and Sections, undated [c. 1897], 52 a, NAA: NAA: K1109, 52A, Folder 12.

71 Stevens, op. cit., p. 3.

72 Battye, op. cit., p. 394; www.awm.gov.au/atwar/boer.htm, 15/2/2005.

73 Battye, op. cit., pp. 393 & 394.

74 Battye, op. cit., p. 394; Weick, op. cit., p. 64.

75 Battye, op. cit., p. 394.

76 Weick, op. cit., p. 64.

77 Weick, op. cit., p. 52.

78 Fremantle Army Drill Hall Site, NAA File 53/70, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 11.

79 PWD Contract Book 3, 1897 - 1903, PWD, AN 7/14, Acc. 1124, SRO, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 24.

80 Contracts Register, BMA, cited in Stevens, op. cit., p. 3.

room, the quarter master's store, a harness room and a lavatory and urinal; the latter was also accessed from the outside yard.⁸¹

The plan for the c. 1904 work shows that the original five small rooms on the eastern side of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* had been reconfigured to house guns and associated wagons. It also confirms that the drill hall not only accommodated the Fremantle division of the 11th Infantry Regiment, but also a Light Horse regiment.⁸²

A 1908 sewerage plan of Fremantle clearly shows the drill hall building and the associated caretaker's cottage.⁸³ Outbuildings located on the site included a water closet, latrines and a timber shed east of the parade ground on the reserve boundary. The sewerage plan also records the original limestone wall along the Queen and Holdsworth Street frontages.⁸⁴

The Commonwealth took steps to address the issue of compulsory military training in 1909/1910 by expanding upon the framework of the 1903 Act which laid out that 'every able-bodied male, between the ages of eighteen and sixty years, being available in time of war'.⁸⁵ The Defence Act of 1910 provided for:

All persons between the ages of twelve and twenty-six were called upon to undergo training – from twelve to fourteen in the junior cadets, fourteen to eighteen in the senior cadets, and eighteen to twenty-six in the militia forces.⁸⁶

In Fremantle, compulsory military training took place at the drill hall. Mr. Norman Chandler, a former resident of the police quarters adjoining the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* site from 1910 to 1915, recalled that the senior cadet group (ages 14 to 18 years) trained at the site.⁸⁷

On 10 August 1914, a contract was let to Tucker and Thomson to connect *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* to deep sewerage. The amount tendered by the contractors was £209/12/6.⁸⁸ A plan from a plumber's notebook dated 1914 shows that the water closet and latrines on the 1908 drawing were replaced with up-to-date facilities as part of the sewerage installation, including a larger latrines building for the enlisted men, the cadets and militia.⁸⁹

In the lead up to World War One international tensions and the threat of war raised concerns about the safety of the Fremantle Port and the possibility of it becoming an enemy target. Military activities and facilities in the port area were developed by the Commonwealth including the establishment of artillery battery forts at the strategic positions of Arthur Head and North Fremantle in the early 1900s.⁹⁰ By June 1910, construction has also commenced on an Artillery Barracks at Cantonment Hill.⁹¹ This expansion of the defence services resulted in

81 PWD Contract Book 3, 1897 - 1903, PWD, AN 7/14, Acc. 1124, SRO, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 24; Sketch Plan shewing [sic] Proposed New Additions to Fremantle Artillery Hall, n.d., (c. 1904), NAA: K1109, 52/F, Folder 12.

82 Sketch Plan shewing [sic] Proposed New Additions to Fremantle Artillery Hall, n.d., (c. 1904), NAA: K1109, 52/F, Folder 12.

83 Metropolitan Sewerage, Fremantle District, PWD 14250, Sheet No. 58, 1908.

84 Ibid.

85 Battye, op. cit., p. 396.

86 Battye, op. cit., p. 396.

87 Stevens, op. cit., p. 3.

88 Government Gazette, 14/8/1914.

89 Metropolitan Sewerage, Fremantle District, PWD 14250, Sheet No. 58, 1908; Plumber's Notebook, 1914, photocopy of page 21, in City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection File: 725.18.

90 Naomi Lawrance & Considine & Griffiths Architects, 'Conservation Plan for Arthur Head Reserve, Fremantle', prepared for the City of Fremantle & HCWA, 1998; Battye, op. cit., p. 391.

91 Bizzaca, K., 'Tuckfield Street Open Space – Cantonment Hill', prepared for the City of Fremantle, February 2001, pp. 8 – 9.

the completion of a second drill hall in Fremantle. This was built in 1913 in Burt Street adjacent to the Artillery Barracks.⁹²

From the time of the 1914 alterations up to the late 1930s, at which time the Commonwealth implemented an intensive building program to improve military facilities for World War Two, very few changes were made to *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. An undated plan of work undertaken during this period indicates the completion of minor repairs and the erection of a new room at the north-eastern corner of the building.⁹³

This slow phase in *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*'s history was characteristic of drill halls in the Inter War Period. Subsequent to the end of World War One in 1919 the immediate need for drill halls diminished and the Defence Department began to make the halls available for lease to the general community throughout Australia.⁹⁴

The only drill hall to be built in WA during this time was in Fremantle. 1924/1925 saw the erection of a Naval Drill Hall on the corner of Croke and Mouat Streets for use by the Royal Australian Navy. This was more in answer to the increased requirements of facilities by the Navy due to its growth during World War One. No other such buildings were established in the state until the late 1930s.⁹⁵

Little information has yet been found at the various archival collections including the National Archives of Australia with regard to the activities accommodated at the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* building during World War One and the Inter War period. Information received from Paul Bridges, Army Museum, Fremantle indicates that the 44th Battalion used the building in the 1920s, and the 23rd Australian Garrison Artillery and the 7th Heavy Brigade in the 1930s.⁹⁶

2.3.6 1939 to 1945 – World War Two

The outbreak of World War Two led to a reappraisal of military facilities and the implementation of a large building program aimed at improvements and modernisation. Fremantle quickly developed as a significant strategic port for the Allied Forces: 'Never before in its history had the Inner Harbour been forced to accommodate such an aggregate of shipping.'⁹⁷ During the War, Fremantle was the largest submarine base in the southern hemisphere providing support for the US Navy, the Royal Navy, the Royal Netherlands Navy and other allies.⁹⁸

As a result Fremantle was considered a particularly likely target for attack, and considerable work was done for the defence of the port:

92 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 33; www.awm.gov.au/atwar/ww1.htm, 16/2/2005.

93 Fremantle Drill Hall Proposed Alterations, Drg No. 1894, n.d. (post 1923 – pre 1940), NAA: K1109/1, 1894 Folder 13. This room effectively joined the 1900 addition with the row of c. 1904 rooms at this north-eastern corner.

94 Peet, L., 'Our Disappearing Defence Heritage', in *Trust News*, National Trust of Australia (WA), Vol. 208, September 2000, p. 17.

95 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 33; www.awm.gov.au/atwar/ww1.htm, 16/2/2005; 'Our Disappearing Defence Heritage', op. cit., p. 17.

96 Information provided by Paul Bridges, Army Museum during phone conversation with Emma Hewitt, 1/12/2004.

97 Ewers, J. K., *The Western Gateway: A History of Fremantle*, UWA Press, 1971, Second Edition, p. 149.

98 Ibid, pp. 148 & 149.

The significance of Fremantle Harbour during these dark days and the extraordinary amount of congestion which existed there, what with transport, refugee ships and naval vessels arriving in unprecedented numbers, suggested here was a very tempting target for enemy bombers.⁹⁹

As part of the upgrading of existing military facilities to meet increased requirements, attention also came on *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. In December 1938, the Defence Department's Military Board in Melbourne wrote to the Headquarters of the 5th District based at Swan Barracks requesting the preparation of plans and estimates for alterations to Fremantle Drill Hall. The letter went on to state that the plans should take into consideration that the building would be used 'for militia artillery and Fortress Engineers only' and incorporate a new entry to the drill hall and general improvements to the building and grounds.¹⁰⁰

The architectural work for the project was undertaken by the Perth office of the Commonwealth Department of Works under the supervision of then Principal Architect M. Finlayson.¹⁰¹ Early plans for the new addition to Fremantle Drill Hall had to be modified after the first cost estimates was found to be in excess of the Department's budget allocation. The contract for erection of the new addition was eventually let to Perth's General Constructions Company in late 1939.¹⁰²

The new construction involved the demolition of the row small rooms on the western side of the main hall space and the building of a substantial two storey brick and tile structure along that elevation.¹⁰³ Also partially demolished was a limestone wall on the western boundary of the site, which was replaced with a low brick wall enclosing a garden bed.¹⁰⁴

Accommodation in the new block included the entrance hall, sergeants' mess and servery, offices and equipment and other storerooms at ground floor level, and an officers' mess room and four associated offices at the first floor.¹⁰⁵

The General Constructions Company was awarded two other contracts as part of the overall building program for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. The first incorporated various alterations and repairs to the existing building at a cost of £4,625. In the rooms located on the northern side, the partitions in the men's mess area were removed and a sergeants' lavatory installed. The rooms on the northern and southern sides were relined as well as the hall space itself which was given new vertical tongue and groove jarrah paneling with a fibre-board frieze over. Other work included: the fitting of new doors to the drill hall; the replacement of louvres on the eastern side; the reduction of the number of bays; the replacement of the corrugated iron roof sheeting with corrugated asbestos cement; repairs to the purlins of the curved roof; and,

99 Ewers, op. cit., p. 141.

100 Quotation and information from: Fremantle Drill Hall Additions, NAA File: M1913/44/99, cited in Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 33.

101 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., pp. 33 & 34. (Ibid.)

102 Fremantle Drill Hall Additions, NAA File: M1913/44/99 & Fremantle Drill Hall Brick Additions, NAA File: M1913/40/991 cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 34.

103 Additions & Alterations to Drill Hall at Fremantle, Dept. of Works, WA, Drwg A5527, 1940, NAA: K1201, WA 3327; Additions & Alterations to Drill Hall at Fremantle, Dept. of Works, WA, Drwg A5528, 1940, NAA:K1201, WA 3328; Additions & Alterations to Drill Hall at Fremantle, Dept. of Works, WA, Drwg A3329, 1940, NAA: K1202, WA 3329.

104 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 34.

105 Additions & Alterations to Drill Hall at Fremantle, Dept. of Works, WA, Drwg A5527, 1940, op. cit.

the construction of a separate brick lavatory block for non-commissioned officers to the east.¹⁰⁶

The second contract let to the General Constructions Company was for the building a gun room adjoining the southern elevation of Fremantle Drill Hall. A small link, in the location of an existing doorway, was built to provide access between the drill hall and the gun room. Two new ramps were also created; one to the gun room and the second to the main hall space. This smaller addition was completed in March 1940 at a cost of £779/10/-.¹⁰⁷

The larger building project to *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was finally completed in September 1940 and handed over to the officer in charge Captain Woods.¹⁰⁸

The outbreak of World War Two in September 1939 resulted in the establishment of Western Command HQ in October and it became responsible for the defence of WA coastline. World War One veterans formed a Garrison Battalion and compulsory training for home service led to the growth of militia units throughout the state. Those who had to take part in this training included 'all unmarried men and widowers without children and aged 18 to 35'.¹⁰⁹ One of the other significant services that came into being at this time was that of the Volunteer Defence Corps. This developed from May 1940 at which time the Returned Soldiers League successfully gained permission to establish a voluntary 'reserve force of ex-servicemen for home guard purposes'.¹¹⁰

It is within this context that Military Historian Lindsay Peet states:

World War Two saw the use of drill halls both for recruiting and local defence purposes (Volunteer Defence Corps). Some drill halls were used on a part-time basis by ancillary and/or patriotic organisations, others... were used by... Australian Corps.¹¹¹

The information Paul Bridges has provided about the specific military forces which occupied *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* during World War Two supports the general usage of drill halls outlined in the quotation above.

A local Volunteer Defence Corps was accommodated at *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* in the War as was a unit of the Emergency Services Company. Information indicates that members of the 11th Battalion (from 1903) remained at the drill hall and they were joined by 16th/28th Battalion in 1940. (The latter appears to have been relocated by Western Command some time later.) Elements of these battalions made up the 13th Mixed Signals Brigade at the drill hall, and the 35th Fortress Engineers, who serviced Fremantle's gun placements, was also stationed there.¹¹²

2.3.7 1945 to 1986 – Post World War Two

106 Stevens, op. cit., p. 4; Additions & Alterations to Drill Hall at Fremantle, Dept. of Works, WA, Drwg A5527, 1940, op. cit.; 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 34. Note: The corrugated iron roof sheeting was not replaced to the skillion on the eastern side and the c. 1904 additions to the north-east.

107 Letter dated 6/3/1940, photocopy in City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection File: 725.18; Stevens, op. cit., p. 4; Additions & Alterations to Drill Hall at Fremantle, Dept. of Works, WA, Drwg A5527, 1940, op. cit.; 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 34.

108 Completion Report dated 30/9/1940, photocopy in City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection File: 725.18; Stevens, op. cit., p. 4.

109 Information & quotation from Peet, L., 'An Outline History of the Armed Forces in Western Australia During World War II', typescript, p. 2.

110 'An Outline History of the Armed Forces in Western Australia During World War II', op. cit., p. 4.

111 'Our Disappearing Defence Heritage', op. cit., pp. 17 – 18.

112 Information provided by Paul Bridges, Army Museum during phone conversation with Emma Hewitt, 1/12/2004.

By 1948 the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* had become known as the Fremantle Training Depot. Two of the ground floor offices were used by the Western Command AEME Workshop personnel, and the upper floor and the caretaker's quarters were used by married servicemen.¹¹³

The *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* also housed the 3rd Fixed Brigade unit in 1948, but this Brigade vacated the building in September of this year to make way again for the 16th/28th Infantry Battalion.¹¹⁴ It seems it was at this time that the training depot was 'officially' opened and the event was marked by a parade through the streets of Fremantle and a public picture show held in the drill hall featuring the film *German A4 Rocket*.¹¹⁵

In the late 1940s and 1950s, some work was undertaken to the site. A plan of the place dated 1949 shows additional weatherboard and iron storerooms (one close to the caretaker's cottage and the second to the rear of the main building), a galvanized iron shed at the rear corner of the property close to the target range, and a large weatherboard and iron structure on the southern elevation then under construction.¹¹⁶ A temporary building designated for use as quarters for married servicemen was erected in 1953¹¹⁷ as well as the conversion of one of the storerooms into a lecture room.¹¹⁸

In 1953 the State Government, through the Department of Lands and Surveys, requested that the Department of Interior apply for a title for the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* property as it intended to cancel Reserve 4735. A survey of the land revealed that the caretaker's cottage, a storeroom and a workshop had been built on land outside of the area handed over to the Commonwealth in 1901. In fact, the boundary between Reserve 4735 and the Fremantle Town Lot ran through the centre of the c.1904 extension of the drill hall.¹¹⁹ Negotiations for the sale of the land from the State Government to the Commonwealth eventually led to a compensation payment of £683/12/0 in 1956/1957. The acquisition of Fremantle Lot 1854 was officially gazetted on 16 May 1957, and on 2 October 1958 a Certificate of Title for Fremantle Town Lots 1389 (formerly Reserve 4735) and 1854 was issued.¹²⁰

It was during the survey process that it was discovered an access path to *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* from Fairbairn Street was also on the prison reserve. The access way was given official recognition by providing an easement on the title which stated that the Department of Lands and Surveys would allow access at all times to the Commonwealth without any charge.¹²¹

In 1955, during the discussions in relation to the acquisition of Lot 1854, the Defence Department decided that the married quarters (formerly the caretaker's cottage) would be

113 Memo dated 30/8/1948 & other correspondence in Fremantle Training Depot – Policy Only, NAA: K1214/1, 227/6/01, Part 1.

114 Correspondence in Fremantle Training Depot – Policy Only, NAA: K1214/1, 227/6/01, Part 1.

115 Ibid.

116 Fremantle Training Depot, 21/6/1949, photocopy in City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection File: 725.18. Note: The gun room was described as a garage on this plan. In 1955, this room was described as a gymnasium. (See Fremantle Drill Hall, Town Lot 1389, Drwg A1423, 26/1/1955, in Fremantle Training Depot – Policy Only, NAA: K1214/1, 227/6/01, Part 1.)

117 Memos dated 18/5/1953 & 29/7/1953 in Fremantle Training Depot – Policy Only, NAA: K1214/1, 227/6/01, Part 1.

118 Memo dated 15/6/1953, Fremantle Training Depot, NAA File: K283/12, 263/256W/1, Pt 2.

119 For survey plan see Fremantle Drill Hall, Town Lot 1389, Drwg A1423, 26/1/1955, op. cit.. The plan also shows minor asbestos additions to the former gun room and at the north-western corner of the drill hall building.

120 Fremantle Army Drill Hall Site, NAA File 53/70, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 11; Stevens, op. cit., p. 1; Certificate of Title, Vol. 1218, Fol. 457.

121 Fremantle Army Drill Hall Site, NAA File 53/70, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 11.

demolished as it was no longer suitable.¹²² Soon after, in 1957, steps were also taken to remove the temporary married quarters.¹²³

Records show that the 4th Movement Control Training Group occupied the place in 1957, and by 1962 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was used as the training depot for the No.7 Field Ambulance.¹²⁴

The introduction of compulsory national services and the part-time service of Army trainees in the Citizen Military Forces in 1951 led to the construction of a number of drill halls throughout the state to house the forces. In Fremantle, the drill hall became used as a training depot for the local Citizens Military Squadron from as early as 1960 up to the late 1970s.¹²⁵

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle had also become the training grounds for the No.3 Flight Air Training Corp (ATC), Fremantle by the early 1960s. In 1962, Western Command gave permission for the relocation of a grounded Vampire Aircraft from RAAF Pearce to the drill hall site for use by the ATC as an instructional aid.¹²⁶ This plane was located on the former site of the caretaker's cottage and was lit by floodlights.¹²⁷ It became a prominent local landmark and this, together with the curved roof structure of the building, was such that the place was generally believed to have been an air hanger.

In 1965, approval was given to the Fremantle Branch of the St John's Ambulance Brigade for conducting the annual inspection and competition at *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. The building appears to have been used for this purpose several years since then.¹²⁸

A survey was completed of the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* property in 1972. This plan lists the c.1949 weatherboard storeroom turned lecture room to the north-east of the drill hall as extant, as was the similar structure to the rear of the building (c.1949; now a men's institute) and the c.1949 larger building on the eastern elevation (now offices and classrooms). The mini-range, corrugated iron shed at the south-east and the parade ground were also still in use.¹²⁹ The plan also records the rooms to the north and the east incorporated two lecture rooms, a training office, a library and dental room with the former gun room now serving as a quartermaster's store. On the ground floor of the 1940 addition were located the sergeants mess and offices, and on the first floor the officers' mess and offices.¹³⁰

This 1972 survey was actually completed so as to identify those buildings on the site that would be subject to proposals by the City of Fremantle to resolve traffic problems in this area, which had been recommended in a study by engineers Maunsell & Partners.¹³¹ These plans were put on hold for some years until the early 1980s when negotiations were restarted. In the

122 Letter dated 18/10/1955, Fremantle Training Depot – Policy Only, NAA: K1214/1, 227/6/01, Part 1.

123 Letter dated 11/2/1957, Fremantle Training Depot, NAA File: K283/12, 263/256W/1, Pt 2.

124 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 11; Letter dated 15/2/1962, in Fremantle Training Depot, NAA: K283/12, 263/256W/1, Pt 1.

125 'Our Disappearing Defence Heritage', op. cit., p. 18; 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 35.

126 Letters dated 15/2/1962 and associated plan & 27/3/1962, in Fremantle Training Depot, NAA: K283/12, 263/256W/1, Pt 1.

127 Plan and correspondence in Fremantle Training Depot, NAA: K283/12, 263/256W/1, Pt 1.

128 Correspondence dated September 1965, Fremantle Training Depot, NAA: K283/12, 263/256W/1, Pt 1.

129 Fremantle, Queen Street Training Depot, Block Plan, 28/7/1972, Fremantle Training Depot, NAA: K283/12, 263/256W/1, Pt 1.

130 Fremantle, Queen Street Training Depot, Block Plan, 28/7/1972, op. cit.

131 See correspondence in WA Fremantle – Army Queen Street, Drill, NAA: PP828/1, 1975/953; Various correspondence in May 1973, in Fremantle Training Depot, NAA: K283/12, 263/256W/1, Pt 1

meantime, the 5th Ordinance Platoon had relocated to *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* in 1977.¹³²

In 1978, the completion of the new police station and barracks on the site adjoining the place resulted in the demolition of a late nineteenth century limestone wall that had separated the two properties.¹³³

As stated above, the early 1980s saw the resurrection of City of Fremantle proposals to improve the traffic system in the east end of the town, which required the demolition of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. At the same time, the State Government was considering possible sites in the vicinity of the Police Station complex for the purpose of building of a new courthouse.¹³⁴

In 1983/1984, the Fremantle Council commissioned a market appraisal of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* by Kevin Sullivan and Associates on order to make an offer to the Commonwealth to purchase the property.¹³⁵ The plans for the road extension and realignment were given the go ahead and resulted in the removal of the army (5th Ordinance Platoon) and air force services (ATC) from the place in 1984 and November 1985 respectively.¹³⁶

The Certificate of Title for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was cancelled in 1986 and ownership transferred to City of Fremantle.¹³⁷ By this time, through a new traffic route it had been decided that the drill hall was not to be demolished. Instead, the intersection of Queen and Holdsworth Streets was realigned and Parry Street was extended to Norfolk Street. This work was completed in 1986 leaving only the 1895/1896 drill hall (and 1900, c. 1904 and 1940 additions), the 1940 brick lavatory block and the former gun room intact.¹³⁸

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle and the remaining land not used in the Parry Street development was subsequently vested in the Crown and amalgamated with the existing Reserve 24043 designated for police purposes. The intention being to keep the former drill hall site in State Government ownership as the location for the new courthouse.¹³⁹

Throughout this period, there had been much correspondence relating to the possible cultural heritage significance of the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* building and whether the remaining structures should be preserved. As the place formed part of the West End Conservation Area which had been entered on the Australian Heritage Commission's (AHC) Register of the National Estate in 1974, the National Trust of Australia (WA) was brought in to investigate the matter on the AHC's behalf.¹⁴⁰

132 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 35.

133 *Daily News*, 13/7/1978 see also 'Fremantle Justice Precinct Conservation Policy', op. cit., Chronology.

134 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 12.

135 Market Appraisal – Fremantle Town Lots 1854, 1389 & 1902, by R. Richmond, Kevin Sullivan & Associates, 28 April 1983, cited in Stevens, op. cit., p. 5; see also photographs in City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection Blue Files, 45 Henderson Street, Vols. 1 & 2.

136 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 35.

137 Certificate of Title, Vol. 1742, Fol. 089.

138 'Fremantle Prison Conservation and Future Use – Urban Integrations Strategy', op. cit.; 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., pp. 12 & 35; See information in City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection Blue Files, 45 Henderson Street, Vols. 1 & 2.

139 Tenancy Reserve 24043, Fremantle Courthouse, DOLA Files 03897-01 & 02, cited in 'Fremantle Justice Precinct Conservation Policy', op. cit.

140 Various correspondence in April, May & June 1986, in City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection File: 725.18.

Concurrent to this investigation, the town of Fremantle was in the midst of preparations for the America's Cup. This had an enormous impact on built heritage preservation in Fremantle with the availability of funds to ensure the conservation and adaptive reuse of historic buildings throughout the West End. It was in this context, and given that the Police Department had no immediate plans to redevelop the property, that Fremantle Council officers and the Fremantle Arts Foundation sought to utilise the building as a venue for community events during the Cup season.¹⁴¹

2.3.8 1987 to 2006 – The 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'

As indicated above, the Commonwealth, State and Local government funding available in the lead up to the Fremantle hosting of the America's Cup created a number of opportunities for community based projects some of which were particularly concerned with fostering artistic projects and events in the town. The Fremantle Arts Foundation (now the Artist Foundation of WA) was a significant organisation developed during this time and played an integral role in negotiations to make *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* available for use as a public venue.¹⁴² Prior to this, in 1985, the Fremantle Arts Foundation had successfully gained management of the former Customs House for use as artists' studios. This together with the realisation that there were very few venues available for live events in Fremantle led to an investigation of other buildings that could be utilised for these purposes.¹⁴³

In 1986, with funding from the Fremantle Arts Foundation and the Department of the Arts, it was announced that the former *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was to be opened as a public hall/venue capable of accommodating approximately 400 people. The drill hall was to be used by the Council for events during its Fremantle Festival, by the Foundation and by local musicians' club, the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'.¹⁴⁴ By October 1986, various repairs and renovations had been undertaken to the drill hall to make it ready in time for the 1987 America's Cup.¹⁴⁵

Although it was originally thought that this venue would only function for the duration of the America's Cup season, negotiations with the State Government secured the building for future community activities. In early February 1987, the Fremantle Council began to rent the property at a peppercorn rate and the building continued to be used for public events, the Fremantle Festival and by the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'.¹⁴⁶

Since 1986 up to the present day (2005), the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' has been the principal occupant of the former *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*.

The 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' is a non-profit, membership based organisation formed in 1986. The group comprising of committed musicians and artists, such as Scott Weis and Nick O'Byrne, who had a vision to provide a live venue in Fremantle that was managed by the

141 Bizzaca, K., 'The Heritage Movement in Fremantle 1955 – 1982, in *Fremantle Studies: Volume 2*, Fremantle History Society, 2002; Various correspondence in April, May & June 1986, in City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection File: 725.18; *Fremantle Focus*, October 1986.

142 Conversation between K. Bizzaca and J. Cook & J. Reid of the Fly By Night Club, 14/9/2004; *Fremantle Focus*, October 1986; *West Australian*, 17/7/1987.

143 Conversation between K. Bizzaca and J. Cook & J. Reid of the Fly By Night Club, 14/9/2004.

144 Conversation between K. Bizzaca and J. Cook & J. Reid of the Fly By Night Club, 14/9/2004; *Fremantle Focus*, October 1986; *West Australian*, 17/7/1987; *Fremantle Gazette*, 10/2/1987.

145 *Fremantle Gazette*, 21/10/1986.

146 *Fremantle Gazette*, 10/2/1987; Conversation between K. Bizzaca and J. Cook & J. Reid of the Fly By Night Club, 14/9/2004.

musicians and artists themselves for the community. With the support of the Fremantle Arts Foundation and the Department of Arts, the Club was able to secure the drill hall building for this purpose.¹⁴⁷

During its inaugural year, the Club became an incorporated organisation with a large membership base, a constitution and a board of management. It took its name from the Vampire plane that had been such a prominent landmark on the site and the hangar-like appearance of the building. This theme was continued when member, musician and artist Jim Cook created the first logo and posters for the place: 'taking off with musicians at the controls'.¹⁴⁸ This has created a common misunderstanding about the history of the place.

It was also during this year that Nick O'Byrne was appointed the first manager of the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'. The traditional role of the manager of the Club has been to secure acts and events for the venue. Part of this is to ensure that the money raised through the booking of commercial acts sustains the Club and allows it to make the building available for free or at a minimal cost for community-based activities.¹⁴⁹

The success of the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' as a well known venue has been attributed to its early use as the WA location for the nation-wide theatre sports program developed in the late 1980s/1990s. It has also been the efforts of its various managers and board members that have secured its local, national and international reputation of providing a good venue where the performers are able to interact and establish an immediate rapport with an attentive audience.¹⁵⁰

The 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' became a licensed venue in c.1991 with the installation of a bar in the main space of former drill hall building.¹⁵¹ In the next year, 1992, the construction of 12 residential units for Homeswest in the area between the Holdsworth Street cottages and Parry Street resulted in the removal of the Vampire plane from the site.¹⁵²

The possible demolition of the building to make way for a new courthouse was again raised in the early 1990s. These plans appeared imminent with the then 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' manager Steve Norel calling for a community campaign to save the place from closure and demolition.¹⁵³ Concurrent to this, the former *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, as part of the *Fremantle Courthouse (fmr) and Police Station Complex*, had been entered into the State Register of Heritage Places on 7 April 1992. This meant that the place was afforded the protection of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990* and it was as a result of this that the Building Management Authority (now Department of Housing and Works) commissioned a conservation plan for the site in 1993.¹⁵⁴

The 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall, Holdsworth Street, Fremantle, WA' was prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals in May 1994 and recommended the retention of

147 Conversation between K. Bizzaca and J. Cook & J. Reid of the Fly By Night Club, 14/9/2004; www.flybynight.org, 22/2/2005.

148 Conversation between K. Bizzaca and J. Cook & J. Reid of the Fly By Night Club, 14/9/2004.

149 Ibid; www.flybynight.org, 22/2/2005.

150 Conversation between K. Bizzaca and J. Cook & J. Reid of the Fly By Night Club, 14/9/2004; see various newspaper articles in City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection File: 725.18.

151 Conversation between K. Bizzaca and J. Cook & J. Reid of the Fly By Night Club, 14/9/2004; 1991 Plan in National Trust of Australia (WA) File: 2345, Vol. 1.

152 'Fremantle Justice Precinct Conservation Policy', op. cit., Chronology.

153 *Fremantle Herald*, 22/3/1993; *Fremantle Gazette*, 23/3/1993

154 *Fremantle Gazette*, 23/3/1993; HCWA Online Database, Place No: 878, 22/2/2005; 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., pp. 1 & 3.

the former *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*.¹⁵⁵ In conjunction to this, Council officers and the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' raised public awareness about the significance of the place and its value to the community in its role as a public venue.¹⁵⁶ The issue was finally resolved in 1995 when the Council car park in Holdsworth Street was selected as the location of the future courthouse.¹⁵⁷

Subsequent to this decision, the State Government indicated its commitment to the ongoing preservation of the former drill hall building by providing funds for repairs to the building. From 10 April to 19 May, the place was closed for the work which included the replacement of the asbestos roof and the installation of suitable ventilation and insulation to facilitate its use as a live performance venue.¹⁵⁸ Spaces for a second live performance area, a gallery and café have also been created in the intervening period.¹⁵⁹

In 1996, the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' became the first venue in Australia to provide a smokefree environment for its clients and members. This in turn led to sponsorship from the Healthway organisation and it has become an example for to provide this kind of space for its users.¹⁶⁰

On 30 January 1998, the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' entered into a 10 year agreement with the Department of Land Administration (now Department of Land Information) for the lease of the former *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*.¹⁶¹ This arrangement was superseded in September 2000 when the property was identified as a 'Heritage Place' with a Management Order issued in favour of the National Trust of Australia (WA).¹⁶² The National Trust subsequently became responsible for broader issues of management such as lease arrangements and building maintenance.¹⁶³

In 2002, the National Trust successfully applied to Lotterywest for a grant to undertake conservation of the former *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. The works were completed in 2004 by Rosella Builders under the direction of architect Philip McAllister. These incorporated the removal and reconstruction of original windows to the north and south elevations and the removal of a roller door to show existing timber frames and doors. In order to meet the requirements of the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' the works to the windows included the installation of acoustic insulation as well as removable black out paneling to the inside of the frames.¹⁶⁴

It is also during this period (2002-2004) that the building underwent an extensive electrical upgrade. Rooms in the eastern corner were adapted as the new club office and the upstairs offices were repainted. In early 2004, elements of the place such as the toilets were repainted

155 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 1.

156 *Fremantle Herald*, 22/3/1993; *Fremantle Gazette*, 23/3/1993.

157 Tenancy Reserve 24043, Fremantle Courthouse, DOLA Files 03897-01 & 02, cited in 'Fremantle Justice Precinct Conservation Policy', op. cit., Chronology.

158 *Fremantle Herald*, 25/3/1995; *Fremantle Herald*, 6/5/1995.

159 Conversation between K. Bizzaca and J. Cook & J. Reid of the Fly By Night Club, 14/9/2004; www.flybynight.org, 22/2/2005.

160 www.flybynight.org, 22/2/2005.

161 Tenancy Reserve 24043, Fremantle Courthouse, DOLA Files 03897-01 & 02, cited in 'Fremantle Justice Precinct Conservation Policy', op. cit., Chronology.

162 Letter dated 8/1/2001, in National Trust of Australia (WA) File: 2340; Conversation between K. Bizzaca and Tom Perrigo & Kelly Rippingale, National Trust of Australia (WA), 8/10/2004.

163 National Trust of Australia (WA) Files: 2340, 2341, 2342 & 2345; Conversation between K. Bizzaca and Tom Perrigo & Kelly Rippingale, National Trust of Australia (WA), 8/10/2004.

164 Information from National Trust of Australia (WA) File: 2345, Vol. 3.

and general maintenance in the form of cleaning undertaken by members of the Work for the DOLE program.¹⁶⁵

The year 2006 will mark the 20th anniversary of the ‘Fly By Night Musicians Club’ and its use of the former *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. Over the years it has developed into a ‘multidisciplinary space’ which has hosted a large number of musical performances as well as ‘theatrical productions, dances, comedy nights, benefit concerts and other special events, movie screenings, visual art exhibitions, private parties and all-ages gigs’, ‘book and CD launches, swap meets, weddings, cabaret’, and a wide range of community events such as public meetings and a venue for local schools and other groups.¹⁶⁶

The ‘Fly By Night Musicians Club’ is best known as a music venue. It is beyond the scope of this project to provide a comprehensive list of the various acts that have appeared in the building over the 20 year period; however, some of the Australian acts have been Paul Kelly, James Morrison, Vika and Linda Bull, Deborah Conway, comedian Bob Downe, Tiddas, Kasey Chambers and Eskimo Joe attracting a capacity of 500 patrons.¹⁶⁷

In December 2005, the former *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* continues to be used by the ‘Fly By Night Musicians Club’.

2.4 COMPARATIVE EVIDENCE

The British and in particular the Royal Engineers’ influence on the design of drill halls in the Australian colonies has been strongly indicated in the historical information that has been readily available for this project. Further research may reveal specific associations such as the existence of broad guidelines for the design and construction of drill halls. As this was beyond the scope for this project a search was undertaken of heritage registers in England and in Canada so as to identify drill halls or buildings of similar design and construction.

A query sent to English Heritage revealed that there were 27 drill halls dating from the mid to late 19th century listed in the National Register. Of these, none of the drill halls had curved roofs but rather were of gable construction. Nearly all had similar entrances or associated office and accommodation areas of the type constructed at Perth Drill Hall – albeit on a much grander and prominent scale - thus reflecting the importance of the military use.¹⁶⁸

Similarly, a search of Canada’s Historic Places register identified at least 6 drill halls or armouries built in the late 19th century and with gable roofs. Like the English examples, these buildings were grand structures in stone or brick construction in the Romanesque, Italianate and even Chateau (Grande Allée Drill Hall) architectural styles.¹⁶⁹

2.4.1 Colonial Drill Halls in Australia

Each of the Australian colonies was responsible for the management of the defence of its own territories as they were established/created. In 1859 the British Government announced its intention to remove all troops from Australia and suggested that the individual colonies should

165 Information from National Trust of Australia (WA) File: 2345, Vol. 1.

166 Conversation between K. Bizzaca and J. Cook & J. Reid of the Fly By Night Club, 14/9/2004; www.flybynight.org, 22/2/2005.

167 Ibid (both).

168 Information package mailed to Kris Bizzaca by Neil Stevenson, English Heritage, 11/2/2005.

169 Information from www.historicplaces.ca, 1/12/2005.

raise, at their own expense, volunteer corps to replace these troops. This advice was followed.¹⁷⁰

Tensions in Europe in the 1860s and in particular in the 1870s eventually led the New South Wales Colonial Secretary to write in 1876 to seek advice from Britain in relation to military defence. The fear of possible invasion was obviously wide spread as the NSW Colonial Secretary also wrote on behalf of Queensland, Victoria and South Australia. (It is not yet known if the Swan River was part of the approach.)¹⁷¹

Lieutenant General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois (later Governor of New Zealand) of the Royal Engineers was assigned the task of reviewing and preparing a plan for the defence of the Australian colonies.¹⁷² After his military training, Jervois had worked on the fortification of various towns before being appointed to the British War Office in 1856, subsequent to which he was responsible for designing protection for all of Britain's harbours. He became known as an authority on defence within the British Empire and in the early 1870s provided advice to New Zealand with regard to its ports. In 1877 Jervois arrived in Australia to conduct the survey into colonial 'fortifications, artillery, naval defence and manpower.'¹⁷³

One of the comments said to have been made by Jervois was that the existing Volunteer Military Forces in Australia

had a good deal to learn before they could be expected to meet an enemy on anything like equal terms... with regard to artillery they would have to learn to use heavier ordinance than that with which they were now practicing and would consequently, like the rifle corps, require more instruction in drill.¹⁷⁴

More detailed research is required to see if Jervois' advice to the Australian colonies extended to include standard designs and guidelines for the erection of drill halls. Each of the individual colonial military forces tended to implement the Lieutenant General's recommendations as funds and government support allowed. For example it was not until after new regulations had passed in Queensland in 1882 that drill halls could be constructed.¹⁷⁵

Searches of heritage registers and lists in Victoria and Queensland clearly indicate that standard plans for the construction of drill halls were developed by at least these two colonial governments. In general, these were timber buildings with corrugated iron roofs that provided large, double volume open spaces to allow for the practice of drill. In Victoria, the colonial drill halls had gabled roofs and, to date, it is only in Queensland where curved iron roofs were installed.¹⁷⁶

Research has found that drill halls with curved iron roofs were erected at Townsville (1887) and Warwick (1888). However, only one building of this type has been identified as still

170 Wieck, op. cit.; Battye, op. cit., Vol. 1, pp. 389 – 390.

171 History of Southport Drill Hall, www.epa.qld.gov.au, 20/3/2005, p. 1.

172 McGibbon, I., 'Jervois, William Francis Drummond 1821 – 1897', Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, updated 7/7/2005, www.dnzb.govt.nz/, 13/7/2005.

173 Quotation from History of Southport Drill Hall, www.epa.qld.gov.au, 20/3/2005, p. 1; all other information in paragraph from McGibbon, 'Jervois, William Francis Drummond 1821 – 1897' op. cit.

174 History of Southport Drill Hall, www.epa.qld.gov.au, 20/3/2005, p. 2.

175 Ibid.

176 Searches of the Australian Heritage Database, www.deh.gov.au, 28/1/2005 & 20/3/2005; see also Artillery Orderly Room/Drill Hall, St Kilda East, Victoria, Report from the Australian Heritage Database, 28/1/2005; Ballarat Drill Hall, Victoria, Report from the Australian Heritage Database, 28/1/2005; Castlemaine Drill Hall, Victoria, Report from the Australian Heritage Database, 28/1/2005; Townsville Drill Hall Complex, Qld, Report from the Australian Heritage Database, 20/3/2005; Southport Drill Hall, www.epa.qld.gov.au, 20/3/2005.

existing in Queensland and in fact in Australia as a whole. This is the Southport Drill Hall constructed in 1890 by the Queensland Department of Works under the direction of Colonial Architect George Connolly.¹⁷⁷

Similar to that of Perth and Fremantle, albeit on a much smaller scale, this timber building has a corrugated iron roof that curves over the main hall. Abutting this space along its southern elevation is a skillion roof over a row of offices. The curved roof is also described as being supported by curved wrought iron trusses.¹⁷⁸

2.4.2 Colonial Drill Halls in WA

The training for the Volunteer Defence Forces throughout the late nineteenth century involved the practice of military drill and gun practice. Drill was considered to be a formal and disciplined approach to the exercising and training of soldiers in the use of arms. It involved marching and was designed to prepare men for traditional warfare based on marching into open combat.¹⁷⁹

In order for drill training to be carried out effectively suitable space was required, whether this was on the parade ground or within a large covered area/space. Until the mid 1890s in Western Australia buildings designed for other purposes such as churches and community halls tended to be used for practicing drill.¹⁸⁰

During the goldrush period the Defence Forces Act of 1894 was proclaimed laying the framework for the more efficient organisation of the Volunteer Forces in Western Australia. In 1895 training was further assisted by the introduction of a partially paid system with monetary rewards for prowess at skills like musketry and drill.¹⁸¹

Subsequent to this, a review of the Volunteer Forces system was undertaken. In his 1895/1896 Annual Report to Parliament the Commandant of the Local Forces reported:

Assuming control on 6th September 1895, I found that the drill and discipline of the Volunteer Forces was indifferent and musketry training such a farce that I can only conclude it was interpreted to mean rifle matches for the benefit and amusement of a few. There were exceptions to this state of affairs, but so few that in my opinion the paper strength of the Force was might itself in comparison to its efficient strength for effective service.

I have the satisfaction to be able to report that an improvement in the drill and discipline of the Volunteer Force has been effected. To continue this improvement the number of staff Drill Instructors must be increased, and suitable drill halls must be provided for each military unit. Competent Instructors and good drill halls, centrally situated, will add more to the popularity and efficiency of the Volunteer System than anything I know of.¹⁸²

Opened in 1896, the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was the first purpose built colonial military drill hall in Western Australia, just preceding the Perth Drill Hall also completed in this year.

Research undertaken by military historian Lindsay Peet indicates that at the time the Commonwealth Government took over responsibility for defence as at 1 March 1901 four WA colonial drill halls were transferred into the ownership of the Commonwealth Government

177 History of Southport Drill Hall, www.epa.qld.gov.au, 20/3/2005, p. 1.

178 Ibid, p. 3.

179 Battye, op. cit., Vol. 1, pp. 389 – 397; see *West Australian*, 22/9/1890, 15/11/1892 & 14/8/1893.

180 Ibid (all); 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 22.

181 Battye, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 393.

182 Annual Report of the Commandant of Local Forces, 1895/1896, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 22.

when it took over responsibility for Australian defence. These were *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* (1896), Perth Drill Hall (1896), Geraldton Drill Hall in Cathedral Avenue (c. 1900 with a gable roof) and Army Drill Hall (fmr) in Spencer Street, Albany (c. 1890s, originally built for other purpose).¹⁸³

The *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* and the Perth Drill Hall are also the only drill halls with curved roofs in WA, and are believed to be rare – if not unique – and early examples of this type of building construction in the state.

2.4.3 Perth Drill Hall (Swan Barracks (fmr)) and Fremantle Drill Hall

The construction of the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* immediately preceded the construction of the Perth Drill Hall. The two buildings were essentially the same in plan and both had curved roof structures. A comparison of the two buildings is essential to the consideration of the significance of either.¹⁸⁴

Both Perth and Fremantle Drill Halls had corrugated iron external walls supported on timber framing with 8" x 8" (200mm x 200mm) timber posts forming the main support. Both had curved corrugated iron roofs. Both buildings had ancillary rooms built along the sides providing additional lateral support. In the Perth Drill Hall these rooms were only built on the northern side as a stone office building was constructed to the south.

Windows were located on the end walls of the buildings providing an open ambience to the structure. On the long sides of the Fremantle building, vents were located at the intersection of the wall and the roof. The central portion of the roof of the Perth Hall is lifted to create a lantern sky light. Both halls have Jarrah floors.

The main difference between the structure of the two buildings is that the roof of the Fremantle building was designed with essentially a timber structure whilst the Perth hall relied mainly on the wrought iron system. The original drawing for Fremantle shows the roof supported on laminated Jarrah ribs with a system of tension rods across the width of the building with additional rods providing a system of diagonal bracing. The roof as constructed has the laminated Jarrah ribs, but these are supported on rolled wrought iron T-sections identical to those in the Perth building. There are also additional tie rods which were added later.

The roof structure of the Perth Drill Hall is quite different. The curved rolled T-sections follow the line of the roof supported on trusses comprised of smaller T-sections cross braced with a system of tie rods. There are no laminated ribs.

The Perth Drill Hall has several additional features. It is higher and has more elaborate window details which follow the curve of the roof whilst the windows in Fremantle are straight. These additional features may have been included because the Perth building was to be totally enclosed by the adjacent administrative building and would therefore require additional light.

The evolution of the structural systems of the two buildings provides interesting insight into the level of development of technological ideas and expertise in WA in the 1890s. The buildings indicate the influence of developments overseas and the limitations of local technology. The research has not produced evidence of similar buildings of this type in WA at this period. Other drill halls were constructed later but none had curved roofs and structural

183 Peet, 'Our Disappearing Defence Heritage', op. cit.; see also Australian Heritage Database, www.deh.gov.au, 28/1/2005.

184 Unless otherwise stated all information in this section from: 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., pp. 39 – 41.

spans were smaller. The achievement of such large spans and the innovative use of structure appear to be exceptional for this period.

2.4.4 Brief technological perspective of the use of iron in building construction

The designs of the Fremantle and Perth Drill Halls show influences from the technological developments that had been influencing construction methods and design in other parts of the world during the 19th century. The development of the iron and steel industries and their use in the construction of trusses to support large spans was introduced initially in bridge construction but had been rapidly adapted into the architectural field for use in railway stations and numerous other buildings including exhibition buildings and shops built in Europe in the latter half of the 19th century. The first wrought iron was produced in Europe in the 1780s and in 1786 Victor Louis designed the Theatre Francais in Paris using a wrought iron roof structure. The first iron angles were rolled in 1820 and the first T-sections by 1830. Corrugated sheet iron was invented in 1829 and galvanised iron in 1837.¹⁸⁵

In Europe and American many railway stations were constructed using wrought iron framing to create articulated and transparent skeletal structures supporting wide spans and creating a spacious and naturally lit enclosure. For example St. Pancras built in 1868 and designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott used a repetition of curved trusses made up of riveted wrought iron sections. At the Paris Exhibition of 1889 Ferdinand Dutert and Victor Comanin used wrought iron framing and non-load bearing screen walls of glass in the construction of Galerie des Machines. By the late 1880s however the use of wrought iron sections was being overtaken by the use of steel. Mild steel was first produced by Siemens-Martin in 1864 with the first mild steel sections produced in 1884. Universal sections were not produced until 1909.

Development of the industry in Australia in the 19th century was inextricably linked to developments in Europe and the US. In Australia in 1833 iron ore was discovered at Mittagong and the first foundry established in Sydney. The first rolling mill was established in Melbourne in 1860. From the 1840s to the 1860s prefabricated corrugated iron buildings were imported to Australia and the material became popular for roofing and verandahs. Although foundries produced galvanised iron for roofing and roof drainage requirements for the local market and the production of decorative cast iron flourished from the 1850s in Sydney and Melbourne, and the 1880s in Perth, most structural iron sections were imported from the UK until the turn of the 20th century. In Sydney the Queen Victoria Building built between 1893 and 1898 and designed by George McRae used a frame constructed of plate and rolled wrought iron and steel imported from the UK and fabricated locally. Steel was first produced in Australia with BHP commencing production at Newcastle in 1915.¹⁸⁶

In Perth there were three iron foundries operating in the mid 1880s and by 1895 a total of 13 were recorded. These were producing galvanised iron, ridging, guttering, downpipes, hopper heads and the like. There was also a wide range of decorative cast iron available but structural wrought iron and steel were still imported from overseas or the eastern states.¹⁸⁷

185 Unless otherwise stated all information in this section from: 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., pp. 42 – 44; see also Ogg, A., *Architecture in Steel, the Australian Context*, RAI, 1987.

186 Ogg, A., *Architecture in Steel, the Australian Context*, RAI, 1987, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 42.

187 Van Bremen, I., 'The New Architecture of the Gold Boom in W.A. Government Buildings Under the Direction of G. T. Poole 1855 – 1897', typed manuscript, UWA Thesis, 1990, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 42.

The drill halls at Perth and Fremantle both show WA and Australian examples of the types of structural technological developments influencing overseas building construction primarily during the 19th century. The use of articulated iron framing and light weight cladding including banks of windows creating large expanses of glass, although much more modest in scale, show that the European examples were being noted by engineers and architects working in Perth in the 1890s. The local industry however was severely limited by the need to support these structural sections.

The initial design for the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* illustrates the influence of overseas structural concepts but attempted to create the same effect using available materials. The Perth Drill Hall in contrast was planned to incorporate wrought iron and curved wrought iron T-sections from its inception. Given the fact that the Perth building was erected after that of Fremantle it is highly likely that this change in design and use of materials was as a result of the experience gained in the construction of the Fremantle Drill Hall.¹⁸⁸

2.4.5 Fremantle Drill Hall, Swan Barracks (fmr) and Irwin Barracks during World War Two

(Please Note: Unless otherwise stated all information in the section below is sourced from 2.3.6.)

The outbreak of World War Two led to a reappraisal of military facilities and the implementation of a large building program aimed at improvements and modernisation. As part of the upgrading of existing military sites to meet increased requirements, attention came to such places as Fremantle Drill Hall, *Swan Barracks (fmr)* and *Irwin Barracks*. These additions were completed by the Perth office of the Commonwealth Department of Works and have been attributed to architect M. Finlayson (see Section 2.4.6). All buildings were of similar scale and material in the minimalist Art Deco style. Some of the spaces served similar purposes as per the information below:

Artillery Drill Hall Fremantle - In 1938, plans were made for alterations to the drill hall building including a new entry. This was erected on the western side of the main hall space and took the form of a substantial two storey brick and tile structure along the length of that elevation. The new block incorporated an entrance hall, sergeants' mess and servery, offices and equipment and other storerooms at ground floor level, and an officers' mess room and four associated offices at the first floor.

Swan Barracks (fmr) – Over the period 1939 to 1941, a two storey wing was built on Francis Street to provide additional accommodation to the central offices of *Swan Barracks (fmr)*, then the Headquarters of the 5th Military District.¹⁸⁹ The assessment documentation for this place describes the façade of this building as follows:

There is a sophisticated use of brickwork with english [sic] bond and raked, cut and struck mortar joints producing a distinctive and pleasing texture to the building surface. The use of decorative brickwork to the parapet and over the vehicular entries enhance the character of the building and its deference to the streetscape.¹⁹⁰

Irwin Barracks – A brick artillery barracks was erected at *Irwin Barracks* (also known as Hobbs Artillery Park) in 1938 to provide a central facility for the 3rd Field Artillery, then housed at *Swan Barracks (fmr)* and Guildford. The barracks incorporated offices, garages, a

188 *The West Australian*, 23/1/1896, cited in 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., p. 44.

189 'Swan Barracks', heritage assessment prepared for HCWA, 1992/1993, pp. 2 – 4.

190 'Swan Barracks', heritage assessment prepared for HCWA, 1992/1993, p. 4.

drill hall, messes, etc. and was a rendered single storey building with characteristic Art Deco emphasis to the central entrance of the façade.¹⁹¹ *Swan Barracks*, HCWA P1980, is included on the Register of Heritage Places with permanent status, is recorded by the National Trust of Australia (WA) and is included on the adopted City of Perth Municipal Inventory.

Also built at *Irwin Barracks* in this period was a substantial two storey brick building used as the 11/28th Battalion Mess. This structure shares similarities to the Swan Barracks additions in particular with 'textured' brickwork details to the parapets and around the windows and central entrance.¹⁹² *Irwin Barracks* (Hobbs Artillery Park), HCWA P1836, is on the Heritage Council of WA's assessment program, is on the Register of the National Estate with permanent status, is classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA) and is on the adopted City of Nedlands Municipal Inventory.

2.4.6 M. Finlayson

Additions to *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* constructed in 1940 were the work of M Finlayson, Principal Architect for the Perth office of the Commonwealth Department of Works from 1946 to 1950. Finlayson was born in 1894 and was a veteran of World War One before joining the Commonwealth Public Service in Canberra and working as an architect for the Department of the Interior Works and Services Branch of the Department of the Interior.

After he was transferred to Perth, Finlayson designed a number of military buildings including the offices at Swan Barracks and Hobbs Artillery Park, Karrakatta. He was later appointed Principal Architect of the Perth Office from 1946 to 1950.¹⁹³

191 O'Brien Planning Consultants, 'City of Nedlands Municipal Heritage Inventory', prepared for the City of Nedlands, LGA Place Record Form No: K1, Irwin Barracks. Note: The MI states that this building, unlike the others, was designed by Athol Joseph Hobbs.

192 Ibid.

193 The references for all the information in the above section comes from 'Conservation Plan Artillery Drill Hall', op. cit., pp. 33 – 34; and Commonwealth Gazette 4/1/1938 and 30/6/1946)

ARCHIVAL MAPS AND PLANS

Fig 4 Plan Showing the Convict Grant Fremantle
Signed H. Wray and J. Manning; 1857

Fig 5 **Town Map of Fremantle 1877 (pre *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*)**
Courtesy Fremantle City Library, Local History Collection

**Fig 6 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Location Plan dated 7.11.1896
Signed R.J. Haddon**

Extracted from Conservation Plan, Police Precinct, Henderson St, Fremantle;
Prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals for the BMA

Fig 7 **Town Map of Fremantle 1898 (showing *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*)**
Courtesy Fremantle City Library, Local History Collection

Fig 8 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* **Location Plan dated 1908**
Extracted from Metropolitan Sewerage, Fremantle District, Sheet 58, May 1908

Fig 9 **Town Map of Fremantle 1913 (showing *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*)**
Courtesy Fremantle City Library, Local History Collection

Fig 10 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* PWD WA 3345 Dwg No 1; April 1895
Courtesy Australian Archives

Fig 11 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* PWD WA 3345 Dwg No 2; April 1895
Courtesy Australian Archives

Fig 12 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* PWD WA 3345 Dwg No 3; April 1895
Courtesy Australian Archives

Fig 13 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* PWD WA 3345 Dwg No 4; April 1895
Courtesy Australian Archives

Fig 14 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Dwg No 52a;
Additions and Repairs Circa 1897
Courtesy Australian Archives

Fig 15 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Dwg No 52b;
Additions and Repairs Circa 1897
Courtesy Australian Archives

Fig 16 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Dwg No 52f;
Sketch Plan Showing Additions; 1900
Courtesy Australian Archives

Fig 17 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Site Plan 1955
Department of Interior Dwg A1423
Courtesy Australian Archives

Fig 18 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Additions and Alterations; 1940
Department of Works Perth Dwg No A5527
Courtesy Australian Archives

Fig 19 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Additions and Alterations; 1940
Department of Works Perth Dwg No A5528
Courtesy Australian Archives

Fig 20 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Additions and Alterations; 1940
Department of Works Perth Dwg No A5529
Courtesy Australian Archives

Fig 21 Location Plan Showing the Proposed Parry Street Extension
City of Fremantle; RC 682; Circa 1984

3.0 SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle comprising a drill hall built in 1895 with a distinctive roof structure constructed of curved cast iron T-sections, laminated jarrah beams and iron tie rods spanning 18.3m, a two storey brick and tile office building constructed in the Inter-War Functionalist style in 1940 and a timber framed and fibrous cement clad gun room constructed in 1940, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- it was the first purpose built military drill hall in Western Australia and marks the phase in the history of the country when defence was based on local volunteer forces;

- the 1895 drill hall features a rare, if not unique, curved roof structure; comprising curved laminated jarrah ribs supported by curved iron T sections and a series of tie rods; which represents a significant technological and design achievement for the Public Works Department of WA in the late nineteenth century;

- it is one of only two similar, but not identical, drill halls in WA, and probably in the world, with an 18.3m wide single span curved roof constructed in the 1890s;

- the 1940s office building is a fine example of a military building constructed in the Inter-War Functionalist style for purposes associated with the World War II war effort;

- the site comprises part of the original 1857 convict grant in Fremantle which has been used for law and order purposes and defence from that time;

- the building is a landmark in central Fremantle;

- the place has social significance for members of the defence forces associated with the place, and with the defence of Fremantle, during and after World War II; and

- since the 1980s the place has had social significance for its adaptive re-use as the music and entertainment venue known as the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'.

3.2 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Burra Charter, (Australia ICOMOS, 1999) defines 'cultural significance' to mean 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations'. 'The places that are likely to be of significance are those which help an understanding of the past or enrich the present, and which will be of value to future generations.'¹⁹⁴ It is stressed that the terms 'aesthetic,' 'historic,' 'scientific' and 'social' are not mutually exclusive and that, for example, 'architectural style has both historic and aesthetic aspects.'¹⁹⁵

The significance of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is assessed in accordance with requirements established in the Criteria for Entry into the Register of Heritage Places. (November 1996, HCWA) (Appendix B). This employs the terms outlined by The Burra Charter (Appendix C) and the degree of significance is determined by the level of rarity and representativeness. Significance is also affected by the condition, integrity and authenticity of the place.

AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion 1. It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle has aesthetic value as a rare example of a late nineteenth century drill hall constructed with a substantial laminated timber and iron framed, corrugated iron clad, single span roof with an unusual curved form. The attached brick and tile office building constructed in 1940, is of aesthetic significance in its own right as fine example of a building constructed in the Inter-War Functionalist style for military purposes at the period. The juxtaposition of the two structures represents the development of the place for purposes associated with the defence of the state through the first half of the twentieth century. (Criterion 1.1)

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle has aesthetic value as one of only two curved roofed, drill halls designed by the Public Works Department of WA in the 1890s in Western Australia. The use of curved cast iron T-sections, laminated jarrah beams and iron tie rods spanning 18.3m was an exceptional structural innovation at the period. (Criterion 1.2)

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle has aesthetic value as a landmark in the centre of Fremantle. The original 1895 building is a landmark on the extended section of Parry Street west of the Fremantle Prison, and the 1940s building is a landmark at the eastern end of Queen Street. (Criterion 1.3)

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion 2. It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia.

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle is constructed on part of the site of the original convict grant. The surrounding area has been used continuously for police, court and army purposes. Both the drill hall dating from 1895 and the office building constructed in 1940 represent the development of military facilities locally, regionally and nationally. The building was used continuously for military purposes from 1896 until 1986. (Criterion 2.1)

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle was the first purpose built military drill hall in Western Australia and marks the phase in the history of the country when defence was based on local volunteer forces. The construction of the 1940 office additions marks a significant phase in the

194 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance' in Peter Marquis-Kyle & Meredith Walker, *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, Australia ICOMOS, 1992, p. 73.

195 'Guidelines to the Burra Charter' op. cit.

lead up to World War II which resulted in the upgrading of military facilities Australia-wide. (Criterion 2.2)

The design of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is an early and rare example of the use of curved timber and iron roof structure in Western Australia. The design and completion of the roof represents an important stage in the technology of construction in WA and was a significant achievement for the contractors involved with its erection. (Criterion 2.4)

SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion 3 It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of Western Australia.

Because *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* forms part of the original convict grant and the site has been used for law and order purposes and defence from that time, it provides opportunities for studies regarding the history of law and order and defence in the state. (Criteria 3.1 and 3.2)

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle is a rare example of a curved timber and iron roof structure providing a clear span over 18.3m, designed by the Public Works Department of WA in the late nineteenth century. This roof together with a similar, but not identical, design for the roof of the Perth Drill Hall; represents a considerable achievement for the PWD at this period. (Criterion 3.1)

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion 4 It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in Western Australia for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle has social significance for its representation of the period of WA history when defence was the responsibility of volunteer forces. The drill hall provided more than a training facility; it provided a place for many varied military, social and educational activities. (Criterion 4.1)

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle has social significance for members of the defence forces who were stationed there during and post World War II and who played a role in the strategic defence of Fremantle at that time. (Criterion 4.1)

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle has been vested in the National Trust from September 2000 and as such is significant to the people of Western Australia as an historic place providing an insight into the state's colonial and defence history. (Criterion 4.1)

Through its adaptive re-use as a music and entertainment venue known as the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club', *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* has social significance for members of the community who attend concerts and follow the contemporary music and entertainment scene in Western Australia. (Criterion 4.1)

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle contributes to the sense of place for members of the armed forces who value the place for its role during and after World War II, and for the community of people who are interested in its current role as a music venue. (Criterion 4.2)

RARITY

Criterion 5 It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of Western Australia.

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle is one of only two curved roofed drill halls spanning 18.3m, designed by the Public Works Department of WA and constructed in the 1890s in Western Australia. The other, Perth Drill Hall, is similar, but not identical, to *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. No other similar drill halls have been identified elsewhere in Australia or overseas as part of this study and therefore *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is extremely rare. (Criterion 5.1)

REPRESENTATIVENESS

Criterion 6 Is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the State.

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle was the first of numerous drill halls built in Western Australia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century for the purpose of training volunteer forces and also providing venues for recreational activities. (Criterion 6.1)

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle represents the period of history when the volunteer forces practiced the art of drill as a means of preparation for the defence of the country. (Criterion 6.2)

CONDITION

The fabric of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is in fair condition generally. Some fabric has been conserved through various works programs, however some of the fabric of the place is in poor condition and requires conservation. The roof of the 1895 hall has been replaced with Colorbond and is in good condition. There are issues associated with poor ground drainage around the perimeter of the building on the Parry Street site. There are a number of areas where the internal fabric is in poor condition as a result of lack of maintenance and there are some issues associated with the deterioration of the sub-floor structure of the main hall area.

INTEGRITY

The use of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* as a music and entertainment venue continues the role of the place for recreational activities even though its use for purposes associated with national defence is no longer relevant. The use of doors on the Parry Street side as the main entrance alters the original intention of the place. As such the place has moderate to low integrity.

Interpretation relating to the original purpose of the building would enhance an understanding and knowledge of the place for current users and patrons.

AUTHENTICITY

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle has high authenticity. The majority of the fabric of both the 1895 and the 1940 section of the building is original and original spaces remain with little modification.

3.3 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

INTRODUCTION

Levels of significance have been assigned to the various building and site elements and zones identified in this report. Levels of significance are based on levels identified as appropriate by J. S. Kerr and published in *The Conservation Plan*.¹⁹⁶ The grading is based on an assessment of the issues arising from the Statement of Significance and the authenticity of the place.

Exceptional Significance

Areas and elements of exceptional significance should be preserved or restored to original detail as far as possible. Only minor reversible adaptations should be made and fixtures should not affect internal or external fabric of exceptional significance. No structural changes should be made and no significant fabric removed. All works should be documented and photographically recorded before and after they are carried out.

Considerable Significance

Areas and elements of considerable significance should be preserved or restored, or reconstructed to original detail as far as possible. Only minor reversible adaptations should be made and fixtures should not affect internal or external fabric of exceptional significance. Minor structural changes that are in keeping with the overall aims of the conservation plan may be made. All works should be documented and photographically recorded before and after they are carried out.

Some Significance

Areas and elements of some significance should be conserved wherever possible. Adaptation is acceptable provided changes to significant fabric are kept to a minimum. Discrete structural changes including openings can be made provided that they are in keeping with the overall aims of the conservation plan. All works should be photographically recorded before and after they are carried out.

Little Significance

Areas and elements of little significance may be retained or removed on the basis of future use requirements. Care should be taken to ensure that such works do not detract from the significance of adjacent areas or elements. All works should be photographically recorded before and after they are carried out.

Intrusive

Intrusive areas or elements detract from the significance of the place and their removal, and/or replacement with more appropriate detailing is encouraged. Their removal should be considered in the context of the needs of the owners and users of the place. All works should be photographically recorded before and after they are carried out.

¹⁹⁶ J. S. Kerr, *The Conservation Plan: A guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance*, National Trust of NSW, 1996.

In the context of other heritage places in Western Australia, *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, is a place of EXCEPTIONAL cultural heritage significance.

The following analysis identifies the significance of individual elements and areas of the place.

Exceptional Significance

Original fabric of the 1895 drill hall

Form of the 1895 hall

Curved laminated beams, iron T sections and associated tie rods

Iron principals (columns)

Rooms on the eastern side of the hall (rooms 2,3,4,5 and 6)

Timber floor to hall

Windows on the northern, southern and eastern elevations

Wall structure on northern and southern internal elevations of hall

Considerable Significance

1900 additions (rooms 7,8,9,10 and 11)

1940 brick and tile office building ground and first floors internal and external fabric

1940 Toilet block (room 31) and internal toilets (room 12)

300mm high brick wall on east side of 1940 building

Timber tongued and grooved wall lining to the hall (room 1)

Some Significance

Gun Room 1940 (room 30) internal and external fabric

Little Significance

Landscape elements generally including brick paving, bollards etc

Bar (believed to be removable)

Stage

Colorbond roof sheeting and plumbing to the original significant curved roof form

Intrusive Elements

Signage on the eastern elevation that conceals the original skylight windows

Fig 22 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Site Plan Showing Levels of Significance

4.0 GENERAL CONSERVATION POLICIES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section covers general policies pertaining to the conservation of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, a place of recognised cultural heritage significance managed by the National Trust. The drill hall has been leased to the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' since the 1980s and has added social significance as a result of this use. General conservation policies are made in the context of the continuing ownership, management and custodianship of the place by the National Trust and continuing use as a musicians' club.

The policies in this section of the report are presented under the following headings:

Conservation of Assessed Significance

This covers general issues that apply to places of heritage significance.

The Burra Charter

This covers requirements as outlined in the articles of the Burra Charter.

Statutory Requirements

This outlines the implications of current heritage listings as well as requirements of statutory authorities.

Assessing Future Use and Development

This looks at present ownership and use status, the expectations and requirements of community and users of the building, and issues of suitable future use and development.

Implementation

The outlines issues regarding responsibility for decision making and gives a timeframe for the implementation of conservation policies.

4.2 CONSERVATION OF ASSESSED SIGNIFICANCE

Section 3.0 provides a statement and assessment of the significance for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* in terms of aesthetic, historic, scientific and social significance, and in terms of its rarity and representativeness. The significance of a place must be capable of being observed in the fabric of the site features, buildings and other elements of physical evidence for the conservation of these to ensure the conservation of significance of the place. Where a place is identified to be of significance special consideration should be given to the way that the place is managed, works are carried out and decisions concerning it are made. Issues of cultural heritage significance should always be understood by the stakeholders and taken into account.

4.2.1 Policies arising from the Significance of the Place

Policy 1.1 **The assessed significance of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* and the recommendations of the conservation plan, should be adopted by the owner and manager of the place (The National Trust of Australia) as a guiding document for decisions about conservation, management, maintenance, development and future use.**

Policy 1.2 ***Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* should be retained and conserved as a place of exceptional cultural heritage significance for the people of Western Australia.**

- Policy 1.3** **The continued use of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* as a musicians' club, known as the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club', is appropriate to the assessed significance of the place, however the ongoing management of the club should ensure the protection of the assessed heritage significance of the place.**
- Policy 1.4** ***Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* should be conserved as a place of exceptional significance. However fabric and elements of lower significance as identified in the conservation plan may be altered or removed as recommended.**
- Policy 1.5** **All work undertaken to conserve, adapt or develop *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* building and site should be appropriate to the assessed significance of the place, should be in accordance with the recommendations of the conservation plan and should be guided by experienced conservation practitioners.**
- Policy 1.6** ***Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is on the HCWA's assessment program for entry in the Register of Heritage Places but has not been assessed. It is included within the registered *Fremantle Courthouse (fmr)* and *Police Station Complex* precinct and as such is protected by the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*. Conservation of the place and all proposals for development must take account of the requirements of the Act. It is recommended that material in this conservation plan be used as the basis for including *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* on the Register of Heritage Places. It should also be used as the basis for formalising the classification of the place by the National Trust.**

4.3 THE BURRA CHARTER

The conservation of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* should be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance). (Appendix C)

The Burra Charter indicates that generally, original fabric is considered to be of greatest significance and the principles of The Burra Charter focus on the means of conserving this in order to preserve the authenticity of the heritage place. Where fabric has deteriorated to the point where it is no longer viable, reconstruction should be carried out using replacement material that matches the original as closely as possible. However, since the greatest value is placed on authentic material dating from the period of construction, conservation of this is of the highest priority and replacement should only be carried out when all means of conserving the original fabric have been investigated.

In the case of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* significance is based primarily on the original section of the building dating from 1895, however later sections of the building, including the 1940 additions, are also significant in their own right. The levels of significance identified in Section 3.3 are based on both the age and the authenticity of the fabric as it relates to the various stages of its development.

The building has been adapted since the 1980s for use as a musicians' club. While the use of the place by the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' is of social significance in its own right, alterations to the fabric of the place to facilitate that use are generally not significant. In some cases adaptive re-use has resulted in the removal of significant fabric. While it is recognised that adaptive re-use is necessary to ensure the ongoing viability of the building, there is some

evidence that neglect and disregard for the original fabric has resulted from the adaptation process. More stringent management and maintenance regimes are required to ensure that significant fabric is appropriately protected and conserved.

Conservation of existing fabric does not require that the fabric appear as new. Part of the understanding of a place of heritage significance includes the conservation of the patina of age resulting from minimum interference with original fabric. Conservation, however, does require a well-managed maintenance program.

The Burra Charter makes recommendations regarding appropriate adaptation or extension of significant buildings. Adaptation of a significant building may be carried out in areas where significant fabric has previously been removed or altered. New work should be distinguishable from the original but respect the style, form and proportions of the original without copying original detail. Where adaptation of the building has occurred, recommendations are made for more clearly interpreting those changes so as not to obscure the building's original form.

In the case of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*, the major period of development after the original 1895 construction phase occurred in 1940 and involved the construction of the brick and tile office building on the western side of the hall. The original rooms on this side of the buildings that mirrored the small rooms that remain extant along the eastern side, were removed at that time. The Gun Room on the southern end of the hall was also constructed in 1940. Historically the 1940s development of the place is of considerable significance in its own right and it would not be appropriate to consider restoring the original 1895 building to its original form. Fortunately the 1940s development did not remove any of the significant curved roof structure of the original drill hall. It is appropriate for the nineteenth century work to retain its distinct character, different from the detail of the 1940s work, however it is evident that some fabric in the 1895 section of the building was replaced in 1940 as it is of similar detail. Any future development or adaptation of either section of the building should be distinct from the style of either period and clearly evident as new. This does not apply to restoration work that should replicate the original fabric as closely as possible.

4.3.1 Policies arising from the Burra Charter

The following policies draw on the Articles of the Burra Charter that are of specific relevance to the conservation of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. (Appendix C)

- Policy 2.1** **The definitions and principles of The Burra Charter should be used to guide all considerations for the future conservation, adaptation or use of the building and any associated requirements for physical works. (Refer Section 5.0 Assessment of the Built Fabric)**
- Policy 2.2** **The National Trust should ensure that the lease documentation for the ‘Fly By Night Musicians Club’, or any other tenant of the building, includes clauses that alert the tenant to the significance of the building and ensure that any works, including general maintenance, are carried out to the highest standard and with regard to the protection of the significance of the place.**
(Article 2. Conservation and management, Article 6. Burra Charter process and Article 16. Maintenance)
- Policy 2.3** **As far as possible original fabric should be retained, conserved and revealed through interpretation. Any future alterations to *Artillery Drill***

Hall, Fremantle should be based on accurate documentary or physical evidence and not on conjecture.

(Article 3. Cautious approach)

Policy 2.4 Where possible conservation works to *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* should involve traditional skills and techniques.

(Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques)

Policy 2.5 The significance of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* relates to the structure of the original 1895 building, the use of the place for defence purposes, the architectural quality of the 1940 building and the use of the place as an entertainment venue. All these aspects should be included in the interpretation of the place.

(Article 5. Values)

Policy 2.6 Any adaptation of the fabric that is required for the accommodation of future use requirements should be carried out in a manner that is reversible and that minimises impact on existing significant fabric.

(Article 15. Change and Article 21. Adaptation)

Policy 2.7 Where *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is adapted, the work should be distinguished from the original fabric of the building where possible.

(Article 22. New work)

Policy 2.8 Interpretation is integral to the understanding of the significance of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* and should be culturally appropriate.

(Article 25. Interpretation)

Policy 2.9 The National Trust should ensure that all future work is supervised by appropriately qualified heritage professionals. A record of all works should be kept and where significant fabric is removed, it should be retained on the site. Where works are proposed, there should be adequate resources to avoid shoddy workmanship and lack of professional expertise for project management and supervision.

(Articles 30 to 34. Direction, supervision and implementation; Documenting evidence and decisions; Documenting evidence and decisions; Records; Removed Fabric; and Resources)

4.4 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The conservation of a heritage place should take account of statutory requirements including those relating to the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990*, planning regulations of the local authority, fire and safety regulations (FESA), Health Acts, the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and other constraints. Generally the ability of a building to comply will effect future use options.

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle is protected by the provisions of the *Heritage of Western Australia Act 1991*.

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle is used for public events and therefore the requirements of the BCA as regards public buildings apply. These include requirements for toilets and requirements for universal access.

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle is located within the boundaries of the City of Fremantle and therefore the requirements of the City apply.

Appropriate procedures for approval should be followed for any proposed or future use of the buildings or site. All applications for approvals from statutory authorities should be accompanied by a statement indicating the heritage significance of the place. Where possible, applications should be accompanied by the relevant section of the conservation plan.

In some cases, work required to make a building or place compliant with codes may be detrimental to heritage significance. In such cases a process of negotiation should be carried out in order to ensure that requirements are met with minimum interference to significant fabric. The advice of an appropriately qualified heritage professional should be sought.

The requirement for a public building to comply with requirements for universal access may require modification of the fabric of a significant place. The preparation of an audit to consider access in the context of heritage significance may be appropriate. Any proposed changes should be referred for consideration prior to implementation.

For places included on the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places, all development applications must be referred to the Heritage Council for comment. Where the place has been vested in the National Trust, the National Trust has delegated authority, under the *Heritage of Western Australia Act*, to approve works.

4.4.1 Policies arising from Statutory Obligations

- Policy 3.1** **The National Trust of Australia (WA) should hold a copy of the conservation plan for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* as the main reference document regarding heritage management and planning. A copy of it, or of the relevant section, should be provided when referring any future applications to statutory authorities.**
- Policy 3.2** **At the discretion of the National Trust, a copy of this conservation plan should be provided to HCWA. It is recommended that HCWA prepare registration documentation for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* using material in this conservation plan, including the 'Statement of Significance' and 'Assessment of Significance' for the place.**
- Policy 3.3** **On completion, a copy of this conservation plan could be provided to the City of Fremantle for its information. The conservation plan should become one of the guiding documents regarding heritage values and planning decisions for the place. The City should take account of the conservation plan when assessing any proposals for development of the place submitted by the owner. The City should also take account of this conservation plan when considering applications for development of places adjacent to *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*.**
- Policy 3.4** **Where possible, the National Trust should ensure that *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* complies with requirements of statutory authorities for public buildings. However where elements have been assessed as having significance, any works arising from requirements to comply with statutory regulations should be evaluated against this conservation policy to ensure minimum impact on significant fabric. Professional advice should be sought to ensure that both safety and conservation issues are fully assessed. Significant fabric should only be altered to comply with statutory requirements as a last resort when all other avenues of resolving an issue**

have been considered. The advice of a heritage professional should be sought.

- Policy 3.5** An audit to assess the capability of the building in terms of the requirements for universal access and other compliance issues should be prepared and the building should be adapted to comply. The audit and implementation works should be carried out by professionals with experience and expertise in both the areas of disabled access and heritage conservation.

4.5 ASSESSING FUTURE USE AND DEVELOPMENT

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle is suited to uses that allow public access because it contains a large space, suitable for performances and entertainment. Some of the work that has been undertaken to enable the space to be used for this purpose however, and the general maintenance of the building as a musicians' club is not in accordance with the heritage significance of the place. For example some internal doors and fittings are broken or missing and the general state of the place is not in accordance with the protection of a place of heritage significance at a state level that is vested in the National Trust.

While this conservation plan supports in principle the use of the place as the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club', there is an urgent need for improved maintenance of the place including general housekeeping and cleaning. It is recommended that the National Trust addresses this matter with the tenant as a matter of urgency in the short term and that missing fittings and fixtures be found and reinstated as soon as possible. Improved management of the day to day upkeep of the building is essential.

There is also evidence of shoddy workmanship in some areas of the building together with lack of respect for significant fabric. The National Trust should address this matter with the tenant and ensure that all works are in accordance with the Burra Charter and respect the significance of the building.

The preparation of a universal access audit is a matter of urgency as there are no disabled toilets on the premises. It would be possible for this to be rectified without loss of cultural heritage significance of the place.

The interpretation for the place was completed in September 2005. Any changes to the current arrangement should take account of the recommendations of this conservation plan.

4.5.1 Guiding Policies for Future Use and Development

- Policy 4.1** The future use of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* by the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' is appropriate, however the management and maintenance of the place should be improved. If the use of the place should change in the future, public access to the building should be retained.
- Policy 4.2** The building should not be extended and no new structures should be built on the site.
- Policy 4.3** The National Trust should include specific reference to the significance of the building and to the conservation plan in heritage clauses forming part of the lease agreement with the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'. If in the future the club is unable to protect the heritage significance of the place appropriately, the National Trust should consider terminating the lease.

- Policy 4.4** Carry out a universal access audit as a matter of urgency and implement the recommendations.
- Policy 4.5** Implement the recommendations of the interpretation plan for the place as part of the ongoing conservation and maintenance program.
- Policy 4.6** If in the future the opportunity to close Parry Street to the east of the building should arise, this should be supported and the original back-yard should be reinstated in this area.

4.6 IMPLEMENTATION

Primary responsibility for the implementation of the conservation plan for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is with the National Trust of Australia (WA).

It is the responsibility of the National Trust to ensure all statutory approvals are sought prior to any programs of works being implemented. Approval of the City of Fremantle is required.

It is essential to the conservation of the place that a coordinated program of management and maintenance of the physical fabric is carried out on a regular basis. The study has identified that the building is in fair condition and that improved maintenance is required as a matter of urgency. There are also some issues of conservation that require remediation. (Refer Section 8.0)

4.6.1 Policies for Implementation of the Conservation Plan

- Policy 5.1** The National Trust of Australia (WA) should adopt the *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Conservation Plan as the primary guiding document for future conservation and management of the place.
- Policy 5.2** The National Trust should adopt a time frame for the conservation works outlined in this report. The program of conservation works to implement the recommendations of the conservation plan should be complementary to the introduction of new interpretation proposals.
- Policy 5.3** The *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* Conservation Plan should be reviewed and updated every five years by appropriately qualified heritage consultants. The review should involve checking any works that has been carried out against the conservation plan, and updating the information accordingly. Complete rewriting of the document is not intended or appropriate.

Fig 23 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* – Key to External Photographs

Note: Photographs are included on the CD accompanying this report and at Appendix F

Fig 24 *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle – Key to Internal Photographs*

Note: Photographs are included on the CD accompanying this report and at Appendix F

5.0 **ARTILLERY DRILL HALL, FREMANTLE – ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILT FABRIC**

Photographs referred to are too extensive to provide in full in this section of the report. They are included on the CD attached to this report and are printed out for reference at Appendix F.

5.1 **SITE PLANNING**

5.1.1 **Physical Description of the Site**

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle is located on Fremantle Lot 2136 being the whole of Reserve 46289 which comprises an area of 1631m². The place is managed by the National Trust of Australia (WA) in accordance with a Management Order registered on 8 September 2000.

The site is located in central Fremantle, at the intersection of Queen and Holdsworth Streets. To the north of the drill hall is a pedestrian access route to Parry Street to the east. *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is located on the site of the *Fremantle Courthouse (fmr) and Police Station Complex* which is included on the Register of Heritage Places as place number 878. This includes the whole of Reserve 24043 and contains as well as the drill hall (1895), the Fremantle Courthouse (1890), the former Police Station lock-up (1899), two blocks of former police housing (1897 and 1903) that have been converted for office use as part of the Fremantle Police Station, and the Lock-up Keeper's Cottage (1978). The two blocks of former police housing are located immediately south of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. The former Courthouse is currently used as the Fremantle Police Station and is located south west of the drill hall facing Henderson Street. The former lock-up is behind the courthouse. Further along Henderson Street are the former warders' cottages, nos 33 to 41 Henderson Street (1852). To the north of the drill hall along Holdsworth Street, are four more warders' cottages (1897) and behind these is a complex of contemporary Homeswest housing. In front of the former police housing and south west of the drill hall, is Barrack Square, an area of grass surrounded by limestone walls. The whole of the justice precinct area is contained within limestone walls of various dates of construction. Some date from the nineteenth century and some were re-constructed and altered as part of the redevelopment of the police facility in 1978.

The whole of the precinct is of exceptional significance and is related historically to the adjacent Fremantle Prison complex located east of the site on the original axis of Fairbairn Street that extended from the police and court facilities to the prison prior to the construction of Parry Street through the area.

5.1.2 **Analysis of the Site and Context of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle***

(The section refers to material include in Section 2.0 Documentary Evidence)

The site and context of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* was altered significantly in the 1980s when Parry Street was extended through the original yard area behind (to the east) of the drill hall. This resulted in the removal of sheds and outbuildings previously located in the yard. A weatherboard cottage, constructed in 1901, previously located on the north eastern corner of the drill hall building was demolished in 1955. The brick toilet block, constructed in 1940, was retained and is now exposed to the street. The retention of the toilet block helps to interpret the former back yard aspect of the eastern frontage of the building as well as serving a functional purpose for the current user, the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'.

The extension of Parry Street resulted in a re-orientation of the building in terms of access, with the main access for club purposes now being from Parry Street through the original 1895

eastern rooms to the main hall. The original access to the hall was from the south through a door located adjacent to the 1940 gun room and adjacent to the row of former police cottages (1897) that form part of the Fremantle Police Precinct. Access to the 1940 office building is from the main entrance on the western side of the building. The street frontage of the 1940 building has also been altered from the original configuration by the re-alignment of Holdsworth Street to create a carpark between the Queen Street/ Holdsworth Street intersection and the building.

All paving, tree planting and streetscape treatments in the areas adjacent to the building are recent and of little significance.

5.1.3 Policies for the Site and Context of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*

- Policy 6.1** Paving and landscaping around *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* are of little cultural heritage significance and can be retained, removed or altered on the basis of the requirements of use.
- Policy 6.2** Norfolk pine trees on the eastern side of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* are of little cultural heritage significance and can be retained or removed.
- Policy 6.3** Views of the building from Parry Street should be retained and not obstructed by walls or fences.
- Policy 6.4** The 1940 office building is an important landmark at the eastern end of Queen Street. Views of the building from Queen Street should be retained and enhanced.
- Policy 6.5** In the future, if the opportunity to remove the Parry Street extension should arise, this would enhance the authenticity of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* and should be encouraged. In this event the area to the east of the building should be retained as open space in order to interpret the extent of the original convict grant.
- Policy 6.6** In the future, it is recommended that consideration be given to reinstating the original south western entrance to the building, and that the Parry Street side of the building not be used as the main entrance.

5.2 ARTILLERY DRILL HALL, FREMANTLE – GENERAL PLANNING

5.2.1 Description of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* – General Planning

Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle is a complex structure comprising the original 1895 drill hall, a timber and iron framed structure with a substantial curved roof and a series of original rooms along the eastern side addressing Parry Street; a timber framed skillion roofed addition constructed in 1900 on the northern side of the original hall; a two storey brick and tile office building facing Queen Street, a brick and iron toilet block built in 1940 on the Parry Street side of the building and a fibrous cement clad, gabled roofed gun room on the southern side of the 1895 drill hall.

The original 1895 drill hall comprises an open hall measuring approximately 30.5m x 18.3m with walls 3.5m high and a single span curved roof structure exposed inside the volume of the hall. The roof structure comprises a series of eight equally spaced curved laminated jarrah ribs supported by curved iron T-sections and a complex structural system comprising hollow tube and tension rods forming trusses to span the width of the building and support the roof. On the

west and eastern sides of the building small rooms were constructed with cross bracing in the walls to provide a buttressing effect to assist in supporting the building. The rooms on the western side are not extant.

The hall has banks of louvres on the northern and southern elevations and restored windows on the southern elevation. There are five original rooms extant along the eastern side of the hall. The entrance to the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club' is through one of these. (Rooms 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

On the northern side of the hall there are four timber-framed rooms that have been adapted to coolrooms and other service rooms associated with the club. (Rooms 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)

Also on the eastern side of the hall a doorway leads to the brick and iron toilet block constructed in 1940. This is used as the 'Ladies' toilets while the 'Gents' is located in a 1940 toilet on the north west corner of the hall adjacent to the door to the 1940 office building.

The two storey brick structure constructed in 1940 replaced a series of rooms similar, if not identical to the ones that remain extant on the eastern side of the hall. The building is rectangular in plan form with a central entrance and staircase. The entrance features a porch with a substantial concrete awning over the doorway. The building is designed in the Inter-War Functionalist style popular at the period and includes elements of Georgian architecture in its simple symmetrical façade. Windows are double hung sashes with horizontal mullions. The brickwork includes decorative elements created by the use of small bricks and also fine detailing in the central panel and the corner details.

The gun room is essentially a functional space or shed that was been added to the southern end of the drill hall in 1940, at the same time as the brick building. Over the years windows and doors have been obscured by fibrous cement panels, however these remain extant inside the building.

5.2.1 Analysis of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* – General Planning

(This section refers to material included in Section 3.0 Documentary Evidence)

The stages of development of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* are clearly evident in the fabric of the building. The drill hall was altered in 1940 at the time the brick office building was added. Alterations included the replacement of original corrugated iron roof cladding with corrugated fibrous cement panels. This has subsequently been replaced with Colorbond sheeting in short lengths. The windows on the southern elevation were in poor condition and have been restored to original detail. Also in 1940 timber roof purlins were replaced and louver windows on the eastern elevation were replaced with windows. These have subsequently been obscured by signage which reduces the authenticity of the building.

The 1940 building remains as originally constructed. The concrete porch and stairs remains as constructed, however there is evidence of concrete cancer in the awning and the fabric of the building is deteriorating through lack of maintenance.

The 1940 gun room retains original windows, however these have been obscured with fibrous cement panels. The retention of all the ancillary structures that have been added over the history of the building; including the gun room and eastern toilet block; increase the authenticity of the place.

5.2.2 Policies for *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* – General Planning

- Policy 7.1** *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* should be retained and conserved. All extant external and internal fabric from the periods of construction in 1895, 1900 and 1940 should be retained and conserved.
- Policy 7.2** Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle, should not be extended and no major alterations or additions should be made to the external fabric of the place.
- Policy 7.3** The entrance to the building from Parry Street may be retained in the short term, however consideration should be given to reinstating the original south western entrance. If retained, no further modification to the building fabric should be made to accommodate the current entrance and the former backyard status of this area should be interpreted.
- Policy 7.4** The original floor plan of the 1895 drill hall and 1940 office building should be retained intact. The internal space of the drill hall should not subdivided. Some minor adaptation including subdivision with removable partitions could be made in the rooms that comprise the 1900 additions (Rooms 7, 8, 9, 10, 11) and the gun room (Room 30). The existing room layout and partitions at ground and first floor in the 1940 office building should be retained.
- Policy 7.5** The toilets (Rooms 12 and 31) should be retained in their current location. Adaptation to allow for universal access should be accommodated. Details should be prepared as part of a universal access audit of the building that also takes account of heritage significance.
- Policy 7.6** External windows and doors to the 1940 gun room that have been blocked should be reinstated to original detail. Minor adaptation of the external fabric of this structure could be carried out without loss of heritage significance to the place.

**Fig 25 Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle
Site Plan Showing Conservation Recommendations**

Fig 26 Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle
Floor Plan Showing Conservation Recommendations

**Fig 27 Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle
Elevations Showing Conservation Recommendations**

5.3 *ARTILLERY DRILL HALL, FREMANTLE – EXTERNAL FABRIC*

This section describes the external fabric of the building. An assessment of the condition of each element is provided. The Analysis section discusses the authenticity and significance of the fabric and policies are provided that take account of both significance and condition.

(Refer Photographs 001 to 021)

5.3.1 Roof and Roof Plumbing

Description

The roof of the 1895 drill hall is a curved structure constructed of laminated jarrah ribs reinforced with iron T sections. The roof is clad with recent short sheets of Colorbond. The skillion roofed sections on the eastern and northern ends of the building, the 1940 toilet block and the gun room are also clad with recent Colorbond. Roof drainage to these sections of the building comprises Colorbond 100mm dia 1/2 round gutters and 100mm dia round downpipes.

The roof to the 1940 office building is hipped and clad with terracotta tiles in an autumn blend colour to match the face brickwork. Gutters are ogee profile painted white with red painted square profile downpipes.

Analysis

The original drill hall roof was clad with corrugated iron. In 1940 the roof was replaced with corrugated asbestos cement sheet. The Colorbond cladding is recent and replaces the corrugated asbestos sheet. Although the sheeting is recent, it replicates the form and detail of the 1895 original. The roof drainage system was replaced with the roof sheeting and is recent in design and there is evidence of failure on the eastern side in particular.

The terracotta tiles to the 1940 building are original and significant. The roof drainage system appears to be sound and there is no evidence of failure of the tiled roof.

Conservation Policy

- Policy 8.1** **Retain the recent Colorbond roof as existing as it replicates the form and detail of the original roof. If in the future it requires replacement, use custom orb profile sheeting and ensure that the original roof form and detail is retained. Consideration could be given to using short sheets of galvanized iron.**
- Policy 8.2** **Retain the recent gutters and downpipes, review the roof drainage system and remediate as required.**
- Policy 8.3** **Retain and conserve the roof tiles to the 1940 office building. If in the future tiles require replacement, replace with terracotta tiles of matching colour and profile. Do not use harsh chemicals, high pressure sprays or other harsh processes to clean the tiles.**
- Policy 8.4** **Check the gutters and downpipes to the 1940 office building and replace any sections showing evidence of rust or other deterioration with gutters of matching profile and material.**

5.3.2 External Walls

Description

External walls to the original 1895 drill hall and 1900 additions are clad with short sheets of galvanized iron painted blue. The corrugated iron is in fair condition with some evidence of minor rust at the edge of sheets. The paint is relatively recent.

External walls to the 1940 office buildings are face brickwork including some decorative brick panes to emphasise the main entrance, windows and the corners of the building. These areas use specially shaped bricks including narrow bricks and brick sills. There is also a low wall 300mm high enclosing a planted bed along the western edge of the building. The brickwork is in fair to good condition and is highly intact. The external walls of the toilet blocks on the north western corner and on the eastern side of the building are of matching brickwork. There are some areas of re-pointing using gray cement mortar.

The main entrance on the western side of the 1940 building features a cement rendered porch with a concrete awning over the door. There is some evidence of deterioration to the awning and side walls and a sign has been placed over the door. This sign replaces a larger sign that was previously erected over the main entrance.

The external fabric of the 1940 gun room is constructed of fibrous cement flat sheets. Given the date of construction of this building, a survey of the building has confirmed that the fibrous cement contains asbestos fibres. There are fibrous cement sheets covering former window openings with the windows extant behind. The fibrous cement panels are unpainted.

External wall fabric is generally in fair condition. Corrugated iron has been painted to match existing colours.

Analysis

Generally, external wall fabric is original to its period of construction and highly significant. It is not known whether galvanized iron dates from 1895, however it pre-dates the 1940 additions and alterations. It is highly significant as it adds to the aesthetic quality of the place and may be original. The finely detailed face brick and the cement rendered porch to the 1940 office are original and significant.

Fibrous cement sheets to the 1940 gun room are in poor condition with some broken panels. The fabric is of significance, but minor adaptations could be made.

Conservation Policy

Policy 8.5 External corrugated galvanized iron panels should be retained and conserved. Where there is evidence of rust, rust should be removed, rust retardant treatment should be applied, and the panel repainted to match the existing. If a panel should require replacement, corrugated galvanized iron of matching profile should be used and a panel of matching dimensions used to replace the deteriorated panel. Every attempt should be made to retain existing significant fabric however. If panels require replacement, fixings should match the original existing nailed fixings. Tech screws should not be used. New panels should be painted to match the existing.

Policy 8.6 External face brick to all areas should be retained and conserved and should not be painted. Where gray cement has been used for re-pointing or repairs, it should be carefully removed and the brickwork re-pointed with mortar of the same colour and mix as the existing, and using the same joint detail. No chemicals or harsh processes should be used to clean external brickwork. No fixings should be made into external brickwork. If any fixings are required for any purpose, these should be made into mortar joints only.

- Policy 8.7** Where they are no longer required, services such as vent pipes and plumbing fixtures may be retained for interpretive purposes or removed and brickwork or galvanized iron cladding carefully patched. New services should be introduced where necessary with minimum interference to significant fabric.
- Policy 8.8** The fibrous cement panels to the 1940 gun room contains asbestos fibres. Where panels are broken, these should be removed in accordance with BCA requirements and replaced with fibrous cement panels of matching dimension. Where panels are not broken, they should be monitored and sealed with a clear sealant to retain the unpainted finish. No penetrations should be made into fibrous cement panels that are not recent. Where windows have been concealed, these should be exposed and restored to original detail.
- Policy 8.9** The cement rendered porch should be retained and conserved. Any evidence of exposed reinforcement should be repaired and the concrete patched as required. Check the waterproof membrane and ensure that it is functional.

5.3.3 Footings, and Ground Drainage

Description

Floors of both the original 1895 drill hall and the 1940 office are timber stumps that appear to be in sound condition. The brick office building is constructed with concrete strip footings with no evidence of structural failure.

Ground drainage is sound in most areas. There are concrete surface drains between the 1895 hall and the 1940 gun room that appear to date from the period when the gun room was located in the back yard area. The ground drainage adjacent to the Parry Street entrance to the building is not adequate and is resulting in deterioration of the iron cladding and timber at the base of the 1895 building on this elevation. There is no under-floor ventilation on the north eastern side of the building.

There is a concrete slab at the entrance to the building on the western side that has been painted green over the earlier red cement finish.

Analysis

Footings and ground drainage are not significant fabric, but are of fundamental importance to the conservation of the building. They appear to be sound in most areas but require attention on the east and north elevations.

The cement slab to the western entrance to the 1940 office is significant.

Conservation Policy

- Policy 8.10** Ensure adequate drainage around the building and ensure that roof drainage is connected to storm-water drains appropriately. On the Parry Street side of the building (east), the ground should be lowered and graded away from the building to new storm water drains. On the northern side of the building build up should be removed and the ground adjacent to the building lowered and graded away from the building to improve under-floor ventilation.

- Policy 8.11** Monitor footings and stumps and replace or repair as and when required using timbers of matching profile and species. If floorboards are lifted to carry out this work, ensure that they are not cut or damaged in the process. Stumps on the periphery of the building can be checked by carefully excavating along the edge of the building and inspecting underneath.
- Policy 8.12** Retain, conserve and restore the concrete slab to the western entrance to the 1940 office building. Either restore the green paint finish, or remove and restore the red cement finish underneath.

5.3.4 Windows, and External Joinery Doors

Description

There are a number of elements of external joinery to all sections of the building. There are timber sections at eaves height and around the perimeter of the base of corrugated iron walls to the 1895 drill hall. There are timber fascias and eaves linings to the 1940s office building and there are timber framed window awnings to the windows on the northern elevation of the 1900 addition. Some of these elements have been restored and painted as part of the restoration of the 1895 drill hall roof.

There are a number of different window styles throughout the building. The banks of timber framed windows on the northern and southern elevations of the drill hall have been restored. Skylight windows on the eastern elevation of the building have been obscured by a large sign. There are a number of small square timber framed windows to the eastern elevation of the building, some of which have been covered over with flat panels fixed externally.

Windows to the northern elevation are timber framed double hung sashes with original external metal grills.

Windows to the 1940s office block are double hung sashes with timber frames and horizontal mullions. Ground floor windows have metal grills that are original.

Windows to the 1940 gun room are original timber framed.

The main entrance door to the 1940 brick section comprises a pair of flush panel doors that are not original.

There are a number of external doors to the 1895 drill hall. Some are recent flush panel doors and some are panelled or ledged and braced style doors that probably date from the 1940s adaptation of the building. The door to room 7 is a panelled door that may date from the 1890s period of development.

Analysis

Generally windows and doors are significant and should be retained and conserved. The external door to room 7 may be a remnant of the 1900 addition. Other timber panelled and ledged and braced doors probably date from the 1940s period of development. Flush panel doors are recent.

Generally windows are original and significant. External metal grills are also original to the 1940s period of development.

The sign on the eastern elevation obscures earlier skylight windows that date from 1940. The skylights were installed in 1940 replacing earlier louvres.

Conservation Policy

- Policy 8.13** Carry out a program of conservation of external joinery as necessary. Replace deteriorated timbers with new timber of matching profile and species. Sand, prime and paint using appropriate good quality products specified by an appropriately qualified heritage specialist.
- Policy 8.14** Retain and conserve all original windows and doors including metal grills to windows and timber framed awnings over windows on the northern elevation.
- Policy 8.15** Consider replacing the front doors to the 1940 office with new doors to original detail as based on drawings and photographic evidence.
- Policy 8.16** Re-instate the windows to the 1940 gun room to original detail and restore the existing frames and sashes.
- Policy 8.17** Consider removing the sign from the eastern skylight and restoring skylight windows that remain extant behind the sign.

5.4 ARTILLERY DRILL HALL, FREMANTLE – INTERNAL FABRIC (BY AREA)

5.4.1 1895 Building Room 1

(Refer Photographs 022 to 036)

Description

The interior of the 1895 drill hall comprises an open space that is used as the main performance space for the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'. The space features nine structural bays, each divided by the roof truss structure featuring laminated jarrah ribs, T sections and various tie rods. A number of additional rods have been fixed to the ceiling for use for lights for performances.

The floor of the hall is constructed of 100mm wide boards that show some evidence of movement suggesting problems with the sub-floor structure. To address this some boards have been cut and removed to inspect the sub-floor and replaced. The floor has a protective covering laid over the central area. There is a recent timber stage approximately 7.2m x 4.7m on the Queen Street side of the space with a gap of approximately 1.1m between the stage and the back wall of the hall. The wall has carpet fixed over the 80mm wide jarrah tongued and grooved timber paneling. Wall paneling extends to 2.45m above floor level with canite above, painted black. The wall panelling is difficult to inspect due to it being covered with carpet and other material, however in some areas there is evidence of deterioration and white ant damage, that may have been arrested.

At the southern end of the hall the windows have been restored to original detail. The timber bracing is original to the 1895 stage of development. Windows on the north have also been restored but are covered by soundproof material to reduce noise for adjacent residents.

There is a recent bar at the northern end of the hall 10m x 2.9m on a removable platform. The bar top is pine with a cgi curved front. There is a cold-room behind the bar that extends into room 10.

On the western side of the hall are a series of original rooms. (Rooms 2,3,4,5,6)

On the northern end of the hall are a series of rooms that date from 1900. (Rooms 7,8,9,10,11)

On the western side of the hall are doorways to the ground floor rooms of the 1940 office building. There are timber steps to the doorways to address the floor level difference between the two buildings. The concrete steps and door openings are original to the 1940 stage of development.

There are approximately 12 light fittings that appear to date from the 1940s and a large number of recent light fittings.

The area is darkened for use as an entertainment venue and contains a large amount of material relating to this use. In some areas this is obscuring damage that is occurring to internal wall paneling, doors and other original features.

Doors to adjacent rooms are as follows:

Door to room 7 / 8 is panelled with a torn foam sheet on the hall side.

Door to ladies toilets is original with original signage on east side.

Door to room 6 is panelled with 3 panels painted black on the hall side and carpet fixed to the inside.

Door to Room 5 is not original and has a flat panel raised on the outside of door.

Doors to Room 4 are a pair of original three panelled double doors.

Door to room 3 has steel sheets to both sides of door.

Door to room 2 is a three panelled original door painted black.

Doors to rooms 10, 11 and 12 are original three panelled doors.

Door to room 15 was a pair of double doors, however these have been removed.

Door to room 16 is an original pair of three panel original doors.

Door to room 17 has been removed.

Doors to rooms 18, 19 and 20 are original three panel doors.

Room 30 has a pair of extra height framed ledged and braced panelled doors.

Analysis

Generally internal fabric to the 1895 drill hall is original to either the 1895 or the 1940 stages of development and significant. The roof structure is of exceptional significance and care should be taken to ensure that lights and other material fixed to the structure do not obscure that significance.

The wall panelling, windows, doors, end wall bracing etc are significant.

The stage, bar and light fittings have been constructed in a manner that enables them to be removed without damage to significant fabric.

This report does not deal with safety issues, however public safety has been addressed through a risk assessment survey. The extent to which the drill hall space is 'cluttered' with props and other entertainment material is of concern because this obscures the significant fabric of the space. There is evidence of a lack of proper maintenance and care in some areas.

Conservation Policy

- Policy 9.1** Retain and conserve all the elements of the internal fabric of the 1895 drill hall that date from the original period of construction or from the 1900 additions and the 1940 adaptation of the building.
- Policy 9.2** Remove and rationalize items fixed to the roof structure. Ensure that the lighting grid is safe and is separate from the significant roof structure.
- Policy 9.3** Ensure that the significant roof structure remains visible and that it is not obscured by excessive decorative material associated with performances. Installation of decorative items should be carried out without fixing directly to the roof structure and without adapting it in any way.
- Policy 9.4** Check all wall panelling and other timber elements for white ant damage and repair as required. Remove recent paint and reinstate original timber finish.
- Policy 9.5** Retain masonite covering over the timber floor for protection of the original floor markings and surface.
- Policy 9.6** Retain and conserve timber bracing to the end walls.
- Policy 9.7** Remove carpet and other items covering the walls and replace with non-intrusive sound proofing panels as required. Conserve and restore original fabric timber panelling. Do not fix items and coverings to significant fabric.
- Policy 9.8** Retain, restore and conserve original doors and door furniture where they remain extant. Remove the foam sheet from the door to room 7/8. Retain the steel sheets to the door to room 3 which dates from the 1940 period of development. Where doors have been removed, reinstate them to original detail using original doors if they can be located. Do not remove original doors from openings. Where joinery requires painting, rub back, prime and paint using good quality gloss paints.

5.4.2 1895 Building Rooms 2,3,4,5 and 6

(Refer Photographs 037 to 046)

Description

Rooms 2,3,4,5 and 6 are located along the eastern side of the drill hall and date from the original period of construction in 1895. The rooms are used for various purposes including storage and as band practice rooms. Room 4 is used as the main entrance to the drill hall in its function as an entertainment venue. These rooms were originally on the backyard side of the building but now address Parry Street.

The rooms are timber framed and variously lined with tongued and grooved vertical panelling to dado height, plasterboard, canite and fibrous cement. Room 3 has steel mesh lining to walls and ceiling and steel plates to both sides of the door. Room 5 is lined with egg cartons above dado presumably for noise attenuation purposes. Room 6 is lined with thick carpet felt to walls and ceiling.

Most of the doors to these rooms are similar to the doors in the 1940s section of the building.

Analysis

These rooms are significant as the remnants of the original 1895 drill hall structure. There were originally a group of similar rooms on the western side of the hall that were removed

when the 1940 office building was constructed. The cross walls between these rooms include bracing which acts as a support for the main drill hall structures and therefore they should not be removed.

The steel mesh in room 3 is assumed to date from the 1940s use of the building. Original significant original fabric included vertical tongued and grooved paneling and triple panel doors where these remain extant. Original windows are also significant and metal grills are assumed to date from the 1940 adaptation.

Conservation Policy

- Policy 9.9** **Retain, and conserve original rooms on the eastern side of the drill hall and do not remove internal walls.**
- Policy 9.10** **Retain and conserve original doors and windows and door and window furniture including metal grills.**
- Policy 9.11** **Retain and conserve tongued and grooved wall linings dating from the 1940 period of construction. Check all joinery for white ant damage and repair as required.**
- Policy 9.12** **Retain and conserve the steel mesh lining and steel plate to doors of room 3 as part of the interpretation of the World War II use of the building.**
- Policy 9.13** **Internal linings to absorb sound are not significant and can be retained or removed. Ensure that they are not damaging significant fabric underneath.**
- Policy 9.14** **The counter top in the entrance (room 4) is not significant and can be retained or removed as required.**

5.4.3 1900 Additions Rooms 7/8, 9, 10 and 11

(Refer Photographs 047 to 053)

Description

Rooms 7 and 8 have been made into one space. In the eastern section (former room 7) the walls are 130mm wide horizontal timber panelling painted green. The former room 8 area walls are 130mm vertical jarrah panelling to 1.5m above floor level. These have been patched with pine boards recently. The floor is linoleum over floor boards with a plain chamfered skirting and the ceiling is raked over the former room 7 area.

There are three double hung sash windows with bars and obscure glass, and three panelled doors. The outside door has extensive patching, a new frame and Yale lock. The former door to the toilet walkway is blocked. The door to the main hall is panelled and has a Yale lock.

Rooms 9, 10 and 11 are interlinked and provide storage behind the bar area. Walls and ceilings are generally plasterboard lined, floors are vinyl sheet and doors are original triple panel timber framed. Windows are original double hung sashes. The wall between rooms 10 and 11 has been removed for the installation of a cold room that was not inspected internally. The rooms are in fair to poor condition and are used for storage.

Analysis

Generally rooms 7 to 11 are moderately intact as constructed in 1900 and adapted in 1940. Doors are triple panelled and probably date from 1940. The exception is the outside door in room 7 that has recently been restored and probably dates from circa 1900.

Rooms 7 and 8 are used for office purposes and have been partially restored. Rooms 9, 10 and 11 are in only fair condition and require conservation. They are used for storage of items required for use in association with the club bar. The fabric is of moderate authenticity and minor adaptation could occur.

Conservation Policy

- Policy 9.15** **Retain, and conserve original rooms on the northern side of the drill hall, minor adaptation of the internal fabric could occur.**
- Policy 9.16** **Retain, restore and conserve original doors and windows and door and window furniture in these areas.**
- Policy 9.17** **Retain, and conserve original tongued and grooved wall linings and check all joinery for white ant damage and repair as required.**
- Policy 9.18** **Implement a program of conservation and upgrading for all rooms. Where fabric is in a deteriorated state, improved maintenance is recommended.**

5.4.4 1940 Toilets Rooms 12 and 31

(Refer Photographs 054, 055, 083 and 084)

Description

Rooms 12 and 31 date from the 1940 development of the drill hall.

Room 12 is the mens' toilets. It contains three toilets, two urinals, 3x wcs and two basins. The floor is red painted concrete, walls are painted render with a run line at door head height. The door is an original panelled door and internal cubicle doors are recent.

Room 31 comprises the ladies' toilets. This is a separate block reached from a covered way on the north eastern corner of the hall. There is a flush panel door to the hall and a framed ledged and braced door to outside. This door has original signage on the outside that reads, 'Visitors are to report to Orderly Room located other side of Hall'. The covered way has fibrous cement ceiling and cyclone mesh lining to both south and north sides. The section that comprises a passage to the hall has timber floorboards. The section outside the hall has a red concrete floor. There are six toilet cubicles.

Analysis

Toilets date from 1940 and are moderately intact. There is no toilet that is compliant with universal access requirements however and it is recommended that this adaptation should be made. Modification of the toilets to bring them to the standard required is possible.

Conservation Policy

- Policy 9.18** **Retain rooms 12 and 31 for use as toilets. As far as possible original fabric should be retained.**

- Policy 9.19** Provide facilities for universal access. The advice of a heritage architect with experience in compliance with requirements for universal access should be sought.
- Policy 9.20** Concrete floors should be retained and not tiled or otherwise adapted.
- Policy 9.21** Retain and do not paint over the sign 'Visitors are to report to Orderly Room located other side of Hall'. This contributes to the authenticity and interpretation of the place as a former World War II facility.

5.4.5 1940 Office Ground Floor

(Refer Photographs 056 to 067)

Description

The 1940 office building comprises two storeys of accommodation and is linked to the drill hall at ground floor level by doorways from the main entrance (room 16) and from the former officers' mess (room 15). Rooms on the southern end of the building (rooms 17, 18, 19 and 20) open directly off the drill hall. There is a slight change in level of one step between the two sections of the building.

Entry to the 1940 office building is from the main porch on the southern elevation. At the northern end of the building the entrance opens into the officers' mess (room 15) with adjacent kitchen (rooms 13 and 14). The entrance also opens onto the main drill hall. Rooms at the southern end (rooms 17, 18, 19 and 20) can only be accessed from the hall.

The kitchen (rooms 13 and 14) have vinyl tiles, walls of painted plaster with run line at 1.9m, a ceiling height of 2.8m and a ceiling of plaster board with trapdoor to the roof space. The scotia cornice is damaged and there are two bayonet light fittings. There are two double hung sash windows with horizontal glazing bars and a servery or hatch to room 15.

Room 15 is the former officers' mess and has tongued and grooved 900mm wide jarrah floorboards, three double hung sash windows with obscure glazing to the lower sashes and stained timber frames. There is a stained timber frame to the hatch to kitchen and a fireplace with face brick centre panel, timber mantle and side cupboard with some shelves missing. The ceiling is coffered with three bays and there is a timber picture rail at door head height. There are two original fluorescent strip lights and two spot lights with exposed conduit to the spots.

Rooms 17, 18, 19 and 20 open off the main hall. The wall between rooms 17 and 18 has been partially removed. The rooms all have timber floorboards although these are covered by linoleum in room 19. Rooms have details intact including windows, skirtings, ceilings etc. The door to room 17 has been removed, however the other rooms have original three panel doors intact.

Room 19 has original cupboards along the northern side.

The entrance, room 16, has a concrete floor under carpet and red painted concrete stair to the first floor. The stair has a concrete up-stand and a timber handrail on a decorative wrought iron frame that is evocative of the Art Deco style architectural detail.

All the rooms have been painted in bright colours that are not original.

Analysis

The ground floor of the 1940s office building is highly intact. There are a number of doors that are missing and some of the shelves from the cupboard next to the fireplace in the former

officers' mess are missing. The missing doors include the double doors to the hall from room 15 and the door to room 17. The building is in fair condition, however the use of the building as a club and the storage of items in a rather disorganized manner is resulting in excessive wear and tear to the significant fabric of the building. Paint finishes are not original and relate to the current music club use. The standard of workmanship is low in various places and this reduces the aesthetic quality of the place. Colour can have an impact on the interpretation and understanding of a heritage place and the use of bright colours distorts this to some extent.

The staircase is highly intact and a significant example of a staircase in the Art Deco architectural style.

Conservation Policy

- Policy 9.22** Retain intact the layout of the ground floor of the 1940s office. No new door or window openings should be made in original internal walls and no internal walls should be removed.
- Policy 9.23** Retain all existing original internal doors. Where doors are damaged they should be restored to original detail. Where doors are missing, the original doors should if possible be located and either labelled and appropriately stored, or reinstated.
- Policy 9.24** Retain all internal fabric, including wall surfaces, picture rails, ceilings, cornices, door and window frames and architraves, skirtings, timber floorboards, concrete floors, etc as existing, and maintain and conserve these through regular maintenance. No penetrations should be made in original fabric and services etc should be surface mounted, for example using conduit for electrical wiring where plaster finishes are original.
- Policy 9.25** Where they remain extant, retain original light fittings. (Three fluorescent fittings in the officers' mess; room 15; should be retained, for example.)
- Policy 9.26** Retain the fireplace, fireplace surround, mantle, bookcase and servery hatch in the officers' mess (room 15). Do not paint over original brick or timber. Restore bookcase by replacing missing shelves and reinstating glazed doors and conserve and maintain.
- Policy 9.27** Where new colour schemes are introduced, these should only involve painting over previously painted surfaces. Good quality paints should be used and workmanship should be of a high standard. Where original colour schemes remain extant, these should as far as possible be retained. Where original schemes have been painted over, paint scrapes should be used to identify the original colours. Scrapes should be retained for interpretive purposes.
- Policy 9.28** Retain and conserve the cupboards in room 19. Ensure that all doors and door furniture are protected from damage and wear and tear by carefully maintaining this storage facility on a day to day basis.
- Policy 9.29** Implement as a matter of urgency a program of day to day maintenance of the interior spaces of rooms 16 to 20, currently used as back stage areas.
- Policy 9.30** The wall that has been removed between rooms 17 and 18 should be retained as existing with nibs retained.

Policy 9.31 Retain and conserve the staircase. No modifications should be made to the fabric of the stair and care should be taken to prevent damage to the concrete steps and upstand, wrought iron decorative panel and the timber handrail as these are highly intact and significant.

5.4.6 1940 Office First Floor

(Refer Photographs 068 to 079)

Description

Entry to the first floor of the 1940 office building is from the staircase from the main entrance, room 16. The staircase arrives on the landing area (room 21). This area has a concrete floor, town windows that overlook the curved roof of the drill hall adjacent. Other first floor areas open from room 21.

On the northern end of the building, rooms 22, 23 and 24 are directly above rooms 15, 14 and 13 on the ground floor. Room 23 is a kitchen and room 24 is toilets. Both rooms are moderately intact.

Room 22 has tongued and grooved 90mm wide jarrah floorboards, three double hung sash windows with stained timber frames. There is fireplace with timber mantle and side cupboards with glazed doors. The ceiling is coffered with three bays and there is a timber picture rail at door head height. There is a pair of doors to room 21 with original stained timber finish.

Rooms 26, 27, 28 and 29 open from a passage (room 25) off room 21. The wall to the passage comprises original timber framed, glazed and panelled partitions with original stained timber finish.

The rooms all have timber floorboards and generally details and finishes are intact.

All the rooms at first floor level have been painted in bright colours that are not original.

Analysis

The first floor of the 1940s office building is highly intact. Paint finishes are not original and relate to the current music club use. The standard of workmanship is low in various places and this reduces the aesthetic quality of the place. Colour can have an impact on the interpretation and understanding of a heritage place and the use of bright colours distorts this to some extent.

The fireplace in room 22 is intact and highly significant. This includes the timber framed side cupboards with glass doors.

The staircase is highly intact and a significant example of a staircase in the Art Deco architectural style.

Conservation Policy

Policy 9.32 Retain intact the layout of the first floor of the 1940s office. No new door or window openings should be made in original internal walls and no internal walls should be removed.

Policy 9.33 Retain all internal fabric, including wall surfaces, picture rails, ceilings, cornices, doors and windows, timber frames and architraves, skirtings, timber floorboards, concrete floors, etc as existing, and maintain and conserve these through regular maintenance. No penetrations should be made in original fabric and services etc should be surface mounted, for

example using conduit for electrical wiring where plaster finishes are original. Where they remain extant, retain original light fittings.

- Policy 9.34** Where new colour schemes are introduced, these should only involve painting over previously painted surfaces. Good quality paints should be used and workmanship should be of a high standard. Where original colour schemes remain extant, these should as far as possible be retained. Where original schemes have been painted over, paint scrapes should be used to identify the original colours. Scrapes should be retained for interpretive purposes.
- Policy 9.35** Retain the fireplace, fireplace surround, mantle and side cupboards in room 22. Do not paint over original brick or timber.
- Policy 9.36** Retain and conserve without alteration the timber and glass framing to the western side of the passage, room 25, and conserve original stained timber finish.
- Policy 9.37** Minor modifications can be made to fittings in rooms 23 and 24 as required for use.
- Policy 9.38** Implement as a matter of urgency a program of day to day maintenance of all interior spaces of the building.
- Policy 9.39** Retain and conserve the staircase. No modifications should be made to the fabric of the stair and care should be taken to prevent damage to the concrete steps and upstand, wrought iron decorative panel and the timber handrail as these are highly intact and significant.

5.4.7 1940 Gun Room

(Refer Photographs 080 to 082)

Description

Room 30 is the former gun room constructed in 1940. It is entered from a double doorway from the drill hall. The doors are ledged and braced and 2.3m high with a triple fanlight over the top that has been obscured by an opaque panel over.

The floor is granolithic concrete in squares measuring 1.6m x 1.6m. The ceiling is timber battened fibrous cement painted black. The ceiling height is approximately 3.2m. There is a platform 400mm high in the north eastern corner approx 4.3m x 4.3m. Walls are 100mm wide vertical tongued and grooved timber battens to 1.4m high with plasterboard above painted black. Wall panels are deteriorated with evidence of white ant damage.

There are three pairs of windows on the east side of the room and two on the west side that have been blanked out with thick rugs on the inside and with fibrous cement panels on the outside. There is a ledged and braced door to the outside that has been boarded over. There is a recent roller door to the south elevation.

Analysis

Much of the original fabric of the gun room remains extant although it has been covered over and obscured by subsequent development. Original drawings show a structure with three pairs of windows on each side and double doors opening outwards on the south elevation and a ramp up to the double doors. Later development resulted in one of the pairs of windows on the

eastern side being replaced by a door. All the windows and doors on the east and west have been blocked by fibrous cement panels however the original fittings remain extant and are visible inside the building. The double doors on the south have been replaced by a roller door.

The condition of the fabric in this area requires urgent consideration as there is evidence of deterioration of timber as a result of white ant damage and general neglect, however as a result of obscuring original fabric, this remains in a highly original state.

Conservation Policy

- Policy 9.40** Check all timber wall panelling and other timber elements for white ant damage and repair as required. Retain unpainted timber finish where this remains extant.
- Policy 9.41** Retain concrete floor as existing and conserve as required.
- Policy 9.42** The raised platform is not original or significant and could be retained or removed as required.
- Policy 9.43** Retain window frames and sashes where these remain extant and restore by removing external fibrous cement panels over window openings. Retain and restore door opening to east elevation in the same manner. Retain original timber finish to window frames and retain original window furniture.
- Policy 9.44** Remove thick blanket material from walls and repair any damage resulting from fixing into wall finishes. If sound proofing is required, this should be provided by free standing acoustic panels.
- Policy 9.45** The roller door is not significant and may be retained or replaced. The door opening is original however and should be retained.
- Policy 9.46** No fixings should be made into fibrous cement wall and ceiling linings as they are likely to contain asbestos products. Any cracked or broken panels should be replaced with new fibrous cement panels of matching profile.
- Policy 9.47** Minor adaptations could be made to the fabric of the gunroom to accommodate requirements of future use.

5.5 ARTILLERY DRILL HALL, FREMANTLE – SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF CONSERVATION WORKS

The conservation of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is the responsibility of the National Trust of Australia (WA). The conservation plan recommends a number of conservation and maintenance issues that require urgent attention. It also recommends conservation strategies that can be introduced in the medium and longer term.

This document is a guiding document and does not include specification details for recommended conservation works. Specifications should be prepared by appropriately qualified and experienced heritage architects.

The report provides advice regarding the longer term interpretation of the significance of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle*. These recommendations should be considered together with any interpretation proposals for the place and decisions made regarding implementation in this broader context.

The conservation plan finds that the fabric of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* is in fair condition. Some conservation works were carried out prior to the registration of the Management Order with the National Trust of Australia (WA) in 2000. This work included replacement of the curved drill hall roof and associated roof drainage system with custom orb profile Colorbond sheeting.

The main issue concerning the conservation of *Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle* concerns the ongoing use of the place by the 'Fly By Night Musicians Club'. While this use is compatible with the heritage values of the place, there are issues concerning management and maintenance that require addressing. It is recommended that an audit of the requirements of the club be made and that means of accommodating these requirements, without impact on the heritage significance of the place, be identified. The recommendations of the audit should then be prioritised and implemented.

7.5.1 Urgent Works – 1 to 2 Year Time Frame.

- Implement as a matter of urgency a program of management and day to day maintenance of the internal fabric of the building. This should include preparation of a schedule for regular checks to ensure that items used as part of the operations of the music club are not impacting on the significant fabric of the building.
- Ensure that regular white ant inspections are carried out through all areas of the building and that any areas of infestation are treated as recommended immediately on detection.
- Ensure that ground drainage is checked regularly and that water is drained away from the building. Implement recommended remediation to the ground areas on the eastern and northern sides of the building. **(Policy 8.10)**
- Check roof drainage on the eastern side of the building and remediate as required. **(Policy 8.2)**
- Carry out a universal access audit of the building and implement the recommendations, including the provision of toilets that comply with universal access. Consider the adaptation of existing toilets in rooms 12 and/or 31 for this purpose. **(Policies 7.4 and 9.19)**
- Carry out regular inspections of the significant corrugated iron walls of the 1895 drill hall and conserve as recommended. Wherever possible original fabric should be retained and restored rather than replaced. Treat for rust and deterioration and re-paint using good quality paints to match the original existing and finish of the building. **(Policy 8.5)**
- Check and monitor the state of the cement rendered awning over the front door on the west elevation of the 1940s office for deterioration. Ensure that drainage outlets are clear and check that the waterproof membrane is functional. **(Policy 8.9)**
- Check and monitor timber stumps to the eastern side of the building in particular and ensure they are in sound condition or replace as required. **(Policy 8.11)**

- Conserve the interior of the main drill hall including management of decorative items and lights associated with the use of the place as a music club to ensure that the significant structure is not compromised. **(Policies 9.2 and 9.3)**
- Restore, repair and remove paint from internal timber panelling to dado height where this is extant. In particular repair the panelling to the southern part of the western wall to room 1 and walls to room 30 as required. **(Policies 9.4 and 9.40)**
- Carry out a program of rationalization of the sound proofing requirements of the music club. Remove carpet from walls to room 1 and room 30 and replace with free standing sound attenuation panels or other non-intrusive system. **(Policies 9.7 and 9.44)**
- Carry out a program of conservation to the external fabric of the gun room to include replacement of broken panels and clear sealing of any panels containing asbestos. **(Policies 8.8 and 8.16)**
- Reinstate original window openings to reveal existing windows to the gun room (room 30) as part of any work to upgrade or adapt this section of the building. **(Policies 7.6 and 9.43)**

7.5.2 Less Urgent Works – 2 to 5 Year Time Frame.

- Carry out a program of re-pointing of brickwork to the 1940 building to include replacement of gray cement repairs, where these occur. **(Policy 8.6)**
- Consider removal of obsolete plumbing fixtures and fittings from external wall of the 1940 office building. Ensure that all remaining fittings are fixed in an unobtrusive manner and painted red to match the brickwork. **(Policy 8.7)**
- Carry out a program of inspection and repair of the roof drainage system to the 1940 office building. **(Policy 8.4)**
- Carry out a program of conservation to all external joinery. **(Policies 8.13 and 8.13)**
- Remove the sign over the windows on the east elevation, restore windows or re-instate louvres to original detail. **(Policy 8.17)**
- Carry out a program of conservation and rationalization of the fabric to rooms 9, 10 and 11. **(Policy 9.18)**
- Restore the timber bookcase in room 15. **(Policy 9.26)**
- Check and restore as necessary the timber cupboards in room 19. **(Policy 9.28)**

7.5.3 Long Term Conservation Strategies – 5 to 10 Year Time Frame.

- Reinstate the front door to the west elevation to original detail. **(Policy 8.16)**
- Restore red concrete finish to concrete slab to entry to 1940 office, or restore green paint finish. **(Policy 8.12)**
- Carry out a program of repair and, where missing, replacement of internal doors and joinery items. **(Policy 9.8)**

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

See separate document

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