

Project Brief Thematic Study of National Trust Heritage Places

Proposals are sought from consultant historians with a well developed knowledge of Western Australian history and experience in the application of the Australian Historic Themes Framework to the exploration and understanding of heritage places.

Introduction

The National Trust of Western Australia is statutory authority that works under an Act of Parliament, but at the same time is recognised as a not for profit, community based organisation and a registered charity. The National Trust works both for Government and for the community.

The National Trust of Western Australia aspires to awaken the community to the value of heritage. It manages a substantial portfolio of heritage places and collections on behalf of the community and Government of Western Australia. The National Trust is committed to ensuring the heritage values of its places (both tangible and intangible) are acknowledged through an innovative and engaging approach to conservation, interpretation and community engagement.

The National Trust acknowledges its properties are situated on Aboriginal land across the state and recognises Aboriginal people remain the cultural and spiritual custodians of their land and continue to practise their values, languages, beliefs and knowledge. The National Trust is committed to working with Aboriginal people to ensure these practices are recognised and included in the conservation and interpretation of its properties and Aboriginal people are consulted and involved in the development of Trust projects and programs.

Background

The National Trust has been successful in an application to Lotterywest for funding to assess how its portfolio of places matches against the Australian Historic Themes Framework and to explore the thematic connections between these places. The project is funded over the current financial year (to end June 2019) with grant acquittal in September 2019.

The National Trust manages 71 heritage places across Western Australia - predominantly in the metropolitan area and the south-west of the State. These places are a combination of freehold and crown reserve with management orders in favour of the National Trust. In some cases there are joint management orders. Approximately 31% of the Trust's places are open to the public, 32% commercially leased, 13% have a cost recovery lease and 24% are vacant.

This portfolio of heritage places has been built over decades on an opportunistic basis rather than as a carefully considered collection. Regardless, there are common threads that link many of these places together, some obvious and some more subtle. Until now these thematic connections and the opportunities they present have not been formally considered.

Attached a list of the places managed by the National Trust of Western Australia. The status of each in relation to the Heritage Act of Western Australia and the Register of Aboriginal Sites is shown. The majority have conservation plans in place which provide some level of background history and many also have interpretation plans that include an analysis of the place against the Australian Historic Themes Framework.

Project Aims

The project will assess how places in the National Trust's portfolio of heritage places matches against identified themes within the Australian Historic Themes Framework and within the context of the history of Western Australia. It will interrogate, assess and consider these places in a thematic context rather than as singular items of interest. The portfolio comprises a wide range of heritage elements including buildings and structures; landscapes; Aboriginal and archaeological sites and provenanced collections; all with a wide range of associations and meanings, but with one thing in common:

'These are ... worth keeping because they enrich our lives – by helping us to understand the past; by contributing to the richness of the present environment; and because we expect them to be of value to future generations.' (The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 1999).

Collectively they offer insights into the complex cultural layering and connections that give a sense of historical continuity, as well as distinctive characteristics. Applying the Australian Historic Themes Framework to this portfolio assists in understanding their multi-layered values and provides a broader context in which to understand and appreciate their significance.

The assessment of the portfolio of places against Australian Historic Themes Framework will highlight what is distinctive about these places and provide a better understanding of their comparative context. The considered examination of connections and commonalities across a seemingly diverse and unconnected grouping of places will enable the Trust to better engage the community and increase awareness and appreciation of their heritage values.

Consideration must also be given to the positive and negative aspects of the themes for example, the introduction of European farming practices has had an ongoing impact on Aboriginal people, and the environment, while concurrently supporting the growth and development of communities. Central to the success of the project is consultation with National Trust volunteers, and engagement with key stakeholders, to ascertain what they perceive to be the most significant themes for more detailed exploration.

It is recognised that finding links between places can be an infinite exercise. It is proposed the project focusses on the places classified as HIGH (see Attachment One) which largely comprises those open to the community. The places listed as MEDIUM will still require serious consideration with those listed as LOW to a lesser extent. However it is also possible to consider property types and current uses (see Attachment Two). It is anticipated the focus will be discussed and agreed between the consultant and the National Trust.

There are many places in the portfolio with links to other heritage places that are not National Trust places (eg Cattle Chosen, a private property, has historic links to Ellensbrook and Wonnerup). There is a density of connections between families and places that also offer opportunities for

interpretation and storytelling in addition to collaborations with other organisations and property owners.

For the National Trust as an organisation the outcomes of this project will form a cornerstone for the management of its whole portfolio of heritage places. A well developed and considered understanding of these places against the Australian Historic Themes Framework heightens the potential for community engagement and the role of these heritage places as vital parts of the communities in which they are situated.

The National Trust will apply the project outcomes to assess the collective value of the portfolio which will in turn support planning, inform future acquisition, and ultimately interpretation and storytelling, marketing and promotion. It will provide an approach to connecting key historical activities and phases covered in the thematic frameworks into evocative storylines within and across the portfolio. The project outcomes will also prompt creative endeavour in the National Trust's collaborations with partner individuals and organisations.

Scope of Works

The scope of works for this project includes the following:

- An interrogation of Australian Historic Themes Framework and a summary description as to how the themes apply to the Trust's portfolio demonstrating connections between place, people and landscape (this is to include consideration of how the Australian Historic Themes Framework applies to a Western Australian context)
- Mapping of the individual places against the Australian Historic Themes Framework and identification of major thematic gaps (if any) in the property portfolio (consideration should also be given to links to relevant school curricula)
- Mapping of thematic links between places, their relative strengths and weightings and the extent to which the places are theoretically positioned to amplify these themes
- A thematic overview of the Trust's property portfolio as a whole, what it represents and how it is positioned for the exploration and understanding of Western Australia's heritage
- Recommendations as to how this project could be extended in the future, identifying additional considerations and applications for the outcomes such as opportunities for collaboration with other organisations and property owners
- Consultation with volunteers and key stakeholders (to be identified and agreed with the National Trust) regarding their perceptions of the key themes and how various places might be thematically linked

Deliverables

The consultant will be required to present a reverse brief one week after appointment. This will help frame the ongoing direction of the project.

It is anticipated the project overall will result in a report that addresses the scope of works above. The report is to include a graphic representation of the mapping components that will serve as a visual summary of the project findings.

A minimum of two concise stand-alone articles (no more than 800 words) are to be written that will be published by the National Trust in its national magazine or in other publications.

Fees and Timeframe

It is expected the project, for which this brief applies, will be carried out within a budget of \$20,000 +gst inclusive of all fees, travel and disbursements.

The project is to be completed by 4 March 2019.

Copyright

Copyright of all original material produced during the course of the project will remain with the National Trust of Western Australia. Permission to use already copyrighted material must be obtained and appropriately acknowledged. Further publication or distribution of all or part of the document must receive prior permission from the National Trust.

Insurance Requirements

Consultants and sub consultants are expected to hold both Professional Indemnity and Public Liability insurances, each to the value of \$20million.

Attachments

1. List of National Trust heritage places
2. Visual representation of National Trust properties
3. Australian Historic Themes Framework (also available at: <http://155.187.2.69/heritage/ahc/publications/commission/books/pubs/australian-historic-themes-framework.pdf>)

Client Liaison

The primary contact for this project is Sarah Murphy, Manager Interpretation and Collections.

Information Required for Lodging Submissions

Submissions should demonstrate the applicant's knowledge, expertise and experience in projects of this nature, particularly in relation to heritage places.

Submissions must be limited to 10 pages and will be evaluated against the following criteria:

1. Demonstrated knowledge of Western Australian history
2. Previous experience in the application of the Australian Historic Themes Framework to heritage places
3. Response to the brief and proposed approach to the project
4. Understanding of the tasks and outcomes
5. Value for money

The following details must also be included within the submission:

- Name of the consultant, business address and relevant contact details
- Details of services offered, background and financial standing
- Confirmation of total fee including travel and other disbursements
- Rates for any additional works outside the agreed scope
- Names and contact details of three referees who have had recent dealings with the consultant
- Details of any sub-contractors proposed
- Level of professional indemnity and public liability insurance and name of the company that holds the policy

Submissions

All submissions should be clearly marked, **“Thematic Study of National Trust Places”** and submitted no later than 9am WST on Monday 5 November 2018 at the following address:

Location Address

National Trust of Western Australia
The Old Observatory
4 Havelock Street
WEST PERTH WA 6005

Postal Address

National Trust of Western Australia
PO Box 1162
WEST PERTH WA 6872

Email Address trust@ntwa.com.au

Email proposals received by the nominated closing date and time will be accepted provided that they are completed, signed, legible and include all necessary information required to be submitted as part of the proposal, and a hard copy of the proposal is forwarded to the National Trust of Western Australia on the same day.

Contact Officer's Details:

Ms Sarah Murphy
Manager Interpretation and Collections

National Trust of Western Australia
4 Havelock Street
WEST PERTH WA 6000

Telephone: (08) 9321 6088
Mobile: 041 995 1454
E-mail: sarah.murphy@ntwa.com.au

ATTACHMENT ONE

NATIONAL TRUST MANAGED PROPERTIES		
Metropolitan Place	Local Government Authority	Project Focus
Artillery Drill Hall	Fremantle	Medium
Curtin Family Home	Cottesloe	Medium
East Perth Cemeteries	Perth	High
Gallop House	Nedlands	Medium
Luisini Winery	Joondalup	Medium
57 Murray Street	Perth	Medium
Old Observatory	Perth	Medium
Old Perth Boys School	Perth	Medium
Peninsula Farm	Bayswater	High
Royal Perth Hospital Heritage Complex	Perth	Medium
Samson House	Fremantle	High
Settlers Cottage	Stirling	Low
Stirling House	Fremantle	Low
Wanslea	Cottesloe	Low
Woodbridge	Swan	High
Non Metropolitan Place	Local Government Authority	Project Focus
Avondale	Beverley	High
Beverley Police Quarters	Beverley	Low
Bill Sewell Complex, Geraldton	Greater Geraldton	Low
Bridgedale	Bridgetown	Low
Central Greenough	Greater Geraldton	High
Cliff Grange	Greater Geraldton	Low
Clinch's Mill	Greater Geraldton	Low
Cold Harbour Land	York	Low
Collie Police Station	Collie	Low
Collie Roundhouse	Collie	Low
Cue Masonic Lodge	Cue	Low
Ellensbrook	Augusta-Margaret River	High
Gingin Railway Station	Gingin	Low
Gray's Store	Greater Geraldton	Low
Greenough Hotel	Greater Geraldton	Low
Greenough Warden's House	Greater Geraldton	Low
Hydro Power Station	Dardanup	Low
Israelite Bay Telegraph Station	Esperance	Low
Jarrahdale Heritage Park	Serpentine-Jarrahdale	Medium
Mangowine	Nungarin	High
Moir Homestead	Esperance	Low
Old Blythewood	Murray	High
Strawberry Hill	Albany	High
Parkwater	Cowaramup	Low
Pinjarra Courthouse	Murray	Low
Rosella House	Greater Geraldton	Low
St James' Church	Greater Geraldton	Low
St Peter's, Glebe Gilgering	York	Low

Stone Barn & Cottage	Greater Geraldton	Low
Temperance Lodge	Greater Geraldton	Low
The Hermitage	Greater Geraldton	Low
Walkaway Cemetery (part)	Greater Geraldton	Low
Warden Finnerty's Residence	Coolgardie	High
Wesleyan Church	Greater Geraldton	Low
Whitby Falls	Serpentine-Jarrahdale	Medium
Wonnerup	Busselton	High
York Courthouse Complex	York	High

Golden Pipeline	Local Government Authority	Project Focus
Karalee Rocks	Yilgarn	High
Mount Charlotte Reservoir	Kalgoorlie-Boulder	High
No 1 Pump Station	Mundaring	High
No 3 Pump Station	Cunderdin	High
No 4 Pump Station	Merredin	Low
No 8 Pump Station & House	Coolgardie	Low
Poole Street Bridge	Northam	Low
Weir Village Road Houses	Mundaring	Low

Categories:

- HIGH (17) - properties open to the public
- MEDIUM (10) – mainly leased properties where there is some interpretation and there is a high chance of *general public access*
- LOW (33) – leased properties with low *general public access*, some leased properties, ruins, extremely remote etc

* Golden Pipeline and Greenough properties could be considered as two distinct groupings instead of individual places and would therefore be in the HIGH category

MANAGED PLACES

CLOSED

+ not counted separately
* joint management

BY VOLUNTEERS

- Strawberry Hill, Albany
- East Perth Cemeteries
- Woodbridge
- Peninsula Farm, Maylands
- York Courthouse Complex
- No 1 Pump Station, Mundaring Weir
- Wonnerup
- Ellensbrook, Mokidup
- No 8 Pump Station, Dedarri
- Old Blythewood, Pinjarra **10**

FREE ENTRY

- Mt Charlotte Reservoir, Kalgoorlie*
- No 4 Pump Station, Merredin*
- Israelite Bay Telegraph Station
- Moir Homestead, Coomalbidup*
- Karalee Rocks, Yilgarn **5**

BY APPOINTMENT

- Samson House, Fremantle **1**

COMMERCIAL

- 57 Murray St, Perth
- Old Perth Boys' School
- Wanslea, Cottesloe
- Stirling House, North Fremantle
- Artillery Drill Hall, Fremantle
- Bill Sewell Complex, Geraldton
- Rosella House, Geraldton
- Cold Harbour land, York
- Greenough farmland+
- Avondale farmland, Beverley+ **10**

VACANT/ RUIN

- Bridgedale, Bridgetown
- Collie Round House
- Masonic Lodge, Cue
- Greenough buildings: Cliff Grange, Clinch's Mill, Hotel, Grays Store, St James' Church, Wesleyan Church, Stone Barn & Cottage, Temperance Lodge
- Hermitage, Geraldton
- Jarrahdale Mill Managers' House and Heritage Park
- Jarrahdale 1949 Mill
- Luisini Winery, Kingsley
- Poole St Footbridge
- Hydro Power Station, Wellington Dam **17**

BY OTHERS

- Central Greenough
- Warden Finnerty's Residence, Coolgardie
- Mangowine, Nungarin
- No 3 Pump Station, Cunderdin*
- Gingin Railway Station
- Avondale **6**

COST RECOVERY

- Collie Police Station
- Pinjarra Courthouse
- Settlers Cottage, Herdsman Lake
- Royal Perth Hospital Heritage Complex, Perth
- St Peter's Glebe, Gilgerring
- Whitby Falls Farm, Mundijong
- Old Observatory, West Perth
- Gallop House, Dalkieth
- Parkwater, Cowaramup **9**

CAFÉ LEASE

- Central Greenough+
- Peninsula Farm+
- Woodbridge+ **3**

22
open to the public

TOTAL 71
(excludes +)

1



TRACING THE EVOLUTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN ENVIRONMENT

The environment exists apart from being a construct of human consciousness. However, a thematic approach recognises the human factor in the natural environment, and how our understanding and appreciation of the environment has changed over time.

- 1.1 Tracing climatic and topographical change
- 1.2 Tracing the emergence of Australian plants and animals
- 1.3 Assessing scientifically diverse environments
- 1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia

3



DEVELOPING LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIES

While Geoffrey Blainey conceived of Australian history as dominated by the tyranny of distance, the concept is alien to Indigenous Australians. Eighteenth and nineteenth century developments in technology made it possible to link the continent to distant markets, and the incentive for almost every expedition by the first European explorers was the search for valuable resources. Much subsequent Australian history has revolved around the search for a staple on which to base regional economic development.

- 3.1 Exploring the coastline
- 3.2 Constructing capital city economies
- 3.3 Surveying the continent
 - 3.3.1 Looking for inland seas and waterways
 - 3.3.2 Looking for overland stock routes
 - 3.3.3 Prospecting for precious metals
 - 3.3.4 Looking for land with agricultural potential
 - 3.3.5 Laying out boundaries
- 3.4 Utilising natural resources
 - 3.4.1 Hunting
 - 3.4.2 Fishing and whaling
 - 3.4.3 Mining
 - 3.4.4 Making forests into a saleable resource
 - 3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources
- 3.5 Developing primary production
 - 3.5.1 Grazing stock
 - 3.5.2 Breeding animals
 - 3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries
- 3.6 Recruiting labour
- 3.7 Establishing communications
 - 3.7.1 Establishing postal services
 - 3.7.2 Developing electric means of communication
- 3.8 Moving goods and people
 - 3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports
 - 3.8.2 Safeguarding Australian products for long journeys
 - 3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
 - 3.8.4 Making economic use of inland waterways
 - 3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
- 3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
- 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
- 3.8.8 Getting fuel to engines
- 3.8.9 Moving goods and people by air
- 3.9 Farming for commercial profit
- 3.10 Integrating people into the cash economy
 - 3.10.1 Assisting Indigenous people into the cash economy
 - 3.10.2 Encouraging women into employment
 - 3.10.3 Encouraging fringe and alternative businesses
- 3.11 Altering the environment
 - 3.11.1 Regulating waterways
 - 3.11.2 Reclaiming land
 - 3.11.3 Irrigating land
 - 3.11.4 Clearing vegetation
 - 3.11.5 Establishing water supplies
- 3.12 Feeding people
 - 3.12.1 Using indigenous foodstuffs
 - 3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
 - 3.12.3 Importing foodstuffs
 - 3.12.4 Preserving food and beverages
 - 3.12.5 Retailing foods and beverages
- 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
- 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
 - 3.14.1 Building to suit Australian conditions
 - 3.14.2 Using Australian materials in construction
- 3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia
- 3.16 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
 - 3.16.1 Dealing with hazards and disasters
- 3.17 Inventing devices
- 3.18 Financing Australia
 - 3.18.1 Raising capital
 - 3.18.2 Banking and lending
 - 3.18.3 Insuring against risk
 - 3.18.4 Cooperating to raise capital (co-ops, building societies, etc.)
- 3.19 Marketing and retailing
- 3.20 Informing Australians
 - 3.20.1 Making, printing and distributing newspapers
 - 3.20.2 Broadcasting
- 3.21 Entertaining for profit
- 3.22 Lodging people
- 3.23 Catering for tourists
- 3.24 Selling companionship and sexual services
- 3.25 Adorning Australians
 - 3.25.1 Dressing up Australians
- 3.26 Providing health services
 - 3.26.1 Providing medical and dental services
 - 3.26.2 Providing hospital services
 - 3.26.3 Developing alternative approaches to good health
 - 3.26.4 Providing care for people with disabilities

4



BUILDING SETTLEMENTS, TOWNS AND CITIES

Although many people came to Australia in search of personal gain, they realised the need to co-operate in the building of safe, pleasant urban environments. Australian urbanisation and suburbanisation have special characteristics which set them apart from similar phenomena elsewhere in the world.

- 4.1 Planning urban settlements
 - 4.1.1 Selecting township sites
 - 4.1.2 Making suburbs
 - 4.1.3 Learning to live with property booms and busts
 - 4.1.4 Creating capital cities
 - 4.1.5 Developing city centres
- 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
- 4.3 Developing institutions
- 4.4 Living with slums, outcasts and homelessnes
- 4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia
- 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities

5



WORKING

Although a lot of what we call work is related to the economy, most of it is not undertaken for profit. A great deal of the work done in the home is neither paid nor counted as part of the national economy. Some of the most interesting recent social history written about Australia concerns work and workplaces.

- 5.1 Working in harsh conditions
 - 5.1.1 Coping with unemployment
 - 5.1.2 Coping with dangerous jobs and workplaces
- 5.2 Organising workers and work places
- 5.3 Caring for workers' dependent children
- 5.4 Working in offices
- 5.5 Trying to make crime pay
- 5.6 Working in the home
- 5.7 Surviving as Indigenous people in a white-dominated economy
- 5.8 Working on the land

6



EDUCATING

Every society educates its young. While European education places a great emphasis on the formal schooling system, education encompasses much more.

- 6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education
- 6.2 Establishing schools
- 6.3 Training people for the workplace
- 6.4 Building a system of higher education
- 6.5 Educating people in remote places
- 6.6 Educating Indigenous people in two cultures

7



GOVERNING

This theme group is as much about self-government as it is about being governed. It includes all the business of politics, including hostility to acts of government.

- 7.1 Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire
- 7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
 - 7.2.1 Protesting
 - 7.2.2 Struggling for inclusion in the political process
 - 7.2.3 Working to promote civil liberties
 - 7.2.4 Forming political associations
- 7.3 Making City-States
- 7.4 Federating Australia
- 7.5 Governing Australia's colonial possessions
- 7.6 Administering Australia
 - 7.6.1 Developing local government authorities
 - 7.6.2 Controlling entry of persons and disease
 - 7.6.3 Policing Australia
 - 7.6.4 Dispensing justice
 - 7.6.5 Incarcerating people
 - 7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
 - 7.6.7 Enforcing discriminatory legislation
 - 7.6.8 Administering Indigenous Affairs
 - 7.6.9 Conserving Australian resources
 - 7.6.10 Conserving fragile environments
 - 7.6.11 Conserving economically valuable resources
 - 7.6.12 Conserving Australia's heritage
- 7.7 Defending Australia
 - 7.7.1 Providing for the common defence
 - 7.7.2 Preparing to face invasion
 - 7.7.3 Going to war
- 7.8 Establishing regional and local identity

8



DEVELOPING AUSTRALIA'S CULTURAL LIFE

Australians are more likely to express their sense of identity in terms of a way of life rather than allegiance to an abstract patriotic ideal. One of the achievements of this society has been the creation of a rich existence away from the workplace. While some of the activities encouraged in this theme are pursued for profit - horse racing and cinema, for instance - their reward for being is the sheer enjoyment of spectators. While many people could not pursue careers in art, literature, science, entertainment or the church without being paid, those activities do not fit easily into the categories of economy or workplace.

- 8.1 Organising recreation
 - 8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
 - 8.1.2 Betting
 - 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
 - 8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment
- 8.2 Going to the beach
- 8.3 Going on holiday
- 8.4 Eating and drinking
- 8.5 Forming associations
 - 8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
 - 8.5.2 Helping other people
 - 8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
 - 8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
- 8.6 Worshipping
 - 8.6.1 Worshipping together
 - 8.6.2 Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies
 - 8.6.3 Founding Australian religious institutions
 - 8.6.4 Making places for worship
 - 8.6.5 Evangelising
 - 8.6.6 Running city missions
 - 8.6.7 Running missions to Australia's indigenous people
- 8.7 Honouring achievement
- 8.8 Remembering the fallen
- 8.9 Commemorating significant events
 - 8.9.1 Remembering disasters
 - 8.9.2 Remembering public spectacles
- 8.10 Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences
 - 8.10.1 Making music
 - 8.10.2 Creating visual arts
 - 8.10.3 Creating literature
 - 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
 - 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
- 8.11 Making Australian folklore
 - 8.11.1 Celebrating folk heroes
 - 8.11.2 Myth making and story-telling
- 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
- 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
- 8.15 Being homeless

9



MARKING THE PHASES OF LIFE

Although much of the experience of growing up and growing old does not readily relate to particular heritage sites, there are places that can illustrate this important theme. Most of the places of life set out below are universal experiences.

- 9.1 Bringing babies into the world
 - 9.1.1 Providing maternity clinics and hospitals
 - 9.1.2 Promoting mothers' and babies' health
- 9.2 Growing up
 - 9.2.1 Being children
 - 9.2.2 Joining youth organisations
 - 9.2.3 Being teenagers
 - 9.2.4 Courting
- 9.3 Forming families and partnerships
 - 9.3.1 Establishing partnerships
 - 9.3.2 Bringing up children
- 9.4 Being an adult
- 9.5 Living outside a family/partnership
- 9.6 Growing old
 - 9.6.1 Retiring
 - 9.6.2 Looking after the infirm and the aged
- 9.7 Dying
 - 9.7.1 Dealing with human remains
 - 9.7.2 Mourning the dead
 - 9.7.3 Remembering the dead