

Berhampore Flats (aka Centennial Flats)
493 – 507 Adelaide Road



Berhampore Flats. Images: *Charles Collins (2015)*

Summary of heritage significance

- The Berhampore Flats have architectural value as a good representative example of a 1930s Modernist medium density social housing scheme, that though common internationally, are relatively rare in New Zealand. The flats are notable for the well considered horizontal rhythm of balconies, strip windows and flat roofs that contrast well with the vertical emphasis of the stair towers, and the curvilinear elements of the circular central hall, port-hole windows, and curved balcony ends.
- The flats are associated with the social policy of the 1935 Labour Government and were an endeavour to solve a chronic housing shortage. They were a prototype to trial a European model of medium and high density housing, and conform to a style that was popularised in Modernist manifestos of the era.
- The Berhampore Flats are considered to be one of the first, largest and most complete schemes of Modernist architecture to have been built in New Zealand.

District Plan:	Map 6, reference 398
Legal Description:	Lot 2 DP 57300 City of Wellington
Heritage Area:	None 2013
HPT Listed:	Historic Place Category 1 ref 7432
Archaeological Site:	Risk unknown
Other Names:	Berhampore Flats
Key physical dates:	1939
Architect / Builder:	Government Architect – Gordon Wilson Contractors: Messrs Lindsay and Maidment for the Government Housing Construction Department
Former uses:	Social housing
Current uses:	Social housing
Earthquake Prone Status:	SR 264765, Bdg StrengthInv, Bldg - A - Centennial Flats, status 'NOT Earthquake Prone', 4/12/2012 SR 273127, Bdg StrengthInv, Bldg - B - Centennial Flats, status 'NOT Earthquake Prone', 4/12/2012 SR 273199, Bdg StrengthInv, Bldg - C - Centennial Flats, status 'NOT Earthquake Prone', 19/12/2012 SR 273200, Bdg StrengthInv, Bldg - D - Centennial Flats, status 'Yet to be Assessed', 25/02/2013

Extent: Cityview GIS 2013



1.0 Outline History

1.1 History ¹

Among the initiatives taken by the first Labour Government, elected in 1935, was to provide a range of state-built accommodation to alleviate a severe housing shortage.² There had been previous attempts to solve the problem of a shortage of workers' housing, most notably the Workers' Dwelling Act of 1905, which resulted in the construction of high-quality houses at the city fringe. The scheme not particularly successful as the houses were soon occupied by the middle-classes rather than the urban poor,³ but the legacy of the Act was the ideal of workers' accommodation as a single house, semi-detached pair of houses, or small scale block of flats, all located on a large suburban site surrounded by a garden. This was the blueprint for the majority of State Houses built in the 1930s and beyond.

New Zealand was not the only country to face a shortage of worker's housing. The problem of poor quality, poorly designed and expensive housing for the urban poor were addressed in the various manifestos of the European Modern Movement. The movement, led by architects, designers and artists, theorised that well designed egalitarian environments could solve society's social problems.⁴ The manifestos were circulated internationally and European medium to high-density housing schemes soon became a template for the provision of worker's housing.

¹ History based on: Michael Kelly & DK, *Berhampore Flats* (photo) unpublished statement of significance prepared for the WCC Heritage Building Inventory 2001. Sources: Gatley J. "Berhampore Flats Registration Proposal", prepared for NZHPT, December 1997

² Ben Schrader. 'Housing and government - State loans and state houses', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 13-Jul-12

URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/housing-and-government/page-2>

³ Mark Derby. 'Suburbs - The state builds suburbs', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, updated 13-Jul-12 URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/suburbs/page-2>

⁴ Morten Gjerde, 'New Zealand's Concrete: Heritage In Housing' in Concrete (CCANZ -Cement & Concrete Association of New Zealand, December 2010/January 2011)

In New Zealand these schemes were seen as a solution for the provision of affordable housing for those who did not form part of a traditional nuclear family unit. The development at Berhampore was seen as a prototype experiment that could dispel the perceived prejudice of New Zealanders against the 'terrace, the tenement, or flat',⁵ particularly in areas where the housing shortage was acute, land values high, and where workers relied on an established network of public transport for their daily commute.

The Berhampore (Centennial) Flats were constructed on Adelaide Road, at the southern end of Berhampore, on land set aside by the Wellington District Board of Education from as early as 1877. Their construction coincided with the 1940 New Zealand Centennial celebrations, and, although the flats were named in honour of this event, they were soon better known as the Berhampore State Flats, or more simply as the Berhampore Flats.⁶ The buildings were characterised by flat roofs, clean lines and by a lack of decoration, and the flats are said to be one of the first, largest and most complete schemes of buildings designed in the '*International Style*' of Modernism to have been built in New Zealand.⁷ The buildings lined the perimeter of the rectangular site and formed a quadrangle around a circular community hall set within a wide shared lawn. This provision of communal recreational facilities was consistent with the social programme of the Modern Movement that included concepts of public health, natural sunlight and open spaces.⁸ The layout of the site around a central quadrangle is said to have been influenced by the English Garden City movement,⁹ but there are also many examples of Modernist courtyard housing projects and these include Jan Wils' *Daal en Berg Estate*, Papverhof, Netherlands (1919-22), Bruno Taut and Martin Wagner's *Horseshoe Building* at the GEHAG Housing Association, Berlin (1925 – 26), Karl Ehn's *Karl-Marx-Hof* in Vienna (1926) and J.J.P Oud's proposal at Blijdorp, Netherlands (1931 -32).

The successful tenderer was the firm of Lindsay and Maidment and work began in late 1938.¹⁰ The construction programme coincided with the first year of WWII, and this in turn caused a labour shortage that delayed completion of the housing project. The buildings were built in phases and the northern flats were the first to be occupied in mid 1940, these were followed by buildings to the east and south and then at western perimeter of the site. The complex was formally opened on the 1st November 1940.¹¹

The government's policy was for the flats to be let to individuals and couples, rather than to young couples or families with young children.¹² In 1941, at a time when the 10,000th state house neared completion, there were a further 21,848 people on the waiting list for social housing. The new flats were so popular, and the local housing shortage so acute, that there were many times more applicants than could be housed at Berhampore. This led the then Minister of Housing to comment that '... to secure one of them was like a win in a lottery.'¹³

⁵ HOUSING EXPERIMENT *Evening Post*, 24 March 1938, Page 8

⁶ BERHAMPORE FLATS *Evening Post*, 11 September 1941, Page 14

⁷ Julia Gatley, "For Modern Living: Government Blocks of Flats" in *Zeal and Crusade*, (Christchurch: Waihora Press, 1996), 53; also Julia Gatley, *Long Live the Modern; New Zealand's New Architecture 1904-1984*, (Auckland; Auckland University Press, 2008), 34.

⁸ Gavin McLean, 'Registration Proposal for an Historic Place: Berhampore Flats' unpublished proposal for registration by the NZHPT, 1998

⁹ Gatley (2008) 34

¹⁰ GOVERNMENT FLATS *Evening Post*, 4 October 1938, Page 12; CONTRACT LET *Evening Post*, 22 November 1938, Page 10; FIFTY FLATS *Evening Post*, 2 March 1940, Page 13

¹¹ STATE FLATS *Evening Post*, 2 November 1940, Page 10

¹² STATE FLATS *Evening Post*, 1 September 1943, Page 6; Julia Gatley in, *At Home in New Zealand: Houses, History, People*, edited by Barbara Brookes (Bridget Williams Books, 2000), 149-150

¹³ STATE HOUSES *Evening Post*, 24 January 1941, Page 9

When the flats were first listed in Wises Street Directory in 1943 there were 33 tenants and of those 22 were in paid employment. The trades of the first tenants were said to be a '... cook, three shop assistants, two soldiers, a green keeper, a store-man, a saleswoman, two railway employees, a compositor, a caretaker, a machinist, a mechanic, a welder, a baker, a butcher, eight pensioners, an office cleaner, seven civil servants, four clerks, three salesmen, a typist, a radio technician, a police constable, an iron moulder, a Harbour Board employee, a warehouseman, a plumber, a City Council employee, and a dressmaker.'¹⁴ This list was prepared to answer questions that were raised in parliament that included - whether the construction of state houses would prevent private developments; whether those who had been allocated a property were those in the most acute need; and whether the provision of state houses was financially viable. The minister replied to the last question that the development at Berhampore came at an overall cost of £60,000 (to procure the land and construct the buildings) with gross takings of £4,000pa in rents. This gave a 6.66% return before deductions for rates, caretaking and insurance.¹⁵

Of the 50 original flats, 12 were designed as 'bed-sitting rooms' with a kitchenette, bathroom and combined bedroom and living room, and there were also 10 one-bedroom, 26 two-bedroom, and 3 three-bedroom flats constructed around a central quadrangular courtyard. The layout of the flats was intended to maximise sunlight and ventilation, and the individual units were equipped with fitted kitchens, meat-safes and electric ovens. The living rooms were equipped with either a gas-fire or open hearth, hot water was provided by individual electric hot water cylinders, and each unit had access its own external washing line – some of which were (and still are) located on the roofs of the units. Communal facilities included a central radio aerial that was wired to socket outlets in each flat, a central circular social hall that was equipped with a stage and kitchenette, and a communal laundry and indoor drying room.¹⁶

The successful completion of the Berhampore flats were soon followed by the construction of the Dixon Street flats (1942-1947). These were said to surpass their predecessors in '...style, architectural features, and also in regard to the number of single dwelling units they provide,'¹⁷ and both sets of flats continue to be managed by the Government through Housing New Zealand, as do the Gordon Wilson Flats (1957-1959) that were the last large-scale high-density scheme of State Housing to be built in New Zealand. All three buildings have an association with architect Gordon Wilson who was the chief architect of the Housing Division of the Ministry of Works from 1943 – 1952, assistant Government Architect from 1948 – 1952, and Government Architect until his death in 1959.

The Berhampore Flats have been altered in recent years. The communal hall and laundry were converted into residential flats in the 1980s. The quadrangle lawn was subdivided, with an area to the north adapted to serve as an off street car-park, and parts of the lawn subdivided to provide individual gardens to the western wing of flats. Twelve two-storey 'towers', each with a steeply pitched roof, porthole windows and a wrap-around external stair, have been inserted next to each two storey flat – perhaps as works to improve the 'means of escape' in 1994¹⁸ and to provide separate laundry facilities to each flat when the communal laundry room was converted to a residential unit.

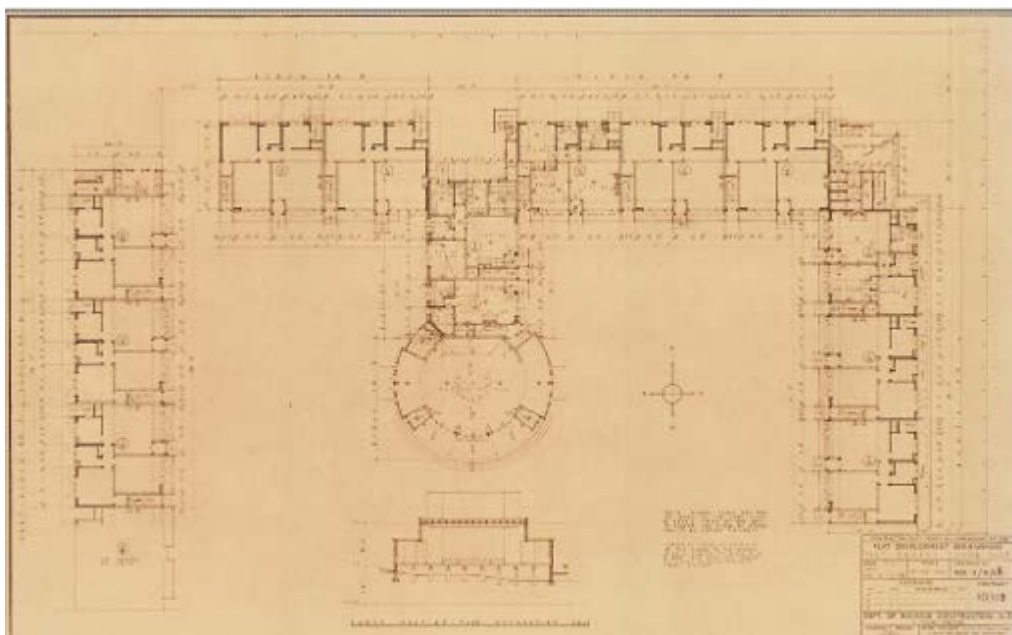
¹⁴ VARIETY OF CALLINGS *Evening Post*, 4 November 1940, Page 4; Wises Street Directory – 1943 was the first year that the flats were listed in a street directory.

¹⁵ QUESTIONS ON HOUSING *Evening Post*, 6 November 1940, Page 6

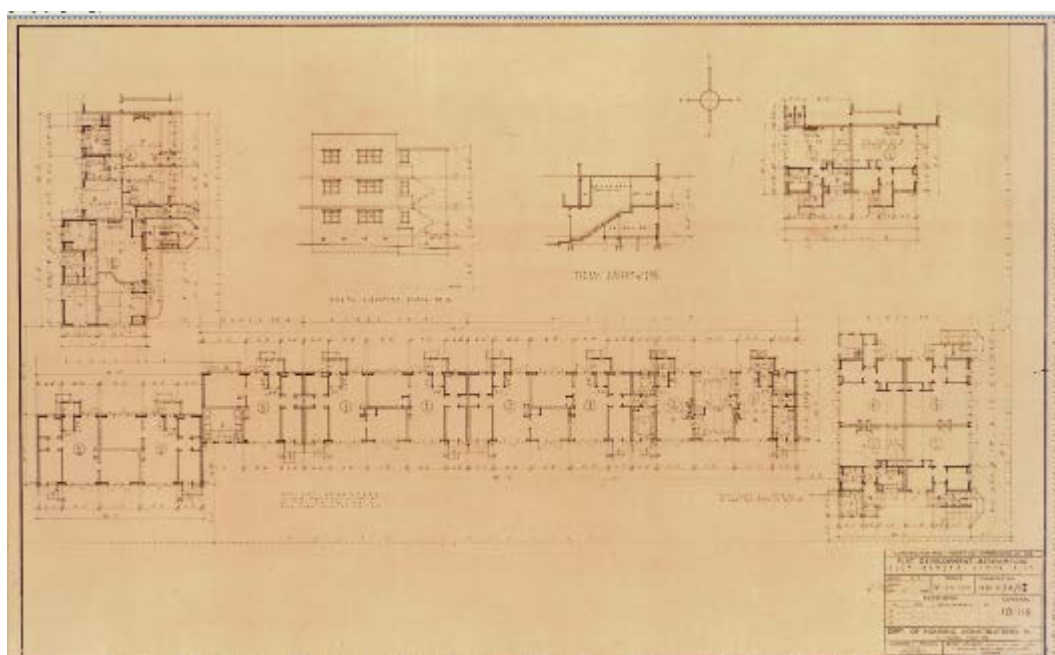
¹⁶ FIFTY FLATS *Evening Post*, 2 March 1940, Page 13

¹⁷ STATE FLATS *Evening Post*, 1 September 1943, Page 6;

¹⁸ SR 4323 & SR 4324

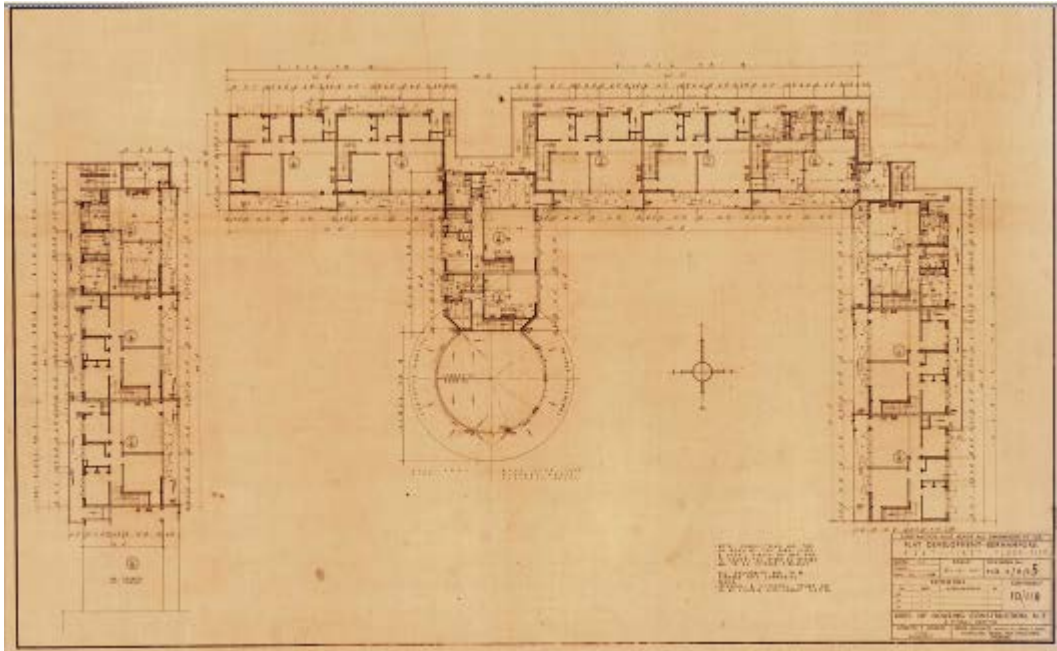


1938 – Ground floor plan as proposed for the south, east and west wings¹⁹

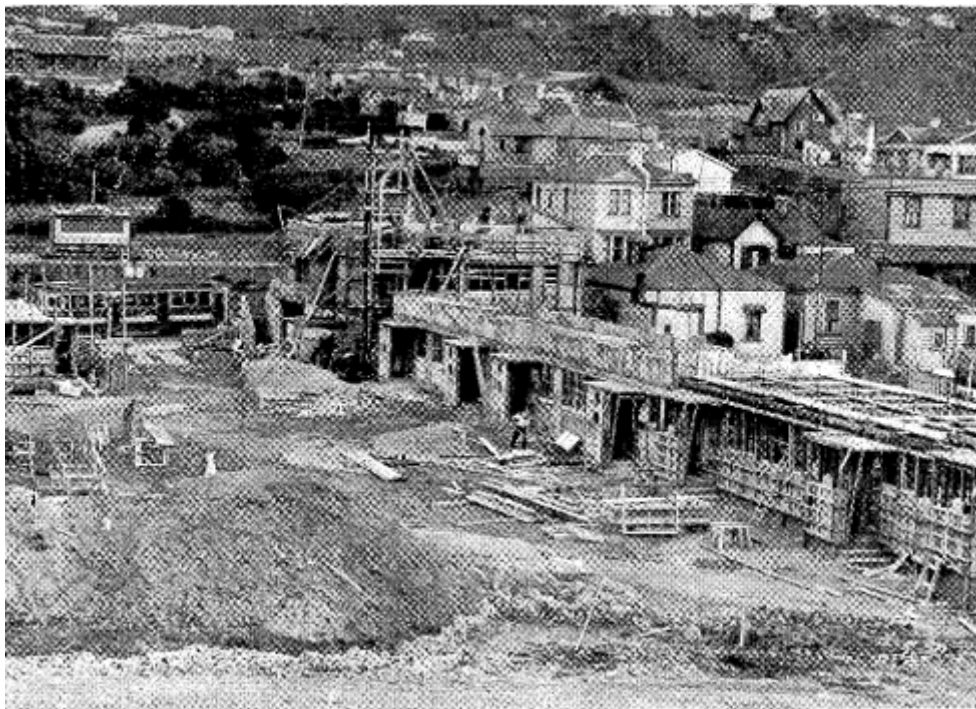


1938 – Ground floor plan of the single storey north wing, and plans and elevation for the three storey block to the east.

¹⁹ WCC archives ref 00044_0_213



1938 – First floor plan as proposed for the south, east and west wings



1939 – Photograph from the *Evening Post* newspaper is titled ...‘A start has been made by the contractors with the erection of the multiple-dwelling block at Berhampore for the State Housing Department. When completed it will be the largest building of its kind in New Zealand, containing fifty separate flats and eleven garages. In the background is the Berhampore Tennis Club’s premise.’²⁰ Other images on this page of the newspaper show the preparations for New Zealand’s centennial as a nation including works to beautify the Bolton Street cemetery and the installation of a new signpost to indicate the grave site of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, and design drawings for a new ‘modern hotel, with accommodation for seven hundred people’ that was to be erected to the south east of the Centennial Exhibition site at Rongotai.

²⁰ STATE FLATS AT BERHAMPORE EXHIBITION HOTEL *Evening Post*, 26 May 1939, Page 7



1940 – Evening Post photograph titled ‘Two views of the block of fifty self-contained flats, ranging in size from one room with bed recess, bathroom and kitchenette, to the equivalent of a four-roomed cottage, which is well on the way towards completion for the Government Housing Construction Department in Adelaide road, Berhampore.

This multiple-unit block is the largest of its kind in New Zealand. Except for the western wing, shown in the foreground of each picture, the main building construction is practically complete.²¹



"Evening Post" Photo.
The centre court of the modern block of flats erected by the Government at Berhampore, and officially opened yesterday afternoon by the Minister of Housing, the Hon. H.T. Armstrong. Left, the Minister speaking at the opening ceremony, with Mr. McKean, member for the district, and Mr. T. C. A. Hislop, Mayor of Wellington listening.

Green and Hahn Photo.

2nd November 1940 – Evening Post photograph titled ‘The centre court of the modern block of flats erected by the Government at Berhampore, and officially opened yesterday afternoon by the Minister of Housing, the Hon. H.T. Armstrong. Left, the Minister speaking at the opening ceremony, with Mr McKean, member for the district, and Mr T.C.A Hislop, Mayor of Wellington, is listening.’²²

²¹ Page 9 Evening Post, 2 March 1940, Page 9

²² Page 7 Evening Post, 2 November 1940, Page 7



2001 – Photograph of the western wing of the Berhampore Flats taken from the internal quadrangle. The external stairs and towers are a modern intervention.

1.2 Timeline of modifications

1938	Construction
1980s	Laundry and community hall converted to residential units
1994	Fire egress alterations SR 4323 & SR 4324
2005	Installation of electric lift SR 128110

1.3 Ownership history

Section 1065 of the City of Wellington²³

1877	Owned by the Board of Education District of Wellington
1936	Transfer to the Crown for the purposes of the Housing Act 1919

Section 1067 of the City of Wellington²⁴

1905	Owned by Sir James Ranken Fergusson of Gravesend England Baronet, Frederick Preston of [illegible] England esquire, and John Baker of the City of London accountant
1920	Transmission to James Ranken Fergusson as sole survivor
1920	Transfer to James Ranken Fergusson (above named), Thomas Colyer Colyer-Fergusson of Ightham Mote near Sevenoaks, Kent, Louis Forbes Fergusson of London and Arthur Rowland Baker Beall of London esquire.
1920	Order in Council 872 vesting the land in the Crown
1921	Transfer from the crown to The Education Boards of the District of Wellington
1936	Transfer to the Crown for the purposes of the Housing Act 1919

²³ Register Book vol 12 folio 18

²⁴ CT vol 141 folio 175

Sections 1065 & 1067 of the Town of Wellington²⁵

1938	Owned by the Crown for the purpose of the Housing Act 1919
1986	Transfer of Part Lot 1 Plan 57300 to Kelvin Geoffrey Hopkins and Linda Vivienne Hopkins. New CT issued for the balance of the land – Lot 2 on Deposited Plan 57300. ²⁶
1996	Change of name under the Housing Restructuring Act 1992 whereby Housing New Zealand is the registered proprietor within the land. CT 50A/938 issued with Housing New Zealand Limited listed as the title holder.

1.4 Architect

(Francis) Gordon Wilson – Government Architect (1952 – 1959)

Gordon Wilson²⁷ began his public service career as chief architect for the Department of Housing in 1938. He had worked previously as an associate partner at Gummer and Ford and is known to have been involved in the design of the Remuera Public Library, Auckland Railway Station, Wellington Public Library, the National War Memorial and Carillon, and the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum building in Wellington. The design of both the Wellington Public Library (now the City Gallery) and the Dominion Museum building have also been attributed to him. He continued with the Department of Housing until 1943 when he was appointed chief architect of the Housing Division of the Ministry of Works from 1943 – 1952, and progressed to assistant Government Architect from 1948 – 1952. He was Government Architect until his death in 1959.

The various civil service government architectural offices led by Wilson produced many buildings that were at the leading edge of architectural design style throughout the 1930s, 40s and 50s. The result was that he was able to attract many gifted young architects to the civil service, particularly the 'refugee architects who had fled Europe in the 1930s'.²⁸ Many of his protégées became noted architects in their own right including Ernst Plischke, Fred Newman, Helmut Einhorn, Ian Reynolds and George Porter.

2.0 Physical description

2.1 Architecture

The Berhampore Flats development consists of five blocks of one, two and three storey buildings arranged around the perimeter of a rectangular site to form a quadrangle. The circular former community hall sits near the centre of the communal green space at the heart of the quadrangle. A strip of lawn at the northern end of the quadrangle has since been replaced by off-street parking, and the lawn around the circular former community hall has been fenced off as a private garden.

²⁵ CT vol 467 folio 1

²⁶ CT vol 28C/428

²⁷ Julia Gatley, "Wilson, Francis Gordon – Biography", from the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, *Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand*, updated 1 September 2010, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/biographies/5w36/1>

²⁸ Ibid.

The blocks originally contained a total of 50 flats with garaging for 11, although this number has since increased with the conversion of the laundry and hall into residential units. The complex was designed as a careful arrangement of geometric forms with a well considered horizontal rhythm of balconies, strip windows and flat roofs. These contrast well with the vertical emphasis of the stair towers, and the curvilinear elements of the circular central hall, port-hole windows, and curved balcony ends. The overall effect is that of a streamlined 'ocean liner' and the design is typical of the *International Style* of Modernist Architecture of the inter-war period. The Dixon Street Flats (1943) are a further manifestation of this nautical aesthetic.

The buildings were constructed from load bearing reinforced concrete that was rendered and painted 'a salmon shade'.²⁹ They have since been re-painted white.

The internal planning of the flats corresponded to the conventional cellular layout of State Houses of the era,³⁰ as did the detailed design of the timber joinery including the cupboards, timber windows and doors, and the kitchen units (although the sink benches were originally fitted with a terrazzo counter-top).

The buildings have been altered by the addition of the two storey laundry 'towers' and the additional fire escape balconies and stairs. The towers have been designed in a careful and relatively sensitive manner that shows a clear division between new and old.

2.2 Materials

Concrete structure – foundations, floors, walls & stairs

Timber internal partitions

Timber joinery – kitchens, cupboards, windows & doors

Flat roofs – with various coverings including asphalt (or similar) & corrugated sheet materials.

2.3 Setting

The Berhampore Flats are located among the predominantly Edwardian suburb of Berhampore. The development is surrounded by low rise timber houses and shops. The building to the immediate south of the complex on Adelaide Road is the similarly styled Art Deco /Moderne Romanian Orthodox Church of St Mary, and the buildings to the immediate north are a pair of small early 20th century villas.

The immediate setting of the buildings at the perimeter of a wide grassy quadrangle has been somewhat diminished by the addition of car-parks and by fencing within the, once open, recreational space.

²⁹ FIFTY FLATS *Evening Post*, 2 March 1940, Page 13

³⁰ McLean, (1998)

3.0 Sources

BERHAMPORE FLATS *Evening Post*, 11 September 1941

CONTRACT LET *Evening Post*, 22 November 1938

Evening Post, 2 March 1940

Evening Post, 2 November 1940

FIFTY FLATS *Evening Post*, 2 March 1940

Gatley, Julia. 'Centennial Flats (also known as the Berhampore Flats)', in *Long Live the Modern: New Zealand's new architecture 1904 – 1984* (Auckland: Auckland University Press, 2008)

Gatley J. "Berhampore Flats Registration Proposal", prepared for NZHPT, December 1997

Gatley, Julia. "For Modern Living: Government Blocks of Flats" in *Zeal and Crusade*, (Christchurch: Waihora Press, 1996)

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Gatley, Julia. 'Going up rather than out' in, *At Home in New Zealand: Houses, History, People*, edited by Barbara Brookes (Bridget Williams Books, 2000), 149-150

Gjerde, Morten. 'New Zealand's Concrete: Heritage in Housing' in *Concrete* (CCANZ - Cement & Concrete Association of New Zealand, December 2010/January 2011)

GOVERNMENT FLATS *Evening Post*, 4 October 1938

HOUSING EXPERIMENT *Evening Post*, 24 March 1938

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McLean, Gavin. 'Registration Proposal for an Historic Place: Berhampore Flats' unpublished proposal for registration by the NZHPT, 1998

QUESTIONS ON HOUSING *Evening Post*, 6 November 1940

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URL: <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/housing-and-government/page-2>

STATE FLATS *Evening Post*, 2 November 1940

STATE FLATS *Evening Post*, 1 September 1943

STATE FLATS AT BERHAMPORE EXHIBITION HOTEL *Evening Post*, 26 May 1939

STATE HOUSES *Evening Post*, 24 January 1941

VARIETY OF CALLINGS *Evening Post*, 4 November 1940

WCC archives ref 00044_0_213

Wises Street Directory – 1943

4.0 Criteria for assessing cultural heritage significance

Cultural heritage values

Aesthetic Value:

Architectural: *Does the item have architectural or artistic value for characteristics that may include its design, style, era, form, scale, materials, colour, texture, patina of age, quality of space, craftsmanship, smells, and sounds?*

The Berhampore Flats have architectural value as a good representative example of a 1930s Modernist medium density social housing scheme, that though common internationally, are relatively rare in New Zealand. The flats are notable for the well considered horizontal rhythm of balconies, strip windows and flat roofs that contrast well with the vertical emphasis of the stair towers, and the curvilinear elements of the circular central hall, port-hole windows, and curved balcony ends.

Townscape: *Does the item have townscape value for the part it plays in defining a space or street; providing visual interest; its role as a landmark; or the contribution it makes to the character and sense of place of Wellington?*

Group: *Is the item part of a group of buildings, structures, or sites that taken together have coherence because of their age, history, style, scale, materials, or use?*

The building has some group value when considered in context with other local social housing schemes designed by the office of Government Architect, Gordon Wilson. These include the Berhampore (Centennial) Flats (as the prototype medium-density 'State' housing scheme), the Dixon Street Flats (as the first high-density 'State' rental housing scheme), and the Gordon Wilson Flats (as the last large-scale high-density 'State' housing scheme to have been built in New Zealand).

Historic Value:

Association: *Is the item associated with an important person, group, or organisation?*

Association: *Is the item associated with an important historic event, theme, pattern, phase, or activity?*

The flats are associated with the social policy of the 1935 Labour Government and were an endeavour to solve a chronic housing shortage. They were a prototype to trial a European model of medium and high density housing for New Zealand and conform to a style that was popularised in Modernist manifestos of the era. Architectural historians consider the scheme to be one of the first, largest and most complete schemes of Modernist architecture to have been built in New Zealand.

Scientific Value:

Archaeological: *Does the item have archaeological value for its ability to provide scientific information about past human activity?*

Educational: *Does the item have educational value for what it can demonstrate about aspects of the past?*

Technological: *Does the item have technological value for its innovative or important construction methods or use of materials?*

Social Value:

Public esteem: *Is the item held in high public esteem?*

The Berhampore (Centennial) Flats are held in high esteem by the architectural community and this can be seen by the number of architectural treatise that have been written about the buildings.

Symbolic, commemorative, traditional, spiritual: *Does the item have symbolic, commemorative, traditional, spiritual or other cultural value for the community who has used and continues to use it?*

Identity/Sense of place/Continuity:

*Is the item a focus of community, regional, or national identity?
Does the item contribute to sense of place or continuity?*

Sentiment/Connection: *Is the item a focus of community sentiment and connection?*

Level of cultural heritage significance

Rare: *Is the item rare, unique, unusual, seminal, influential, or outstanding?*

The Berhampore (Centennial) Flats are said to be the first, largest and most complete scheme of Modernist social housing in New Zealand and have rarity value for this reason.

Representative: *Is the item a good example of the class it represents?*

The buildings are a good representative example of Modernist architecture.

Authentic: *Does the item have authenticity or integrity because it retains significant fabric from the time of its construction or from later periods when important additions or modifications were carried out?*

The buildings retain much of their original built fabric although there have been some modern additions and alterations to the buildings' exteriors – most notably the addition of fire escapes and laundry 'towers'.

Local/Regional/National/International

Is the item important for any of the above characteristics at a local, regional, national, or international level?

The Berhampore (Centennial) Flats have a national significance for their contribution to architectural history in New Zealand and this can be seen by the many architectural treatise that have been written about the buildings.

5.0Appendix

Research checklist (desktop)

Source	Y/N	Comments
1995 Heritage Inventory	N	
2001 Non-Residential heritage Inventory	Y	
WCC Records – building file	y	
WCC Records – grant files (earthquake strengthening, enhancement of heritage values)		
Research notes from 2001 Non-Residential heritage Inventory	None	
Plan change?		
Heritage Area Report	None	
Heritage Area Spreadsheet	None	
Heritage items folder (electronic)	Y	
HPT website	Y	
HPT files	Y	
Conservation Plan	None	
Searched Heritage Library (CAB 2)		

Background research