



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES - ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

The turret of the Courthouse, as well as being a functional ventilation system, adds dignity and interest to the skyline, while the arched verandah turns the corner of the site in a strong manner. (Criterion 1.1)

The former Police Station and Quarters is a fine example of a terrace building designed for both residential and civic use. (Criterion 1.1)

The Courthouse is a distinctive example of an important civic building in Federation Free Classical style, and its scale, detail and prominent corner location give it landmark qualities. The overall appearance of the building gives an impression of dignity in a government building. (Criterion 1.2)

Beverley Judicial Complex is an integral part of the important townscape of Beverley (Criterion 1.3)

Although the former Police Station and Quarters is built in an unassuming domestic scale, *Beverley Judicial Complex* forms a precinct of complementary architectural styles, displays similar construction materials, and has a functional relationship between the buildings. (Criterion 1.4)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

The Courthouse is important for its association with law and order in the district and as a significant milestone in the evolution of the town. The building functioned as a courthouse from 1897 to 1980. The former Police Station and Quarters functioned as such from 1911 to 1983 and is important for its association with policing in Beverley. (Criterion 2.1)

Beverley Judicial Complex, was built at a time when Western Australia was experiencing a huge expansion in the government's public works programme. This expansion had become possible when gold was discovered in the state in the 1880s.

The Courthouse was designed under the direction of George Temple Poole, Superintendent of Public Works (1891-1897). The former Police Station and

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, Richard; Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

Quarters was designed by Hillson Beasley, Chief Architect for the Western Australian Government (1905-1917). (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

The former Police Quarters have been continuously occupied since they were first constructed in 1911. They have the potential to contain archaeological deposits which would further enhance our knowledge of the people who once lived there. (Criterion 3.2)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Beverley Judicial Complex is important to the local community for recognition of its association with law and order. (Criterion 4.1)

Beverley Judicial Complex has acquired local social significance as an historic precinct as the place is associated with Beverley's justice system. This has, together with the use of matching materials in their construction, given the buildings' a sense of connection and contributes to the community's sense of place. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Beverley Judicial Complex is representative of the architectural work of the Public Works Department dating from 1890 to the 1920s. The Courthouse is one of three similar courthouse buildings designed by the Public Works Department for Avon Valley towns of York and Northam. (Criterion 6.1)

Beverley Judicial Complex is a good example of a precinct which contains several buildings related to law and order. This type of grouping is quite common in regional Western Australia. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

The Courthouse is generally in good condition, although the roof ventilator is in need of repair. The former Police Station and Quarters are in poor condition and appear to have no maintenance programme. Problems may or may not be repaired as they occur. Termite inspections are carried out when requested by the tenants. The components of this terrace row show evidence of termite damage, cracking to walls and rising damp in the former police station. The old stables are in poor to fair condition.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of *Beverley Judicial Complex* is moderate to high. In 2001, the Courthouse was being used for community activities. In the same year, while the former Police Quarters was being used for accommodation, the tenants were not employees of the Police Department. The adjacent former Police Station was vacant.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

Beverley Judicial Complex has a high degree of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Helen Heslop, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Fiona Bush.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Beverley Judicial Complex is situated on the corner of Vincent and Bartram Streets in Beverley, Western Australia. The Courthouse was completed in 1897¹ and the former Police Station and Quarters and old Stables in 1911.² Made from local stone, the Courthouse is similar in design to the Northam and Toodyay courthouses which were all designed by George Temple Poole. Designed by Hillson Beasley, the neighbouring terrace row which contained the former Police Station and Quarters was functional and simple in design. The building included two self contained quarters and a police station. The station consisted of a charge room, store, exercise yard, and two cells.³

The townsite of Beverley is situated in the Avon Valley, forty miles to the east of Guildford. The discovery of the fertile Avon Valley in 1830, was a major relief to the struggling Swan River Colony. The narrow band between Fremantle and the Darling Scarp was the scene of the greatest activity in the first few years. However, the land suffered from poor drainage and sandy soils and coupled with the colonists' ignorance of the environment, agricultural practice and isolation from other colonies, created a climate of agricultural failure.⁴ The discovery of the lightly timbered and well-grassed pastures of the Avon Valley by Ensign Dale in 1830, provided an element of hope for the colony. Governor Stirling, favourably impressed by the land, had three new townsites, Northam, York and Beverley surveyed approximately twenty miles apart on permanent pools of fresh water. The district was declared officially open on Dale's return from the region, after establishing the extent of good pasture in the area. By 1834, few occupants had taken up land, even though over 450,000 acres were granted in the year following the opening.⁵

Beverley's boundary and townsite were surveyed and approved in 1836. It took three decades before the first roads and buildings were established. In the 1850s, wheat and sheep were the predominant industries in the area and most of the development took place in the northern part of the Valley around the townships of Northam and Newcastle (Toodyay). In 1859, the first post office was built in Beverley. It was made from sun dried bricks, the walls were white-washed and the roof was thatched or shingled. Beverley's first road, Hunt road, was to York and served as the main street at the time.⁶ Beverley's first police station was in 1861. One constable lived there permanently and was under the control of the Officer-in-Charge at York.⁷

From the 1860s to the late 1880s, the colony of Western Australia went through a period of slow economic and population growth due to a reduction

¹ SRO, Public Works Department Contract Book, Acc 1124/2, 1894-1897, p221.

² SRO, Public Works Department Contract Book, Acc 1124/9, 1910-1911, p21.

³ SRO, Public Works Department, PWD 15150, Beverley Police Station and Qtrs, 3.9.1910.

⁴ Cameron, J.M.R., *Ambition's Fire*, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1981, pp107-9.

⁵ *ibid*, p118.

⁶ Miller, C., "Beverley celebrates railway history", *Countryman*, 4 September, 1986, p32.

⁷ Bentley, B., *Thomas Edwards of Beverley, Immigrant, Policeman, Settler*, Hesperian Press, WA, 1985, p14.

of imperial expenditure and a lack of indigenous and imported capital. Beverley was reliant on wheat and sheep farming and the industry statewide suffered from a marked decline in the value of exported wool following a severe drought in 1869-70. The township grew slowly and in 1871, the first Beverley Road Board was elected. In 1872, the first Inn was built and called the Wheatsheaf, now known as the Dead Finish.⁸ Of significance for Beverley at this time, was the completion of the private southern railway line from Beverley to Albany in 1886. Hundreds of immigrant workers were attracted to the colony to work on the line, but the promoter's dream of the line attracting more settlers did not materialise and the line was bought by the government in 1896.⁹ The line attracted hundreds of workers to the town and in response, an article in the *Western Mail*, May 1886, called for increased police protection and the appointment of another Justice of the Peace.¹⁰

The 1890s was a watershed in Western Australia's economic history. Thousands of prospectors were attracted to the alluvial finds in the Yilgarn and Murchison districts and later to the Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie districts. In one decade the small, isolated and rural based economy of Western Australia experienced a massive increase in capital and a four-fold increase in population. This increase in capital resulted in a lift in infrastructure to levels previously thought impossible to achieve. In 1890, population of the colony was 48,502 and by 1900 it had reached 179,967.¹¹ Coupled with the independence of responsible government, which was granted in 1890, the increased earnings of the gold boom enabled a large number of public works to be completed. Courthouses were the principal building in the maintenance of law and order and as such were afforded pride of place among government buildings in the towns. Gold boom courthouses were designed to make a bold civic statement by their siting and architectural character. Thirty-four substantial new courthouses, including the Beverley Courthouse, were built between 1885 and 1897.¹²

The Courthouse was designed by George Temple Poole, the Superintendent of Public Works, and was built using local stone by S. S. Leonard of Northam for £1891.7.9. It was completed in August, 1897.¹³ The Courthouse shares a standard design with the Northam and Toodyay courthouses, albeit with slight variations. Both Avon Valley courthouses had large court rooms with three round headed windows and arcaded verandahs. The allocation of courthouses to a town by the government depended on the apparent progress of the district.¹⁴

Poole was responsible for numerous buildings throughout the state. Born in 1856 to aristocratic parents, he studied in England and in 1885, was appointed Superintendent of Public Works of the Imperial Service in Western Australia.

⁸ Miller, C., p32.

⁹ Appleyard, R.T., 'Economic and Demographic Growth 1850-1914', in C T Stannage, *A New History of Western Australia*, University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1981, p216.

¹⁰ 'Police Protection at Beverley', *Western Mail*, 22 May, 1886, p17.

¹⁰ *ibid.* p17

¹¹ Appleyard, R.T., p219.

¹² Van Bremen, I., *The New Architecture of the Gold Boom – Government Buildings Under the Direction of G T Poole 1885-1897*, PhD Thesis, Department of Architecture, UWA, Nedlands, 1990, pp226-228.

¹³ SRO, Public Works Department Contract Book, Acc1124/2, 1804-1897.

¹⁴ Van Bremen, pp242-243.

He served the government for 12 years and retired in 1897.¹⁵ As senior architect in the Public Works Department, Poole was responsible for the design of the large number of buildings constructed by the government during his tenure.¹⁶

Prior to 1861, Beverley was policed by weekly patrols from York. In January 1861, residents complained of the need for a resident policeman in the town. In response, the area superintendent suggested they should erect a building themselves and lease it to the police department. James Bartram completed the building in March 1861. Bartram was a local miller and farmer and said he was prepared to 'build a good house, 24 ft long, 12 ft wide and with a lean-to 6 ft wide with 1 cell and a good stable with storage place for fodder...'.¹⁷ The police station, built on Bartram's land, was in a central position in the town and was leased for £20 per annum.¹⁸ This police station was reported as in need of repairs in 1864 and because it was built on private land, the repairs were temporary in nature. The local settlers frequently complained about the inadequacy of the police and postal services and in 1868, the Governor and Executive Council approved the building of a new station. The surveyor general drew up plans and specifications and the new station was opened on 4 June 1869. The station was built on Hunt Road but further away from the river than intended as the original site was too sandy for the foundations.¹⁹ One constable was stationed in Beverley at this time, and had to report to the Officer-in-charge at York. Duties included supervision of ticket-of-leave men, escorting prisoners by road to Perth, maintaining order in the town and fighting the occasional bushfire.²⁰ A station was maintained on the Hunt Road site up until the completion of the new station on Bartram Road in 1911.²¹

Police occurrence books included entries concerning the police court and local court. In the period from April 1903 to June 1904, the Resident Magistrate was M. D. Cowan and Justices of the Peace included H. Smith and W. Smith. During this period, the majority of charges were for being 'idle and disorderly', drunk or using offensive language. Sentences for these crimes ranged from a caution or fines to six months hard labour.²² Other prosecuted crimes included 'burning bush during prohibited time'; 'supplying liquor to aboriginal natives' and stealing.²³ The occurrence books included entries concerning the local court. On 22 July 1903, a local court was held before W. D. Cowan, Resident Magistrate. There were only two cases and court was completed by 1pm.²⁴ Local courts were also held on 23 September 1903 and 23 March 1904.²⁵ Evidence showing how much society has changed can be

15 Oldham, R. & J., *George Temple Poole Architect of the Golden Years 1885-1897*, UWA Press, Nedlands WA, 1980, pp2-7.

16 *ibid*, p v.

17 Bentley, B., p28.

18 *ibid*, p28.

19 *ibid*, p65.

20 *ibid*, p14.

21 SRO, PWD 14874, Beverley Police Paddock Fencing, 12/9/1908 and Beverley Police Station Block Plan Showing Levels, 2/3/1910.

22 SRO, AN5, Acc 1665/1, Beverley Occurrence Books, 14 August 1903; 7 September 1903; 21 September 1903; 2 November 1903; 7 December 1903 and 14 December 1903.

23 SRO, AN5, Acc 1665/1, Beverley Occurrence Books, 25 November 1903; 4 February 1904; 9 March 1904; 15 December 1903; 28 January 1904; 29 January 1904 and 24 February 1904.

24 SRO, AN5, Acc 1665/1, Beverley Occurrence Book, 22 July 1903. The Occurrence books did not include further details of the cases.

25 SRO, AN5, Acc 1665/1, Beverley Occurrence Book, 23 September 1903 and 23 March 1904.

found in the case of 26 June, 1903. Alice and Lizzie Johnson appeared before H. Smith and W. Smith, on charges of 'being neglected children' and were sent to industrial school until they 'attain the age of 16 years'.²⁶ In 1930, the Resident Magistrate was F. M. Read and the Clerk of Courts was Mr T. L. Brown. The court ran every second Tuesday of the month.²⁷ In 1946, the duties of the Clerk of Courts included Commonwealth Savings Bank Agency, Beverley Districts Land Department and Registrar.²⁸

The former Police Station and Quarters were completed on 9 March, 1911. It was designed by the Chief Architect of the time, Hillson Beasley. The building was built by J. G. Fettes of Norwood Street, Perth and cost £1666.17.6.²⁹ The complex was positioned next to the Courthouse on Bartram Street. The positioning of the police station in the vicinity of the courthouse was a common element of police station design at the time and reflected tradition, convenience and efficiency. The design of the former Police Station and Quarters included the three main elements of police buildings: places to live; places to work and places in which to detain people. It contained two quarters, the station itself, two cells and exercise yard, two stables and stable yard and a water supply shed.³⁰ The police buildings demonstrated the importance of the buildings as working symbols of the police presence in the community.³¹

During the early part of the century, two constables were usually stationed at the police station. The daily duties included meeting the Perth-Albany and Albany-Perth trains, two hour town duty and hotel duty. The results of these duties were recorded in the occurrence book. Another duty which was not often recorded was stable duty, performed from 6.30 am to 7.00 am.³² The constables' duties also included visiting neighbouring properties and collecting statistics. The distances travelled on the police horse were also carefully recorded.

The former Police Station and Quarters have not undergone much structural renovation since 1911. In 1918, plans were drawn up to build a new soak well, four feet from the existing one, several new drains and the removal of the wash troughs from the wash houses.³³ In January 1949, plans were developed to install a septic tank and upgrade the toilet facilities for the quarters, cell area and public toilets.³⁴ In 1956 and 1964, Public Works Department plans suggested repairs and renovations to the Police Station and quarters, however, the changes were not detailed on the plans.³⁵

The nature of police work has changed greatly since the station was first opened. A notable change included the large increase in vehicular traffic and traffic accidents. In the 1960s, Beverley was a part of the Eastern District

²⁶ SRO, AN5, Acc 1665/1, Beverley Occurrence Book, 26 June 1903.

²⁷ Thomas, A.T., *Beverley in Picture and Story*, Alf T Thomas, Beverley, 1930, p27.

²⁸ Thomas, A.T., *The History of Beverley*, Alf T Thomas, Beverley, 1946, p34.

²⁹ SRO, Acc 1124/9, Public Works Department Contract Book, 1910-1911.

³⁰ SRO, PWD plan 15150, Beverley Police Station and Qtrs Block Plan, 3/9/1910.

³¹ Edmonds, L., in association with Gill, G. and Gregory, J., *Western Australian Police Service Thematic History*, CAMS and Centre for Western Australian History, Perth, May 1998, p56.

³² SRO, AN5, Acc 1665/8, Beverley Occurrence Book, 7 February, 1911.

³³ SRO, PWD 15150, Beverley Police Qtrs Alternations to Drainage, 27/8/1918.

³⁴ SRO, PWD 15150, Beverley Police Station and Quarters Septic Tank Installation, January 1949.

³⁵ SRO, PWD 15150, Beverley Police Station and Qtrs and Clerk of Courts Qtrs Repairs and Renovations, 26/9/1956 and Beverley Police Station, Quarters, Etc Repairs and Renovations 1964, 8/9/1964.

which covered the main wheat growing area of the state. Northam was the district Headquarters and the population numbered 45,000. The ratio was 1 police officer to 865 persons in the district. Serious crime was relatively rare and sheep stealing offences received continuous attention. The Police Department Annual Report listed the conduct of aborigines in the area as good but noted that there was some trouble due to liquor. Traffic accidents numbered 250 in 1965. Other crimes included stealing and receiving (112 charges in 1966) and breaking and entering (8 charges). In 1980, the largest number of court cases featured breaches of the traffic act.³⁶

On 5 January 1988, the lot containing the Courthouse and the former Police Station and Quarters was split in two. The Courthouse remained as crown land and was vested with the Shire of Beverley.³⁷ In 2001 the Courthouse is used by a community art and craft group. Construction of a new police station commenced in 1981-1982.³⁸ The former Police Station and Quarters is currently owned by DOLA who privately leases the quarters.³⁹ The former Police Station is currently unoccupied in 2001.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Beverley Judicial Complex comprises the Courthouse (1897), the former Police Station and Quarters (1911) and the former Stables (1911). The buildings are single storeyed structures which were constructed by the Public Works Department for government use.

The buildings are located at the western end of town on a site which slopes down the south. The Courthouse occupies a corner site on the southern side of Vincent Street, while the former Police Station and Quarters lie on the south eastern side of Bartram Street. The old Stable is located behind the former Police Station and Quarters. The Avon River runs parallel to Bartram Street, just to the west of the buildings. This section of Vincent Street represents the most westerly extent of the commercial area of Beverley. On the eastern side of the Courthouse is the former Beverley Council Chambers. This building is now used as private offices. Commercial premises are located on the northern side of Vincent Street. Several of the commercial buildings along Vincent Street are presently vacant. Bartram Street is residential in character and lies just above the Avon River's flood plain; most of the housing stock was constructed c.1980s.

The Courthouse is a high, single storey building designed in the Federation Free Classical style. The building features brick walls, laid in English bond, with white painted stucco details. The hipped roof is covered with corrugated galvanised iron and is topped with a decorative turret ventilator. The chimney stacks have stucco string courses and moulded tops. An 'L' shaped verandah wraps around those elevations which address Vincent and Bartram Streets. The tall, eastern half of the building, which contained the court room, is the most imposing part of the building. The front elevation of this section features a row of three arched windows and battened eaves with decorative timber consoles. The western elevation is marred by a new brick toilet and

³⁶ Annual Report to the Commissioner, Western Australian Police Force, 1965 p6, 1966 p6 and 1980 p30.

³⁷ Department of Land Administration, Crown Reserves System in the Shire of Beverley, February 1997.

³⁸ Annual Report to the Commissioner, Western Australian Police Force, 1981-1982, p15.

³⁹ Department of Land Administration, Crown Reserves System in the Shire of Beverley, February 1997.

store block. The southern elevation repeats the motif of three arched windows, although these windows are not quite so grand.

The arched feature is repeated in the eastern section of the building which once accommodated the public room and the magistrates room. This section features a verandah with an arcaded colonnade with balustrading between the arches. Two rendered plaques, located on the Vincent Street colonnade, contain the words 'court' and 'house'. These rendered plaques do not appear in the original drawings. The verandah has a concrete floor, while the ceiling is lined with timber. The main entrance is through a pair of wrought iron gates on the Vincent Street frontage.

Entry to the court room is at the eastern end of the verandah via a pair of panelled doors. Access to the public and magistrates rooms is on the Bartram Street side of the building. The current glazed door is not original. Windows in this section are double hung, sash windows.

The former courtroom is a large airy space with a timber floor, and a decorative pressed metal ceiling. The space is divided into four distinct areas: the public gallery, the barristers' area, the magistrates bench and the dock. The public gallery is divided from the barristers' area by a timber railing and gate. The magistrates bench sits on a timber platform. Above the bench is the coat of arms of Great Britain. The bench was able to accommodate three magistrates. The dock features a timber rail and leads into a small prisoner's room. Directly behind this room is the new store which is accessed from the southern side of the building. A fireplace, currently boarded up, is located on the eastern side of the room and retains its timber mantelpiece. Modern light fittings have been installed.

The western section of the building contains two offices which once accommodated the public office and the magistrates room. This section features timber floors, plaster ceilings, intact fireplaces and mantelpieces. Both the fireplaces have been boarded up. The former public room has been altered by the removal of the north wall, creating one large space and losing the corridor which once ran between the two rooms. Timber joinery to windows and doors is authentic. New lighting has been installed.

Generally the building is in good condition, although the roof ventilator needs to be repaired. The Courthouse has retained a high degree of authenticity. Very few alterations have been made to the interior layout of the Courthouse however, as the building is currently used by community groups for craft activities it has retained only a moderate to high degree of integrity.

The former Police Station and two Quarters are accommodated in a terrace row in Bartram Street. The building is a very plain version of Federation Arts and Crafts. The terrace features front verandahs with turned timber posts and plain timber valances, cavity brick walls with a stucco band at cill height; hipped roofs, covered with corrugated galvanised iron and brick chimney stacks with stucco details. Concrete verandah floors replace the original timber floors. Concrete steps lead up to No. 50 and 54. No. 52 has a set of unstable timber steps. The verandah ceilings are not lined. The details of both residences are identical, while the Police Station is a narrower version of the Quarters.

The Quarters have a front door on either side of a pair of casement windows. Both the door and windows have fanlights. The interior layout has not altered at all in No. 50, while a minor alteration has been made at the rear of No. 52. The layout features two front rooms (bedrooms) on either side of a

central passage. Both rooms have fireplaces set into the corners. The passage leads into a large living room behind the front bedroom. An additional room is located off the living room and is the same size as the front bedroom. To the rear of the living room is what was formerly a rear verandah which gave access to the kitchen, bathroom and store room. These three rooms are still used for their original purpose however, the open verandah area has been enclosed with weatherboards. At No. 52, this enclosed section has been extended outwards slightly.

The Quarters have retained a high degree of authenticity with original joinery to doors and windows, timber floors, lathe and plaster ceilings and timber mantelpieces. The ceiling in the living room of No. 50 has been replaced with a modern gyprock ceiling and cornice. Both living rooms have new brick faces to the fireplaces. The style suggests that they were fitted in the 1960s.

At the rear of the Quarters are brick toilets and beyond that timber framed laundries. The laundry at No. 50 is clad with weatherboards while the one at No. 52 is clad with asbestos cement sheeting. Both buildings have gable roofs clad with corrugated galvanised iron. The rear yards are enclosed by super 66 fences.

The Quarters are in poor condition with cracks to both the ceilings and walls. The floors in the front rooms of No. 50 show evidence of termite damage. The Quarters are currently used as residences, however as they are no longer used by members of the police force they have retained only a moderate to high degree of integrity.

The former Police Station is located at the northern end of the terrace. This section has a front door with a pair of narrow casement windows on the northern side. The brick wall which separates the former Police Station from No. 52 has had a door set into it. This door does not feature in the original plans however, the joinery suggests that it was constructed shortly after the complex was constructed. There are large cracks in the brickwork above the door's lintel. It was not possible to inspect the interior of this building which is currently vacant. Information obtained from external inspection and discussions with Larry Dyson of AgWest Beverely⁴⁰, indicate that this section of the building is also in poor condition. A window in the former store room permitted a visual inspection of the walls of this room. All walls showed evidence of rising damp. Mr Dyson related that there are cracks to the walls and ceilings.

An exercise yard separates the police station from two cell blocks. Toilets are located on the northern side of the yard. The space between the toilets and the police station is fitted with a metal framed door clad with corrugated galvanised iron. The cell blocks have a skillion roof clad with corrugated galvanised iron and are fitted with heavy metal windows with small panes of reinforced glass.

The building has retained a moderate to high degree of integrity and has a high degree of authenticity.

At the rear of the two residences is the old stable, a simple utilitarian building. This building is currently used by the resident of No. 50 as a garage. The stable is a cavity brick building covered with a skillion roof which is clad with corrugated galvanised iron. The northern section is open on the eastern side and has an earth floor. This section was probably used to stable horses. Original details which may have suggested the arrangement of the stalls has

⁴⁰ Telephone conversation held between Fiona Bush and Larry Dyson on 3 July 2001.

been removed. The southern section is fully enclosed with a window on the eastern side and a door on the western side. This room may have been used as a storage area. The eastern wall displays extensive cracks. The building has retained a low to moderate degree of authenticity and integrity and is in fair condition.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The Courthouse shares a standard design with the Northam and Toodyay courthouses, albeit with slight variations. In each of these designs the court room dominates the building with its large proportions and by its three large, round headed windows.

The former Police Station and Quarters are very similar in design the police quarters that were constructed in Bridgetown around the same time and also the Mt. Barker quarters. Both buildings came out of the office of Hillson Beasley.

13.4 REFERENCES

Prepared by KTA Partnership, 'Conservation Plan for Courthouse, Old Police Station and Quarters, Beverley', (prepared for the Western Australian Building Management Authority on behalf of the Department of Land Administration, September 1996).

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH
