

Guidelines for Interpreting State Heritage Criteria

Assessing places for State heritage listing



State Heritage Places in Port Adelaide

Endorsed by the South Australian Heritage Council (16 July 2020)



**Government
of South Australia**

Department for
Environment and Water

Acknowledgements

The South Australian Heritage Council proudly acknowledges South Australia's Aboriginal communities and their rich culture and pays respect to their Elders past and present.

We acknowledge Aboriginal people as South Australia's first peoples and as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land and water on which we rely. We recognise and value the ongoing contribution of Aboriginal people and communities to South Australian life and how this enriches us. We embrace the spirit of reconciliation, working towards the equity of outcomes and ensuring an equal voice.

Under an information-sharing agreement between the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand, these guidelines draws heavily upon the work in developing assessment methodologies and thresholds undertaken by heritage jurisdictions across Australia:

- Heritage Council Victoria, *The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines: Assessing the cultural heritage significance of places and objects for possible State heritage listing*, April 2019; https://heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/VHRCriteriaandThresholdsGuidelines_2019Final.pdf
- ACT Heritage Council, *Heritage Assessment Policy: A policy document for nominating, assessing and making decisions about heritage places and objects against the criteria in the Heritage Act 2004*, March 2018; https://www.environment.act.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/1171591/Heritage-Assessment-Policy-New.pdf
- Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, *Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance: Using the cultural heritage criteria*, 2013; https://www.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0030/66693/using-the-criteria.pdf
- NSW Heritage Office, *Assessing Heritage Significance*, November 2015; <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Heritage/assessing-heritage-significance.pdf>
- Australian Heritage Council, *A Guide to Heritage Listing in Australia: Thresholds for different levels of heritage listing*, 2008, <https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/c6c7a87e-d4a6-4001-b62b-04ebd0ae2aef/files/heritage-listing-guide.pdf>
- Australian Heritage Council, *Guidelines for Assessment of Places for the National Heritage List*, February 2009, <https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/8b50f335-42e8-4599-b5e0-ac643f75475f/files/nhl-guidelines.pdf>
- Heritage Tasmania, *Assessing Historic Heritage Significance*, October 2001; <https://heritage.tas.gov.au/Documents/Assessing%20Historic%20Heritage%20Significance.pdf>

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Introduction

Purpose of guidelines

This document provides guidance for interpreting the criteria for State Heritage listing, in particular for places being assessed for possible inclusion in the South Australian Heritage Register (SAHR).

The South Australian Heritage Council (Heritage Council) consider the listing criteria when deciding whether or not a place is of heritage significance at a State level. Additional guidance for determining the heritage significance of particular types of places or objects may be issued by the Heritage Council from time to time and should be considered along with these guidelines.

This guide provides clarity and consistency with respect to the following:

- **the terminology** used as part of the heritage registration process in South Australia; and
- **the approach** used to assess the heritage significance of a place; and
- **the decision** as to whether a place should be included in the SAHR.

Who are these guidelines for?

The guidelines are intended to assist:

- **members of the community** who are nominating a place for inclusion in the SAHR;
- **heritage professionals** who assess the heritage significance of places; and
- **statutory decision-makers** who determine whether places should be included in the SAHR.

Why assess heritage significance?

Before making decisions about the future of a heritage place, it is important to understand its heritage values. This will lead to decisions that will retain and conserve these values in the future.

The main aim in assessing a place's heritage significance is to produce a succinct statement of significance, which is a summary of its heritage values. This statement will assist in forming conservation policies and guidelines to manage the place.

Reviewing the guidelines

The Heritage Council has undertaken to review these guidelines every five (5) years. Your feedback on the usefulness of the guide is welcome at any time by emailing the Heritage Council on: DEWHeritage@sa.gov.au

Assessing State Heritage Significance

Levels of Heritage Significance

There are many levels of significance for which a heritage place or object may be important, including personal, interested group, local, state, national and world.

The formal 'tiers' of heritage protection reflect the breadth of heritage value represented by the place or object. As a general principle:

- **LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE:** a place or area that is of heritage value to a **locality or municipality** has the potential to be recognised as being of **local** cultural heritage significance, and may be included in the Local Heritage Overlay or Historic Area Overlay;
- **STATE SIGNIFICANCE:** a place or area that is of heritage value to **wider South Australia** has the potential to be recognised as being of **state** level cultural heritage significance (and may be included in the SAHR). Further discussion of how state level cultural heritage significance can be determined is explored under each criterion in Part 4 of this guide;
- **COMMONWEALTH HERITAGE PLACE:** a place of indigenous, historic and natural heritage significance to the **Commonwealth of Australia**, located on Commonwealth land or in Commonwealth waters, or owned and managed by the Commonwealth Government;
- **NATIONAL HERITAGE PLACE:** a place with outstanding indigenous, historic and/or natural heritage value **to the nation** has the potential to be recognised as being of **national** heritage significance (and may be included in the National Heritage List); and
- **WORLD HERITAGE PLACE:** a place that is of **outstanding universal value** has the potential to be recognised as being of **world** heritage significance (and may be inscribed on the World Heritage List). (The Australian Fossil Mammal Site (Naracoorte) is the only World Heritage place in South Australia.)

Commonwealth, National and World Heritage value are assessed and managed under Federal Legislation (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*).

State and Local heritage places and areas are protected and managed by the South Australian Government under the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*.

It is important to note that a place may have multiple levels of significance be subject to more than one statutory mechanism. For example, Parliament House and Old Parliament House are both individually listed as State Heritage Places and also comprise a National Heritage Place. Some heritage places also sit within heritage areas.

In South Australia, the identification and protection of Aboriginal Heritage falls under separate legislation, the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988, and is outside of the scope of these guidelines. The Central Archive, that includes the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects, is maintained by the Premier and contains information about Aboriginal sites, objects and ancestral remains (burials) across South Australia. For further information about the Register of Aboriginal Site and Objects please contact Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation, Department of the Premier and Cabinet, (08) 8226 8900 or email: DPC-AAR.HeritageSites1@sa.gov.au

The identification and protection of Local Heritage falls under the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016. Like State Heritage Places, Local Heritage Places are also included on the SAHR, however are assessed under different criteria. For further information about Local Heritage please contact: [*reference DPTI and recent guideline for Local Heritage assessment*].

This guide aims to help users determine whether a place is of *state level* cultural heritage significance.

Criteria for Assessing State Heritage Value

Our heritage consists of places with special cultural value that we have inherited from the past and intend to conserve and pass on to future generations. The *Heritage Places Act 1993* makes provision for the identification and conservation of places and objects of non-Aboriginal heritage significance and creates the South Australian Heritage Register. A place is eligible for entry in the Register if it is of heritage value, that is, if it meets one or more of the criteria in Section 16 of the Act.

Figure 1: Heritage Assessment Criteria

Criterion (Section 16 of Heritage Places Act 1993)

- | | |
|-----|--|
| (a) | it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history; or |
| (b) | it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance; or |
| (c) | it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history; or |
| (d) | it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance; or |
| (e) | it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics; or |
| (f) | it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it; or |
| (g) | it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance. |

These guidelines relates to non-Aboriginal State Heritage only. As a general guide, a generation (or approximately 25-30 years) should pass after the creation of a place before that place is considered for heritage listing at any level. The passing of time allows the enduring cultural heritage values of a place to be more rigorously and objectively assessed.

Further guidance for interpreting these criteria is provided in the following sections.

Using these Guidelines

Structure and application of the guidelines

The following approach is employed to help users of the guide determine whether a place is likely to satisfy the state level threshold for each heritage assessment criterion:

- **Step through the questions and tests in order**, noting that if any test is not met, the assessment can move to the next criterion.
- **Consider the exclusion guidelines for each criterion** that guide whether a place may be ineligible for listing under this criterion at the State level. If one of the exclusion guidelines is triggered, the criterion is unlikely to be satisfied at the required threshold and the assessment can move to the next criterion.
- **Consider illustrative examples** of places/objects that satisfy the criterion at the State level to help with comparison and interpretation of the criterion. Places should be compared against a broad range of relevant examples that are of State significance (for example, by using the South Australian Heritage Register and/or available thematic studies). The illustrative examples provided in this guide will also often satisfy other criteria.
- **Reference tools** with further information are included for some criteria.

Having followed this approach, if a place **appears to meet the State threshold for one or more criterion** then the place may, at the discretion of the Heritage Council, be included in the SAHR.

Limitations of the guidelines

Assessment of State Heritage significance is undertaken against the Section 16 criteria of the Heritage Places Act (SA). These guidelines have been prepared to assist this assessment only, and should not be considered to either replace or supplement them. Fulfilment of the tests and thresholds provided in these guidelines does not, in itself, confirm fulfilment of the Section 16 criteria. Determination to enter a place or object into the SAHR remains at the discretion of the South Australian Heritage Council under the processes and terms established by the Heritage Places Act (SA).

These guidelines are anticipated to be applicable to the majority of places and objects considered for the SAHR. It is acknowledged there will be instances where the guidelines are not easily applied. In these circumstances, the nominator should contact Heritage South Australia for further guidance before lodging a nomination.

Definitions

The following terms are used throughout the guidelines. For clarity, they are explained below.

Class (in relation to a class of cultural place): generally refers to a sub-category of a broad place type, such as 'WWI memorials' (within the broad 'war memorials' place type) or 'grammar schools' (within the broad 'schools' place type). A class is generally defined by a specific purpose or use, era, design characteristic, construction technique, materials used or some other recognisable quality. A class should be readily discernible as a sub-category of a broad place type and should not be narrowed by multiple qualifiers (for example, timber constructed, Edwardian era, rural theatres).

Fabric: means all the physical material of a place, including components, fixtures and contents (taken from The Burra Charter). It may also include living material such as trees and other plants.

Intactness: refers to the degree to which a place retains its significant fabric. Note: Intactness should not be confused with condition – a place may be highly intact but the fabric may be in a very fragile condition. For an archaeological site, intactness is related to the level of physical disturbance a site has experienced. Archaeological sites that are relatively undisturbed are likely to yield information amenable to further archaeological investigation.

Integrity: refers to the degree to which the heritage values of the place are still evident and can be understood and appreciated (for example, the degree to which the original design or use of a place can still be discerned). Assessment of integrity takes into account documentary and physical evidence relating to the significance of the place, as well as its intactness. If a place has undergone considerable change (through encroaching development, changes to the

fabric, physical deterioration of the fabric etc.) the significant values may not be readily identifiable and the place may have a low level of integrity. For an archaeological site, a place may be said to retain sufficient integrity if it is able to convey its significance to people in the present.

Place: means a geographically defined area. It may be of any size and may include built or natural elements. Cultural heritage significance may be embodied in a place: for example in its fabric, setting, association or community attachments (phrases in *italic* are taken from The Burra Charter).

Historic theme: representing important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, including an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in South Australian history.

Comparative analysis: state-wide analysis of similar places both on and off State and local heritage registers, including consideration of integrity and intactness of places with similar associations.

Guidelines for Interpreting Criteria

CRITERION A: it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the state's history.

Guidelines for inclusion

The place should be closely associated with events, developments or cultural phases that have played a significant part in South Australian history.

The following questions should be answered and all thresholds met (State level) to potentially satisfy this criterion:







- **Question A1:** Which historic theme(s) in South Australia's history is demonstrated by this place?
- **Threshold test A1:** Does that historic theme have state significance, having made a strong or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of South Australia's history. [Informed by thematic analysis]
- **Question A2:** Does the place demonstrate a clear and strong association with the theme (either tangible or intangible)? To what extent is it associated with the test we're claiming for it?
- **Threshold test A2:** Is this significance at the State level? How well does the place represent the historic theme when compared to other places with substantially the same association? [Informed by comparative analysis]

Exclusion guidelines for Criterion A

The place is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XA1	Poor, indirect or unproven association	The association of the place to the historically important event, phase etc is either incidental (minor, secondary) or cannot be substantiated . For instance, every rural property is not important in demonstrating the spread of European settlement or pastoral land use across South Australia. Fulfilment of this criterion needs to demonstrate a direct and strong association with the theme and be backed up by strong documentary or other evidence.
XA2	Low, localised or narrow historical importance	The place has an association with, or demonstrates evidence of, an historical event, phase etc that is of either low, localised or narrow importance only , i.e. the event, phase etc has not made a strong or influential contribution to the State of South Australia. For example, development that is important to a local community only, rather than being representative of broader State-wide theme of importance, or is important to a small number of people only.
XA3	Poor evidence	No reliable or verifiable physical, documentary or oral history evidence remains to demonstrate the association of the place with an historical event, phase etc.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion A

		
<p>Rosetta Head and Whaling Station (the Bluff Historic Site) (SHP 10353) <i>Associated with whaling activities and early settlement of SA.</i></p>	<p>Obelisk, Mount Lofty (Cleland Conservation Park) (SHP 14205) <i>Associated with the early exploration of South Australia by Matthew Flinders and Collet Barker.</i></p>	<p>Old Parliament House (SHP 10874) <i>Significant links to democracy, women's suffrage and political firsts in SA.</i></p>
		
<p>Islington Railyards (SHP's 10708-10709, 14685-14688, 26389, 26402, 26424-26425) <i>SA's largest railway workshops, represent industrial work practices in the late 19th Century and early 20th Century.</i></p>	<p>Reeves Point Settlement Site, Kangaroo Island (SHP 10980) <i>Landing site of the SA Company vessel Duke of York and the arrival of the first European colonists on Kangaroo Island and to SA in 1836.</i></p>	<p>Prince Alfred Copper Mine Precinct (SHP 26450) <i>Demonstrates 19th Century immigration, technology transfer and mining practice in SA.</i></p>

CRITERION B: it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.

Guidelines for inclusion

The place should demonstrate aspects of cultural significance that are no longer practised, are in danger of being lost, or are rarely found in South Australia. This may encompass places that were always rare or places that have become scarce through subsequent loss or destruction. Qualities of cultural significance may include building class, historic themes, construction techniques, ways of life, social customs, scientific achievement, industrial processes, topographical or natural features, or land use, etc.

The following questions should be answered and all thresholds met (State level) to potentially satisfy this criterion:







- **Question B1:** What culturally significant qualities does the place have?
- **Threshold test B1:** Are the qualities of cultural significance to South Australia? [informed by thematic analysis]
- **Question B2:** Could these qualities be considered rare, uncommon or endangered?
- **Threshold test B2:** How rare, uncommon or endangered are the qualities of this place? How well do these attributes compare to other places with substantially the same association? [Informed by comparative analysis]

Exclusion guidelines for Criterion B

The place is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XB1 Low, localised or narrow importance of attribute linked to the place	The attributes displayed are rare, or is even the only one of its type, but such attribute(s) of claimed rarity are of low, localised or narrow importance only . For example, the only three-storey brick house or the only wooden bus shelter in the Adelaide Hills.
XB2 Dependence on too many qualifiers	The claimed rarity is dependent upon numerous qualifiers . For example, the place is the <i>only</i> stone house ... <i>with</i> a slate roof... <i>in</i> the Federation style... <i>designed by</i> the architect...
XB3 Place is 'endangered' only because of an imminent demolition threat	For the purpose of this criterion, 'endangered' should generally relate to a class of place that has become so rare over time that there is a risk that in the short to medium term no such place or only very few will remain.
XB4 Poor evidence	No reliable or verifiable physical, documentary or oral history evidence remains to demonstrate the association of the place with claimed attributes of cultural significance.
XB5 Lack of rarity	The place, object or claimed attributes are neither rare, uncommon or endangered .

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion B

		
<p>Cave Gardens Reserve, Mount Gambier (SHP 14725) A rare example of a town garden created within a natural geological feature.</p>	<p>Nairne Tannery (SHP 22793) A rare surviving example of a building associated with the once prominent tanning industry in SA.</p>	<p>Hop Kiln near Lobethal (SHP 18496) An outstanding surviving example of a hop kiln demonstrating rise and fall of the hops industry in SA.</p>
		
<p>Lutheran Seminary, Lobethal (SHP 11689) The oldest Lutheran seminary in Australia and a rare surviving example of timber slab construction.</p>	<p>Peterborough Railway Roundhouse & Turntable (SHP 12694) One of only two surviving round-houses representing a significant phase of railway development in SA.</p>	<p>Cell Block, Terowie Oval (SHP 14878) An uncommon surviving structure from World War Two (Roofless cell-block from Terowie Staging Camp.)</p>

CRITERION C: it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the state's history, including its natural history.

Guidelines for inclusion

The place should provide, or demonstrate a likelihood of providing, tangible evidence that will contribute significantly to our knowledge of the past. The place may be a built structure, an archaeological deposit or a geological, paleontological, speleological or historic site.

The following questions should be answered and all thresholds met (State level) to potentially satisfy this criterion:

- **Question C1:** Why is the place considered to yield or potentially yield information that contributes to an understanding of the State's cultural/natural history?
- **Threshold test C1:** Is the information likely to be yielded from the place not already well documented or readily available from other sources?
- **Question C2:** From what we know about the place, is the physical evidence likely to retain a level of integrity, intactness and/or condition that could yield information through detailed investigation?
- **Threshold test C2:** Will the Knowledge that might be obtained through this investigation be likely to meaningfully contribute to an understanding of South Australia's cultural or natural history?

Exclusion Guidelines for Criterion C

The place is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XC1	Poor evidence	No reliable or verifiable physical, documentary or oral history evidence exists to provide a reasonable indication that physical evidence of investigative potential may be present OR insufficient information exists to locate the likely physical evidence with sufficient accuracy.
XC2	Dubious importance of information to be yielded	The information likely to be yielded is of low or questionable historical importance , i.e. the information is unlikely to make a meaningful additional contribution to an understanding or appreciation of important aspects of South Australia's cultural history.
XC3	High degree of disturbance	The physical evidence has been, or is likely to have been, so disturbed by subsequent activity that any research potential is compromised.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion C

		
<p>Naracoorte Caves Complex (designated place of geological, palaeontological and speleological significance) (SHR 26459) <i>An iconic assembly of 37 caves that demonstrate a wide range of significant stages in geological history and a World heritage-listed palaeontological record.</i></p>	<p>Ajax Mine Fossil Reef (designated place of palaeontological and geological significance) (SHP 26390) <i>A place of exceptional palaeontological and geological significance as the location of one of the most significant finds of archaeocyath fossils in the world.</i></p>	<p>Wilpena Pound Geological Landform, Ikara-Flinders Ranges National Park (designated place of geological significance) (SHP 14376) <i>An outstanding example of a remnant synclinal basin that demonstrates the early formation and 'pound' structures of the Flinders Ranges.</i></p>
		
<p>Murray Bridge Transport Precinct (designated place of archaeological significance) (SHP 26373) <i>Significant for its role in the development of river and rail transport in SA, and the significant archaeological potential of the site.</i></p>	<p>Former Queen's Theatre (archaeological significance) (SHP 10770) <i>The oldest purpose-built theatre on mainland Australia with an earthen floor that has yielded considerable archaeological remains.</i></p>	<p>Ediacara Fossil Reserve (palaeontological significance) (SHP 14295) <i>The fossils first discovered here by Reg Sprigg in 1946 were named after this site and have international significance (late Precambrian soft-bodied marine animals (600-700m))</i></p>

CRITERION D: it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.

Guidelines for inclusion

The class of place should be of cultural significance in a state-wide context. The place should be outstanding when compared with other places in the class.

The following questions should be answered and all thresholds met (State level) to potentially satisfy this criterion:

- **Question D1:** What is the class of place? [class defined in definitions]
- **Threshold test D1:** Is the class of place culturally significant to South Australia? [critical analysis against cultural significance as defined in definitions and informed by thematic analysis]
- **Question D2:** What are the principal characteristics associated with the class of place?
- **Threshold test D2:** Is the place an outstanding representative of the principal characteristics of the class in the South Australian context when compared to other places of the same class? [use reference tool D and a comparative analysis that considers integrity and intactness]

* Refer to Definitions (Section 3) for meaning of "class", "integrity" and "intactness".

Reference Tool D1 – What is an 'outstanding representative' of a class?

The term **outstanding representative** is used to encompass any of the following:







- **An exceptional example** – the place displays a large number or range of characteristics that is typical of the class. The place displays characteristics that are of a higher quality, intactness or historical relevance than are typical of places in the class, and displays the principal characteristics of the class in a way that allows the class to be understood/appreciated.
- **An influential example** – the place contains physical characteristics of design, technology or materials that were copied in subsequent places/objects of the class (direct physical influence), or other places/objects were created, altered or used in response to the characteristics of this place.
- **A pivotal example** – the place encapsulates a key evolutionary stage in the development of the class.

Exclusion Guidelines for Criterion D

The place is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XD1	Not an outstanding example	The place does not exhibit the principal characteristics that define the class to an outstanding level when compared to other places of the class, either by being a lesser example, or having never possessed them, or having lost them through subsequent development, activity or disturbance. For example, not every church, hotel or school building warrants inclusion in the SAHR.
XD2	Poor evidence	There is a lack of reliable or verifiable physical, documentary or other evidence to indicate the place clearly belongs to a specific class of place and is a significant representative of that class.
XD3	Class has low or questionable cultural significance	The class itself is not associated with an event, phase etc of cultural significance in the South Australian context or the association is incidental or cannot be substantiated . For example, not every outstanding or intact example of a bluestone villa warrants inclusion in the SAHR.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion D

		
<p>Adelaide Town Hall Complex (comprising Town Hall, Prince Alfred, Eagle and Gladstone Chambers) (SHP 10859) <i>An outstanding example of nineteenth century civic facilities (1863-66).</i></p>	<p>St Peter's College – Big Quad Precinct (SHP 26457) & Old School House (SHP 10540) <i>An outstanding collection of school buildings dating back over 150 years.</i></p>	<p>Quakers Meeting House, North Adelaide (SHP 10864) <i>The best surviving example of an early pre-fabricated Manning House (c1840).</i></p>
		
<p>"Hughes" Pump House and flue, adjacent Ruins, Shaft and Paving (SHP 10113) <i>An outstanding surviving example of a 19th century engine house, representing the significant theme of mining in 19th Century SA.</i></p>	<p>Poltalloch Station by Lake Alexandrina (SHP 14173) <i>A notable representative of the great pastoral complexes created by the success of the nineteenth century wool industry.</i></p>	<p>Chateau Tanunda - First Cellars, Distilling Tower, Spirit Bond Store, Galvanised Sheds and Brick Chimney (SHP 10325) <i>Demonstrates important aspects of the State's winemaking history.</i></p>

CRITERION E: it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.

Guidelines for inclusion

The place should show qualities of innovation or departure, beauty or formal design, or represent a new achievement of its time. Breakthroughs in technology or new developments in design would qualify, if the place clearly demonstrates them. A high standard of design skill and originality is expected.

The following questions should be answered and all thresholds met (State level) to potentially satisfy this criterion:

- **Question E1:** What are the relevant attributes being represented? [Creative, Aesthetic or Technical Accomplishment; Construction or Design Characteristics]
- **Question E2:** What are the principal characteristics of the relevant attribute(s)?
- **Threshold Test E1:** Undertake a critical analysis of the place against the principal characteristics. How does the physical fabric of the place demonstrate these attributes and characteristics to an outstanding [footnote to reference D] or high degree [footnote to reference tool F] when compared with other places with similar attributes [comparative analysis including consideration of intactness and integrity]

Reference Tool E1 – Design characteristics, Creative or Technical achievement

When assessing whether a place demonstrates outstanding design characteristics or creative or technical achievement, the following may be considered.

- **Critical recognition** of the aesthetic, technical or creative characteristics of the place within a relevant art, design or technological discipline as an outstanding example within South Australia; or
- Wide public **acknowledgement of exceptional merit** in South Australia in medium such as songs, poetry, literature, painting, sculpture, publications, print media etc.; or
- Recognition of the place as a **breakthrough** in terms of design, fabrication, construction techniques or aesthetic sensibilities; or
- Recognition of the place as a successful solution to a technical or aesthetic issue that **extended the limits** or existing thinking and technology; or
- Recognition of the place as an outstanding example of the **creative adaptation** of available materials and technology of the period.

Reference Tool E2 – Aesthetic accomplishment


The word 'aesthetic' should not be considered to have the same meaning as 'beauty'. Aesthetic characteristics are the visual qualities of a place that invite judgement against the ideals of beauty, picturesqueness, evocativeness, expressiveness, sublimeness and other descriptors of aesthetic judgement. The visual qualities of a place lie in the form, scale, setting, unity, contrast, colour, texture and material of the fabric of a place.

Exclusion Guidelines for Criterion E

The place is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XE1 Lacks distinctiveness	The attributes of the place are not demonstrated to an outstanding or high degree in the context of other places with similar attributes. Being "pretty" or "attractive" or popular is in itself insufficient for the purposes of satisfying this criterion.
XE2 Degraded qualities	The attributes of the place have been degraded through changes to the fabric of the place, changes to the setting of the place; or the degraded condition of significant elements of the place (in some instances) when compared to other places that share similar attributes.
XE3 High degree of achievement unproven or unsubstantiated	The available documentary or technical evidence indicates the creative or technical achievements of the place are unlikely to be of a high degree or 'beyond the ordinary'.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion E

		
The 1908 Hindmarsh River Railway Bridge near Victor Harbor (SHP 11186) <i>SA's first reinforced concrete girder bridge.</i>	The ruins of the Peake Overland Telegraph Station (SHP 13624) <i>Represents the technical achievement required to construct the Overland Telegraph Line in 1871-72 and the transformation of communication in SA and Australia.</i>	Adelaide Fire Station (SHP 26356) <i>An outstanding example of postmodern architecture in SA.</i>
		
Bicentennial Conservatory, Adelaide Botanic Garden (SHP 20996) <i>Demonstrates a high degree of creative and technical accomplishment, as a notable late-20th Century Structuralist glass-house.</i>	John Dowie's Three Rivers Fountain (SHP 26375), Victoria Square, Adelaide <i>Produced as a major work by a South Australian sculptor (John Dowie) of national standing at the height of his creative powers.</i>	Former Schmidt Farm including Houses, Barn, Oven, Well and Slab Structures (SHP 21250) <i>One of the half-timbered houses in Hahndorf – a great example of vernacular design and construction techniques.</i>

CRITERION F: it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.

Guidelines for inclusion

Places that meet this criterion embody meanings and values that are important to a community or cultural group. The place should demonstrate strong and direct cultural or spiritual associations for a community or group within it that resonates into the broader community and links to the South Australian identity.

The following questions should be answered and all thresholds met (State level) to potentially satisfy this criterion:

- **Question F1:** Is there evidence that the place is associated with a community or cultural group, and what is the group? [Refer to Reference Tool F1 – Community or Cultural Group]
- **Threshold test F1:** Is the group's cultural or spiritual associations with the place sufficiently strong [including length of time – refer to Reference Tool F2 – Cultural or Spiritual associations]
- **Threshold test F2:** Would the associations of the community or cultural group be considered to resonate with the broader South Australian Community [refer to Reference Tool F3 – Resonance with the Broader South Australian Community]
- **Threshold test F3:** Are the cultural or spiritual associations part of an event or story that contributes to 'South Australia's identity'? [Comparative analysis refer to SA Historic Themes and Reference Tool F4]
- **Question F2:** Does the place represent a particularly strong example of the cultural and/or spiritual association between the place and the community or cultural group by reason of its relationship to important historical events in South Australia and/or its ability to interpret experiences to the broader South Australian community?

Reference Tool F1 – Community or Cultural Group

A community or cultural group is a group of people who share a common interest, including an experience, purpose, belief system, culture, ethnicity or values. The members are connected through a common interest or cause, and may:

- live or meet in the same locality, or
- were once located together and are now geographically dispersed, or
- may have never met in person (for example are a virtual group and interact online).

Reference Tool F2 – Cultural or Spiritual Associations

Strong Cultural or Spiritual Associations are generally characterised by intense feelings or memories about a place, including feelings of attachment or connection over a considerable period. These associations are important to a community or cultural group's sense of identity, as well as practices, expressions and representations. The reasons for the attachment may be spiritual, religious, cultural, political, or derived from common experience, and may link to ceremonial, ritual, commemorative, spiritual or celebratory use of the place.

The attachment of the relevant community with the place may be evident in its physical fabric and/or revealed through background research, direct community engagement, observational techniques or media analysis that demonstrate customary usage, access, symbolism or other community function.

The intensity of attachment to place – from ordinary to profound – can fluctuate over time. The nature of the attachment may vary within the community or cultural group but must be strong or special. The place may be a source of positive association for some people and negative association for others.

The period of time over which the community or cultural group's connection has endured may also contribute to an understanding of the depth of the association. In general, the associations should be of long standing (a generation, or 25 to 30 years), however significant associations may also be of more recent origin, such as feelings provoked by a sense of loss or change, including change of use. People are sometimes unaware of their attachment to a place until it is under threat. In the case of relatively recent associations, specific evidence should be provided as to why the associations are considered to be significant at the State level.

Reference Tool F3 – Resonance with the broader South Australian Community

The 'broader South Australian community' is the population of South Australia (i.e. the people) who live across the state and/or those who share a common geographical connection to South Australia. To meet Criterion F at a state level, the cultural or spiritual associations of the place must resonate beyond a particular local, regional or cultural community and into the 'broader South Australian community'.

Reference Tool F4 – South Australian Identity







South Australia's identity includes the events and/or themes that underpin the stories that South Australia tells about itself. To meet Criterion F at a state level, the place must be associated with, represent or be identified with an established or emerging story or theme that contributes to or forms part of South Australia's identity.

Exclusion Guidelines for Criterion G

The place is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XG1	Lack of a community or cultural group	As required under Question F1 and described in Reference Tool F1.
XG2	Lack of a strong or special attachment	As required under Question F2 and described by Reference Tool F2.
XG3	Not resonant across the broader South Australian community	The cultural or spiritual associations do not exert an influence across the South Australian community as required under Threshold Test F1
XG4	Not part of South Australia's identity	The associations do not represent or link to an established or emerging story or theme that contributes to or forms part of South Australia's identity, as required under Threshold Test F2.
XG5	The cultural or spiritual associations are in the past rather than in the present day	The association with the cultural group or community no longer exists. (In this case it may be relevant to consider the cultural heritage significance of the place under Criterion A.)
XG6	No demonstrable connection between the cultural or spiritual associations and the place	The place does not demonstrate strong cultural or spiritual associations because there is no evidence of close links between the proposed group and the place.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion F

		
<p>The War Memorial on North Terrace (SHP 13660) <i>The focus of SA community remembrance of those killed in war.</i></p>	<p>War Memorial Oak (SHP 26348) in Creswell Gardens, North Adelaide <i>Demonstrates the desire of South Australians to have a living memorial to World War One.</i></p>	<p>Shri Ganesha Temple (SHP 26361) <i>Significant as SA's first traditional Hindu temple it has provided the Hindu community with a place for both spiritual worship and cultural studies.</i></p>
		
<p>St Maximilian Kolbe Catholic Church (SHP 26473). <i>Named after Auschwitz martyr St Maximilian Kolbe, the design and fabric of the building strongly references the life and sufferings of the saint as well as its importance to the Polish Catholic Community.</i></p>	<p>Old Gum Tree Site, Glenelg North (SHP 10547) <i>The supposed site of the proclamation of the establishment of South Australian government in 1836.</i></p>	<p>Pioneer Women's Memorial Garden (SHP 16177) <i>Commemorates the contribution made by pioneer women to South Australia's development. The garden illustrates a greater acknowledgment, and a changing perception, of the role of women in the community.</i></p>

CRITERION G: it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance

Guidelines for inclusion

The place must have a close association with a person, organisation or event that has played a significant role in South Australia's history. Ideally, that association should be demonstrated in the fabric of the place. Most people are associated with many places in their lifetime, and it must be demonstrated why the place being assessed has associations that are significant at the State level.

- **Question G1:** Who/what is the person, organisation or event associated with the place?
- **Threshold test G1:** To what extent has the person, organisation or event made a strong, notable or influential contribution to the course of South Australia's history? [Consider whether the significance is at the state level]
- **Question G2:** To what extent is the place considered to have special and direct associations with the life or work of the person/organisation or event? [Refer to reference tool G1]
- **Threshold test G2:** How well does the place represent those associations when compared to other places with similar associations [comparative analysis, including evidence in the fabric or documentary resources]

Reference Tool G1 – Special Associations







Special associations are defined as being close and enduring associations, including places where the fabric was influenced by a person, organisation or event; or where some sort of close interaction can be demonstrated. In the case of a significant person, the places where the person carried out the work that made them notable would be more likely to be considered to have special associations than the places where they lived or were buried.

Exclusion Guidelines for Criterion G

The place is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XH1	Poor, indirect or unproven association	The person, organisation or event's associations with the place are tenuous or cannot be substantiated or verified. For example, the person spent a brief, transitory or incidental time at the place without leaving evidence or achieving anything there that is relevant to their importance.
XH2	Inability to demonstrate association	No evidence remains to demonstrate the association of the place with the person, organisation or event; or, in the case of physical evidence, the remaining physical fabric has been so altered that it no longer demonstrates reasonable evidence of the association.
XH3	Inability to demonstrate State level significance.	There is insufficient reliable or verifying information available to demonstrate that the person, organisation has made a strong, notable or influential contribution towards the course of South Australian history. Contribution may be limited to local importance

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion G

		
<p>The Cedars and The Studio, Heysen Road, Verdun (SHP 13938) <i>The home and studio of notable 20th century South Australian artists, Hans and Nora Heysen.</i></p>	<p>'The Grange' (SHP 10567) <i>The 1840 home of Captain Charles Sturt, significant early South Australian explorer.</i></p>	<p>Cummins House (SHP 10552) <i>The 1840s home of Sir John Morphett and his family, who helped establish the colony of South Australia.</i></p>
		
<p>Former Brighton Town Hall (SHP 26431) <i>Associated with Australia's first female politician, Susan Grace Benny.</i></p>	<p>Edmund Wright House (SHP 10858) <i>Has significant associations with significant SA architect Edmund Wright and with one of the colony's earliest banks, the Bank of South Australia.</i></p>	<p>Robert Dickson House, Rostrevor (SHP 26194) <i>Unique associations with the life and work of notable SA architect Robert Dickson, demonstrating his approaches to modern organic design and construction.</i></p>

Further Information

Further resources

When considering the cultural heritage significance of a place at the state level, the following resources can assist:

- *Heritage Places Act 1993*
- *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (2013)
- *South Australia's Framework of Historical Themes*, Heritage Council 2010
- South Australian Heritage Database <http://maps.sa.gov.au/heritagesearch/HeritageSearchLocation.aspx>

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