



DEW F0001597101

Date 30 APR 2018

Office of the Group
Executive Director, People
and Performance

81-95 Waymouth Street
Adelaide SA 5000

GPO Box 1047
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Australia

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Dear [REDACTED]

I refer to your application pursuant to the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* (the Act) received by the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) which was previously known as the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR), on 5 March 2018, seeking access to:

"7 heritage reports provided by the department to the minister. I believe the last one was provided in July 2016."

DETERMINATION

The South Australian Heritage Council (Council) is the agency responsible for the documents you are seeking. DEW has supported the council in processing and determining your application.

Searches of the agency records have found seven (7) documents held by this agency within scope of your request.

As the Accredited FOI Officer, I have determined to grant you full access to three (3) documents and partial access to four (4) documents. Section 20 of the Act provides that an agency may refuse access to a document if it is an exempt document under the Act.

The documents, or parts of the document to which I am refusing access and the reasons for the refusal are summarised in the attached document schedule and explained in more detail below.

Documents number 2, 3, 5 & 6

Schedule 1, Clause 10 states:

10 — Documents subject to legal professional privilege


- (1) *A document is an exempt document if it contains matter that would be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege.*

Clause 10 operates to exempt information where communication and advice, or extracts of that communication or advice, would be subject to legal professional privilege. The full disclosure of these documents would divulge communications and advice between an agency and their legal advisers. This information is subject to legal professional privilege and therefore considered exempt from release under clause 10(1) of Schedule 1 of the Act.

DISCLOSURE LOG

In accordance with [PC045 – Disclosure logs for Non-personal information](#) once a determination has been provided, the agency is required to make available on our website information and documents that have been disclosed. Information will be publicised online at <http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/about-us/freedom-of-information/foi-disclosure-log>.

FEES AND CHARGES

I can confirm that the Department has received payment of  to complete the processing of your application.

YOUR APPEAL RIGHTS

If you are dissatisfied with this determination, you are entitled to exercise your rights to internal review and appeal as outlined in the attached documentation, by completing the attached Application for Review of Determination. If you decide to apply to exercise your rights to review, the completed form must be returned within 30 days to:

Chief Executive
Department for Environment and Water
PO Box 1047
ADELAIDE SA 5001

If you have any queries in relation to the above please contact Diana Forgione on telephone (08) 8463 6625 or email DEWNR.FOI@sa.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Wiebke Billows
ACCREDITED FREEDOM OF INFORMATION OFFICER
DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENT AND WATER



Freedom of Information application: F0001597101 - Melissa Ballantyne						
"7 heritage reports provided by the Department to the Minister. I believe the last one was provided in July 2016."						
No	Date	Author	Document Description	Determination	Clause	Reason
1	Feb-10	South Australian Heritage Council	1st Report on Heritage Protection - Advice to the Minister pursuant to Section 5A (1) of the Heritage Places Act 1993	Release in Full		
2	Jul-10	South Australian Heritage Council	2nd Report on Heritage Protection - Advice to the Minister pursuant to Section 5A (1) of the Heritage Places Act 1993	Release in Part	10(1)	documents subject to legal professional privilege
3	Jan-11	South Australian Heritage Council	3rd Report on Heritage Protection - Advice to the Minister pursuant to Section 5A (1) of the Heritage Places Act 1993	Release in Part	10(1)	documents subject to legal professional privilege
4	Jun-11	South Australian Heritage Council	4th Report on Heritage Protection - Advice to the Minister pursuant to Section 5A (1) of the Heritage Places Act 1993	Release in Full		
5	Dec-11	South Australian Heritage Council	5th Report on Heritage Protection - Advice to the Minister pursuant to Section 5A (1) of the Heritage Places Act 1993	Release in Full		
6	Jan-15	South Australian Heritage Council	6th Report on Heritage Protection - Advice to the Minister pursuant to Section 5A (1) of the Heritage Places Act 1993	Release in Part	10(1)	documents subject to legal professional privilege
7	Jul-16	South Australian Heritage Council	7th Report on Heritage Protection - Advice to the Minister pursuant to Section 5A (1) of the Heritage Places Act 1993	Release in Part	10(1)	documents subject to legal professional privilege

DEH 07/1074

15 February 2010

Hon Jay Weatherill MP
Minister for Environment and Conservation
GPO Box 1047
ADELAIDE SA 5001

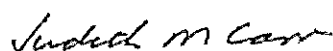
Dear Minister Weatherill

As per my letter of 17 December 2009, please find attached the first in the South Australian Heritage Council's series of briefings under Section 5A(1)(a)(i) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Since the preparation of this report coincided with the Council's recommendations to you for the update of *Heritage Directions*, the report addresses current South Australian issues only.

The next report will be provided in June 2010 and will contain a more comprehensive snapshot of heritage in Australia.

Yours sincerely



Judith Carr
CHAIR

CURRENT ISSUES IN HERITAGE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Nomination of Union Hall, The University of Adelaide, for State heritage listing

The South Australian Heritage Council (the Council) has received three nominations of Union Hall, The University of Adelaide, for State heritage listing.

The Register Committee of the Council, which has the delegated power to make provisional entries in the South Australian Heritage Register (the Register), met on 4 December 2009 to discuss the nomination. It requested that further research be done, particularly on the architectural significance of the building. It also resolved to invite The University of Adelaide and all nominators to the next meeting, to speak to their submissions. The University undertook not to demolish the building until it was given an opportunity to appear before the Register Committee.

The Register Committee met on Monday 8 February 2010 to further consider the nominations, including a more comprehensive architectural assessment and to hear the presentations. The Register Committee was presented with new information from the University and a new nomination for emergency listing at its meeting, and it considered this material as part of making its decision. The Register Committee continued its meeting on 10 February and decided to provisionally enter Union Hall in the Register.

The public now has three months to make submissions for or against Union Hall being listed as a State Heritage Place. After this period the Council will either confirm or remove Union Hall from the Register.

Adelaide Park Lands

The Council has received a number of nominations for listing the Adelaide Park Lands on the Register. In considering this matter, the Council has identified that there are issues related to the definition of the Park Lands and whether listing would enhance their overall heritage significance.

Currently, there are four definitions of what Park Lands include:

1. as per National Heritage Listing, which excludes developed areas along North Terrace;
2. under the *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005*, which includes the developed areas;
3. under the *Local Government Act 1999*, which excludes State areas; and
4. under the *Development Act 1993*, as Park Lands Zone.

There are also over 50 State Heritage Places within the Park Lands, which are protected under the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Through the Heritage Branch, Department for Environment and Heritage (DEH), the Council has had initial contact with the Adelaide City Council (ACC) to identify current legislation impacting heritage values and what is being protected. The Council intends to scope a project in collaboration with ACC to identify these impacts and whether there are any gaps that negatively impact on the heritage values of the Park Lands.

South Australian Heritage Fund Grants Program

Under section 12(2) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*, the Council provides advice in relation to the management and application of the South Australian Heritage Fund (SAHF).

SAHF receives \$250,000 per annum through DEH appropriation, which is dedicated to the Grants program. The current process, which commences after handing down of the budget in July each year and notifies successful grant recipients in November/December, is resulting in work not being completed within the financial year in many cases. There are numerous practical reasons for this including the time to undertake statutory approval processes (up to three months) for work on State heritage places and securing suitably qualified tradespeople to undertake the work once the grant has been approved.

The financial implication of the work not being completed and paid for within the same financial year the grant is approved, is that a carryover of expenditure authority is required to the following year to meet the financial obligation arising once the work is complete.

The Council recommends that you consider adopting a new process for the administration of the SAHF Grants Program. It proposes that the Program implement an 18 month administrative process, whereby grants are advertised, applications assessed and grantees notified in one financial year, with the works to be completed and grants paid in the following financial year.

This revised approach would ensure grantees have enough time to find suitable tradespeople and complete the works before the end of the financial year and timely payment of grants.

Procedures and processes for local listing

The Council believes that current procedures and processes for local listing need to be simplified.

Approximately half of all local councils have not protected places of local heritage significance since the passing of the *Development Act 1993*. While progress has been made, with the list of local heritage places growing from 3736 to 6342 places in the last five years, the majority of recent nominations for State heritage listing have been for places of local heritage significance.

There is a need for a simplified process for local listing (including provisional listing equivalent for local listing), to ensure South Australia's local heritage is adequately protected and to avoid inappropriate nominations for State listing of places of local heritage significance.

Resources for Council's projects

The Council wishes to express its concern over the impacts of budget savings from the Heritage Conservation Program over the past year. It is particularly concerned over the lack of resources, both human and financial, for interpretive programs, which are essential for the implementation of one of Council's statutory functions: to initiate or support community awareness programs that promote public understanding and appreciation of the State's heritage (section 5A(b)(iv) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.)

Interpretive programs are key to communicating the importance of our heritage. The Council is also very keen to work with DEH to ensure the most successful programs, such as the Schools' Competition, are able to continue.

The Council is also considering options to address the issue of unprocessed nominations for State heritage listing. There are 43 nominations awaiting assessment. With the support of the Heritage Branch, the Council will identify the best approach to progress this matter within available resources. Currently, the Heritage Branch has only one full time assessment position and the Council may need to consider other models such as engaging consultants.

The South Australian Heritage Council

Second Report on Heritage Protection Trends, Shortcoming and Opportunities

July 2010

Part 1 - Council's Activities January - June 2010

South Australian Heritage Register

Since 1 January 2010, the Council confirmed the entry of Dwelling and Flat (former Office/Garage) designed by Christopher Smith in the Art Deco Style for his own residence, 3 & 3A Prospect Road, Prospect; and provisionally entered Union Hall, the University of Adelaide, North Terrace, Adelaide, and Eastwood Lodge (former Nurses Home), Glenside Hospital (former Parkside Lunatic Asylum), Fullarton Road, Glenside in the South Australian Heritage Register. Further details on these listings are provided in Attachment A to this Report.

Strategic Plan 2009-2011 and Annual Work Plan

In October 2009, the then Minister for Environment and Conservation, Hon Jay Weatherill MP, approved the Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2011. Based on the approved Strategic Plan, the Council developed Annual Work Plans for 2010 and 2011, which have been recently forwarded to the Minister for Environment and Conservation, for endorsement.

The Council would like to report progress on the following Strategic Plan Directions and Targets:

Heritage Directions

Strategic Plan Target: Update the Heritage Directions document and submit a final draft with recommendations to the Minister.

In February 2010, the Council forwarded its recommendations for the update of the 2003 *Heritage Directions* policy framework to Hon Jay Weatherill MP, then Minister for Environment and Conservation.

Webpage

Strategic Plan Target: Improve public access to information on role of the Council and its activities, primarily through the use of Council's webpage on the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) website.

This Target has been achieved. In March 2010, the Council's new webpage went live, and it contains information about the role and function of the Council, strategic

context, membership, Council's working groups and committees, reports, and schedule of Council meetings, together with agendas and confirmed minutes.

From the time the new Council's webpages went live until 29 May 2010, the Council's home page had 1,072 page views, 762 unique page views (these are unduplicated, counted only once, visitors), with an average of 49 seconds on the page, and 27.87% bounce rate (percentage of single-page visits or visits in which the person left the site from the entrance page.) This page was in the top 10 pages viewed on the DENR Heritage pages.

The next top viewed Council page is the meeting page, with 393 page views, 217 unique page views, average of 1:16 minutes on the page, and 12.50% bounce rate.

Heritage Heroes 2010

Strategic Plan Target: Develop and implement an initiative to acknowledge and promote the role of volunteers in promoting and appreciating our heritage.

The inaugural Heritage Heroes Award ceremony was held in August 2009 when Hon Jay Weatherill MP, then Minister for Environment and Conservation, presented three group and three individual awards and one Minister's commendation.

Following the success of last year's awards, the Minister has agreed to present this year's awards to heritage volunteers at an event on 3 August 2010. Nominations closed Friday, 16 July 2010.

Red tape reduction project

Strategic Plan Target: Advise on the interface between the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and the *Development Act 1993* following the Planning Review and the interest in distinctions between heritage and character.

Members of the Council were members of a Steering Committee that provided policy advice to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) on initiatives to reduce red tape associated with the referral of heritage related Development Applications. DENR completed a report on these initiatives in May 2010.

Adelaide Park Lands

Target: Advise on listing of the Adelaide Parklands as a State Heritage Area.

The Chair has met with the Presiding Member of the Adelaide Park Lands Authority, Rt Hon Lord Mayor of Adelaide, Mr Michael Harbison to discuss establishment of a joint project to, in detail, identify all legislation that currently impacts on the Adelaide

Park Lands and determine which heritage values are conserved and which are not through that existing legislation.

Now that the Adelaide Park Lands Authority's Park Lands Management Strategy has been approved, the Council has suggested that the Heritage Branch initiate discussions with Adelaide City Council (ACC), Department for Planning and Local Government staff and the Commonwealth Government on the best mechanism for the future management of the heritage values of the Adelaide Park Lands.

As the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* requires a strategy, the Council believes that the Authority's Park Lands Management Strategy could be used for this purpose.

National heritage listing

Strategic Plan Direction: Promote and support nominations of SA heritage places for national and world heritage listings.

The Council is considering a pro-active approach to National heritage listing and will seek the Minister's support for this approach. The following places are currently being considered as potential places for National Heritage Listing: North Terrace, Adelaide; Museum of Economic Botany, Adelaide Botanic Gardens; and Murray-Darling River System.

The Minister will be advised of Council's recommendations shortly.

Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand

The Chair of the Council and Manager, Heritage Branch attended the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand (HCOANZ) meeting in February, in New Zealand.

The meeting resulted in a number of initiatives already being implemented in South Australia, including the workshop to address the backlog of unprocessed nominations.

The next meeting of Heritage Officials only will be held in August 2010 in Sydney.

Assessment of unprocessed nominations

On 19 May 2010, Council's Register Committee held a workshop to address the backlog of unprocessed nominations. The Workshop achieved a number of significant outcomes in identifying opportunities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the heritage nominations and assessments process in South Australia.

Prior to the workshop, the list of 43 unprocessed nominations was reduced to 37, after omitting nominations that had been moved onto the active list or were multiple instances of nominations for one property. At the workshop 20 properties were recommended for rejection, five were recommended for immediate consideration by the Register Committee and 12 were recommended for further assessment. Of the 12 recommended for further assessment, seven are currently being assessed by the University of South Australia (under a Grant Agreement). The University will also be considering approximately 7-8 additional nominations that were not part of the long term backlog, which arose from recent heritage surveys.

The workshop identified actions in relation to each of the nominations on the backlog. In addition, the discussions highlighted policies and procedures that need to be developed to assist in ongoing management of nominations to prevent future backlogs. Establishing these policies will also reduce the backlog of regional and 20th Century surveys (not formal nominations).

Proposed policies include those that will:

- improve integration between State and Local heritage assessment processes;
- improve management of complex sites (including composite listings);
- clarify and simplify rejection of nominations;
- establish a mechanism for managing owner objections; and
- fast track places that have been recommended by heritage professionals in heritage surveys commissioned by DENR.

Council's Working Groups

The Council has established a Maritime Heritage Working Group, which will advise the Council on policy matters relating to the management of maritime heritage related to the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

The Council's has also confirmed the Terms of Reference for the Mining Heritage Working Group, established in 2007 to advise the Council on policy matters relating to the World and National heritage listing of the Australian Cornish Mining Heritage Site (Burra and Moonta Mines State Heritage Areas).

Register Committee membership

In January 2010, Dr Peter Bell, Dr Susan Marsden, Ms Katrina McDougall and Mr Michael Queale were re-appointed for a period of two years as members of the Council's Register Committee. Other members are Mr Andrew Klenke, Ms Martha Savva and Dr Heather Burke, whose membership will expire in April 2011.

A brief summary of the backgrounds of the Register Committee members is provided in Attachment B.

The Committee is chaired by Dr Judith Brine AM, and Ms Carolyn Wigg is Deputy Chair (both members of the Council).

Part 2 - A Snapshot of Key Initiatives in Australia

The roles and responsibilities of Heritage Councils in jurisdictions vary considerably:

The Heritage Council of Western Australia has responsibility for local and state heritage listing whilst all other jurisdictions Councils are responsible for State listings only.

Heritage Council of New South Wales and Tasmania have responsibility for planning development approvals / decisions whereas in other jurisdictions planning / development decisions are separated from the listing process (in South Australia the Minister for Urban Development and Planning is responsible for development approvals and decisions).

Additionally in five jurisdictions, including South Australia, Heritage Councils make decisions on listing whereas the Commonwealth, Western Australia, Northern Territory and New South Wales Councils make recommendations to the Minister who makes the final decision.

The following table provides an overview of key initiatives in other Australian jurisdictions, followed by explanation of the current situation in our State and recommendations for possible application of these initiatives to South Australia.

Area of work	Jurisdiction	Initiative	Current situation in SA	Options for SA
Heritage tourism	Western Australia	<p>Heritage Tourism Strategy</p> <p>In 2006, Western Australia developed a Heritage Tourism Strategy with the aim to increase heritage tourism experiences across WA, raise awareness of the importance of heritage, and encourage the ongoing conservation of WA's heritage places.</p> <p>The WA Heritage Tourism Strategy aims to reinforce that heritage tourism warrants dedicated development as an important contributor to the State's tourism mix, and complements related niche tourism product sectors (Indigenous, arts).</p> <p>The Strategy recommends that the Heritage Council of Western Australia maintains responsibility for the Heritage Tourism function and continue to work closely with Tourism Western Australia in regards to Strategy implementation and that the WA Government supports the Strategy through provision of appropriate levels of funding to ensure effective implementation.</p>	<p>In South Australia, the South Australian Tourism Commission (SATC) is responsible for tourism industry, including the heritage tourism function (not the Council).</p> <p>At present individual heritage places are marketed locally, however, there is no overarching strategy for marketing heritage as a tourism product. The Council has identified this as an issue, as it believes that heritage in South Australia has a great tourism potential. Further social and economic value can be generated by continuing to interpret and promote heritage for tourism purposes.</p> <p>The Council has included development of a Heritage Tourism Implementation Plan for the relevant strategies in the South Australian Tourism Plan 2009-2014 in its Strategic Plan 2009-2011. Although this activity has been planned for 2011, the Council has already had preliminary discussions with SATC.</p> <p>The Council is aware that DENR provided a grant to the National Trust of South Australia to develop an interpretive plan focused on the mining heritage of Burra and Moonta and linkages to relevant international and national sites; upgrade interpretive materials in keeping with the plan; and develop a strategy to promote and link the mining heritage sites in Burra and Moonta with other tourism products in the region.</p> <p>Since 2006, Open Doors: Unlocking History has been a popular part of SA History Week. This initiative encourages South Australians to discover the treasures that lie within many of Adelaide's heritage buildings, a number of which are not usually open to the public.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Council to work closely with SATC on the development of a Heritage Tourism Implementation Plan. 2. Transfer the responsibility for heritage tourism to the Council, as per Western Australian model.
	Victoria	<p>Melbourne Open House 2010 – Opening of Private Properties to the Public</p> <p>The Heritage Council of Victoria was the Heritage Partner for the third annual Melbourne Open House.</p> <p>The event is based on the successful models operating in London, New York, Dublin and Rome as well as many other cities worldwide and provides the public with a free-of-charge and rare opportunity to discover the often hidden wealth of architectural, engineering and historic buildings nestled around the city and associated program.</p> <p>This year's event was the largest event yet with a planned 50+ buildings to be open to the public. Event organisers hoped to increase patronage to over 70,000 people in 2010. Melbourne Open House was very successful in 2009 with more than 50,000 visits to 32 properties; 21 of these properties were listed on the Victorian Heritage Register.</p> <p>Melbourne Open House is a not for profit organisation made possible entirely through the generous support of partners, sponsors, supporters, building owners and volunteers.</p> <p>Local Government Services Unit</p> <p>The WA Heritage Council has established a Local Government Services Unit, dedicated to supporting local governments with their heritage protection role through advice on local planning policies, heritage inventory standards and small grants.</p> <p>Note: in Western Australia, the Heritage Council is responsible for local heritage listings as well.</p>	<p>The Council is not responsible for the listing of places or areas of local heritage significance.</p> <p>Local heritage places and areas are protected and managed under the Development Act 1993. Local councils are responsible for initiating the statutory process by which a Development Plan is amended to include lists of significant individual places or create heritage areas.</p> <p>Currently only about half of the local councils have protected their local heritage through amending their Development Plans. While progress has been made in the last five years, the majority of recent nominations for State heritage listing have been for places of local heritage significance.</p> <p>There is a need for a simplified process for local listing (including provisional listing equivalent for local listing), to ensure South Australia's local heritage is adequately protected and to avoid inappropriate nominations for State listing of places of local heritage significance.</p> <p>As the identification and management of South Australia's heritage assets is primarily divided between two Acts (<i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> and <i>Development Act 1993</i>) there is a need to streamline and improve the assessment and listing processes for both State and local heritage places. The existing heritage criteria for local heritage listing under the <i>Development Act 1993</i> to ensure they are identical to the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> and to ensure that State and local heritage listings have clear thresholds.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue with the existing Open Doors: Unlocking History initiative as is. 2. DENR, Minister and Council to partner with History SA to expand/improve the current initiative. 3. Develop and implement a new model under the Council's patronage.
Management of local heritage	Western Australia			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make the Council responsible for places and areas of local significance, as per Western Australian model. 2. Council to work with Local Councils and the Department of Planning and Local Government (DPLG) (e.g. establish a joint Working Group) to address the outlined issues. 3. Retain the current approach in SA, and accept the current inefficiencies.

Area of work		Jurisdiction	Initiative	Current situation in SA	Options for SA
			<p>New Heritage Database in Western Australia</p> <p>A new heritage place database is under development that will provide a common repository and standards for the approximately 17,000 places identified as of local significance. In addition to improving access to information for local governments, it will improve accessibility for property owners, developers and the real estate industry.</p> <p>Note: in Western Australia, the Heritage Council is responsible for local heritage listings as well.</p>	Currently the South Australian Heritage Register, maintained by DENR on behalf of the Council, contains information about South Australia's World, Commonwealth, National, State and local heritage places. It also contains information about State Heritage Areas and Heritage Agreements.	1. DENR to continue maintaining and updating the South Australian Heritage Register and DENR and DPLG to continue maintaining and updating the South Australian Heritage Places Database on DPLG's website.
		HCOANZ	<p>Supporting Local Government Project</p> <p>In April 2008 the Productivity Commission Report "Conservation of Australia's Historic Heritage Places" made a number of recommendations about the role of local government on the conservation of Australia's historic heritage.</p> <p>From these recommendations, the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand (HCOANZ) developed the Supporting Local Government Project, which aims to establish better information on local government capacity and best practice in heritage protection, and recommend ways of achieving a national approach and using national models to achieve local heritage protection in Australia.</p> <p>Heritage Victoria led the project with financial support from other jurisdictions, and in February 2010, it presented HCOANZ with the final report on the Project. It was subsequently recommended that each jurisdiction publishes the suite of four documents resulting from the Supporting Local Government project online.</p>	South Australia has contributed to the development of these documents	1. Promote the documents in South Australia.
Management of State owned heritage		New South Wales and Victoria	<p>New South Wales' State Agency Heritage Guide & Victorian Government Cultural Heritage Asset Management Principles</p> <p>In January 2005 New South Wales published State Agency Heritage Guide, containing State-owned Heritage Management Principles and Heritage Asset Management Guide. These are Guidelines issued by the Heritage Council to assist State Agencies to manage heritage assets under their care and control.</p> <p>Based on NSW and Commonwealth models, the Heritage Council of Victoria has developed Cultural Heritage Asset Management Principles.</p> <p>Heritage Victoria has undertaken a number of actions to support government heritage asset management, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of advice and information sharing through a dedicated section of the Heritage Victoria website; • Delivery of seminars (in 2009) on issues such as maritime heritage and coastal infrastructure, and government collections; • Development of Government Heritage Asset Management Guidelines and a model Heritage Asset Management Strategy based on the NSW State Agency Heritage Guide; and • Distribution of a regular e-newsletter. 	<p>The South Australian Government owns around 400 State Heritage Places and the Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI) has engaged consultants to undertake a survey of these heritage assets. The survey incorporates European, non-Aboriginal built heritage owned by the Government, listed as State heritage places. Its purpose is the allocation of funds for the conservation of historic buildings i.e. to optimise funding provided to owners of these assets.</p> <p>Currently there is no overarching policy strategy for the management of State owned heritage.</p> <p>Development of strategies to support improved conservation, management and adaptive re-use of Government owned State Heritage Places is a Target in Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2011.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop strategies for the management of State owned heritage. 2. Assess and plan the ongoing use of State owned heritage assets. Consider the potential for commercial, income generating uses such as tourism, and the potential for sale and adaptive reuse, while ensuring heritage values remain protected.
Heritage education and training		Queensland / HCOANZ	<p>The Australian e-Heritage Portal</p> <p>The Queensland Heritage Council is in the early stages of a project to improve online access to information about places of cultural significance. This is a national project and the Queensland Heritage Council has taken the lead of behalf of HCOANZ.</p> <p>Designed for community, researchers and educators, the Australian e-Heritage Portal will make cultural heritage materials available through an innovative database system and search facility to a wide range of users. Users will be able to exchange, reuse and combine data from other researchers and domains in new ways. The e-Heritage Portal will make the state-based and national collections available for the first time through a common federated search interface.</p>	Currently there is no similar database with similar capabilities as the Portal. There are weblinks to jurisdictional (individual) databases but it is not possible to search all databases concurrently.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once the Portal is developed, assessment officers in South Australia will be able to use the quality information available on the Portal to undertake inter-jurisdictional comparisons.

Area of work		Jurisdiction	Initiative	Current situation in SA	Options for SA
Appreciation, celebration and promotion of heritage	Victoria	Victoria	<p>Web Interactive Tools</p> <p><i>What House Is That?</i> Interactive is an exploration of Victoria's diverse housing styles. It was launched by the Minister for Planning on 24 July and is accessible through the Heritage Victoria's website.</p> <p>Moving down a 'virtual neighbourhood', the user chooses from nine houses that open up to reveal images, videos, history, stories and interviews. The <i>What House Is That?</i> Interactive has an online forum where users can discuss, debate and display their favourite architectural and design subjects. It also has a section on improving your house's sustainability performance.</p> <p>The St Kilda Podcast currently in development by Heritage Victoria will be a related web-based product that provides a tour of diverse heritage housing styles in the beachside suburb of St Kilda, drawing upon <i>What House Is That?</i></p>	<p>The Council has a webpage on the DENR website, and the page has been recently redeveloped and updated to improve transparency of Council's decision making.</p> <p>The Council's webpage and DENR Heritage website do not contain any interactive tools. As DENR is currently redesigning its website, include Heritage and Council webpages, this could be considered as part of this project.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote specific heritage places using interactive tools on the website Promote sustainability benefits on the website. Use online search tools to promote heritage tourism, once the Heritage Tourism Implementation Plan is developed
Volunteers	Victoria	Victoria	<p>HeritageCare Volunteer Program</p> <p>HeritageCare volunteer program was part of Victoria's Heritage: Strengthening our communities (2006-2010) heritage strategy.</p> <p>It was an initiative of Heritage Victoria in partnership with Conservation Volunteers Australia (CVA) and it assisted owners, managers and custodians to manage important heritage places, objects and collections through volunteer participation. The program supported broad based community participation.</p> <p>CVA was responsible for the recruitment, administration and management of HeritageCare volunteers and the applicant (Project Partner) was responsible for the provision of an activity specific induction, any specialised tools, safety equipment, and training in any technical skills required to complete the activity.</p> <p>HeritageCare was made up of two volunteer programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Stewardship: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Longer term projects up to six months to maintain a heritage building or garden, cataloguing and storing heritage collections, photographing or recording information about heritage places and indexing information that can be used to develop a local history. Hands on Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short term projects up to one week, and included site and building maintenance including cleaning, sanding, painting and relaying of pathways, vegetation management including replanting and pruning of trees, rubbish removal and installation of interpretative signage. The projects were carried out on publicly accessible places, objects and collections with recognised heritage values and will largely involve individuals with enthusiasm but volunteers are not required to have specialist skills. Hands on Heritage was one of Victoria's most successful conservation programs 	<p>The Council acknowledges the contribution of South Australia's volunteers to the management and conservation of our heritage places through the annual Heritage Heroes Awards program.</p> <p>Nonetheless, currently there is no coordinated approach to heritage volunteering, and there are no special programs to help support line volunteers. In developing recommendation for the update of <i>Heritage Directions</i>, the Council identified the need to develop training programs for volunteers to help build skills base and spread knowledge.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with the Office for Volunteers and Conservation Volunteers Australia to establish a program in South Australia similar to HeritageCare Volunteer Program. Partner with the Office for Volunteers and Conservation Volunteers Australia to establish a training program for heritage volunteers in South Australia.
Community and volunteers	Queensland	Queensland	<p>Queensland's Community Engagement to Update the Heritage Register</p> <p>Our Shared Heritage project is the Queensland Heritage Council's public campaign in which it directly asks the community for its suggestions about which special places should be considered for State heritage listing. The project is designed to complement the Statewide Heritage Survey to ensure that the Heritage Register comprehensively tells the story of Queensland. Using newspapers and radio interviews the Chair of the Queensland Heritage Council has promoted the project under the title <i>'Would you miss it?'</i></p>	<p>At present there are no similar projects in South Australia.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a community engagement project in South Australia.

Area of work	Jurisdiction	Initiative	Current situation in SA	Options for SA
Listing: thematic approach	Victoria	<p>Victoria's Thematic Approach to Listing</p> <p>On 4 February 2010 the Heritage Council and the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council launched <i>Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes</i>. The new framework will directly assist in the assessment of heritage significance, the development of heritage studies and interpretation of heritage places and objects, and is inclusive of Indigenous values. It draws on the Australian Heritage Commission's and interstate frameworks, and was the result of wide consultation.</p> <p>The nine themes are: Shaping Victoria's environment; Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes; Connecting Victorians by transport and communications; Transforming and managing land and natural resources; Building Victoria's industries and workforce; Building towns, cities and the garden state; Governing Victorians; Building community life; and Shaping cultural and creative life.</p>	<p>Consideration and, if appropriate, implementation of a thematic approach to the listing of State heritage places in South Australia is one of the Targets in the Council's Strategic Plan 2009-2011.</p> <p>The Council has already started its work on this activity and the Minister will be briefed about Council's recommendation later this year.</p>	<p>1. Consider and, if appropriate, implement a thematic approach to listing of State heritage places.</p>
Listing: Assessment and Register	Western Australia	<p>Strategic Review of the Register and the Assessment Program in Western Australia</p> <p>The Heritage Council proposed to undertake a strategic review of the Register and the Assessment Program. A series of strategic conversations will held over five meetings to clarify the scope and outcomes of the review along the following lines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What should be the outcomes of the Review? • What does the Register represent for the Community? • What should the policy bias be – reactive or proactive? • What should a contemporary assessment process look like? • What are the considerations in managing the assessment backlog? <p>The purpose of the conversations is to explore a number of key themes as a means of identifying 'turf points' and opportunities. The outputs will assist in setting the parameters for the review and guide the strategic directions and outcomes the Council would seek from the project.</p>	<p>Strategic Review of the Register</p> <p>In its recommendations for the update of <i>Heritage Directions</i>, the Council suggested that it was now time to review the South Australian Heritage Register.</p> <p>The 2003 <i>Heritage Directions</i> policy framework recommended a single, comprehensive Register; this should be reconsidered to see whether this remains the best approach for South Australia. The Council recommends exploring ways of improving the South Australian Heritage Register, taking into consideration purpose, themes, chronology, and representation.</p> <p>The Council has also started its policy work to ensure that all State heritage places currently on the Register meet the criteria for State listing under the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> 10 – Documents subject to legal professional privilege</p> <p>A full review of the Register would require a legislative change and resources allocated for this purpose.</p>	<p>1. Perform a full strategic review of the South Australian Heritage Register. Develop and implement the following strategies with respect to the review and possible removal of State Heritage Places from the South Australian Heritage Register:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Council will consider the removal of listed places in circumstances where the listing is no longer justified; having regard to information that has become available and/or events that have occurred after the original listing of the place, or it has recommended to the Minister for Urban Development and Planning that the place should instead be listed as a Local heritage place as provided for in Section 24 of the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i>; and • the Council will encourage the inclusion in local and regional heritage surveys and reviews of tasks that identify places listed on the South Australian Heritage Register, the listing of which is no longer justified and/or which should instead be listed as Local Heritage Places.
			<p>Assessment Backlog</p> <p>The information on the Register Committee's workshop to address the backlog is provided in Part 1 of this Report</p>	

Area of work	Jurisdiction	Initiative	Current situation in SA	Options for SA
Maritime heritage	Victoria	<p>Victoria's Maritime Infrastructure Assessment Project</p> <p>Since 2003 the Heritage Council of Victoria has funded an on-going project, the Maritime Infrastructure Assessment Project, to research and create an inventory of archaeological maritime infrastructure around the Victorian coast. The aim is to gain an understanding of potential sites in areas under increasing coastal development pressure. Sites identified to date include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> jetties piers saltwater bathing sites fishing facilities and harbours anchorage and mooring areas boatbuilding defence installations evidence of other planned and vernacular coastal engineering and an array of archaeological sites which demonstrate historic seaside leisure, defence and maritime industries <p>The project has been valuable for the management of a number of maritime infrastructure sites, as well as the assessment of cultural heritage impacts.</p> <p>Heritage Victoria intends to continue the project in small coastal towns around the state, including regional ports and inland waterway. The ultimate aim is to develop a complete inventory of potential underwater and coastal archaeological sites in Victoria.</p>	<p>The Council has responsibility for places of archaeological maritime significance in South Australia through the provisions of the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i>. In March 2010 the Council established the Maritime Heritage Working Group to advise the Council on policy matters relating to the management of maritime heritage in South Australia.</p> <p>Amongst other activities, the Maritime Heritage Working Group will make recommendations to increase efficiency in the management of maritime heritage; identify potential listing of maritime heritage and underwater cultural heritage sites at International, National and State level; and identify issues arising from Australia's ratification of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001) with potential to impact South Australia's legislation.</p> <p>The Group has also been tasked to assess the impact of climate change on the State heritage listed coastal sites. A student on placement in DENR is undertaking this project.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. South Australia to develop and implement a comprehensive Maritime Infrastructure Assessment Project. 2. Council to continue with its current initiatives in the maritime heritage area.
Heritage and sustainability	EPHC / HCOANZ	<p>EPHC: HCOANZ Heritage and Sustainability Projects</p> <p>Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC) adopted the HCOANZ Heritage and Sustainability Projects as part of the Cooperative National Heritage Agenda in May 2009.</p> <p>The objectives of the Heritage and Sustainability Projects are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase public and industry understanding of the energy embodied in heritage and other existing buildings. To provide empirical research evidence on life cycle energy, greenhouse gas, water and other environmental impacts of a range of existing buildings, including common archetypes that are heritage-listed, and To assess the sustainability value, costs and benefits of common interventions to improve the overall environmental performance (including energy and water use) of heritage and other existing buildings. <p>The Domestic Buildings project is being jointly funded by Heritage Council of Victoria, the Building, Housing and Climate Change Unit of the Department of Planning and Community Development, the Building Commission of Victoria, Department of Sustainability and Environment, and Office of Victorian State Government Architect. Interstate modelling and case studies are being funded by the relevant jurisdictions.</p> <p>The Commercial Buildings project is being funded by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.</p> <p>ACT and SA are the only jurisdictions that have not participated in the research projects. SA was unable to contribute funding to allow our State to be involved in the research project. However, the results will be available for use in SA.</p>	<p>Retaining, adapting and reusing heritage places is the sustainable option. Heritage conservation is consistent with the principles and practices of ecologically sustainable development and this has been stressed in the Council recommendations for the update of <i>Heritage Directions</i>.</p> <p>The Council is planning to engage with partners to support the sustainable use and adaptation of heritage places. The Strategic Plan 2009-2011 Target is to develop, implement and promote policies and procedures to support the sustainable use and adaptation of heritage places. Pending availability of resources, this activity is planned to start in 2011.</p> <p>The City of Unley recently published the Historic Dwelling Improvement Design and Resources Audit showing significant energy savings in the retention and improvement of existing buildings. The project was part sponsored by DENR the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, which provided \$5,000 from the 2008-09 Heritage Directions Funding for Local Government program.</p> <p>In February 2010 Minister Weatherill waived DENR's portion of the mandatory referral fee for Development Applications to install solar panels and rainwater tanks on SA heritage-listed buildings. The move is consistent with DENR's commitment to sustainability and the protection of built heritage, and is another way to assist heritage owners as stewards of our State's history.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contribute to HCOANZ Projects for their future work. 2. Council to develop, implement and promote policies and procedures to support the sustainable use and adaptation of heritage places.

Attachment A

Confirmed entry: Dwelling and Flat (former Office/Garage) designed by Christopher Smith in the Art Deco Style for his own residence, 3 & 3A Prospect Road, Prospect

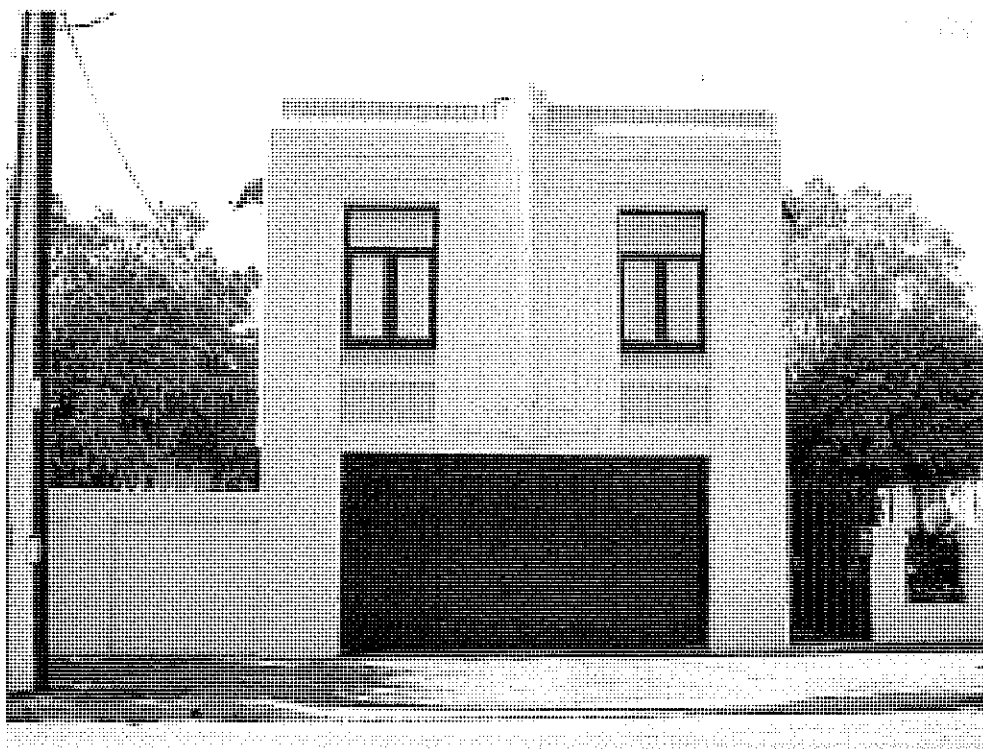
This place has been recommended for State heritage listing by the *Twentieth Century Heritage Survey of South Australia Stage 2 1928-1945*. This survey was commissioned by the Heritage Branch of the Department for Environment and Heritage in 2006 and was undertaken by Historical Research Pty Ltd (Dr Peter Bell), in association with Austral Archaeology (Justin McCarthy), Dr Susan Marsden and Carol Cosgrove.

Statement of Heritage Value:

The residence at 3 Prospect Road is a fine example, both externally and internally, of the Art Deco style of architecture as applied to residences. The house (c. 1938) and flat (1936) were built by the architect Christopher A Smith as his own residence and workshop. Smith worked from the flat and it is thought that he used the house, which was located in a prominent position on Prospect Road, as a showpiece for potential clients. Some of the plaster moulds in the house are replicated in Smith's public buildings. Although he did not train as an architect, Smith built up a reputation for designing cinemas and council buildings and was probably the most prolific user of the Art Deco style in Adelaide. He was an important civic architect and his works include the Capri Theatre at Goodwood, council buildings at Port Adelaide and Brighton, and a new façade at Hindmarsh Town Hall.



*3 Prospect Road,
looking north-east*



3A Prospect Road, looking north

Provisional entry: Union Hall, the University of Adelaide, North Terrace, Adelaide

Statement of Heritage Value:

Completed in 1958, the Union Hall at the University of Adelaide is an unusual and rare example of theatre design representing the mid-Twentieth Century Functionalist or Modernist style. It is an architecturally significant work from one of the leading architectural firms in South Australia, Woods Bagot Laybourne-Smith and Irwin, and demonstrates a very high standard of design skill and originality. A striking departure from the prevailing Georgian-revival style, Union Hall is illustrative of the evolution of academic architecture on South Australia's oldest and most historically important university campus.

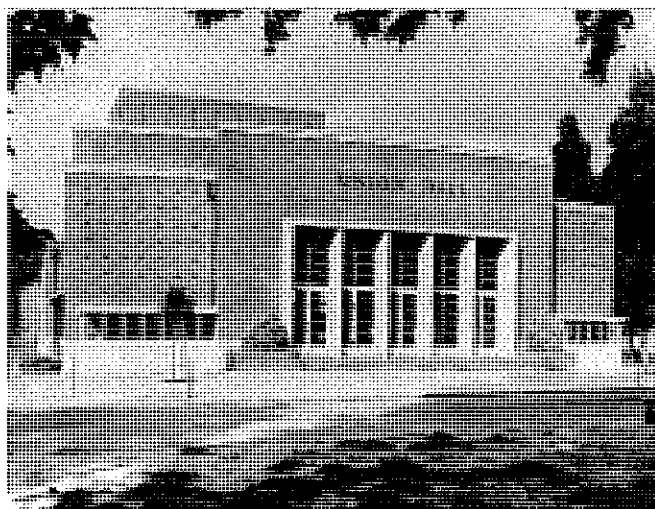
Designed and equipped as a multi-purpose venue to accommodate a variety of uses, it was at the time of its construction considered to be amongst the best theatres of its size in the country.

The Union Hall played an important role in the development of the performing arts in South Australia. It has strong cultural associations for members of the State's performing arts community, both amateur and professional, as well as with University alumni and numerous community groups. It was associated with the beginnings of a number of significant institutions and events which were to influence the evolution of the social and cultural identity of the State.

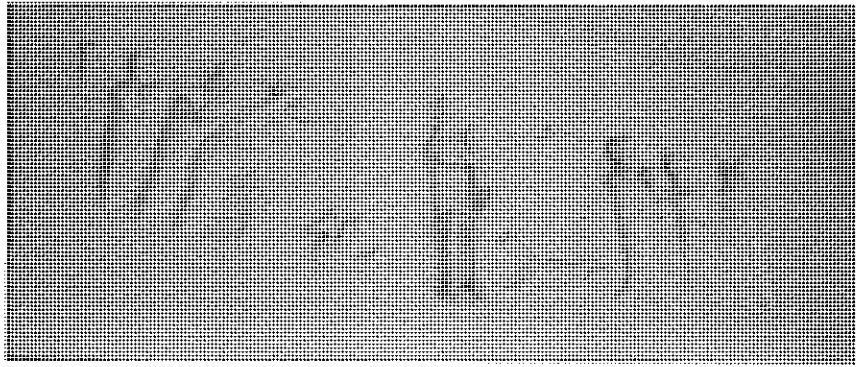
Its construction as part of a major expansion of student facilities marks an important watershed in the history of tertiary education in South Australia. It is representative of social and educational changes in the decades following World War Two, which resulted in a more liberal, democratic, arts-oriented and more numerous student body. It served for many years as a cultural focus for campus life and makes a significant visual contribution to its precinct.



Union Hall main entrance November 2009



Recently completed Union Hall, 1958
<http://digital.library.adelaide.edu.au/dspace/handle/2440/14779>



Mural by Berend Van der Struik commissioned for the entrance foyer, 1960 reflects theatrical/ musical themes from classical mythology. (Heritage Branch, 26 Nov 2009)

Provisional entry: Eastwood Lodge (former Nurses Home), Glenside Hospital (former Parkside Lunatic Asylum), Fullarton Road, Glenside

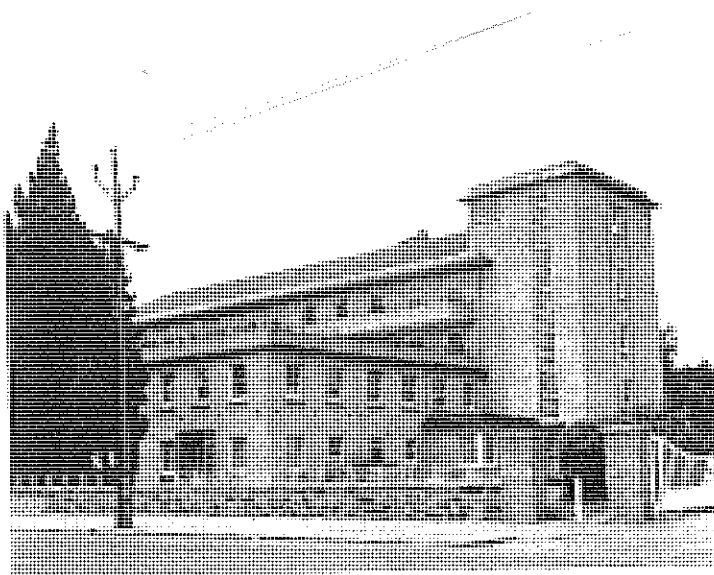
Statement of Heritage Significance:

Eastwood Lodge, the former Nurses Home of the Glenside Hospital, reflects an important aspect of the evolution of the policies and practice of government-run mental health services in South Australia in the mid-Twentieth Century. When completed in 1954 it provided a superior standard of accommodation and up-to-date facilities intended to attract high quality nursing staff at a time when there was a general shortage of nurses, particularly in the psychiatric field. The commitment of funds for its construction represents an acknowledgement by the Department of Health of the need to attract and train high quality applicants to the profession, and is an indicator of the improvement in status of nursing following World War Two. It also represents the beginning of a significant phase of development and expansion of the Hospital which continued through the 1950s.

Eastwood Lodge is architecturally significant as a good and relatively rare representative of the Modern or Functionalist style. The building demonstrates many features associated with the style in its clean-lined design and use of modern construction materials, and retains many of its original interior finishes and fittings intact. In South Australia relatively few examples of public buildings in this style have survived with such a high degree of integrity. The building has considerable aesthetic value, both in the elegance of its design and the quality of its detailing. Though it has undergone minor modifications to accommodate later uses, and its external form has been diminished by the addition of a modest single storey addition at the northern end, for the most part it remains in near original condition.



South Eastern elevation showing balcony from first floor lounge and sleepout above



Nurses' Home approx 1964 State Records collection

Minister Opens New Nurses' Quarters



Newspaper report of the official opening by the Minister of Health Sir Lyell McEwin, Advertiser, 10 December 1954

The Minister of Health, Sir Lyell McEwin, is seen with members of the nursing staff at the Parkside Mental Hospital after having opened the new nurses' quarters shown in background. From left, Sir Lyell McEwin, Mrs. Lyell McEwin, and H. P. Robertson. A Document released by Department for Environment and Water under the Freedom of Information Act 1991 19 of 134

Attachment B

Register Committee



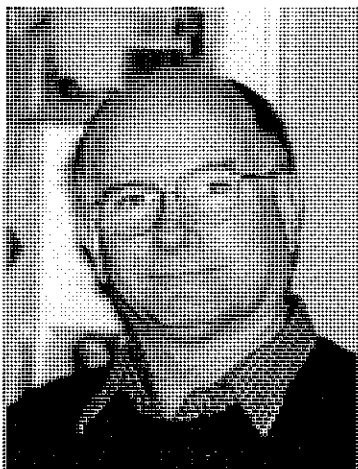
Dr Judith Brine, Chair of the Register Committee and Deputy Chair of the South Australian Heritage Council

Dr Judith Brine had a relatively brief career as an architect and urban planner and a longer one as an academic and academic administrator. Her areas of teaching, research and publication expertise included architectural theory, history and conservation. During all this time she also advised governments on heritage, urban planning and development. She is currently an adjunct professor at the Universities of Adelaide and South Australia.



Ms Carolyn Wigg, Deputy Chair of the Register Committee and member of the South Australian Heritage Council

Ms Wigg is an Architect with extensive experience in architecture, heritage conservation and urban and regional development. She is a member of the Development Assessment Commission and the Local Heritage Advisory Committee. Ms Wigg is a Councillor for the Town of Walkerville and on the State Executive Committee of the Local Government Association, a past President of the SA Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects and a part time lecturer in the School of Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Urban Design, University of Adelaide.



Dr Peter Bell, member

Dr Bell is a professional historian, with experience as an Art teacher and University lecturer in history, archaeology, architecture and environmental studies. He worked for the State Heritage Branch for 11 years and during this time he put into effect a comprehensive program of heritage surveys to assess the entire cultural heritage resource of South Australia, the first such program in Australia. He also assisted in drafting new State heritage legislation, the *Heritage Act 1993*,

and was seconded to advise the Queensland and Tasmanian governments on aspects of heritage administration. He has been an independent heritage consultant since 1994.

Ms Katrina McDougall, member



Ms McDougall is a partner in the firm of McDougall & Vines, a long standing specialist conservation and heritage practice based in Adelaide, with clients in SA, interstate and in Asia. Her main area of professional interest is all aspects of the history and development of architecture - buildings, styles, architects, and town planning - which informs her extensive work in heritage conservation policy and management. As an historian, Kate is also concerned with the preservation and availability to researchers of architectural and associated records, and is chair of the Advisory Board of the Architecture Museum, UniSA.

Mr Michael Queale, member

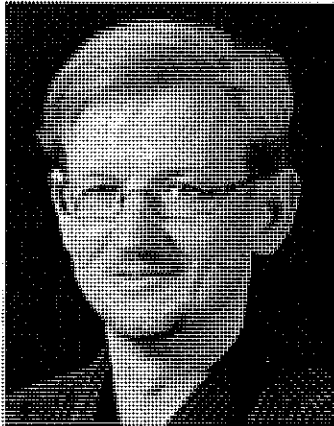


Mr Queale is a registered architect practising in South Australia, with over twenty years of expertise in architectural conservation, particularly in heritage assessment, the conservation of historic buildings and the design of contemporary architecture in historic contexts. Mr Queale is a member of the Australia ICOMOS Executive Committee, the Australian chapter of the International Council on Monuments and Sites, the key professional body for cultural heritage practitioners based in Paris.

Dr Susan Marsden, member



Dr Marsden is a highly-experienced professional historian and heritage consultant on national, state and local projects and commissioned histories. Her skills include research and writing of wide range of Australian history, oral history interviews, exhibitions, collections assessment, project management, heritage studies and teaching.



Mr Andrew Klenke, member

Mr Klenke is an architect in private practice with over twenty years experience and with a particular emphasis on heritage listed places. Whilst having an exceptional knowledge of heritage places in South Australia and a detailed understanding and ability in all matters relating to conservation of buildings, his philosophy encourages contemporary design solutions when adapting and reusing historic buildings.



Dr Heather Burke, member

As a professional historical archaeologist and heritage manager, Dr Burke has worked across a range of contexts in cultural heritage management, from government and university, to corporate and private consulting. She is experienced in assessing consultancy reports, carrying out research projects, working with a wide range of stakeholders in preserving, documenting, managing and interpreting Indigenous and historical archaeological sites and places. As a university academic she has an active field program and a long term interest in raising the profile of heritage in South Australia.



Ms Martha Savva, member

Ms Savva is an environment and planning solicitor. In this role, she provides advice to local government on planning, heritage, environmental and native title matters, provides advice in relation to the development assessment process and planning and heritage policy. She also provides advice in relation to laws relating to the environment and natural resource management. She has taught environmental law, planning and environment, and planning law.

The South Australian Heritage Council

Third Report on Heritage Protection Trends, Shortcoming and Opportunities

January 2011

Part 1 - Council's Activities July – December 2010

South Australian Heritage Register

Since 1 July 2010 the Council's delegates have provisionally entered the following places in the South Australian Heritage Register (the Register):

- Dickson Beach House at Little Gorge Beach, Wirrina Cove
- Spencer Hotel, Whyalla (entry confirmed by the Council on 3 December 2010)
- Bay View Hotel, Whyalla (entry confirmed by the Council on 3 December 2010)
- Kathleen Lumley College including Amenities Wing, Residential Wing, Master's Residence, Central and Front Gardens, Transformer Building, Southern Boundary Walls and Gates, North Adelaide
- Blackford Reserve including three cottages, Blackford
- Former Police Station Complex (including office, residence, internal courtyard, cells and stables), Kingston
- Former Wool Store, Kingston
- Former Noolook Bark Mill Site (including office, residence, weighbridge, cgi sheds and water tanks), Mount Benson
- Woolmit Homestead Complex (including stone main house, cottage, kitchen, sheds, walled yard, woolshed and ruinous structures), Reedy Creek
- Glenloth Gold Battery Site (designated place of archaeological significance), Lake Harris, via Kingoonya
- Tarcoola Goldfield, Government Battery and Township (designated place of archaeological significance), Tarcoola.

The Council confirmed the following entries during the same period of time:

- Whyalla Court House, Whyalla
- Former RAAF No 202 Radar Station, Victor Harbor (including four concrete shelters, the bases of two demolished towers and a gun pit), Waitpinga
- Tivoli Hotel (including former Ballroom), Adelaide.

The provisional entry of Union Hall, Adelaide was removed from the Register on 10 September 2010 as directed by the Minister for Environment and Conservation (the Minister) under section 18(7) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Further details on these listings are provided in Attachment A to this Report.

Strategic Plan 2009-2011 and Annual Work Plan

The Council has reviewed its Strategic Plan 2009-2011 and annual Work Plan in response to the Minister's letters of 19 August and 27 October 2010. The revised versions have been forwarded to the Minister for endorsement.

Thematic approach to State heritage listing

The Council is progressing its work in developing and, if appropriate, implementing a thematic approach to State heritage listing. The Council has considered Victoria's approach and has organised a workshop with a representative of NSW Heritage Office to discuss its thematic listing. The workshop will be held on 4 February 2011 and the Register Committee has been invited to attend.

Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand

In September 2010 the Council wrote to all local councils in South Australia inviting them to use the Local Government Toolkit developed by Heritage Victoria on behalf of Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand (HCOANZ) through its Supporting Local Government Project.

The next HCOANZ meeting will be held on 21-22 February 2011 in Darwin.

Nomination and assessment process

The Council and its Register Committee, assisted by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), have been working on improving and streamlining the nomination and assessment processes. A new revised nomination form has been recently endorsed. The form will be available on the DENR website and the public will be able to fill it in electronically. It is more flexible and provides opportunity for nominators to better explain why they believe a place should be entered in the Register as a State Heritage Place.

10 - Documents subject to legal professional privilege

[Redacted text block]

Council's Working Groups

The Council's Maritime Heritage Working Group, which advises the Council on policy matters relating to the management of maritime heritage in the administration of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*, has been researching the impact of climate change on State Heritage Places and State Heritage Areas. The interim report has been shared with the HCOANZ.

The Mining Heritage Working Group has been advised that the Australian Government's former Minister for Environment Protection, Heritage and the Arts had revised the deadline for the assessment of the National heritage listing nomination of the Australian Cornish Mining Heritage Site (Burra and Moonta Mines State Heritage Areas). The new deadline is 30 June 2013, which will allow additional time for consultation and further evaluation of the possible national heritage values, as these steps could not be completed within the initial assessment period ending 30 June 2011.

Register Committee

Since July 2010 the Register Committee met three times and considered a number of assessment reports and draft policies, procedures and guidelines relating to the nomination and assessment processes.

The terms of three members will expire in April 2011. The Minister will be notified of new appointments, which will be made by the Council.

Removal of places from the South Australian Heritage Register

The 2003 *Heritage Directions: A Future for Built Heritage in South Australia* document indicated that reviewing and removal from the South Australian Heritage Register (Register) of places which might now be more appropriately regarded as of local rather than State significance should be a priority for the South Australian Heritage Council.

The Council advised the Minister in September 2010 that, based on the advice from the CSO, if Government wished Council to have a broader general power to remove places from the Register, that power needed to be specifically given to the Council by amending legislation.

Council's Submission on the Update of South Australia's Strategic Plan

In September 2010 the Council made a submission on the Update of South Australia's Strategic Plan.

The Council is of opinion that South Australia's Strategic Plan needs to recognise the importance and value of preserving our State's heritage. Heritage gives our State its special character – it gives South Australians a sense of belonging and identity. It also contributes to South Australia's unique tourism experience and plays an important role in environmentally responsible development through adaptive reuse of existing buildings.

The inclusion of built heritage related targets is particularly important in light of the implementation of the 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide. The 30 Year Plan clearly responds to the Strategic Plan's Targets concerning the population and economic

growth. It also describes how 'we will preserve the history and character of our existing neighbourhoods and suburbs' and 'how we will protect our environmental heritage', however, with no definitive target related to heritage in South Australia's Strategic Plan, these aspirations may not be effectively fulfilled.

Local heritage discussion paper

The Minister referred the Local Heritage Discussion Paper, prepared by the Department of Planning and Local Government (DPLG), to the Council for advice.

The Council and its Register Committee met with the authors of the paper on 3 December 2010. Council has the firm view that there is a need to review and simplify the local heritage listing system in South Australia. Its comments on the paper were forwarded to the Minister in January 2011.

Management of trees on public land

In August 2010 the Council commented on the Issues Paper for the Independent Inquiry into Management of Trees on Public Land.

Trees can be markers of historic events, such as the Old Gum Tree in Glenelg North, the site of proclamation of the Government of South Australia in 1836, or the burial place of an ill-fated member of the Burke and Wills expedition. Trees can also be contributory items and part of what makes a heritage place so special, such as the palm trees at Manoora Railway Station & Yard. Sometimes trees are themselves a part of our heritage such as the Mann Terrace Olive Plantation in North Adelaide or the Silvicultural Reserves in Kuitpo Forest.

Particularly when growing on public land, heritage-listed trees are part of our rich cultural heritage, provide a living touchstone with our past and contributing to making our State a great place to live. These trees are protected under the *Heritage Places Act 1993* as State Heritage Places.

Aboriginal Heritage Committee

In December 2010 the Council met with a representative of the Aboriginal Heritage Committee to learn more about the Committee's roles and functions.

Part 2 – Heritage Tourism

*'Heritage places are a fundamental part of Australia's tourism industry. Domestic and overseas tourists want to experience the distinctive, natural, indigenous and historic heritage places and the rich stories associated with them.'*¹

Heritage tourism globally has been increasing for some time and jurisdictions around the world have recognised the economic benefit of this sector. This global growth is partly driven by the Baby Boomer market making this one of the most profitable and sustainable market segments. *The National Long Term Tourism Strategy*, released by the Federal Minister for Tourism in December 2009, noted that: 'Heritage and cultural tourism is a growth market, contributing 37 per cent of world travel and growing by 15 per cent per annum'.

In the same vein, the key findings of the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism's publication: *Snapshots 2009: Cultural and Heritage Tourism in Australia* were:

- 1.6 million international visitors, 9.3 million domestic overnight visitors and 9.5 million domestic day visitors participated in cultural and heritage activities in 2009.
- The domestic overnight cultural heritage market increased by 11% in 2009.
- Both international and domestic cultural and heritage visitors spent more per trip than other visitors.
- The two top cultural and heritage activities for both international and domestic visitors were visiting museums or art galleries and visiting heritage buildings, sites or monuments.
- Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania had the highest participation rates for cultural and heritage tourism for both international and domestic overnight visitors.

Development of Heritage Tourism in South Australia

South Australia's Strategic Plan Target T1.15 is to increase visitor expenditure in South Australia's tourism from \$3.7 billion in 2002 to \$6.3 billion by 2014 (57% growth). Current global trends indicate that an increased focus on heritage tourism in South Australia may assist in reaching this target and also addressing the imbalance of 2009 visitors to the Northern Territory, Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania.

¹ Australian Heritage Commission and CRC for Sustainable Tourism. (2001). *Successful Tourism at Heritage Places: A Guide for Tourism Operators, Heritage Managers and Communities*. Retrieved from <http://www.sustainabletourisonline.com/120/cultural-heritage-tourism/successful-tourism-at-heritage-places-a-guide-for-tourism-operators-heritage-managers-and-communities>

When Mr David Crinion, General Manager, Destination Development, South Australian Tourism Commission (SATC) addressed the Council in September 2009, he suggested that one way to develop heritage tourism would be to draft a simple strategy, in which the SATC could add value, that focused on: living heritage; hero products; telling the story (with variety of mediums); linking and bundling experiences; and working with regional tourism managers/operators. This multi-faceted and collaborative approach to heritage tourism is supported by a myriad of tourism research papers. *Successful Tourism at Heritage Places*, Principle 6: Market and promote products responsibly, states:

'Successful marketing and promotion are best achieved through strategic partnerships across tourism and heritage interests at local, regional, State/Territory, national and international levels.'

Mr Crinion also advised that the SATC Infrastructure Fund, which supports projects with tourism outcomes, could provide support.

SATC Cultural Tourism Policy

This policy seeks to celebrate the links between the arts, heritage and tourism and defines heritage holistically as everything we do and the stories we tell. It broadens the scope from 19th century content and the early days of white settlement to include the traditions of Aboriginal people and stories of the recent past that appeal to the Baby Boomer demographic, which is an important domestic target. The following proposition from Section 3, Key Elements, shapes the Policy:

We define culture and heritage holistically – as everything we do and the stories we tell.

- Culture is everything that a community does, but especially those things that it does reflectively, expressively and by using symbols and rituals.
- Heritage is the stock of significant stories which the community tells about itself to help define its identity.
- Cultural tourism is the business of giving visitors an opportunity to understand and appreciate the essential character and lifestyle of a place.

More details about the current situation in South Australia and opportunities for the development of heritage tourism are presented in the table on pp. 8-10.

The Way Forward

In conclusion, the following initiatives are presented for the Minister's consideration:

- In view of the growth trend in heritage tourism, a more active involvement in the implementation of SATC Cultural Tourism Policy by DENR and the

Council may be productive. This would see a strong partnership between these three bodies.

- DENR and Council could work with the SATC to give a more prominent place to heritage tourism on its website and to make it easier for prospective tourist to find information.
- Partnerships at local, regional, State, national and international levels could be established to promote South Australian heritage tourism. For example, partnerships between the District Council of the Copper Coast, Regional Council of Goyder, State Government agencies, including DENR and SATC, the Australian Government and other international Cornish mining heritage sites, would benefit the promotion and marketing of the proposed Australian Cornish Mining Heritage Site (comprising the Moonta Mines and Burra State Heritage Areas).

Useful publications

The Commonwealth Department of the Environment and Heritage together with the Tourism & Transport Forum (TTF) have produced two excellent resources for groups, heritage managers/government agencies or communities wishing to establish a heritage tourism initiative. They are:

- *Steps to Sustainable Tourism: Planning a Sustainable Future For Tourism, Heritage and the Environment* which describes 10 steps (encompassing strategic and business planning, analysis, marketing, collaboration etc) to achieve successful sustainable tourism; and
- a complementary publication *Successful Tourism at Heritage Places: A Guide for Tourism Operators, Heritage Managers and Communities*. This sets out principles and guidelines which reflect established codes of best practice in national and international tourism.

The following table looks at heritage tourism initiatives in other jurisdictions

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Initiative</i>	<i>Current Situation in South Australia</i>	<i>Options for SA</i>
Western Australia	<p>The remit of the Heritage Advisory Service is heritage tourism. It is the Council's key tourism interface. Heritage Advisers work with local councils and provide advice on developing sites, heritage trails etc.</p> <p>Website: The Heritage Council website has a Heritage Tourism sub menu which links to: Things to See and Do - links to heritage properties, trails sites and attractions Interpretation - links to resources to assist the development of interpretive resources Resources - which links to WA and national resources</p> <p>In 2006 the WA Heritage Council, in partnership with Tourism Western Australia, developed: <i>A Heritage Tourism Strategy for Western Australia</i>.</p>	<p>The Heritage Advisory Service in South Australia provides advice to owners of heritage properties, local councils and DENR. It is not involved in heritage tourism.</p> <p>SA Tourism Website The website does not have an obvious Heritage menu on the Home Page but it does have an Arts and Heritage sub menu which links to information about heritage places, towns, walks etc and also to DENR's Heritage Places web pages.</p> <p>The site has an online trip planner which allows users three levels of choice: Accommodation, Attractions, Events, Hire or Tours; Choice of Region; and Key Word (an optional field).</p> <p>In an accommodation search, if 'heritage' is entered in the key word field, heritage accommodation options will be displayed.</p> <p>Additionally, the Experience menu on the Home Page has a sub-menu called Arts, Culture and Lifestyle which links to information about heritage towns.</p> <p>Whilst this is helpful to visitors seeking a heritage options the heritage information is not immediately apparent.</p> <p>Currently there are no heritage interpretive projects funded or undertaken by DENR/Council.</p>	<p>Use Heritage Advisors' knowledge and expertise to help develop heritage tourism</p> <p>Influence SATC to give Heritage Tourism a higher profile on the website.</p> <p>Council/DENR to develop a heritage webpage and link to SATC heritage tourism webpage</p> <p>DENR, with Council's advice, to work closely with SATC on the development of a Heritage Tourism Implementation Plan.</p>
New South Wales	<p>The NSW Heritage Council does not have an active heritage tourism program but they do fund interpretive projects.</p> <p>Website: The Heritage Council webpage on the NSW Government website lists about 500 B&B and tourism opportunities. The website home page has an 'Attractions Search' facility which allows visitors to select accommodation, attractions, events, tours etc. by theme (eg historic theme) and by region. This is very visible and user friendly. See Attachment B.</p> <p>Historic Houses Trust The Historic Houses Trust of NSW was established to manage, conserve and interpret historic properties for the education and enjoyment of the public. It is a statutory authority of the NSW government and funded through Communities NSW. This year more than 2 million people visited their museums, gardens, urban spaces and wide-ranging program of activities.</p> <p>Its website provides information on events, exhibitions etc. as well as historic information on the museums and properties vested in its trust. It also lists Venue Hire details of historic properties that can be hired for events.</p> <p>The Endangered Houses Fund is a new program of the Historic Houses Trust (HHT) that identifies significant 'at risk' properties and saves them from demolition or unsympathetic development. The Endangered Houses Fund is not about creating new public museums. Properties are acquired, conserved, protected and then offered back into the marketplace for the use and enjoyment of future generations. In this way, funds will revolve and more houses can be saved over time.</p>	<p>DENR to provide assistance with interpretive projects.</p> <p>Introduce a similar search facility to the Council's web page or a visible Heritage Tourism menu on the SA Tourism site.</p>	

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Initiative</i>	<i>Current Situation in South Australia</i>	<i>Options for SA</i>
Victoria	<p>The Council works informally with Tourism Victoria. This year a podcast walking tour of St Kilda, which can be accessed from the Heritage website, was launched. The Council also provided support and funds to develop a podcast for a walking tour of the Chinese Museum.</p> <p>The Heritage Council of Victoria is currently involved in Geolocating projects at heritage sites. In the pipeline are projects using SmartPhone applications where visitors can download state and local heritage information on entering an historic site or town. The Heritage Council and Victorian Government are happy to allow their data to be used by commercial developers.</p> <p>Open House Program – Opening private homes to the public The Heritage Council of Victoria was the Heritage Partner for the third annual Melbourne Open House.</p> <p>The event is based on the successful models operating in London, New York, Dublin and Rome as well as many other cities worldwide and provides the public with a free-of-charge and rare opportunity to discover the often hidden wealth of architectural, engineering and historic buildings nestled around the city and associated program.</p> <p>This year's event was the largest event yet with a planned 50+ buildings to be open to the public. Event organisers hoped to increase patronage to over 70,000 people in 2010. Melbourne Open House was very successful in 2009 with more than 50,000 visits to 32 properties; 21 of these properties were listed on the Victorian Heritage Register. Melbourne Open House is a not for profit organisation.</p>	<p>SATC is currently involved in geolocating projects.</p> <p>There are currently no initiatives to start using online tools and/or SmartPhone applications to promote tourism of heritage places.</p> <p>Since 2006, Open Doors: Unlocking History has been a popular part of SA History Week, which is coordinated by History SA. This initiative encourages South Australians to discover the treasures that lie within many of Adelaide's heritage buildings, a number of which are not usually open to the public. In the past DENR has provided some financial support for History Week.</p> <p>The Council has been informed that DENR is redeveloping the South Australian Heritage Register database. With the newly designed database, there may be opportunities to make the Register more accessible to the public and other interested parties e.g. tour operators.</p>	<p>SATC, with DENR and Council's assistance and advice, to explore opportunities for using new technologies to promote heritage tourism.</p> <p>Continue with the existing Open Doors: Unlocking History initiative</p> <p>DENR, Minister and Council to partner with History SA to expand/improve the current initiative.</p> <p>Develop and implement a new model under the Council's patronage.</p> <p>Make SA Heritage Register information available and accessible to the public and other parties.</p>
Queensland	<p>Department of Environment and Resource Management and the Queensland Heritage Council are not actively involved in any heritage tourism initiatives at this time.</p> <p>In the past the Department produced a series of heritage tourism books on heritage trails of the Great South East, the Queensland outback, the tropical north and mining heritage trails.</p>	<p>The <i>River Boat Trail</i> was launched by DENR in 2009 and comprises 18 interpretive signs along the South Australian section of the River Murray. It highlights State Heritage Places and shipwrecks along the river and tells the stories of the people, settlements and vessels that made the Murray a major inland highway from the 1850s to the mid-twentieth century.</p> <p>Details of Heritage walks and trails in the Clare region can be viewed on the Tourism SA website.</p> <p>Information on the DENR website highlights the State's underwater heritage in the following shipwreck trails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Adelaide's Underwater Heritage Trail</i> • <i>Wardang Island Maritime Heritage Trail</i> • <i>Investigator Strait Shipwreck Trail</i> • <i>Kangaroo Island Shipwreck Trail</i> • <i>Port Elliot Maritime Heritage Trail</i> • <i>Southern Ocean Shipwreck Trail</i> • <i>Jervois Basin Ships' Graveyard Maritime Heritage Trail</i> <p>DENR has provided the National Trust of SA with a grant to upgrade interpretation, promotion and marketing of the Cornish Mining sites of Moonla and Burra, which have been nominated for National Heritage Listing.</p>	<p>DENR, with Council's advice and in cooperation with SATC, to develop more trails.</p>

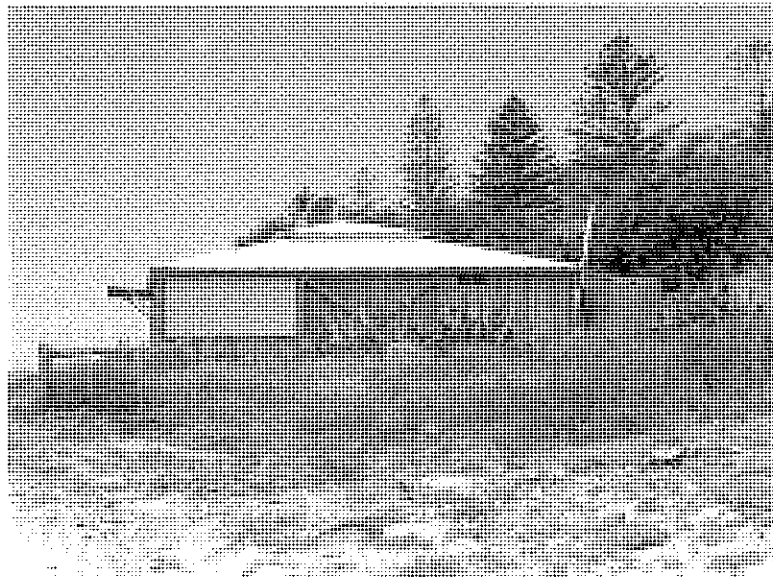
<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Initiative</i>	<i>Current Situation in South Australia</i>	<i>Options for SA</i>
Tasmania	<p>Heritage Tasmania works closely with Tourism Tasmania to promote heritage tourism. In conjunction with Tourism Tasmania, it is conducting research to quantify the \$ value of heritage tourism. It's also working with New South Wales, Western Australia and the Federal Government to promote sites.</p> <p>Heritage Tasmania provides free information to heritage property owners and uses case studies of iconic sites, boutique hotels etc in the Annual Reports to assist promotion. It works with Tourism Tasmania on international marketing of National Landscapes Program.</p> <p>Tourism Tasmania and the National Trust are working on an MOU which should assist promotion.</p>	There are no similar initiatives in South Australia.	<p>DENR, with advice from the Council, establish close cooperation with SATC.</p> <p>SATC, DENR and Council to work with other jurisdictions and Australian Government to promote South Australia's heritage tourism.</p>
Northern Territory	<p>As the 70th Anniversary of the bombing of Darwin is on 19 February 2012, the current heritage theme is World War II and they are targeting promotions at the Baby Boomers.</p> <p>The Council is working closely with the Museum on the development of the new Defence of Darwin Museum and the promotion and development of other WW2 sites in and around Darwin.</p>	There are no similar initiatives in South Australia.	Work in partnership with other agencies to promote South Australia's heritage in the context of the State's 175 th anniversary.
ACT	<p>The ACT Heritage Unit is involved in two main tourism projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Heritage Festival which is held annually in April. The Unit does not organise the festival but provides overarching co-ordination. Canberra Tracks – self drive Heritage Trails. The unit has provided branded interpretive signs on the tracks. <p>The ACT Heritage Council is not involved in the Unit's tourism projects.</p>	In 2011 SA History Week will be expanded to run for all of May and be re-branded as <i>About Time: SA's History Festival</i> .	Work with SATC to investigate the feasibility of similar initiatives in South Australia (Note: Deputy Chair of the Council is a member of History SA's 175 th Anniversary Committee).
United Kingdom	<p>Historic Houses Association (HHA)</p> <p>The HHA welcomes 14 million visitors a year to Britain's privately-owned houses, castles and gardens. On the Association's website people can explore fabulous settings for weddings, conferences and events or book accommodation in stately homes.</p> <p>There are 1,500 member houses in the HHA, throughout the United Kingdom, from large stately homes to small manor houses with around 300 houses open to the public for day visits. This combination of houses, contents, works of art, gardens and parks forms a unique contribution to British heritage as well as considerable economic benefit.</p>	Open Doors: Unlocking History is the only similar initiative in South Australia.	<p>Develop a similar model in SA or nationally.</p> <p>Continue with the existing Open Doors: Unlocking History initiative</p> <p>DENR, Minister and Council to partner with History SA to expand/improve the current initiative.</p> <p>Develop and implement a new model under the Council's patronage.</p> <p>Promote the use of new technologies for visitors to prebook heritage tourism packages.</p> <p>Promote adaptive reuse of heritage properties for income generating (tourism) purposes.</p>

Attachment A

Dickson Beach House at Little Gorge Beach, Wirrina Cove (Provisionally entered 14 July 2010)

Statement of Heritage Significance

The Dickson beach house is a significant surviving representative of the work of notable South Australian architect Robert Dickson. Alongside his own house at Rostrevor, the building's relatively unaltered state provides special insights into the life and design philosophy of Dickson. It is also a notable early example of a permanent pole-framed beach hut and demonstrates significant modern design characteristics with its functional minimalist plan, innovative use of multi-function shutters, and the way in which the windows and internal design create a specific relationship with external views.



Dickson beach house from beach (SW)

Spencer Hotel – Whyalla (Provisionally entered 5 August 2010; confirmed 3 December 2010)

Statement of Heritage Value

The Spencer Hotel is significant both as a major building from the development of Whyalla during the industrial expansion brought on by the Second World War, and as an interesting and rare example of the early buildings of the Modern movement in South Australia.



Spencer Hotel, looking down Forsyth Street to Bay View Hotel

Bay View Hotel – Whyalla (Provisionally entered 5 August 2010; confirmed 3 December 2010)

Statement of Heritage Value

The Bay View Hotel is significant both as a major building from the development of Whyalla during the industrial expansion brought on by the Second World War, and as an interesting and rare example of the early buildings of the Modern movement in South Australia.



Bay View Hotel from intersection of Forsyth and Farrell streets

Kathleen Lumley College including Amenities Wing, Residential Wing, Master's Residence, Central and Front Gardens, Transformer Building, Southern Boundary Walls and Gates, North Adelaide (Provisionally entered 22 September 2010)

Statement of Heritage Significance

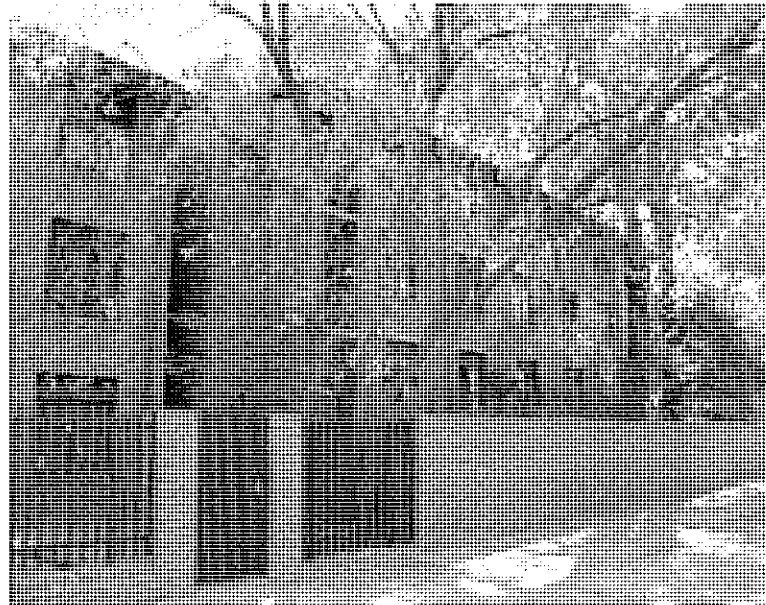
The College is to be valued as a complete and immaculately preserved example of 20th century Australian regionalism, and an important project from prominent South Australian architects, Dickson & Platten, who are credited with developing a 'vernacular' adaptation of modernism.

The buildings are noteworthy for the architectural qualities of scale, craftsmanship and detailing, and for their expressive use of materials. The relationship of buildings around a central courtyard demonstrates a high degree of integration of architecture and landscape, characteristic of progressive architectural projects of this era, and critical to the work of Dickson & Platten.

Designed by Newell Platten, the College was a landmark project for the firm as a demonstration of its innovative handling of medium density residential work, and the forerunner of Platten's influential work on that typology for the South Australian Housing Trust. The College siting, overlooking and visually connecting with the University of Adelaide Sports Grounds, is also a significant continuation of the tradition of University Colleges located on the Adelaide Parklands frontages, and an exemplary use of this valued public edge.

In addition the College has been scrupulously maintained, and any improvements over the last 26 years have been carried out with sensitivity to the original fabric and garden, and in consultation with the architects. Its heritage value is augmented by a comprehensive collection of the original documentation of the project, archived in the University of South Australia Architecture Museum, including sketch and tender drawings, and specification².

² The Dickson & Platten collection No 272 is accessible only with the donor's permission.



Mackinnon Parade streetscape; from University of Adelaide oval

Glenloth Gold Battery Site, Lake Harris, via Kingoonya (Provisionally entered 22 September 2010; designated place of archaeological significance)

Statement of Heritage Value

Glenloth Gold Battery is of heritage value as an example of early twentieth century gold treatment technology, and because of its association with the Mines Department's efforts to provide work for the unemployed during the Great Depression.



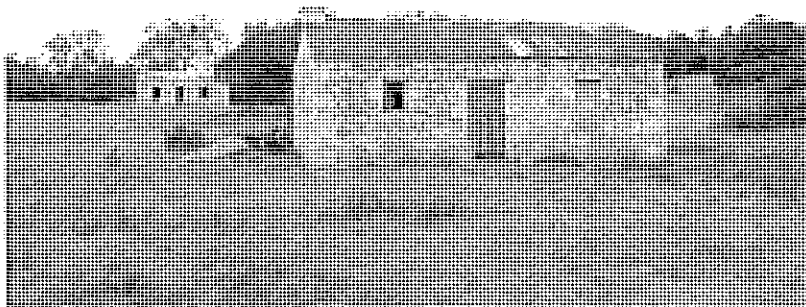
Glenloth Battery, looking north-east, abandoned boiler in foreground

Blackford Reserve including three cottages, Blackford (Provisionally entered 17 November 2010)

Statement of Heritage Value

Commencing in about the 1880s, the Blackford Reserve was continuously occupied by an Indigenous community until the 1940s, and is still used today. It is the most substantial evidence of the historical and continuing relationship between European and Aboriginal people in the South-East.

In addition, while there are a number of places entered in the SA Heritage Register because of their role in the interaction between European and Aboriginal South Australians, including all or part of the settlements at Poonindie, Moorundie, Point Pearce, Raukkan (Point McLeay) and Killalpaninna, all these settlements differ from Blackford Reserve in one fundamental respect. All were created, administered and supervised on a day-to-day basis by European staff. Most were run by church missionaries, Moorundie and Point Pearce by government officers, but all were European. Blackford is fundamentally different in being a settlement run entirely by and for its Aboriginal residents.



Blackford Reserve, General view from West

Former Police Station (including office, residence, internal courtyard, cells and stables), Kingston (Provisionally entered 17 November 2010)

Statement of Heritage Value

The former Kingston Police Station is a distinctive building, similar in general form to other country police stations, but not identical to any others. It played a major role in government administration in the South-East for a hundred years.

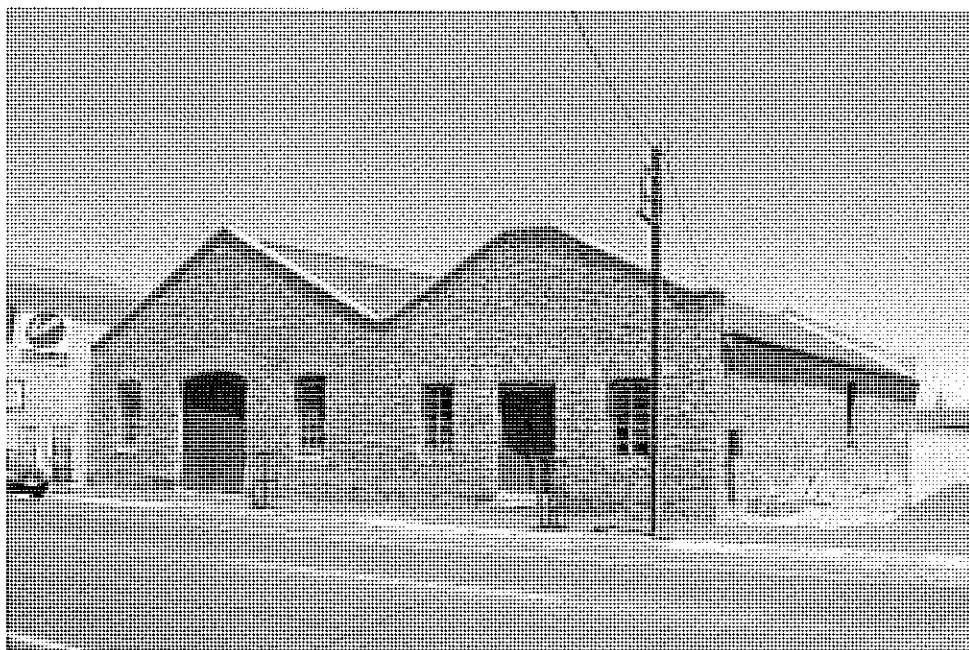


Police Station, front wall from NE

Former Wool Store, Kingston (Provisionally entered 17 November 2010)

Statement of Heritage Value

This is a very rare surviving example of the wool stores which once stood at regional ports, forming the crucial interface between inland and maritime transport which made the nineteenth century export wool trade possible.



Wool Store, general view from NW

Woolmit Homestead Complex (including stone main house, cottage, kitchen, sheds, walled yard, woolshed and ruinous structures), Reedy Creek
(Provisionally entered 17 November 2010)

Statement of Heritage Value

The Woolmit Homestead complex is a well-preserved representative of the first generation of pastoral homesteads in the upper South-East, still retaining a large proportion of its early fabric intact. Its distinctive layout and the three generations of wool technology preserved in the woolshed are particularly notable.



Cottage, Woolmit, general view from South

Former Noolook Bark Mill Site (including office, residence, weighbridge, cgi sheds and water tanks), Mount Benson (Provisionally entered 17 November 2010)

Statement of Heritage Value

Built in the 1890s and operating until 1960, the Noolook Bark Mill is a remarkable surviving relic of the wattle bark industry, a widespread rural enterprise whose evidence has almost entirely vanished.



Noolook Bark Mill, manager's house (former mail change station) and office

**TARCOOLA GOLDFIELD, GOVERNMENT BATTERY AND TOWNSHIP,
TARCOOLA** (Provisionally entered 17 November 2010; designated place of
archaeological significance)

Statement of Heritage Significance

The Tarcoola Goldfields is the largest reef goldfield and one of the largest goldfields ever exploited in the State's history. Far removed from the nearest town and located in an isolated part of the State, the area has had relatively little disturbance and thereby represents a rich historical mining landscape that speaks to mineral exploitation efforts across the twentieth century.

The field evidences intensive private efforts to find gold, most notably the Tarcoola Blocks Company, which was one of the State's most successful mining companies up to that time and well publicised across the State. Initially viewing the field as comparable to the major Victorian goldfields, the State Government invested considerable capital and energy in support of mineral exploitation by groups of all sizes. Such was the interest in the area that government support went beyond that given to other goldfields for many years. Tarcoola was the focus of Depression-era policy, with State and Federal investment to promote employment and economic activity over those difficult years. As a result, many small groups tried their luck here for over fifty years. The history of the development of the mines and the associated small township of Tarcoola provides interesting insights into the interaction of government and private enterprise in mineral exploitation, still clearly visible in the landscape today.

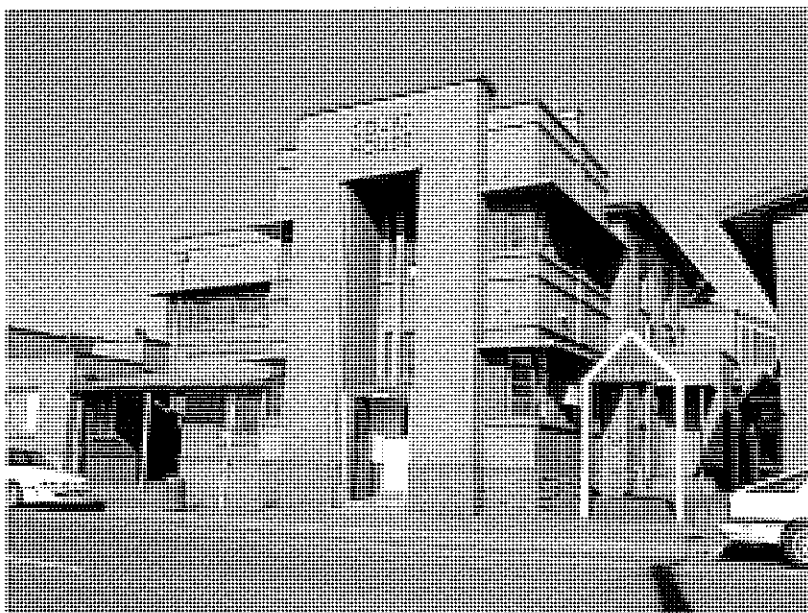


Area 2: Modern headframe standing over the Main Shaft. Left is a small cutting in the Little Gem Reef. Late-1980s tailings piles lie in the background

Whyalla Court House, Whyalla (Confirmed 23 July 2010)

Statement of Heritage Value

The Whyalla Court House is significant both as a major building from the development of Whyalla during the industrial expansion of the Second World War, and as an interesting and rare example of the early buildings of the Modern movement in South Australia.

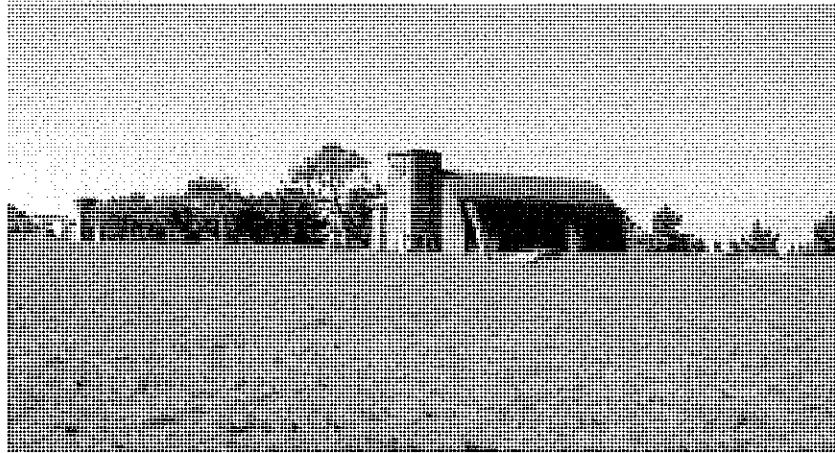


Whyalla Court House from the North

Former RAAF No 202 Radar Station, Victor Harbor (including four concrete shelters, the bases of two demolished towers and a gun pit), Waitpinga
(Confirmed 22 October 2010)

Statement of Heritage Value

The former Victor Harbor Radar Station is a rare surviving example of the measures adopted for the defence of Australia in the emergency of 1942, and one of the two best-preserved wartime RAAF radar station sites in South Australia.



Radar transmitter and receiver buildings, tower base at right

Tivoli Hotel (including former Ballroom), Adelaide (Confirmed 3 December 2010)

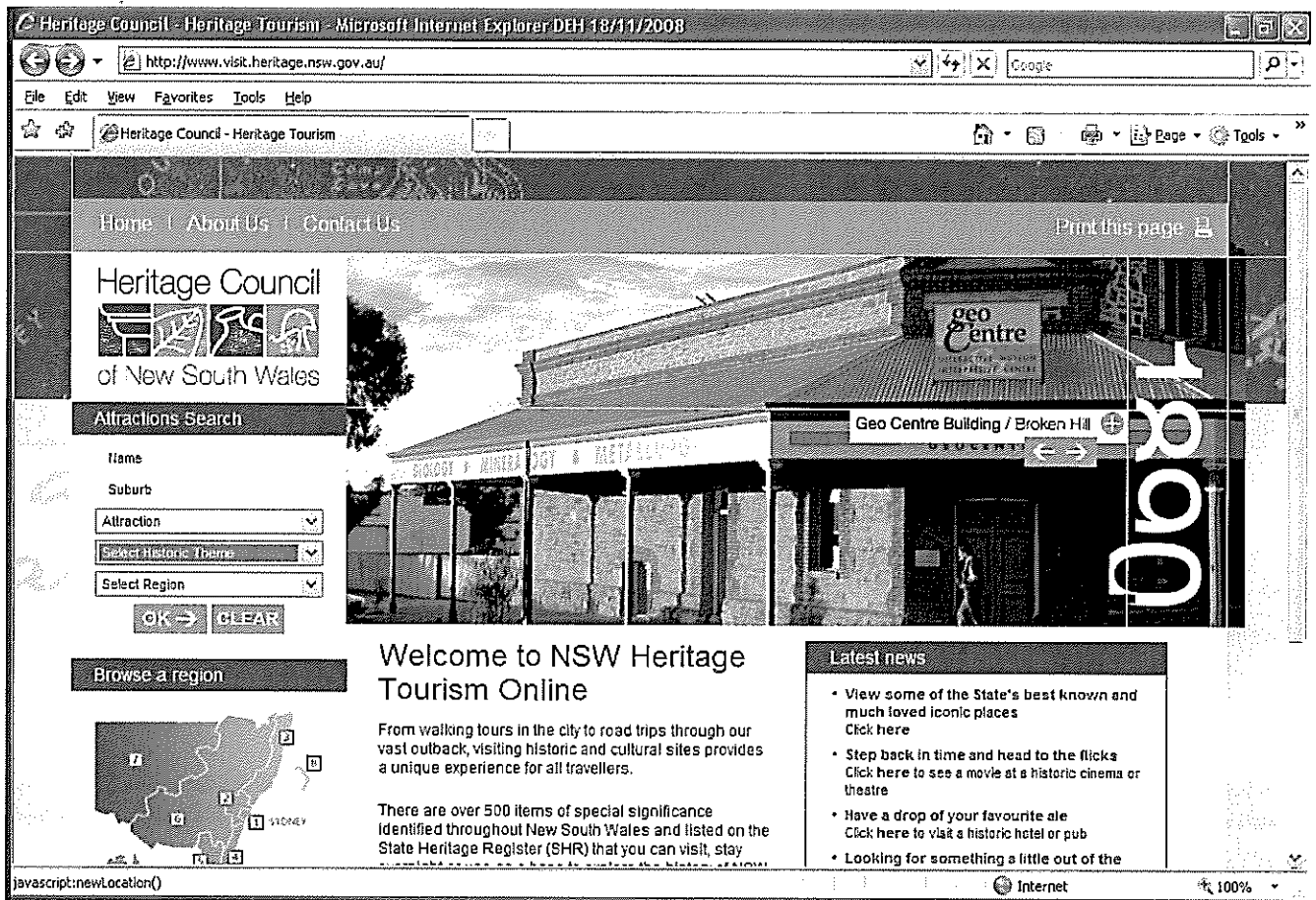
Statement of Heritage Value

The Tivoli Hotel is indicative of the provision and increasing need for hotel accommodation in the early years of Adelaide's development. More significantly, the hotel retains one of the very few remaining large rooms which were attached to many 1850s and 1860s hotels in South Australia which were used as theatres or assembly rooms. These spaces were provided at hotels before town halls, institute halls and later purpose-built theatres were constructed, and represent the provision of social facilities in the young colony. The Tivoli's ballroom is believed to be one of the last remaining of its kind both in the City of Adelaide and throughout the state.



The eastern end of the completed hotel and its Pirie Street frontage in 2005

Heritage Council Of New South Wales – website home page featuring an
Attraction search facility which lists heritage facilities



The South Australian Heritage Council

Fourth Report on Heritage Protection Trends, Shortcoming and Opportunities

Part 1 - Council's Activities January – June 2011

South Australian Heritage Register

Since 1 January 2011, the Council's Register Committee has provisionally entered the following places in the South Australian Heritage Register (the Register):

- Kate Cocks Childcare Centre (former Wyld Maternity Home; Kate Cocks Memorials Girls Home Incorporated, sometime Methodist Home for Babies and Unmarried Mothers; Methodist Home for Babies and Girls; Methodist Babies Home at Brighton), 33 Hulbert Street, Hove;
- Former Noolook Bark Mill Site (additional listing), Kingston-Robe Road, Mount Benson
- Brownhill Creek Stone Lining, former St Vincent de Paul's Orphanage
- St Michael's Lutheran Church and Cemetery, 18 Church Street, Hahndorf
- Front Fence adjacent to Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, Islington Railway Workshops, Churchill Rd, Islington

For more information about these listings, please see Attachment A.

There were no confirmations of entries during this period of time.

Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand (HCOANZ)

The Chair of the Council attended the HCOANZ meeting which was held on 21 and 22 February 2011 in Alice Springs.

HCOANZ organised a policy workshop in April 2011 on heritage ruins, which was attended by an officer of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). South Australia also provided three case studies for the workshop: Hampton Township Precinct, Marble Hill – Former Governor's Summer Residence, and The Peake Ruins, Oodnadatta. A similar workshop will be organised for rural heritage.

At the HCOANZ meeting, New Zealand gave a presentation on the first Christchurch earthquake and its impact on heritage buildings.

Council's Committees and Working Groups

Register Committee

The Council's Register Committee has met three times since January 2011 and considered a number of assessment reports and draft policies, procedures and guidelines primarily with the aim of streamlining the assessment process and preventing the creation of a new backlog.

Ms Katrina McDougall resigned in February 2011 and Ms Martha Savva resigned on 15 June 2011. The Council hopes it will find a suitable replacement in the near future.

The membership of the other members will expire on 29 February 2012.

Mining Heritage Working Group

The assessment of the Australian Cornish Mining Heritage Site for the National Heritage List is currently scheduled for completion by 30 June 2013. It is not on the 2010-11 work program for the Heritage Division of the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.

Maritime Heritage Working Group

The Maritime Heritage Working Group has been investigating national listing opportunities for maritime heritage sites on the River Murray and assessing the condition of State Heritage Places on Torrens Island.

Thematic Approach Workshop

The Council and its Register Committee organised a workshop with a NSW Heritage Officer regarding that State's thematic approach to listing, where the members learned about the implementation of the NSW program and its benefits. The Council is looking at different options on how to engage the community using a thematic approach.

Provisional and Confirmed Entries in the South Australian Heritage Register

1 January 2011 – 30 June 2011

Kate Cocks Childcare Centre (former Wyld Maternity Home; Kate Cocks Memorials Girls Home Incorporated, sometime Methodist Home for Babies and Unmarried Mothers; Methodist Home for Babies and Girls; Methodist Babies Home at Brighton), 33 Hulbert Street, Hove

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 13 April 2011.

Kate Cocks Childcare Centre demonstrates important aspects of evolutionary change in South Australian society in that it is representative of an important period of social transition in attitudes towards women's sexuality and illegitimacy.

It has a special association with the life and work of Miss Kate Cocks, a woman who made a significant contribution to the history of the State in the fields of policing and social welfare. She was the founding principal of the first women's police force in South Australia, and in the then British Empire. She had a lifelong interest in the welfare of disadvantaged women and children, and worked tirelessly to reduce juvenile delinquency and the incidence of reoffending. After retiring from the police force, Miss Cocks was responsible for founding the Brighton Babies' Home, through the Methodist Women's Home Mission Association, and directed its development for the first fifteen years of its existence. After her death in 1954, the Home was renamed in her honour.



**Kate Cocks, around the time she established the
Brighton Babies Home, ca 1936 (B 10886 SLSA)**

Former Noolook Bark Mill Site (additional listing), Kingston-Robe Road, Mount Benson

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 13 April 2011.

Statement of Heritage Significance:

Operational from the 1890s until 1960, the Noolook Bark Mill Site is a remarkable surviving relic of the wattle bark industry, a widespread rural enterprise whose evidence in the state has almost entirely vanished. Historic remains evidence the site's lengthy tradition acting as a regional centre, from mail change station and way station, to bark mill and wool shearing station.



Ruined remains of the mail change station stables

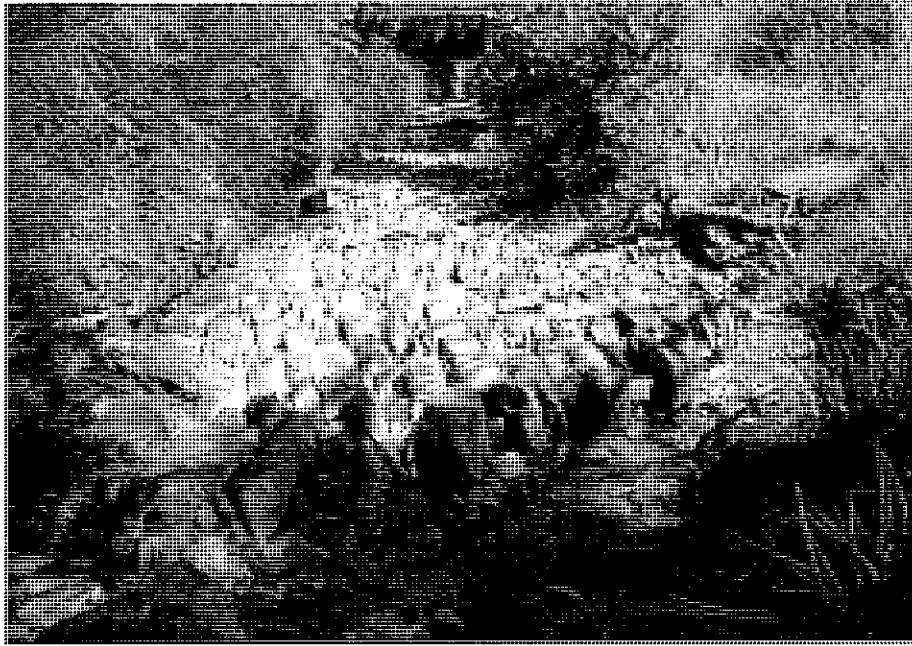
Brownhill Creek Stone Lining, former St Vincent de Paul's Orphanage

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 15 June 2011.

Statement of Heritage Significance:

This section of Brownhill Creek in the grounds of the former St Vincent de Paul's Orphanage is a rare example of historic stone lining of both creek bed and sides in the State. Few historic stone lined creeks at this scale remain and it is probably the only example of its kind in the Adelaide Plains. A high quality construction, the

realignment of the creek and its stone lining was intimately associated with the construction of the Orphanage, itself a place in the SA Heritage Register.



The end of one section of stone lining on Brownhill Creek
(GoogleMaps image adapted by C. Hartnell)

St Michael's Lutheran Church and Cemetery, 18 Church Street, Hahndorf
Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 15 June 2011.

Statement of Heritage Significance:

This outstanding Lutheran Church building was constructed by the followers of Pastor Fritzsche in 1857-8 on the site of Hahndorf's first church, and is the place of worship for Australia's oldest Lutheran congregation.

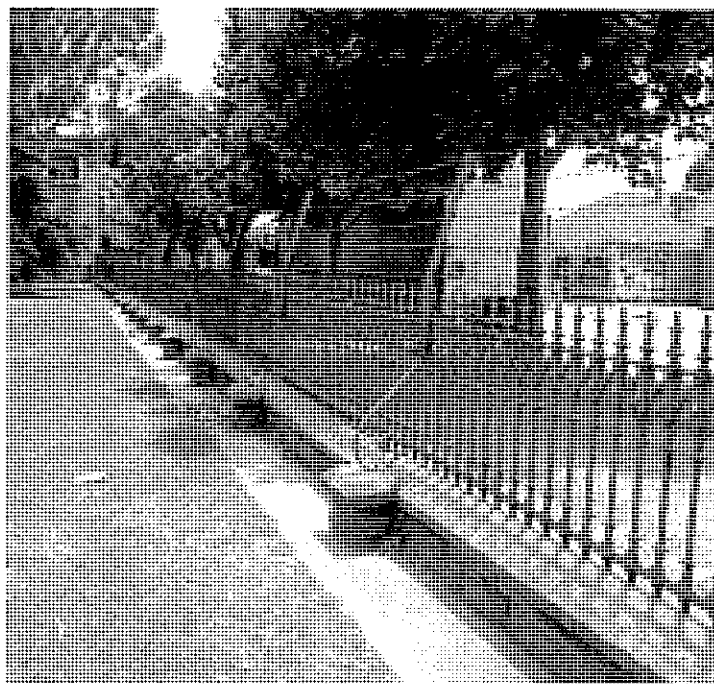


Front Fence adjacent to Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, Islington Railway Workshops, Churchill Rd, Islington

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 15 June 2011.

After their establishment in 1891, Islington Railway Workshops played a fundamental role in the operation and development of the railways. Also, at the time of its establishment in 1891 and after its rejuvenation in 1925-27, this complex was amongst the most significant industrial complexes in South Australia and responsible for the production of large and complicated machinery. The workshops played a particularly important role in producing war materials during World War II.

This substantial cast iron fence with brick capped stone piers and pillars runs along the street boundary in front of the main Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office building (SHP No 14685). The formal style and materials of the fence complement those of the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office itself and contribute to the setting of what was the heart of the engineering administration on the site.



Cast Iron Fence looking north towards Test House (2011)

The South Australian Heritage Council

Fifth Report on Heritage Protection Trends, Shortcoming and Opportunities

December 2011

Part 1 – Local Heritage in South Australia

The 2003 *Heritage Directions: A Future for Built Heritage in South Australia* identified inadequate protection of local heritage as one of the key issues in the management of heritage in South Australia. The document established that the current heritage administrative systems were complex and difficult for the public to understand. It then called for the streamlining and improvement of the assessment and listing process at both State and local levels.

At present out of 68 councils 34 have local heritage lists within their Development Plans and policies in place to manage local heritage places. Of the remaining councils, 12 are currently in the process of creating local heritage lists, by either undertaking heritage surveys/reviews or preparing Heritage Development Plan Amendments. (Information about the local heritage listing process is provided below).

In 2010 the then Minister for Urban Development and Planning wrote to you and sought your comments on the Local Heritage Discussion Paper prepared by the then Department of Planning and Local Government (DPLG). The paper was referred to the Council on a confidential basis and the Council provided you with its comments in January 2011. This letter outlined the Council's major concerns and suggestions. The Council welcomes the local heritage review that's been initiated by the DPLG (now Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure) and looks forward to continuing providing its input to the project, as required.

The Council has recently provided to you a Discussion Paper 'Opportunities for heritage to contribute to and enhance government policy directions and strategic plans.' As outlined in the paper, Council's role in providing strategic advice extends beyond State heritage matters and includes local heritage. However, a protocol is required to allow Council to provide direct advice to the Minister for Planning.

The table below outlines the current situation in other Australian jurisdictions and in South Australia. It also identifies potential opportunities for South Australia that the Council would like to offer to the Minister for his consideration. The Council would

like to invite the Minister to indicate if there are any opportunities that he would like the Council to explore further.

	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
Legislation	The <i>Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990</i> sets out the framework for the State Register and the Heritage Council as a state agency. It requires that local councils create a heritage Local Government Inventory widely known as a Municipal Inventory (MI), but does not give a statutory framework for the inventory. The <i>Planning Act 2005</i> enables the creation of a heritage list under a local planning scheme. These should have regard to the inventory but are often a subset	Local listings are made via heritage schedules on planning instruments (Local Environmental Plans - LEPs) under the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> (State Heritage Register listings are made under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i>)	Local heritage is dealt with under the <i>Planning and Environment Act</i> (not the <i>Heritage Act</i>)	The <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i> applies across the Territory, and there are no mechanisms for local government to provide statutory protection to heritage places	The Queensland Heritage Act covers both State and local heritage listing. It includes provisions for keeping local heritage registers and a local heritage code for development assessment. Some LGAs are exempt because they requested exemption and have adequate protection in their planning scheme.	Local heritage is managed through the <i>Land Use Planning and Appeals Act</i> (LUPAA). However, it should be noted there is really only one objective that notes the need for local government to protect local heritage. A review of heritage management in Tasmania suggested the need to move to a local / state management model for heritage. New legislation was drafted. During consultation it was noted that, whilst the move was supported in principle, it was not possible for local government to manage without additional resources, therefore it is not considered viable to proceed with this proposed legislation at this time	Local heritage comes under the <i>Development Act 1993</i> (State heritage is managed through the provisions of the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i>) The current heritage administrative system is complex and can be difficult for practitioners, local councils and the community to understand.	Improve and streamline both the assessment and listing processes at both local and State level.
Role of the Minister(s)	The main controls for local heritage are within the planning system, which is generally within the domain of the Minister for Planning The Minister responsible for the administration of the Heritage Act has no defined responsibility for local heritage. The Heritage Council reports to the Minister for Heritage and will include some issues relating to local heritage. There is a Minister for Local Government, who has input to the role of local governments and therefore has some ability to affect heritage outcomes. At present, the same Minister holds both the Heritage and Local Government portfolios, but this is not necessarily an ongoing situation	In the past, both planning and heritage (State and local) issues were the responsibility of the Minister for Planning For the first time, the NSW Government appointed a Minister for Heritage (in April 2011) who is now responsible for the administration of the Heritage Act.	The Minister for Planning administers both the Planning and Environment Act and the Heritage Act.	Information not available	The Minister for Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for the Heritage Act. The Minister does not play a role in deciding what places go on the Queensland or local heritage registers.	Local and State heritage are responsibilities of two separate Ministers Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation is responsible for the administration of the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> .	Minister for Planning has responsibility for Local Heritage Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation is responsible for the administration of the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> .	Have one 'Minister for Heritage' responsible for heritage components of both the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> and <i>Development Act 1993</i> or consider bringing the heritage components of both Acts together under the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> .

	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
Role of the local council	<p>Local councils are required to create inventories and heritage lists under a local planning scheme. The inventory is mandated by the Heritage Act, with a requirement to review every five years. Around 90% of local governments are not compliant with this requirement to review.</p> <p>Inclusion of a heritage list in the local planning scheme is not mandatory. The Model Scheme Text (MST) includes an option whereby a local government can state that the scheme has no heritage provision.</p>	<p>It is mandatory via a Ministerial Direction issued under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act for local councils to protect local heritage.</p>	<p>Local councils are responsible for local listing through ultimately the Minister for Planning must approve every planning scheme amendment. It is mandatory for local councils to ensure that their planning schemes are used '... to conserve and enhance those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of special cultural value'.</p>	<p>Local government has no role in heritage management.</p>	<p>Local councils must maintain a heritage register. Local Government decides what is entered in their register.</p>	<p>Local councils are responsible for local listing</p> <p>It is not mandatory for councils to maintain local lists.</p>	<p>Local councils are generally responsible for initiating the statutory process by which a Development Plan is amended to include lists of significant individual places or to create heritage areas.</p> <p>Currently it is not mandatory for local council to create local heritage lists.</p> <p>Approximately half of the local councils in South Australia have local heritage mechanisms in place.</p> <p>The 2003 Heritage Directions document called for mandating the lists, however when the Council consulted key stakeholders in 2009 while it was developing recommendations for the update of the document, it was noted that support and encouragement for the establishment of such lists is the preferred option.</p>	<p>State Government to show leadership and support and encourage local councils to put local heritage mechanisms in place. This is particularly important for regional councils that don't have the resources, financial and human, to establish their lists, as they need to deal with other priorities, such as fire and drought management.</p>

	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
Role of the Heritage Council	The Heritage Council has a role only through guidance, advice and training. Local governments are obliged to notify the Heritage Council of adopted lists.	The Heritage Council has no role in local heritage.	The Heritage Council has a limited statutory role in local listings. When it considers a place for inclusion in the State Heritage Register, the Council may decide it is more appropriate to include it in a local planning scheme and can make a recommendation to a local council. It is not mandatory that the council accept this recommendation. In addition, the Council has the statutory ability '... to advise ... municipal councils on matters relating to the protection and conservation of places and objects of cultural heritage significance' and '... to advise the Minister administering the Planning & Environment Act 1987 on proposed amendments to planning schemes which may affect the protection or conservation of places and objects of cultural heritage significance'. However, these functions are rarely exercised by the Council.	Information not available	Queensland Heritage Council has no direct role in the local listing process. Often on advice from the Heritage Council, the Department may recommend places to a local government for consideration for inclusion in local list.	The Heritage Council has no role in a statutory sense. It may, if it chooses to, comment on any proposed changes to planning schemes in respect of heritage management as allowed through the community consultation process under LUPAA.	Under section 5A(1)(a)(i) of the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i> , the Council provides strategic advice to the Minister on trends, opportunities and shortcomings with respect to heritage protection at the local, State and National level. It also provides advice to the Minister for Planning on heritage related issues in the administration of the <i>Development Act 1993</i> .	The Council to continue providing advice to the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation on local issues. The Council to provide advice to the Minister for Planning on the interpretation or application of local heritage criteria (section 5A(1)(c)(i) of the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i>)

	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
Local heritage listing process	<p>Inventories are developed by local government after 'proper public consultation'.</p> <p>Local planning schemes will generally include requirements for notification and advertising when nominations for a heritage list are considered.</p> <p>The WA government and Heritage Council have two publications to assist the listing process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Principles for Local Government Inventories • Criteria for Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas. <p>A Practical guide to identifying, grading and documenting places and areas in Local Government Inventories.</p> <p>The latter includes very clear guidelines.</p> <p>Currently there are approximately 22 000 local heritage places.</p>	<p>Heritage Studies are prepared by local councils which list potential heritage items. The Heritage Branch recommends these are exhibited for public comment. Draft LEPs with a heritage schedule are prepared by councils and exhibited for public comment. After considering comments and making any amendments, the council refers the LEP to the Department and Minister for approval. The Branch reviews heritage components in LEPs.</p> <p>Currently there are about 30 000 places excluding heritage conservation area, and over 150 odd local government areas.</p>	<p>Places are usually identified and documented in a Council heritage study or similar report. It will be expected that there is a statement of significance for the heritage place(s) and that the place has been assessed against national criteria known as the HERCON model criteria. Council then seeks the Minister's consent to prepare a planning scheme amendment to include the place(s) in the Heritage Overlay of the planning scheme. A Planning Scheme amendment is publicly exhibited by the local council for a minimum period of one month. Submissions are received by the council. If the council does not agree with a submission, this must be referred to an independent planning Panel (appointed by the Minister). The Panel will conduct a hearing and consider all submissions not agreed to by the council. The Panel then makes its report. The council considers the Panel report and its recommendations. The council may abandon or adopt the planning scheme amendment with or without changes. The council is not bound to accept the Panel's recommendations but must give the Minister reasons for not accepting a Panel recommendation. The amendment is then submitted for approval. The Minister considers the amendment and decides whether to approve it.</p> <p>Currently there are about 16 000 individual places and about 710 heritage precincts across Victoria, in total in excess of 140 000 properties including both contributory and non-contributory places within precincts.</p>	<p>Information not available.</p>	<p>The Chief Executive may, by giving notice to Local Government, recommend entering a place in the Local Heritage Register. Local Government may recommend listing or removal. Notice must be given to the owner and a notice published in the newspaper. Submissions are then considered.</p> <p>Local Government must give notice of decision to the owner and all who gave submissions.</p> <p>As at end of 2010 there were 10 744 places</p>	<p>Local heritage lists are made through a planning scheme review, involving extensive consultation and the ability of the community to appeal to the resource management and planning appeal tribunal.</p> <p>Tasmania has no centralised system to collect this information on the number of places. The 2006 Productivity Commission Report shows a figure of 5326 state and local heritage places.</p>	<p>Local councils are generally responsible for initiating the statutory process by which a Development Plan is amended to include lists of significant individual places or create heritage areas. That process entails preparation of a Development Plan Amendment (DPA) and includes statutory requirements for consulting the community. If an objection to a heritage listing of a place by a property owner is unresolved through the public consultation process, the Minister for Urban Development and Planning makes a final decision on the advice of the Local Heritage Advisory Committee, which is serviced by the Department of Planning and Local Government.</p> <p>There were 6863 local heritage places as at 22 November 2011.</p>	<p>Establish clear thresholds for criteria for local and State heritage listing.</p> <p>Update Planning Bulletin – Heritage.</p> <p>Simplify the listing process.</p> <p>Educate the public about the levels of listing.</p> <p>The Council to provide advice to the Minister for Planning on the interpretation or application of local heritage criteria (section 5A(1)(c)(i) of the <i>Heritage Places Act 1993</i>).</p>

	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
Funding	<p>The State provides funding for the heritage advisory service. It previously offered grants for review of Municipal Inventories but not in current budget.</p> <p>Minister's office has recently initiated a strategic working party to look into local government heritage issues, funding one of the topics.</p>	<p>Grants of up to \$12 500 are made available for local council heritage studies. The Heritage Council also provides part funding for local council heritage advisors.</p> <p>The Branch operates a local heritage advisors e-group for networking.</p>	<p>For the past several years the State Government has provided approx. \$600 000 in grants to local government for heritage studies and for engaging Heritage Advisors.</p> <p>Approximately \$300 000 is distributed annually in grants for heritage studies. Councils are required to make a financial contribution but the ratio is not stipulated. The priority has been to fund heritage studies in new areas rather than reviews of old studies.</p> <p>Approximately \$300 000 is distributed annually in grants to councils to employ part-time, contract Heritage Advisors. These grants are provided on a dollar-for-dollar basis and were capped at a maximum of \$14 000 in 2010-11. There is nothing to prevent a council from contributing more than the \$14 000 State Government contribution and many councils do spend considerably more. About 50 councils (out of 79) received a grant in 2010-11. All councils are eligible to apply for assistance apart from the inner and middle-ring Melbourne metropolitan municipalities.</p>	Information not available.	Local heritage is funded by local government. Currently the State does not provide any direct financial support for heritage.	<p>The state government offers various levels of funding to support local heritage management. This has been the \$ for \$ assistance to conduct municipal heritage surveys. This program is currently in hiatus. The state government also implemented an urban renewal and heritage fund, which contributed \$25 million towards heritage and urban renewal projects.</p>	<p>State Government funding of Regional Heritage Surveys commenced in 1981. Early surveys primarily identified places of State significance, later they also identified places that might be of relevance to local communities.</p> <p>Between 2005-06 and 2009-10 the State Government provided \$550 000, through its Heritage Directions Funding for Local Government programs to assist local councils undertake local heritage surveys and DPAs.</p> <p>A number of Councils took this opportunity and now 34 of 68 Councils have local heritage lists within Development Plans and policies in place to manage local heritage places.</p> <p>Of the remaining Councils, 12 are currently in the process of creating local heritage lists, by either undertaking heritage surveys/reviews or preparing Heritage DPAs. Heritage Directions funding was undersubscribed in 2009-10 and the program ceased in 2010.</p> <p>The State Government and local councils also fund the Heritage Advisory Service.</p>	<p>Reinstate regional heritage surveys, for both local and State heritage listing recommendations.</p> <p>Create an online forum for Heritage Advisors.</p> <p>Expand the Heritage Advisory Service to cover the whole of South Australia.</p>

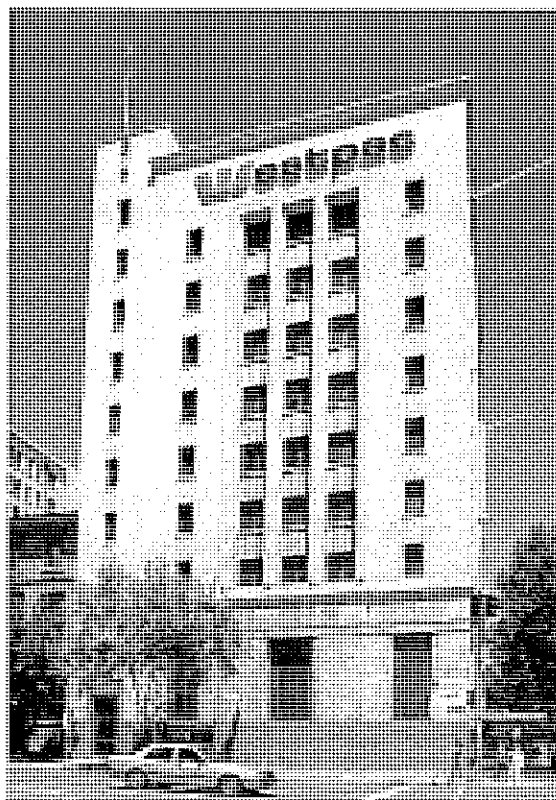
Part 2 –Provisional and Confirmed Entries in the South Australian Heritage Register

1 July 2011 – 31 December 2011

Former Westpac Bank (former Bank of New South Wales), 2-8 King William Street, Adelaide

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 12 October 2011.

Built in 1939 1942, the former Westpac Bank building is significant for its modern expression of inter-war commercial multi-storey architecture and is the only large-scale example of the Inter-War stripped classical style of architecture in Adelaide. It was constructed as the Adelaide head office of the Bank of New South Wales and marked the rise of the banking sector in Adelaide as a part of the intense local rebuilding programme by financial institutions in South Australia during the 1930s early 1940s.



Former Westpac Bank

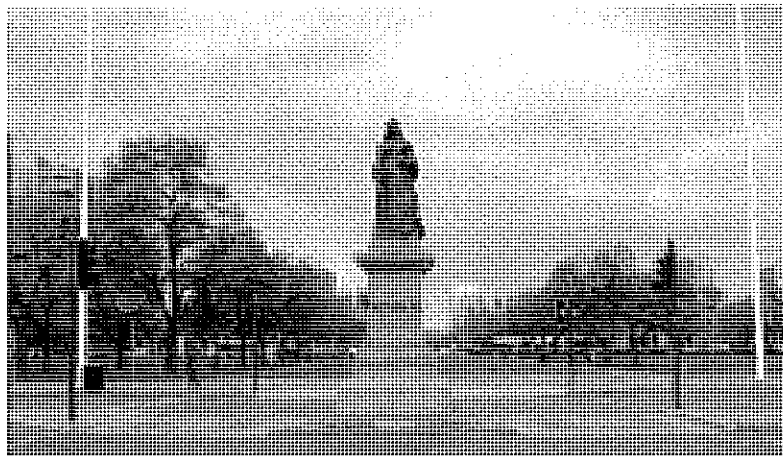
Statue of Queen Victoria, Victoria Square, Adelaide

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 12 October 2011.

The statue of Queen Victoria is a place of State heritage significance. It demonstrates a high degree of creative and technical accomplishment, and is intrinsically related to the heritage of Tarndanyangga/Victoria Square, and the City of Adelaide. The cultural heritage of both would be diminished if the place was removed.

Queen Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria), who was monarch of the United Kingdom and the British Empire, then encompassing South Australia and the other Australian colonies. Victoria's statue was placed prominently in Adelaide's central square that was named for her early in her long reign. She was still head of state when the original artwork was created (which is considered a good likeness) and when this statue was erected in Adelaide. Queen Victoria was also strongly identified with South Australia's founding years and development as a British colony, as she ruled from 1837-1901, for close to the whole colonial period, to federation and the creation of the state of South Australia in that year.

The statue was funded by Sir Edwin Thomas Smith who was a leading figure in the evolution of the city of Adelaide, as an entrepreneur, public leader and a philanthropist. His work contributed to shaping the physical fabric of the city as well as influencing its cultural life. Over a fifty-year period he made a contribution which few could match; in many respects the Queen Victoria statue is his monument.



Queen Victoria Statue on Pedestal, northern aspect.
Photograph G. Speirs 21 June 2011

Three Rivers Fountain, Victoria Square, Adelaide

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 12 October 2011.

The Three Rivers Fountain is of heritage significance because it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic and technical accomplishment, and because it was produced as a major work by a South Australian sculptor of national standing at the height of his creative powers.

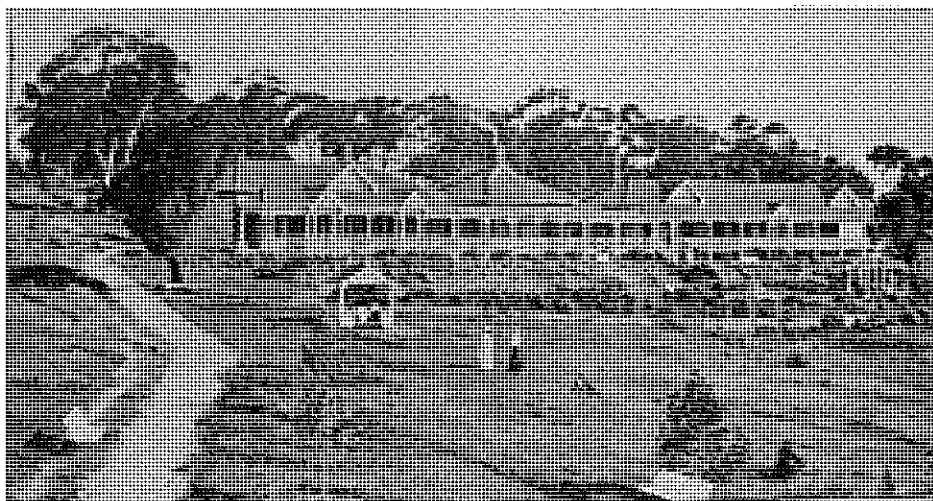


Sculpted figures and view to north along King William Street, Three Rivers Fountain, Tarndanyagga/Victoria Square, southern aspect.
Photograph G. Speirs, 21 June 2011

Nunyara Conference centre, 5 Burnell Drive, Belair

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 12 October 2011.

Nunyara (former Nunyara Sanatorium), built by Dr Arthur Gault at Belair in 1902, has historical value for the insight it gives into the treatment of tuberculosis at the turn of the century. Nunyara Sanatorium's architectural features, including its balconies, verandahs, doors, windows, and floor plan were all significant in facilitating the 'open-air' treatment method for tuberculosis. When it was built it was one of the most up to date in Australia with its location, design, and treatment regimen providing private patients with state of the art care in a state of the art facility.

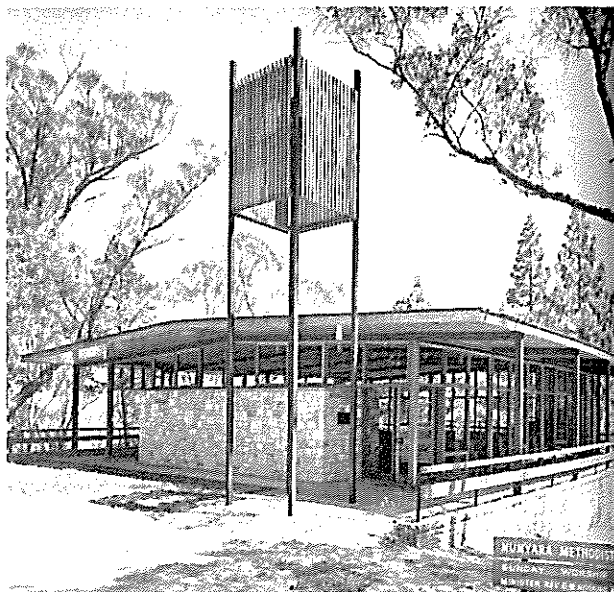


Nunyara Sanatorium c.1910

Nunyara Chapel, 5 Burnell Drive, Belair

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 10 August 2011.

Nunyara Chapel, built in 1963 for the Methodist Church and designed by Maurice Doley of Cheesman, Doley, Brabham and Neighbour Architects, is an outstanding example of ecclesiastical architecture nestled in a site of natural beauty.



Nunyara Chapel soon after completion

'Blakiston' including House and Cottage, Princes Highway, Blakiston via Littlehampton

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 10 August 2011.

This is one of the earliest houses in the Mount Barker District, has significant associations with Captain Davison, founder of the settlement of Blakiston, and is an outstanding example of early Colonial construction methods using prefabricated Manning houses and imported timber.

'Battunga' including House, Chapel, Stone and Timber Barn and Entrance (including gateposts, cast iron fence, masonry pillar and wing walls), Lot 757 & 769 Aldgate-Strathalbyn Road, Flaxley.

This is one of the Adelaide Hills' most significant pioneer estates, displays early construction methods, and is closely associated with the significant South Australians Robert Davenport and Professor William Lowrie.

Oakside Park Stud, Former Paech house, stable and barns, Liebelt Summer Track, Hahndorf

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 12 October 2011.

The Oakside Park Stud is one of the best-preserved pioneer German farm complexes in the Hahndorf area, has intimate connections with the neighbouring JF Paech property, and reveals important information about the early way of life and farming practices of the early German settlers, and displays several rare and outstanding types of design and construction.

Kanmantoo homestead and winery including house, 'Holmesdale' cottage, outbuildings, cellar, underground tank, David Unaipon's cottage and stone winery buildings, Mine Road, Kanmantoo

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 12 October 2011.

This homestead and winery complex has an outstanding quality and integrity and is closely associated with the development of the Kanmantoo area, the viticultural development of the State, with CB Young and his family, and prominent Australian David Unaipon.

Bigmore Cottage and fence (Timmins), 109 Main Road, Nairne

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 10 12 October 2011.

This original c1851 cottage is a vital element of South Australia's most significant early tanning complex which includes not only the original tannery and this first

residence, but also the later shop and house which demonstrate the early success of the tannery. The cottage has a high integrity and is an outstanding example of a pioneer stone cottage displaying original construction methods and detailing.

Former Tannery, 2 Thomas Street, Nairne

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 10 August 2011.

This is significant as a rare surviving example of a tannery building which is also the oldest surviving example in the State. It retains a high integrity and has significant associations with smallgoods manufacturers Jacobs and Chapman.

**Coolootoo Shepherd's Hut (originally part of Old Canowie Station),
Belalie East**

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 10 August 2011.

The Coolootoo Shepherd's Hut, which was part of Old Canowie Station, is significant as a remnant of South Australia's early pastoral history in the Upper North. As a shepherd's hut it is remarkable for its use of stone (although now in disrepair) and as an example of the importance of shepherding prior to the introduction of permanent stock and boundary fencing in the pastoral industry in Australia. The Old Canowie Station, (recommended as a State Heritage Place in the Upper North Heritage Survey of 2000, but not entered on the Register), dates back to the 1850s and is intact and in good condition. The Coolootoo Shepherd's Hut is evidence of the size and operation of such pastoral properties in the nineteenth century.



Shepherd's Hut with locals in attendance

**Islington Railway Workshops Time Office/Correspondence Room
(Building 171), Churchill Road, Kilburn**

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 10 August 2011.

The Former Time Office / Correspondence Room of the Islington Railway Workshops is historically significant for its capacity to demonstrate important social and occupational aspects of the Workshops' history. Constructed in 1892 as a single room, and progressively enlarged to its present extent, it demonstrates the growth of the Workshops from its nineteenth century beginnings to become one of the most important industrial sites, and one of the largest employers, in South Australia. During World War II the workforce swelled to an all-time high of 6,300 men and women employed at Islington on Commonwealth defence contracts for production of munitions and aircraft components.

As the Correspondence Room the building housed an important administrative function, dealing with the large volume of official correspondence in and out of the Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office. This was a growing area of employment for women, after initially being the preserve of male clerks, and provided one of the early career opportunities for women as 'typistes'.

Arkaroola, Leigh Creek

Provisionally entered in the South Australian Heritage Register on 12 October 2011.

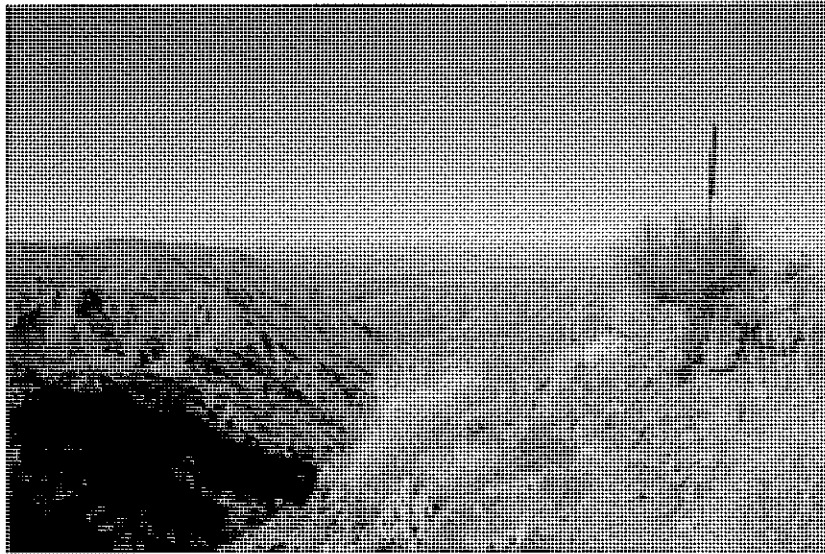
The Arkaroola area is of State heritage significance because it is one of the most diverse landscapes in South Australia, with outstanding scientific, environmental, cultural and social values. There is a unique combination of many layers of natural phenomena and the concentration and integration of geological, botanical and zoological values in one region is of exceptional significance.

Arkaroola is one of the few places on earth where the geology and palaeontology of Precambrian and earlier periods in the formation of the Earth's crust can be seen and researched. There are a number of type sections and specifically identified geological monuments which illustrate these geological phenomena, including Mount Gee, Mount Painter, Arkaroola Gorge and The Armchair areas and Paralana Hot Springs.

The work of many nationally and world renowned geological scientists is based on the natural geological laboratory of Arkaroola. These included Sir Douglas Mawson and Dr Reg Sprigg, as well as many others, some of whom are still working in the area, currently most notably Professor Ian Plimer (University of Adelaide), Professor Malcolm Walter (University of New South Wales) and Associate Professor Malcolm Wallace (University of Melbourne).

The natural environment is also highly significant with large areas, particularly Mawson's Plateau, classified as wilderness. Based on limited surveys, it is known

that the Arkaroola area is home to at least 160 species of birds, bats and fishes and the rare and endangered Yellow-footed Rock-wallaby (*Petrogale xanthopus*), and the habitat of plant species, including the Spidery Wattle (*Acacia araneosa*) and Bell Fruit Tree (*Codonocarpus pyramidalis*) found only in this location. The spectacular scenery at Arkaroola can be linked to geology, the evolution of the Earth and major planetary processes as well as the evolution of landscape and development of flora and fauna in the area.



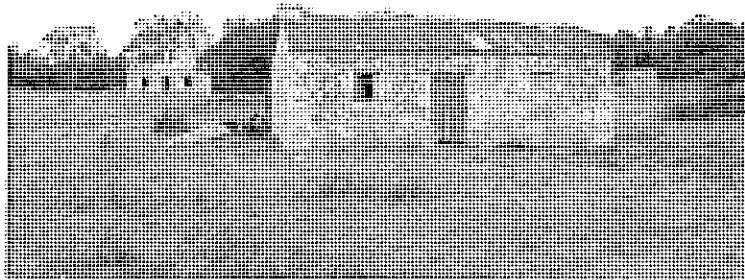
View from Siller's Lookout

Blackford Reserve including three cottages, Rowney Road, Blackford

Confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register on 5 August 2011.

Commencing in about the 1880s, the Blackford Reserve was continuously occupied by an Indigenous community until the 1940s, and is still used today. It is the most substantial evidence of the historical and continuing relationship between European and Aboriginal people in the South-East.

In addition, while there are a number of places entered in the SA Heritage Register because of their role in the interaction between European and Aboriginal South Australians, including all or part of the settlements at Poonindie, Moorundie, Point Pearce, Raukkan (Point McLeay) and Killalpaninna, all these settlements differ from Blackford Reserve in one fundamental respect. All were created, administered and supervised on a day-to-day basis by European staff. Most were run by church missionaries, Moorundie and Point Pearce by government officers, but all were European. Blackford is fundamentally different in being a settlement run entirely by and for its Aboriginal residents.



Blackford Reserve, General view from West

Former Police Station Complex (including office, residence, internal courtyard, cells and stables), 1B Cooke Street, Kingston SE

Confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register on 5 August 2011.

The former Kingston Police Station is a distinctive building, similar in general form to other country police stations, but not identical to any others. It played a major role in government administration in the South-East for a hundred years.

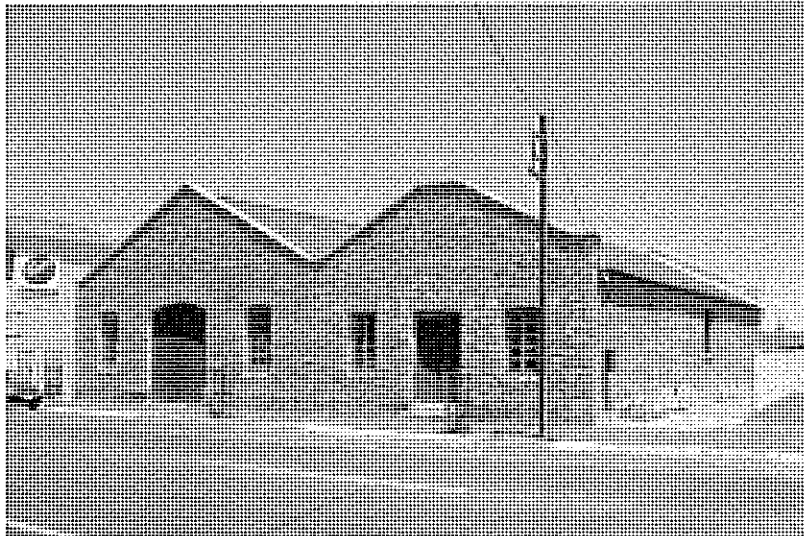


Police Station, front wall from NE

Former Wool Store, 11 Hanson Street, Kingston SE

Confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register on 5 August 2011.

This is a very rare surviving example of the wool stores which once stood at regional ports, forming the crucial interface between inland and maritime transport which made the nineteenth century export wool trade possible.



Wool Store, general view from NW

Former Noolook Bark Mill Site (including house, office, weighbridge, engine bases, well, tank base, shed/way station, sheep dip and stable ruins)

Confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register on 5 August 2011.

Built in the 1890s and operating until 1960, the Noolook Bark Mill is a remarkable surviving relic of the wattle bark industry, a widespread rural enterprise whose evidence has almost entirely vanished.



Noolook Bark Mill, manager's house (former mail change station) and office

Woolmit Homestead Complex (including stone main house, cottage, kitchen, sheds, walled yard, woolshed and ruinous structures), Woolmit Track, Reedy Creek via Kingston SE

Confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register on 28 October 2011.

The Woolmit Homestead complex is a well-preserved representative of the first generation of pastoral homesteads in the upper South-East, still retaining a large proportion of its early fabric intact. Its distinctive layout and the three generations of wool technology preserved in the woolshed are particularly notable.



Cottage, Woolmit, general view from South

St Michael's Lutheran Church and Cemetery, 18 Church Street, Hahndorf

Confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register on 28 October 2011.

This outstanding Lutheran Church building was constructed by the followers of Pastor Fritzsche in 1857-8 on the site of Hahndorf's first church, and is the place of worship for Australia's oldest Lutheran congregation.

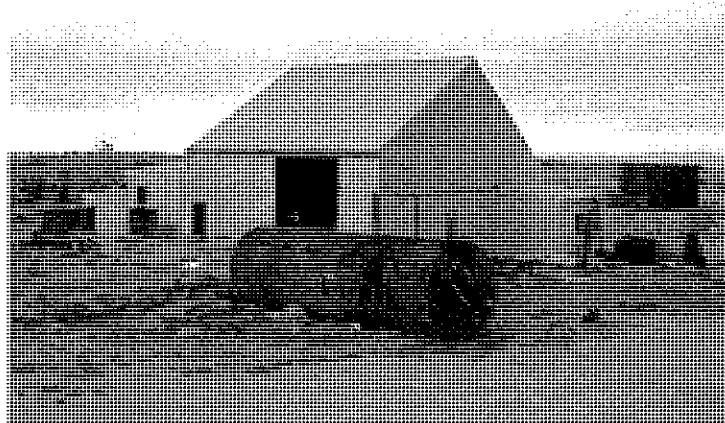


St Michael's Lutheran Church

Glenloth Gold Battery Site (designated place of archaeological significance), via Lake Harris, Kingoonya

Confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register on 28 October 2011.

Glenloth Gold Battery is of heritage value as an example of early twentieth century gold treatment technology, and because of its association with the Mines Department's efforts to provide work for the unemployed during the Great Depression.



Glenloth Battery, looking north-east, abandoned boiler in foreground

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South Australian HERITAGE COUNCIL

6th Report on Heritage Protection January 2015

Introduction

Under section 5A of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* (Act), one of the functions of the South Australian Heritage Council (Council) is to provide advice (especially from a strategic perspective) to the Minister on matters relating to trends, shortcomings and opportunities with respect to heritage protection at the State and local level, and insofar as may be relevant, at the national level.

Part 1 - Executive Summary

- The Council and the Act have in recent years been reviewed through many reforms and independent assessment reports, namely the Expert Panel on Planning Reform, the Premier's Board and Committees reform and others commissioned by the State Heritage Unit, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR). All reviews have recognised the critical role of the Council as an independent body making transparent decisions on the protection of the State's heritage. Council has contributed strongly to the various reviews and advocated for legislative reform where necessary to achieve the broader objectives for heritage that underpin the legislative framework in South Australia.
- The "Our Ideas for Reform" report (2014) of the Expert Panel on Planning Reform recommended in Reform 8 placing heritage on new foundations. Generally the Council supports the repositioning of heritage conservation in South Australia.
- Council has become increasingly concerned as government savings measures over recent years have directly impacted on its ability to effectively fulfil its statutory obligations and provide advice to the Minister. In particular staffing in DEWNR, which is critical to the role of Council, has been reduced to the extent that it is not possible to achieve many of the heritage outcomes which were planned for in "Heritage Directions 2012" and Council's Strategic Plan.
- The introduction of the Act and the *Development Act 1993* allowed for the listing of local as well as State Heritage Places in South Australia. Due to the recent withdrawal of the Heritage Advisory Service and the cessation of the South Australian Heritage Fund Grant Program for owners of State Heritage Places,

there is a growing discrepancy in the support offered to heritage owners. Many owners of local heritage places have access to financial assistance as well as free conservation advice through local government, whereas owners of State Heritage Places now only have limited access to State government funded advice and no State government financial assistance. This disparity has resulted in an unintended discrimination against State Heritage Place owners. The proposed integration of the State and local heritage systems, as envisaged by the Expert Panel on Planning Reform, may help to address this apparent discrimination.

- The abolition of the Register Committee and the reduced DEWNR resourcing could severely reduce the Council's ability to fulfil the full gamut of its obligations. It is anticipated that given limited resourcing, the Council and supporting staff may be required to focus mainly on the listing process and the management of the South Australian Heritage Register, rather than the broader work associated with improving heritage outcomes across the State generally. Such work includes strategic influencing, interpretation, education, media engagement, management of incentives and advice programs, stakeholder engagement and partnerships and links to tourism.
- Many State Heritage Places were listed prior to the introduction of the Act and its criteria for registration and prior to local heritage listing. Some consider that there are State Heritage Places listed in the South Australian Heritage Register that are more properly of local heritage value. This would require legislative change.
- The information about the significance and extent of listing for the State Heritage Places entered in the South Australian Heritage Register is variable and inconsistent, which is an issue in the event of a development application. The Register itself is difficult for the public to access and needs an upgraded ICT platform and web-enabled software which meets current standards.
- The Council met with members of the Expert Panel on Planning Reform to discuss the "Our Ideas for Reform" report at its meeting on 28 August, and also provided a written submission.
- DEWNR has advised that it has commenced a systematic audit of the State Heritage Places currently entered in the South Australian Heritage Register.
- Council is advised that in April 2014, DEWNR partnered with the Local Government Association and the Planning Institute of Australia to provide a heritage master class for development assessment planners in local councils. DEWNR is also working with the National Trust of South Australia (NTSA) to give access to Council records that provide historical information on State Heritage Places.

Part 2 - Trends, Shortcomings and Opportunities

TRENDS	
Jurisdiction	Issue
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government - in-house heritage advice Some Councils now have in-house heritage advisers who advise on local heritage places however not on State Heritage Places. The Adelaide City Council is the exception, as its heritage adviser's deal with both local and State Heritage Places.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government - heritage funding Some local councils in South Australia offer funding assistance for conservation work on local heritage places or contributory items.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local government - assessing heritage-related development applications Only some local councils have development assessment planners with heritage accreditation or experience.
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide The 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide identifies opportunities for urban regeneration, particularly the historic 'Inner Rim' suburbs around the Adelaide Park Lands, along transport corridors as transit oriented development (TOD) and at key nodes as a strategy for efficient and sustainable urban growth. It is important to note that transport corridors, in particular railway lines and stations, have often been the genesis and central point of earlier phases of urban development. Thus, it is likely that important built heritage assets will feature in some areas where there is urban regeneration. Whilst urban regeneration and TOD intensification is a valuable metropolitan Adelaide strategy, planning and delivery of precinct redevelopment should recognise the importance of valuing, retaining and celebrating significant elements of earlier urban settlement, as this will add to the sense of place, community connection, environmental quality and sustainability of the rejuvenated precincts. The 'footprint' extent of designated urban regeneration precincts should be thoughtfully and clearly defined, and the

TRENDS	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<p>interface between their more intense and higher-scale development and adjacent neighbourhoods, which are typically lower-scale established residential areas, will need to be carefully managed, including the recognition, protection and enhancement of any State Heritage Places and Areas and of local heritage places, zones or policy areas.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased online resources <p>There have been increased efforts by cultural heritage organisations, such as the State Library, History SA and the NTSA, to digitise archives and records for greater public access. Additionally there has been a high social-media uptake designed to increase greater participation of younger people in the State's heritage/history.</p> <p>There is a role for the Council and DEWNR to partner with these like-minded organisations to achieve greater on-line dissemination of information.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premier's 2014 Reform of Boards and Committees <p>One of the outcomes of the Reform of Boards and Committees was that the South Australian Heritage Council would be retained and the Register Committee abolished. Accordingly, the Council formally abolished the Register Committee and rescinded its terms of reference at its meeting on 12 December 2014.</p> <p>The functions of the Register Committee will now revert to the Council, which may impact on the skills and capabilities required of Council members. It may be necessary to invite experts in the heritage community to either peer review assessment reports or attend Council meetings to provide ad hoc advice. Council is concerned about the perceived equity of this process, especially if Council members receive sitting fees but invited experts do not.</p> <p>It is anticipated too that the Council will be required to meet more regularly to undertake its obligations under the Act. It is possible, in the context of reduced resources that Council will not be in a position to provide the extent of high-level strategic advice that it believes is required.</p>
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian Heritage Strategy <p>On 1 November 2013, the Australian Government announced</p>

TRENDS	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<p>the re-starting of the Australian Heritage Strategy as one of its key heritage priorities. The aim of the Strategy is provide a framework for leadership, partnerships and community engagement. It will support the work of individuals, organisations and governments by providing a common direction for the recognition and protection of Australia's heritage.</p> <p>The draft Strategy was released for public comment on 15 April 2014, which closed on 9 June 2014. A final Strategy is expected to be released in early 2015.</p>

SHORTCOMINGS	
Jurisdiction	Issue
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inconsistent local heritage protection <p>Although the <i>Development Act 1993</i> makes provision for lists of local heritage places in Development Plans, only about 50% of local councils have identified and protected their local heritage places.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variable engagement with owners and communities <p>Community engagement around heritage matters varies enormously between local councils in South Australia.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing fair/equitable access to assistance <p>Only some local councils provide heritage advice and financial assistance to owners of local heritage places. Most local councils do not provide this assistance.</p> <p>There is limited capacity to provide advice to owners of State Heritage Places and there is no financial assistance available. The Adelaide City Council does as the one exception provide funding to State Heritage owners.</p>
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council obligations under the Act <p>Council has become increasingly concerned as government savings measures over recent years have directly impacted on its ability to effectively fulfil its statutory obligations and provide advice to the Minister. In particular the heritage staffing of DEWNR, which is critical to the role of Council, has</p>

SHORTCOMINGS	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<p>been reduced to the extent that it is not possible to achieve many of the heritage outcomes which were planned for in "Heritage Directions 2012" and Council's Strategic Plan.</p> <p>The Unit no longer has any dedicated resources for stakeholder engagement (such as working directly with owners to get better heritage outcomes), education and interpretation (in order to ensure the public have a better understanding of the value of heritage) and has less than one full time equivalent staff member for heritage assessments.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance <p>The Act makes provisions for fines for damage to or neglect of State Heritage Places, but the resource constraints in DEWNR mean there is no capacity to enforce compliance. This situation leads to negative publicity about the capacity of the Government to effectively manage the State's heritage places and areas.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage management/development applications <p>Council is advised that in 2013-14, 83.5% (571) of the 684 development applications received for advice, were completed within the 8-week statutory period. Previously the number processed within the statutory period was around 90-95%. Council is concerned that the lack of advice through reduced capacity in DEWNR on over 15% of applications may have a detrimental effect on State Heritage Places.</p> <p>DEWNR is currently implementing guidelines and codes of practice to achieve greater efficiencies and considering the merits of accrediting heritage advisers or suitably qualified development assessment planners in local government.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Australia State Heritage Places: Targeted Legislative and Administrative Review Report by Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd <p>In early 2013, DEWNR commissioned a report which reviewed the legislative framework and administration of State Heritage Places. The report made 21 recommendations to address what Godden Mackay Logan considered were current inadequacies: primarily that the current legislation is</p>

SHORTCOMINGS	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<p>cumbersome and hinders the effective management of heritage in South Australia and does not enable a 'can do' attitude to resolving heritage issues.</p> <p>Council provided a response to the Chief Executive of DEWNR addressing the report's 21 recommendations and suggesting the follow priorities for improvement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - managing heritage-related development applications and the referral process; - securing community-based financial support for heritage owners through a framework of grants and tax relief; and - providing a strong information and engagement program that emphasises the positives of heritage listing and builds owner pride. <p>The recent Expert Panel on Planning Reform recommendations suggest opportunities to achieve these priorities.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency of State Heritage Places entered in the South Australian Heritage Register <p>Many State Heritage Places were listed prior to the introduction of the Act and its criteria for registration and prior to local heritage listing.</p> <p>Some consider that there are State Heritage Places listed in the South Australian Heritage Register that are more properly of local heritage value. There is a view that the 'quality' of places entered in the South Australian Heritage Register is variable and may lead to a perceived devaluing of the legitimate State Heritage Places, and that this perception could be resolved through the moving of such Places to local heritage lists.</p> <p>The Council is divided on the merit of revisiting earlier decisions and transferring places. <small>10 - Documents subject to legal professional privilege</small></p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>

SHORTCOMINGS	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variable information in South Australian Heritage Register The information about the significance and extent of listing for the State Heritage Places entered in the South Australian Heritage Register is variable and inconsistent. This inconsistency is an issue in the assessment of heritage-related development applications. DEWNR has commenced an audit of existing State Heritage Places, with 40% of places now surveyed, to gain a greater understanding of the extent of variability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps between the scope of the Act and capacity to implement the obligations The Act makes provision for listing and managing objects of geological, archaeological, palaeontological and speleological (GAPS) significance. There is a gap in the South Australian Heritage Register as no such objects are currently listed. The "Our Ideas for Reform" report from the Expert Panel on Planning Reform suggests heritage should be recognised in the planning system as relating to place, culture and community development and not simply physical structures. This is consistent with the objectives of the Act and work should be done on eliciting the nomination of GAPS objects. Council advocates that as the number of heritage place nominations declines any available resources in DEWNR be allocated to consideration of this issue. Although Council is advised that the DEWNR does not have in-house capability to undertake heritage assessment of GAPS objects, there are contractors available with the required expertise.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance to owners of State Heritage Places Due to the recent withdrawal of the Heritage Advisory Service (which provided State funded heritage advice to owners) and the cessation of the South Australian Heritage Fund Grant Program for owners of State Heritage Places, there is a growing discrepancy in the support offered to heritage owners. Many owners of local heritage places have access to financial assistance as well as free conservation advice through local government, whereas owners of State

SHORTCOMINGS	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<p>Heritage Places now have very limited access to government funded advice and no financial assistance. This disparity has resulted in an unintended discrimination against State Heritage Place owners.</p> <p>The proposed integration of the State and local heritage systems, as envisaged by the Expert Panel on Planning Reform, may help to address this apparent discrimination.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharing information about State Heritage Places <p>The South Australian Heritage Places Database, in which the South Australian Heritage Register is recorded, is over 16 years old and is inflexible and difficult to access. Heritage owners, consultants and planners cannot easily find the information they need about why a Place is considered to be of heritage significance and therefore which values should be protected.</p> <p>The Register, including associated Statements of Heritage Significance and photographs, is difficult for the public to access and needs an upgraded ICT platform and web-enabled software which meets current standards.</p> <p>Council has advocated for some time that resources be made available to address these issues through a Register project.</p> <p>The proposed integration of the State and local heritage systems could provide an opportunity for these matters to be addressed.</p>
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaptive re-use could be much easier <p>There are many benefits in finding ways to creatively re-use existing buildings, including creating high-quality spaces and the rejuvenation of buildings, whilst conserving their heritage. However, there are various issues preventing adaptive re-use of heritage buildings, including compliance with the National Construction Code and the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Cth).</p> <p>Another opportunity to recognise the economic and environmental benefit of adaptive reuse would be to have it factored within environmental assessment measures (such as Green Star rating) by recognising offsets for conserved embodied energy or reduced demolition/landfill wastage.</p>

SHORTCOMINGS	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confusion and shortcomings regarding the heritage provisions of the Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) <p>The Identification and management of National and Commonwealth heritage places is covered by the Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth) (EPBC Act).</p> <p>The EPBC Act was amended in 2003 to protect of places of National and Commonwealth heritage significance.</p> <p>Essentially the use of this existing legislation, which was originally geared towards the conservation of the natural environment, has resulted in its provisions and processes not being easily understood by the general public.</p>

OPPORTUNITIES	
Jurisdiction	Issue
Local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Momentum towards providing more heritage services at local level <p>There is an opportunity to have more State Heritage Places management matters devolved to local councils (particularly related to development assessment).</p> <p>There are still some barriers to doing this effectively however including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> local council planners need to be accredited to be able to process State heritage-related development applications owners of State Heritage Places should have access to the same level of services. Currently, many local councils only offer advice and financial incentives to owners of local heritage places.
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premier's South Australian Economic and Strategic Priorities and conservation of heritage places and areas <p>Priority 8 (Adelaide, the heart of a vibrant State) of the Premier's 10 Economic Priorities, and Priority 1 (Creating a</p>

OPPORTUNITIES	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<p>vibrant city) of the 8 Strategic Priorities provide a perfect opportunity for the Identification, recording and conservation of heritage places and areas to be an important contributor to achieving these two priorities.</p> <p>Adelaide is consistently rated as one of the world's most liveable cities and one of the important components to achieving that recognition is the conservation of State and local heritage places, particularly in the City of Adelaide. Within Adelaide there are currently 460 State Heritage Places and 1,470 local heritage places. These places provide a valuable contribution to establishing the identity of the 'Vibrant city'.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert Panel on Planning Reform <p>The Council met with members of the Expert Panel to discuss the "Our Ideas for Reform" report at its meeting on 28 August 2014, and also provided a written submission.</p> <p>The focus on reforming the administration of heritage in South Australia, particularly local heritage, is a positive step towards a better system of the management of heritage. The Council fully supported an integrated heritage register which has the ability, based on a single set of criteria to identify, formally recognise and celebrate places, areas and objects of State and local heritage value, including their setting where appropriate.</p> <p>Council acknowledged that the heritage system has some shortcomings and red tape reduction would be beneficial, however the Government should not lose sight of the things that are working well including having separate Ministers and statutes and having robust and transparent processes at the State level which involve owners and the community in decision making.</p> <p>Heritage listing decisions should be made independently of development planning and assessment considerations and should not be a sub-committee of the planning commission.</p> <p>Council supported a heritage code of practice if it can lead to 'red tape reduction' and provide more certainty to owners of heritage places. The Council recommended that the Burra Charter (2014) be used as a basis for a new code.</p>

OPPORTUNITIES	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<p>Council, whilst supportive of having accredited heritage professionals undertaking regulatory functions, recognised government would need to have rigorous audit processes to ensure obligations and standards are being adhered to.</p> <p>There was support for programs such as heritage grants and heritage advisory services and similar schemes that reward those who care for heritage. Council put its view that these have a greater likelihood of producing demonstrable positive outcomes for heritage conservation than financial subsidies, such as discounts on property-related taxes.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved heritage information to assist the public <p>DEWNR has advised that it has commenced a systematic audit of State Heritage Places, with 40% of those places already surveyed, but this is a significant body of work requiring a considerable resource effort.</p> <p>The audit includes visits and photographic record, review of the information in the South Australian Heritage Register and the condition and current use of State Heritage Places. It will provide information to assist the public to better interpret the heritage significance of these places and to identify any State Heritage Places at risk.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships <p>Strong partnerships with like-minded organisations such as the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure, NTSA, University of South Australia, University of Adelaide, Flinders University and the Local Government Association will deliver improved heritage outcomes.</p> <p>Council is advised that in April 2014, DEWNR partnered with the Local Government Association and the Planning Institute of Australia to provide a heritage master class for development assessment planners in local councils.</p> <p>DEWNR is working with the NTSA to allow access to Council records that will provide historical information on State Heritage Places. Initially this material supported the development of the NTSA's ADExplorer app which showcases heritage places in the Adelaide City Council area. The NTSA wants to expand this access to heritage information</p>

OPPORTUNITIES	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<p>to other local council areas in South Australia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Upgrade Finance <p>It is noted that prior to the State election in March 2014, a commitment was made by Government to implement Building Upgrade Finance (BUF) and to extend the mechanism to heritage conservation building upgrades.</p> <p>The BUF is a mechanism which helps building owners to access loans to improve the energy, water and environmental efficiency of existing commercial buildings. The loan is tied to a property rather than the owner, and loan repayments are collected via a local government charge that is levied on the property and passed on to the financier. If there is a transfer in ownership of the property, the loan remains with the property and the obligation to make the repayment transfers to the new owner (along with the benefit of reduced utility costs).</p> <p>Similar mechanisms have been established in Victoria and New South Wales, primarily for commercial (non-residential) buildings.</p> <p>Whilst in the early stages of development, and noting that loans in excess of \$500,000 only will be available for projects, the Council supports the initiative.</p> Alternate sources of funding for heritage conservation <p>The Expert Panel on Planning Reform has recognised there are additional costs imposed on owners to care for their State or local heritage places. It proposes that it would be in the public interest for private owners of State Heritage Places to be provided with financial assistance (such as discounts on stamp duty or council rates) and building upgrade finance. This may need to be reflected in legislation outside the planning system.</p> <p>The Panel also recognises that a number of local councils provide heritage grant schemes to support conservation and restoration, and suggests there would be benefit in developing a state-wide approach, with the possibility of funding from special lotteries, as in some other jurisdictions.</p> <p>For commercial heritage places, WA has adopted Australia's</p>

OPPORTUNITIES	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<p>first dedicated heritage revolving fund "Heritage Works", with the aim of bringing publicly-owned heritage buildings back into active use. The Heritage Works revolving fund is operated by the Heritage Council of Western Australia and the State Heritage Office.</p> <p>The fund has an initial allocation of \$4 million over two years. Proceeds from the sale or lease of reactivated properties will be returned to the fund and reinvested in new projects. Early indications are that this model is proving highly successful.</p> <p>Revolving funds for heritage preservation have been extensively employed in the United States and the United Kingdom since the 1970s, bridging a gap between heritage conservation and real estate.</p> <p>Whilst not against such financial subsidies, Council has put its view that heritage grants programs and government funded heritage advisory services have a greater likelihood of producing demonstrable positive outcomes for heritage conservation and protection.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commemoration of World War I <p>Between 2014 and 2018 there is an opportunity for Government to commemorate South Australia's participation in World War I (WWI) through the recognition and promotion throughout South Australia of heritage places that are associated with WWI.</p> <p>Recently the Council has entered two places in the South Australian Heritage Register directly associated with WWI namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> War Memorial Oak, Creswell Gardens War Memorial Drive North Adelaide; and Wattle Grove WWI War Memorial (Dardanelles Campaign, also known as Gallipoli Campaign), off South Terrace, Adelaide.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of digital technology to record places of heritage significance <p>The listing and conservation of places of State and local heritage significance is the preferred way to protect these places for future generations.</p>

OPPORTUNITIES	
Jurisdiction	Issue
	<p>New and ever advancing technology affords the capture of place information through laser scanning, photography and 3D imagery. If there is a requirement for there to be partial or total demolition of a State Heritage Place, there is now an opportunity for technology to record the Place for future generations.</p>
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National heritage listing of the Australian Cornish Mining Heritage Site (Burra/Copper Triangle) <p>In 2006, the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape was inscribed on the World Heritage List.</p> <p>Following the Inscription, the Council submitted two nominations for the Australian Cornish Mining Heritage Site (ACMHS), including the Burra and Moonta Mines State Heritage Areas, for consideration by the Australian Government – one for National heritage listing in February 2009 and the other for the Australian Government’s Tentative List for World heritage listing in October 2008.</p> <p>It is hoped that if World heritage listing is achieved, the South Australian sites will become part of the trans-national serial listing of Cornish Mining Heritage, involving Australia, Spain, Mexico and South Africa. There is significant potential for tourism from listing.</p> <p>The National Heritage List nomination of the ACMHS was one of six successful nominations, out of a total of over 80 nominations from throughout Australia. In 2013, the Australian Government engaged the services of the School of Archaeology & Anthropology at the Australian National University to undertake a research project into the National heritage values of both Burra and Moonta Mines/Copper Triangle. This research project was completed at the end of 2014, with a decision on whether or not to include South Australia’s Cornish Mining Heritage in the National Heritage List to made by the Federal Minister for the Environment by the end of 2015.</p>

Part 3 - Comparison of other Australian jurisdictions

The table below outlines the current situation in other Australian jurisdictions and in South Australia with respect to the identification and management of heritage places.

South Australian legislation compares similarly to other State and Territory legislation. It identifies potential opportunities for South Australia for the management of its heritage that the Council provides for consideration.

	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
Legislation	The <i>Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990</i> provides for the conservation and promotion of places which have cultural significance to the state. The <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> requires local councils to Local Government Inventories. The <i>Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990</i> requires one of these inventories to be a local heritage inventory.	Built heritage is provided for under the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> . This act encourages promotion, conservation, understanding and adaptive reuse of heritage places. The <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i> allows local council to prepare Local Environment Plans which include schedules of heritage items. This Act also includes provisions for items entered onto heritage schedules.	The <i>Heritage Act 1995</i> provides for the protection and conservation of places and objects of cultural heritage significance. The 'Planning and Environment Act 1987' allows local council to prepare a Heritage Overlay as a part of their planning scheme.	Built heritage is provided for under the <i>Heritage Act 2011</i> . All heritage provisions are provided at Territory level. The <i>Heritage Act 2011</i> provides automatic listing of Macassan and Aboriginal sites.	The <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i> includes provisions for both State and local heritage. This Act requires local councils to prepare a local heritage register. Some local councils are exempt as they provide appropriate heritage protections under their planning scheme.	Built heritage is provided for under the <i>Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i> through consultative powers under the <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i> . Local heritage can be provided for under the <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i> . Lists of heritage places can be included in Planning Schemes.	The Act provides heritage places of significance to the State. The <i>Development Act 1993</i> allows local councils to designate places as being of local heritage significance in Development Plans.	Standardise local heritage protection across development plans through statutory listing requirements in the Act or <i>Development Act 1993</i> .
Role of the Minister(s)	The Minister is responsible for administering the <i>Heritage of Western</i>	The Minister is responsible for administering the <i>Heritage Act 1977</i> and is	The Minister responsible for administering the <i>Heritage Act 1987</i> has	The Minister responsible for administering the <i>Heritage Act 2011</i>	The Minister responsible for administering the <i>Queensland Heritage Act</i>	The Minister responsible for administering the <i>Historic Cultural</i>	The Minister responsible for Administering the Act has powers with	

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	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
	<p><i>Australia Act 1990</i> and is advised and assisted by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.</p> <p>Local Heritage is the purview of the Minister for Planning and controlled through the <i>Planning and Development Act 2005</i> in the review of planning scheme amendments. There is some small capacity for the Minister for Local Government to amend local government decisions.</p>	<p>advised and assisted by the Heritage Council of Western Australia.</p> <p>Local Heritage is the purview of the Minister for Planning and controlled through the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>.</p> <p>The Minister for Heritage can place interim heritage orders on heritage places; the effect being protection from alteration or demolition.</p>	<p>limited powers under the Act but retains oversight.</p> <p>Local heritage is the purview of the Minister for Planning and controlled through the <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i>. The Minister is the approving authority for all planning scheme amendments.</p>	<p>confirms all recommendations of the Heritage Council. The Minister may order repair works to a heritage place.</p>	<p>1992 has limited powers and does not play a role in the listing of heritage places at State or local level.</p> <p>Local heritage is the purview of the Minister for Environment and Heritage Protection. The Minister plays no role in the listing of local heritage places.</p>	<p><i>Heritage Act 1995</i> has limited powers under the Act primarily involving stop-work-orders and heritage agreements.</p> <p>Local heritage is the purview of the Minister for Planning and Local Government.</p> <p>The minister plays no role in the listing of local heritage places.</p>	<p>regards to the removal of places given provisional listing by the Heritage Council. The Minister may also enter into heritage agreements after consultation with the Heritage Council.</p> <p>Local heritage is the purview of the Minister for Planning. The Minister is the approving authority for all Development Plan amendments to update or amend local heritage registers.</p>	
Role of the local government	Local government must compile a municipal inventory of	Local government may prepare local environment	Local government may prepare heritage overlays in	N/A	Local government is responsible for entry and removal of local	Local government can create lists of heritage places in	Local councils may prepare heritage registers of local heritage places	Specify local heritage listing requirements for local

	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
	local heritage places. This inventory must be updated annually and reviewed every four years after compilation. It is not mandatory for local government to include heritage protection provisions in a planning scheme. Local government provides development assessment for local heritage places.	plans including heritage items previously identified by a heritage survey. Local government provides development assessment for local heritage places.	planning schemes which are required to include provisions that conserve and enhance heritage buildings.		heritage places from registers with appropriate public consultation. Local government can include planning protections for local heritage in the planning scheme.	planning schemes. These are not mandatory.	as part of their Development Plan. This Plan may include provisions for local heritage protections. All amendments to local heritage registers must be approved by the Minister for Planning.	councils.
Role of Heritage Council	The Heritage Council's role is to advise the Minister on cultural heritage matters. The Council also administers the	The Heritage Council of NSW is considered to be a government agency. Its role includes coordinating public	The Heritage Council of Victoria is an independent statutory authority. The Heritage Council advises the Minister on	The Heritage Council provides advice to the Minister on matters relating to protection, listing and funding of	The Heritage Council provides strategic advice to the Minister regarding Queensland's cultural heritage and	The Heritage Council is part of the State's resource management and planning system. The Heritage Council seeks to	The Council provides advice to the Minister regarding places of heritage significance. The Council also administers the	Council has joint approval powers for Development Plan Amendments of local heritage registers.

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Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
<p>Register of State Heritage Places.</p> <p>The Heritage Council can provide advice on, but does not review or approve local heritage inventories.</p> <p>The Heritage Council provides guideline documents for local government regarding local heritage inventories.</p>	<p>education seminars. The Heritage Council also administers the Register of State Heritage Places.</p> <p>The Heritage Council may provide advice to the Minister regarding the application of interim orders for local heritage places.</p>	<p>the State of Victoria's cultural heritage and the steps necessary to protect and conserve.</p> <p>The Heritage Council also develops and conducts community education programs to promoted cultural heritage.</p> <p>The Heritage Council administers the Register of State Heritage Places.</p> <p>It may take advice regarding a State Heritage Place nomination and recommend that it instead be included as a local heritage item.</p>	<p>places of heritage significance.</p> <p>The Heritage Council also administers the Register of State Heritage Places.</p>	<p>measures necessary for their protection and promotion.</p> <p>The Heritage Council also administers the Register of State Heritage Places.</p> <p>The Heritage Council may provide advice to local councils.</p>	<p>produce outcomes through consultative powers under the <i>Land Use Planning and Appeals Act 1995</i>.</p> <p>The Heritage Council also administers the Register of State Heritage Places.</p> <p>The Heritage Council may provide advice to local government.</p>	<p>South Australian Heritage Register.</p> <p>The Council may provide advice to local councils and the Minister for Planning.</p>	

	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
Local heritage listing process	There is no formal listing process must be followed. The Heritage Council must be supplied with a copy of the heritage inventory. Local planning schemes should generally include requirements for notification of listing and nominations. Thematic histories are utilised.	There is no formal listing process that is required to be followed. Heritage surveys are undertaken by local government and open to public comment. Local environment plans with heritage item schedules are submitted to the Minister for Planning.	There is no formal listing process that is required to be followed. The Heritage Council may update a heritage overlay in a planning scheme. There are requirements for adequate public consultation. Amendments and updates must be approved by the Minister for Planning.	N/A	There is no formal listing process that must be followed.	There is no formal listing process that must be followed.	There is no formal listing process that must be followed. The local council may amend a Development Plan to update local heritage registers. Amendments and updates must be approved by the Minister for Planning.	Specify local heritage listing process for local councils.
Funding	The Western Australian Government is the largest single owner of heritage places in Western Australia. A revolving fund was established to purchase	The Minister administers the Heritage Incentives Fund. This fund allows for financial assistance as necessary for the purposes of administering heritage	Victoria appropriates a Heritage Restoration Fund. The fund was launched in late 2013 and is a partnership between the City of Melbourne, the	The Northern Territory Government appropriates moneys to the Heritage Grants Program which provides for works that can be carried out on heritage	The State Government does not provide direct assistance for cultural heritage conservation through the Act. Assistance for individual	There is inconsistent funding under the Heritage Conservation Funding Program. Funding for built heritage may be appropriated	No funding available.	Explore ways to use the existing legislation to create revenue for heritage conservation work.

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Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
<p>property – this fund provides for management and conservation which may include adaptive reuse before the property is sold to a sympathetic owner. Proceeds fund further purchases.</p> <p>The revolving fund was established in May 2014 with initial allocation of \$4 million over two years.</p> <p>State heritage funding can also be sought by owners for amounts up to \$100,000 for urgent conservation works. Owners are required to contribute 50%</p>	<p>agreements. Emergency works funding provides for emergency works projects for State listed items or items with a current interim heritage order. Grants of \$10,000 only are applicable for projects with a minimum value.</p> <p>Local governments that are undertaking the development of a Local Heritage Scheme may be eligible for funding of \$3 for every \$1 spent employing a heritage adviser.</p> <p>Grants of up to \$50,000 may be appropriated for LGA-wide</p>	<p>Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure and the National Trust of Australia (Victoria). A committee comprising members of each of the partnering organisations oversees the Heritage Restoration Fund.</p> <p>In 2014 the Local History Grants Program appropriated \$350,000 for projects that share and preserve Victoria's local history. These projects include the creation of heritage trails and cultural heritage training and</p>	<p>places. In 2014-15 \$230,000 will be available under the Heritage Incentives Program to encourage physical conservation works, research and documentation and promotional projects including festivals.</p>	<p>owners of heritage places can be delivered through the Everyone's Environment Grants program which is shared by various environment groups including Landcare and community groups.</p> <p>Round two of the Everyone's Environment Grants program appropriated \$599,643 to fund built heritage projects.</p> <p>Local heritage support is provided through local government.</p>	<p>through the Tasmanian Community Fund. This fund was created through the sale of the Trust Bank and provides grants to community organisations that make a difference by enhancing well-being and improving social, environmental and economic outcomes for the Tasmanian Community.</p> <p>Since 2000, an additional 5 rounds of targeted funding by the Tasmanian Community Fund has provided \$2 million for 31 projects focused on promotion and</p>		

Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
<p>of the costs of the total project.</p> <p>The Western Australian Lotteries Commission known now as "LotteryWest" provides lottery products wherein \$0.33 of every dollar spent is returned to the community through grants. Only not-for-profit organisations are eligible.</p> <p>Local governments that can demonstrate financial need can apply for a subsidy to cover 50% of the costs of engaging a heritage consultant to conduct a local heritage survey.</p>	<p>community-based heritage planning studies, heritage study reviews and landscape heritage studies.</p> <p>Local governments may also apply for individual grants of up to \$10,000 to allow communities to manage their heritage.</p>	<p>education.</p>			<p>conservation of Tasmania's cultural heritage.</p>		

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	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
	The subsidy can also cover 75% of the costs of the requirement to annually update this list for a maximum of four years.							

Part 4 – Council Activities (July 2013 – December 2014)

Council membership

The composition of the Council is defined in Section 5 of the Act. During the period July 2013 to December 2014 the Council consisted of nine members and two acting members:

Judith Carr – Chair	Carolyn Wigg – Deputy Chair
Gavin Leydon – Member	Michael O'Connor – Member
Rob Donaldson – Member	Loretta Polson – Member
Alison Mackinnon AM – Member	
Jamie McClurg – Member (Retired November 2014)	Jason Schulz – Member (Retired August 2014)
Bruce Harry – Acting Member	Michael Queale – Acting Member

The Council met nine (9) times between July 2013 and December 2014.

South Australian Heritage Register

The Council confirmed twenty-seven (27) entries in the South Australian Heritage Register (the Register) between 1 July 2013 and 31 December 2014, as follows:

1. Bicentennial Conservatory, Adelaide Botanic Gardens, Hackney Road Adelaide
2. Royal Adelaide Hospital (South West Precinct), (including the Sheridan Building (Former Kiosk), Bice Building, Women's Health Centre, Allied Health Services Building, McEwin Building, Margaret Graham Nurses' Home, remnant iron-railling fence to North Terrace, and brick boundary wall to Frome Road), North Terrace, Adelaide
3. Shelter Shed, Princess Elizabeth Playground, South Terrace, Adelaide
4. Former Torrens Lake Police Station, Victoria Drive, Adelaide
5. Woodards House, 47-49 Waymouth Street, Adelaide
6. Wattle Grove WW1 War Memorial (Dardanelles Campaign, also known as Gallipoli Campaign), off South Terrace, Adelaide
7. Kathleen Lumley College Including Amenities Wing, Residential Wing, Master's Residence, Central and Front Gardens, Transformer Building, Southern Boundary Walls and Gates, 51 Finniss Street, North Adelaide
8. Woodland Apartments, 125 Jeffcott Street, North Adelaide
9. University of Adelaide Grandstand, War Memorial Drive, North Adelaide
10. Lobethal Mill, Adelaide-Lobethal Road, Lobethal

11. Mill House, 5 Goolwa Road, Middleton
12. Kirribilli – House, Garage and Gate Posts, 7 The Common, Beaumont
13. Former Brighton Town Hall, 388 Brighton Road, Hove
14. Repatriation General Hospital, Daws Road, Daw Park
15. Original School Building/Headmaster's Residence, Urrbrae Agricultural High School, 505 Fullarton Road, Netherby
16. City of Mitcham Council Chambers, 1934-54, 131 Belair Road, Torrens Park
17. Former JF Paech House, stone outbuilding and two slab barns, Darby Road, Hahndorf
18. Taringa Park – Former Storch Tannery/Mill Building, Residence and Barn, Mount Barker Road, Hahndorf
19. Kanmantoo Homestead and Winery Complex, including House, Outbuildings, David Unaipon's Cottage and Stone Winery Buildings, 25-30 Vineyard Road, Kanmantoo
20. National Australia Bank, Jamestown Branch – Building and Fence, 21 Ayr Street, Jamestown
21. Time Office/Correspondence Room (Building 171), Islington Railway Workshops, Churchill Road, Kilburn
22. Front Fence, adjacent to Chief Mechanical Engineer's Office, Islington Railway Workshops, Churchill Road, Kilburn
23. Wilpena Pound Geological Landform, Flinders Ranges National Park (designated as a place of geological significance), Flinders Ranges
24. Abminga Railway Siding Complex - Railway Station, Two Fettlers Cottages, Coal Bin, Water Tank, Pump, Shed and Shearlegs, Trolley Shed and Storage Platform Foundations, Old Ghan Railway Route, near Oodnadatta
25. Ajax Fossil Reef, 13km South-east of Leigh Creek
26. Former Adelaide Electric Supply Co Ltd - Four former garages and two double storey office/workshop buildings, 32-56 Sir Donald Bradman Drive, Mile End
27. Corra Lynn Cave (designated as a place of palaeontological and speleological significance), Curramulka

For more information about these entries, see **Attachment A**.

Council's Committees and Working Groups

Register Committee

The Register Committee was abolished in December 2014.

The role of the Committee was to advise and assist the Council to administer the South Australian Heritage Register by:

- Identifying places, and related objects, of State heritage significance, and provisionally entering them in the Register;
- designating State Heritage Places as places of archaeological, geological, palaeontological or speleological significance pursuant to s14(7) of the Act; and
- Identifying areas of State heritage significance, and where appropriate promoting their establishment as State Heritage Areas under the *Development Act 1993*.

The Register Committee met eight (8) times between July 2013 and December 2014.

The Committee provisionally entered the following seven (7) places, which are yet to be confirmed by the Council:

1. Manitoba Housing Complex, 228-256 Carrington Street, 7-29 Hume Lane and 1/32 Regent Street North, Adelaide
2. Maughan Church and Mission, 47 Franklin Street, Adelaide
3. Victoria Park Entrance Gates, Turnstile Building and Adelaide Racing Club Office, Fullarton Road, Adelaide
4. Adelaide Fire Station, 81-129 Wakefield Street, Adelaide
5. Mount Salt Limestone Track, McLeans Road, Maunt Schank
6. Fort Largs World War II Barracks and Drill Hall, Lady Gowrie Drive, Taperoo
7. Normanville Wesleyan Cemetery, 18 Main South Road, Normanville

The Committee rejected the following seventeen (17) sites:

1. Susan Grace Benny Gravesite, Plot 141C, Scotch Cemetery, Morphett Vale
2. Watervale Institute and War Memorial, Main North Road and Brysky Hill Road, Watervale
3. Coonawarra Railway Siding/Station, Giles Road, Coonawarra
4. Lounder's Boatshed, Victoria Drive, Adelaide

5. Slaughterhouse Wall (c.1880), 2 Sturt Street, Prospect
6. Mathere (House by the Sea), 22 Bridge Street, Victor Harbor
7. Adelaide University Medical School, University of Adelaide, Adelaide
8. Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science (IMVS) Building
9. Adelaide Dental Hospital, Frome Road, Adelaide
10. Eleanor Harrauld Building, Royal Adelaide Hospital, Frome Road, Adelaide
11. East Wing, Royal Adelaide Hospital, North Terrace, Adelaide
12. Residential Wing (including Chapel), Royal Adelaide Hospital, off North Terrace, Adelaide
13. The Sanctuary (between the Theatre Block and Central Tower), Royal Adelaide Hospital, off North Terrace, Adelaide
14. Constable Hyde Memorial Park, 250 Kensington Road, Leabrook
15. Family Home, 113 Salisbury Highway Salisbury
16. Public Road in its Entirety, Alexandra Avenue, Rose Park
17. Newland House, 80 Brougham Place, North Adelaide

The Committee designated the Ajax Mine Fossil Reef, as described in the Record of State Heritage Place, as a Place of Paleontological and Geological significance pursuant to section 14(7)(a) of the Act.

Policy and Governance Committee

The Council established a Policy and Governance Committee in August 2011 to provide advice to the Council on all matters relating to governance and Council's policies, procedures and guidelines.

The Committee met four (4) times during 2013-14 and reviewed numerous policies, procedures and guidelines.

7th Report on Heritage Protection

Introduction

Under section 5A of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*, an important function of the South Australian Heritage Council is to provide advice (especially from a strategic perspective) to the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation on *'matters relating to trends, shortcomings and opportunities with respect to heritage protection at the State and local level, and insofar as may be relevant, at the national level.'*

This 7th Report on Heritage Protection, prepared with the assistance of the State Heritage Unit, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources, sets out the Council's strategic advice on trends, opportunities and shortcomings that will inform the management of the South Australian Heritage Register, our State Heritage Places and our heritage more generally.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Act	Heritage Places Act 1993
Commonwealth	Government of Australia
Council	South Australian Heritage Council
DEWNR	State Heritage Unit, Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
DPTI	Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
Minister	Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation
NTSA	National Trust of South Australia
Place	State Heritage Place
Register	South Australian Heritage Register
State	South Australia
State Government	Government of South Australia

Part 1 – Executive Summary

OVERVIEW OF ISSUES AND INITIATIVES

State Government

- **Aligning with State Government priorities.**

Heritage contributes to the economy and government priorities in a number of ways, including through cultural/heritage tourism, sustainability, reducing red tape and becoming digital by default.

- Cultural experiences link with nature-based tourism, heritage accommodation and eating places to enrich visitor experiences and encourage tourists to 'stay one more day' and to return.
- Heritage conservation and adaptive reuse are green initiatives that are directly linked to sustainability and the triple bottom line.
- Reducing red-tape and improving processing for assessing development applications associated with heritage places will support Government's development agenda. This is particularly significant in an environment where the number of developments over \$3 million is increasing (which is being managed effectively through a pre-lodgement process), and in line with current planning reforms.
- 'Digital by default' – heritage records and images are systematically being digitised, and projects are being developed to make this heritage information easily accessible by the public. This is particularly important for providing clarity and making quality heritage information available for owners, planners, tourists and the public.

- **Heritage tourism is gaining momentum.**

The State Government and some local councils have developed heritage tourism strategies to improve the promotion and benefits of their tourism places (Adelaide and Port Adelaide)

- **Legislative reform.**

South Australia's Planning Reform process provides an opportunity to improve the way heritage is protected and managed in the State, and in particular, the way it intersects with the planning system. After the finalisation of the Planning legislation, review of certain aspects of the heritage legislation, particularly the interface between State and local heritage, could lead to greater clarity and effectiveness.

- **Review of the Register.**

The quality and consistency of information, and the representation of Places in the Register is varied. The majority of South Australia's Places were listed prior to 1993 and most do not have adequate information for their interpretation and management. There are also some gaps in the Register, including places of geological, archaeological, palaeontological and speleological significance and moveable objects. For example, despite the fact that South Australia contains some of the world's most significant fossils, there are only 15 fossil sites on the Register. There is only one object associated with a Place listed. The use of thematic surveys (such as a survey of fossil and cave sites, and a survey of South Australia's most significant heritage objects) would help to address this issue. Protected places also need to be properly mapped and noted in Certificates of Title and Development Plans.

- **Heritage at risk – the condition of our Places.**

The condition of many of our Places is not known. Over the past ten years around 41% of the Register has been surveyed as part of the fieldwork project, and around 11% of those Places were found to be at risk with a further 30% vulnerable. This means that South Australia is in danger of losing a number of its Places, or at least on losing considerable amounts of their heritage value. A proactive 'Places at Risk' program (such as the examples in Victoria and the UK) would help to address this issue. There are currently no resources for continuing the fieldwork project (to determine how many of our Places are at risk) or for proactively seed-funding the stabilisation and conservation of our most vulnerable Places.

- **Compliance with the Act.**

In cases where the condition of Places is due to obvious owner neglect or mismanagement, compliance under the Act can be pursued. The current action relating to Former Bell's Plumbers Shop is the first case where an owner has been prosecuted under the Act. There is currently no dedicated resource to administer compliance.

- **Operation of Council**

During this year the former Register Committee of the Council was abolished. This has resulted in Council needing to consider the provisional listing of nominations and later the confirmation of provisional entries in the Register rather than the previous two-step process under which the Register Committee managed the provisional listing process and the Council managed the confirmation process.

To date Council has managed the additional workload through the introduction of more Council meetings per annum. Also to date Council

has effectively managed both steps of the listing process, but remains concerned that there is a risk that the public may not believe that the Council is acting with the same objectivity and transparency as under the previous process where it was not involved in provisional listing.

Local Government

Within South Australia, there is considerable inconsistency with the way heritage is managed at the local government level. Local councils differ in the protection they provide to heritage places and the incentives they offer owners.

- **Local heritage registers.**

Some local councils do not have local heritage registers, and more than half the State is unincorporated, so also has no local heritage layer. There is currently no mechanism for listing local heritage places if local councils choose not to do so. There is also no way of ensuring that places are listed on their merits (whether they meet criteria) rather than being subject to vested interests.

- **In-house expertise.**

Some local councils have in-house expertise that ensures heritage approvals are managed appropriately, others do not.

- **Grant schemes.**

Some local councils provide grants for local heritage places, but for the most part, owners of Places do not have access to grants for heritage conservation (except for in City of Adelaide). This could be perceived as discriminating against state heritage owners.

Australian Government and Other Jurisdictions

- **2015 Australian Heritage Strategy.**

The Australian Government has developed a number of new strategies and reports, including the 2015 Australian Heritage Strategy, a review of the *Protection of Movable Cultural Heritage Act 1986*, and the soon-to-be-released 2016 *State of the Environment Report*.

- **Best practice.**

Examples of best practice and progress in heritage management and protection can be observed in Western Australia (heritage lottery and revolving fund), NSW (multi-million dollar investments in heritage,

including advisory services, grants and green energy grants), Northern Territory (\$6m investment in action for enhancing Heritage), Queensland (new legislation and new integrated heritage database), Victoria (legislative review), Tasmania (currently reviewing their Register to improve the quality and consistency of listings) and ACT (developing a five-year heritage strategy).

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The Council's Strategic Plan was completed in December 2015. Priorities identified by the Council include the following:

- accessing funding for heritage programs including heritage advisory services, grant programs and strategic projects to improve outcomes for our State's heritage;
- upgrading the quality and accessibility of information in the Register;
- integrating heritage protection and heritage management with the new planning legislation and ePlanning system;
- increasing engagement with heritage stakeholders, including owners, managers and planners; and
- maximising the benefits of cultural tourism and the opportunities provided by tapping into South Australia's unique heritage – "One more day".

Part 2 – Trends, Opportunities and Shortcomings

Current trends in the management of heritage are summarised below.

TRENDS

State Trends

- **Protecting the State's heritage in a strong development agenda.**

The Council is aware of the development agenda of the State Government and will continue to work with the Minister to provide advice and keep him informed of Council initiatives and activities.

- **State heritage records becoming Digital by Default.**

Premier Jay Weatherill signed a *Digital by Default Declaration* in November 2014 committing the State Government to transforming its services to reflect South Australia's rapid uptake of digital technology. The declaration embraces the widespread use of web-enabled smartphones, tablets and laptops to supersede the need for only paper-based forms.

The Council and DEWNR are committed to making the heritage records (photographs, documents and publications) available in a digital format.

DEWNR was actively involved with the 'Unleashed' Open Data competition in 2015 and 2016, including providing historic shipwreck data for one of the awarded entries and more recently 7,500 photos of Places.

There have also been increased efforts by cultural heritage organisations, such as the State Library of South Australia, History SA and NTSA to digitise archives and records for greater public engagement. DEWNR has discussed linking in with some of this data to enhance user understanding of our State's heritage (for example, linking current photos and information about Places with historic photos and newspaper cuttings in Trove, the free search engine of newspapers and other publications hosted by the National Library of Australia).

Additionally, there has been a high social-media uptake designed to increase greater participation of younger people in the State's heritage/history.

There is role for the Council supported by DEWNR to partner with these like-minded organisations to achieve greater online dissemination of information.

DEWNR has prepared a customer communication plan which has been endorsed by the Council.

- **Increase in pre-lodgement services.**

The Council has been advised that since February 2015, DEWNR has seen an increase in the number of referrals for advice on developments of over \$3 million, which has resulted in a considerable amount of time spent providing advice that is not proportionate to the Development Application fees received.

The fee does not reflect the extent or value of work involved in the heritage assessment and liaison process. This situation adds to the existing resource pressures faced within the State Heritage Unit of DEWNR, which have been discussed by the Chair with the Chief Executive, DEWNR.

- **Requests to the Council and DEWNR to remove a Place from the Register.**

The Council (and DEWNR) has received a number of requests to remove Places from the Register, often due to the owner perceiving the property's heritage status as an impediment to its sale or development.

The Council has requested that DEWNR updates its letters to owners to promote and ensure a greater appreciation of their role as custodians of the State's heritage. It has also asked that there is consideration of the merit of providing certificates to all owners of Places.

It is anticipated that the implementation of the Customer Communication Strategy will address some of these matters.

- **Improvements in the State planning system with the *Planning Infrastructure and Development Act 2016*.**

In 2015 the Council and DEWNR met with representatives of DPTI to discuss the heritage aspects in the development of the *Planning Infrastructure and Development Bill 2015*.

These discussions agreed and you, as the Minister responsible for the *Heritage Places Act 1993*, later confirmed your support that the current separation of the assessment, listing and management of the Register (*Heritage Places Act 1993*) from the ongoing heritage management processes (*Development Act 1993*) is the legislative framework that will deliver the most effective arrangements for protecting and managing South Australia's heritage.

The Act was passed with the heritage provisions removed and the Minister for Planning has indicated in Parliament that the heritage aspects, will commence six (6) months after the Act was assented.

As the first step to engage the community on heritage matters, DPTI has developed a discussion paper on the local heritage elements (which are more complex).

The development of the proposed planning code and guideline related to Places will require considerable resource effort by DEWNR, with no additional resources provided for.

Local Trends

- **In-house heritage advice has reduced in recent years with the demise of the heritage advisory service.**

Some local councils now have in-house heritage advisers, who deal mainly with local heritage matters and not Places.

The Adelaide City Council is an exception as its heritage advisers do provide advice to DEWNR in relation to proposed development of Places in its council area. DEWNR still needs to review and approve this advice, however it does reduce the work load.

- **Heritage funding for local places only.**

Some local councils in South Australia offer financial assistance for conservation work on local heritage places or contributory items. Only Adelaide City Council offers funding for Places.

- **Increase in local councils undertaking heritage tourism activities.**

The Adelaide City Council commissioned a report about the economic value of heritage tourism in Adelaide. Based on the results of a visitor survey, the report found the upper value of annual direct tourist expenditure attributable to cultural heritage places is estimated to be \$375 million.

The City of Holdfast Bay is currently developing a tourism strategy with a cultural heritage element including:

- increasing local/community awareness of heritage, to promote local pride and to encourage South Australians to promote their unique history and places of significance;
- having a heritage component in marketing campaigns;
- providing engaging historical images on social media that emotionally connect with the target market through #throwback Thursdays;
- looking at ways that its heritage or the interpretation of history is promoted and presented in a more contemporary way to engage new audiences; and
- redeveloping historic trails through Holdfast Bay.

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has funded a Cultural Tourism and Heritage Plan for Port Adelaide. The plan seeks to identify key assets and

create the link between place, tourism and expanding opportunities to drive tourism through history and culture.

National Trends

- **New Strategic Heritage Strategy for Australia.**

The Australian Government released the Australian Heritage Strategy on 9 December 2015.

Commitments in the Strategy include a more creative online presence for National heritage-listed sites, to raise awareness of the fascinating stories connected with our heritage places.

There will also be renewed focus on encouraging partnerships to boost tourism opportunities in the heritage sector and on fostering heritage skills and training to address the shortage of skilled workers.

A range of innovative new funding sources will be explored, including the feasibility of adapting the United Kingdom's national lottery model, which this year alone generated £375 million (\$780 million) for heritage projects across the United Kingdom.

Whilst an Australian lottery would provide an opportunity to fund the conservation of the one (1) World heritage place and the seven (7) National heritage places in South Australia, there is still a significant gap in funding Places.

- **Reporting on trends in heritage through the 2016 State of the Environment report.**

South Australia has contributed to the Commonwealth State of the Environment Report 2016, by providing a report card on key heritage data such as Places entered in the Register, staffing and grant funding available.

Case studies relating to South Australia's Places at Risk including challenges in the management of historic shipwrecks may also be included in the final Report.

Nearly all states and territories were updating their register in some capacity whether it be the system itself or through and audit of entries

- **Many jurisdictions undertaking updates of register, legislative reform and again making grants available for conservation works.**

A recent analysis of what is happening across other States and Territories identified that over 50% were currently undertaking some form of legislative reform.

Nearly 100% had a heritage strategy or were developing one.

Only two States or Territories had grants initiatives two years ago and this has now increased to four.

OPPORTUNITIES

Current opportunities in the management of heritage are summarised below.

State Opportunities

- **Places of geological, archaeological, palaeontological and speleological significance on the Register.**

The Act provides for the protection of places of non-indigenous cultural heritage as well as places that may be of geological, archaeological, palaeontological and speleological significance.

Currently the Register contains over 2,200 Places, the vast majority being buildings with cultural heritage values.

There are around 40 places of geological, palaeontological or speleological significance on the Register, so work is now being done to ensure that this aspect of South Australia's heritage is better protected.

Places can be 'designated', which means a permit is required for certain activities associated with these places. The Council, with the support of DEWNR, has developed an assessment tool to determine which places meet the criteria for designation.

DEWNR through both its State Heritage and Science, Monitoring and Knowledge Units is undertaking a full assessment of the Naracoorte Caves. Currently, two of the caves at Naracoorte are included in the Register, with a larger area being inscribed in the World and National Heritage Registers. The Naracoorte Caves National Park, World Heritage Site, contains 28 karst (cave and limestone) sites with many unique geological features, special cave formations, significant fossil collections, an endangered bat species habitat, and a rich history of human usage.

In 2016 the Council will determine if a larger area of the Naracoorte Caves should be listed to more accurately reflect the significance of this site to the State.

- **Partnerships.**

Strong partnerships with like-minded organisations such as NTSA, University of South Australia, Flinders University, Adelaide City Council, Local Government Association and DPTI, are helping to deliver improved heritage outcomes.

The Council has recently held a meeting of key heritage stakeholders which has resulted in the establishment of a Heritage Tourism Alliance.

DEWNR is working with the NTSA to provide access to its historical information on Places. Initially this material supported the development of the NTSA's ADExplorer app which showcases heritage places in the Adelaide City Council area. The NTSA wants to expand this access to heritage information to other council areas in South Australia, and DEWNR will assist in the project.

- **Sale of State Government-owned Places.**

There has been a degree of public attention, particularly in the media, around decisions of Government to sell its owned Places.

Some argue that Government should continue to own these heritage assets to ensure that they will not be compromised by being sold. However, the sale of the Z Ward building at Glenside to Beach Energy is a good demonstration of the benefits of sale.

One approach to ensuring the ongoing conservation of heritage assets sold by Government, and a demonstration of Government's commitment to heritage conservation, would be the allocation of a portion of the revenue from the sale of these buildings to commission a Conservation Management Plan (if one does not already exist). The Plan could be the basis of a Heritage Agreement, under section 32 of the Act, between the new owner and Minister.

DEWNR has been working with Renewal SA, the State government agency responsible for the sale of government-owned properties (heritage or otherwise) to ensure that the heritage values of Places are recognised and protected, with Renewal SA commissioning a Conservation Management Plan for many of these sites prior to sale. Such properties include Glenside Hospital, Fort Largs and the Brompton Gasworks.

- **Commemoration of World War One (1914-18).**

Between 2014 and 2018 there is an opportunity for Government to commemorate South Australia's participation in World War One (1914-18) through the collective and thematic recognition and promotion of Places that are associated with The Great War.

In recent years the Council has entered two places in the Register directly associated with The Great War namely:

- War Memorial Oak, off War Memorial Drive, Adelaide (near Adelaide Oval); and
- Wattle Grove WW1 War Memorial (Dardanelles Campaign, also known as Gallipoli Campaign), off South Terrace, Adelaide.

- **Use of digital technology to record places of heritage significance.**

While the listing and conservation of places of State and local heritage significance is the preferred way to protect these places for future generations, sometimes this is not possible for a variety of reasons.

If a place recognised for its heritage significance is to be demolished, then steps should be taken to record that building/structure before its demolition. New and ever advancing technology affords capture of site information through laser scanning, photography and 3D imagery prior to demolition.

This outcome has recently been negotiated with the owners of the Maughan Church and Mission in Franklin Street, Adelaide, a place that was removed from the Register in 2015.

DEWNR has been advised by the owners that a 3D digital fly-through is being prepared to provide a simulation of approaching the building from the outside (including a view from above) and walking through the building to see the spaces and views. Demolition will not proceed before the 3D model is completed.

- **Red tape reduction for heritage owners.**

The Council is of the view that new heritage legislation should provide for a new 'Heritage Code of Practice' to outline how listed properties can be maintained and adapted.

The Council supports a code if it can lead to 'red tape reduction' and provide more certainty to owners of heritage places. The Council notes that it may have the added benefit of reducing the number of development assessment mandatory referrals for Places.

The Council recommends that the Australia ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (the Burra Charter) be used as a basis for a code of practice. The Burra Charter accepts the philosophy and concepts of the ICOMOS Venice Charter but wrote them in a form which would be practical and useful in Australia. The Burra Charter already provides a heritage code of practice in other State jurisdictions and has been adopted by the Australian Heritage Council, the Heritage Council of New South Wales, the Queensland Heritage Council and Heritage Council of Victoria.

Council suggests that any code provides guidance to the owners of heritage places, areas or objects on the general statutory obligations that come with heritage ownership.

Local Opportunities

- **Momentum towards providing more heritage services at local level.**

Although not directly part of the Council's work, there may be an opportunity to have more State heritage-related matters devolved to local councils (particularly related to development assessment).

However, there are still some impediments to doing this effectively i.e.

- local planners need to be accredited to be able to process State heritage-related Development Applications; and
- owners of Places and local heritage places should have access to the same level of services. Currently, many local councils offer free advice and financial incentives to owners of local heritage places only.

The *Planning Development and Infrastructure Act 2016* proposes that where there are clear policies and guidelines for assessing low risk development, these decisions will be self-regulated by local councils. These kinds of changes would ultimately reduce red-tape and demand on DEWNR, but it will require considerable resourcing to ensure the supporting Planning Code, policies and guidelines are developed.

The Council is advised that many of the guidelines and codes that DEWNR has been developing in recent years will be transferable and could form part of the proposed Planning Code.

National Opportunities

- **National Heritage Listing of the Australian Cornish Mining Heritage Site (Burra/Copper Triangle).**

In February 2009, following the inscription of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape on the World Heritage List in 2006, the Council nominated Australian Cornish Mining Heritage Site (ACMHS), including for the Burra and Moonta Mines State Heritage Areas, for the National Heritage List.

This nomination was a precursor for its consideration for World heritage-listing, as a part of a trans-national serial listing of Cornish mining sites in Spain South Africa, Australia and Mexico.

In September 2015 the Australian Heritage Council informed Council that the ACMHS might have one or more National heritage values related to its history, characteristics and technical values.

In early November 2015, on behalf of the Australian Heritage Council, and in accordance with the requirements of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, the Commonwealth Department of the Environment advised the owners/occupiers of properties affected about the assessment of the ACMHS – Burra and the Copper Triangle for possible inclusion in the National Heritage List. The Council and DEWNR were also advised, as part of this process, and provided comments on whether the place should be included in the National Heritage List.

It should be noted that the Moonta Mines State Heritage Area, which was part of the Council's original nomination in 2009, has been expanded to be the whole of the Copper Triangle, including the townships on Moonta, Kadina and Wallaroo.

It is anticipated that the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment will announce a decision about the ACMHS nomination in late 2016. If successful, and given the Premier's interest in this nomination, there is an opportunity for a joint Commonwealth and State Government announcement about the decision.

- **National Heritage Listing - The Burke, Wills, King and Yandruwandha National Heritage Place**

The Commonwealth Minister for the Environment (Hon Greg Hunt MP) included a new South Australian place in the National Heritage List on 22 January 2016 - The Burke, Wills, King and Yandruwandha National Heritage Place

This place tells the story of the ill-fated Burke and Wills Expedition, was included in the National Heritage List on 22 January 2016.

Located over 1000 kilometres northeast of Adelaide, the five expedition sites—the Dig Tree and Fort Wills Site, Howitt's Site, Burke's Tree, King's Site and Wills' Site—are located along the course of Cooper Creek from Queensland to South Australia.

National Heritage listing recognises the outstanding significance of the Burke and Wills expedition sites to Australia. The expedition was a defining moment in Australia's cultural history and provides important insights into the nineteenth century attitudes towards the Australian environment. The Yandruwandha Aboriginal people, who provided vital assistance to the expedition, are an essential part of the story of the expedition.

SHORTCOMINGS

Current shortcomings in the management of heritage are summarised below.

State Shortcomings

- **Compliance.**

The *Heritage Places Act 1993* makes provisions for fines for damage or neglect to Places, but the Council is advised that there is little capacity to enforce compliance within existing DEWNR resources. This situation can lead to negative media publicity about the incapacity of Government to effectively manage our State's heritage.

Case Study – Glenthorne Farm

The former Glenthorne CSIRO Field Station is a Place and owned by the University of Adelaide. A report was written by Dr Pamela Smith of Flinders University in 2015 outlining the poor condition of various structures on the site showing photos demonstrating the decline of these heritage buildings. DEWNR has met with University of Adelaide staff to remind them of the University's responsibilities under the *Heritage Places Act 1993* to conserve the heritage fabric of this Place.

Case Study – Former Bell's Plumbers Shop

The Council is pleased that non-compliance of the Protection Order is being pursued by the Minister through DEWNR.

The Council wishes to make it clearly known that it would like the Minister to pursue Mr March of Hamilton Hill to also be made to undertake conservation works of the place. It is understood that DEWNR is preparing a briefing for your consideration on the options available to you.

- **Heritage Management/Development Applications.**

The Council has noted that there have been some high profile development applications in the Adelaide square mile which have been affected by changes to the relevant development policy by the Minister for Planning.

These changes to the development policy have enabled 'complying' development to Places that has, at times been at the expense of heritage significance. The Council notes the State Government's progressive stance on development to stimulate the South Australian economy, however it is concerned when development materially effects our State's heritage.

The Council is advised by DEWNR that in 2015 there were 641 Development Applications received for advice, with 481 (75%) completed within the 8-week statutory period.

To address the issue of reduced resourcing and the ability of DEWNR to continue to meet statutory key performance indicators, a project was undertaken to consider devolving some of the response functions to local councils through services agreements.

In 2015 the first agreement was reached with the City of Mitcham and there is some indication that this is providing efficiency dividends and improvement against statutory indicators.

The grant from DEWNR to the City of Mitcham supports the employment of a part-time heritage office, whose role is to answer development-related queries from owners and provide advice to DEWNR on minor development in the Colonel Light Gardens State Heritage Area.

- **Consistency of Places in the Register.**

Many Places were entered in the Register prior to the introduction of heritage criteria and local heritage listing in 1994. Some of the places listed before 1994 might now be considered of local rather than State heritage significance.

10 - Documents subject to legal professional privilege

The Council has recognised that information about the significance and extent of listing for Places is inconsistent and sometimes limited. This inconsistency is problematic for the assessment of heritage-related development applications. DEWNR has commenced an audit of existing Places, with 40% of places now surveyed, and in the past twelve months has implemented the following changes in the Register:

- ensuring Places are accurately mapped;
- ensuring all heritage places are noted on Certificates of Title and in Council Development Plans (including places in State Heritage Areas and National/World/Commonwealth Heritage Places); and
- enabling Register database to include information about 'Objects'.

- **Conservation of Places and places at risk.**

The aim of heritage legislation and heritage lists is to support the identification and protection of our most significant heritage places and precincts. However, the way in which the significance of those places is conserved is generally reactive rather than proactive.

DEWNR is addressing this issue through a fieldwork project to find out how many Places are at risk or vulnerable and to identify the main causes. The project includes visiting places to assess and photograph all significant components, including noting condition, occupancy, apparent usage, integrity and any apparent risk factors that are impacting on the place. Specified risk factors include weather, vandalism, subsidence, plants, disuse and neglect.

So far, 41% of Places have been assessed through the fieldwork project and a wealth of valuable data has been collected. Based on that data it appears that around 11.6% of the Places are 'at risk' (about 265 places). In addition, around 30% of Places are classed as 'vulnerable', with only 58% being considered 'safe'.

Reasons for Places being at risk are varied, but many are unoccupied or neglected, often because owners no longer consider them useful or viable.

An initial condition audit, which allows an understanding of the nature and scope of the conservation challenge, is an important first step. Assessing and then continuing to monitor the condition of heritage places is an important missing link in efforts to protect the State's significant heritage. Protection will require a proactive program that identifies the Places that are most at risk and supports the best interventions for conserving them.

There are some successful programs that might guide such a program, including the Victorian 'Places at Risk' program.

A similar audit was undertaken by the Victorian Heritage and home owners were given a 'health check' of their place and a five-year conservation plan. This initiative led to the attraction of funds for heritage grants. This review also identified that Government owned heritage buildings were often 'neglected' and were challenged to demonstrate leadership to the Community about valuing and caring for our heritage places.

- **Sharing information about Places.**

The South Australian Heritage Database, in which the Register is recorded, is over sixteen years old and is inflexible and difficult to access.

Heritage owners, consultants and planners cannot easily find the information they need about why a place is considered to be of heritage significance and therefore which values should be protected.

A more modern database and website is required where people can easily access the information needed to understand the significance of the State's heritage so as to conserve it for future generations.

DEWNR is aiming to systematically improve the information in the Database (including adding Statements of Heritage Significance for all places and adding photographs for each place). However, providing easy access to that information is a bigger project, and that is being undertaken as part of the Heritage Database Upgrade Project, which itself contributes to the high level strategic objectives of developing information to promote heritage tourism and contributing to improved outcomes within the proposed State's planning reforms.

State/Local Shortcomings

- **Providing fair/equitable access to assistance – funding.**

Some local councils have heritage grants programs, which are provided to owners of local heritage places. The exception is the Adelaide City Council which does provide funding for any heritage or historic building, if it meets certain criteria.

The Council is concerned that there is currently no financial support to assist the 'public good' responsibility of owning a Place, following DEWNR's decision to halve the \$250,000 Grants Program from the South Australian Heritage Fund in 2013 and then cut it entirely in 2014.

The Council recognises that there are finite government budgets, but the retraction of the subsidised Heritage Advisory Service and grants funding for owners is having a significant impact on both the heritage conservation of Places and the goodwill of owners and local councils.

The perception is that there is an imbalance between 'the carrot' and 'the stick' now that there are no financial incentives for heritage owners. Many owners see heritage listing as onerous and not well supported, and having to pay additional fees for Development Applications and costs for specialist conservation work is seen as discriminatory.

The Heritage Advisory Service model ensured expert heritage advice was made available in 50% of local council areas in South Australia, at a cost to Government of around \$350,000 per annum (usually matched by local councils). The program also supported the development of heritage expertise in South Australia. Losing the on ground presence and expertise has led to reduced understanding and goodwill, and a corresponding deterioration in heritage values and good heritage decision making.

The loss of grants has further contributed to reduced outcomes for Places, including conservation work not being able to be undertaken in a timely fashion. Given that the grants from the SA Heritage Fund were usually no more than seed funding (sometimes only 10% or less), the public value loss to heritage outcomes by cutting the \$350,000 Heritage

Advisory Service and \$250,000 Grants Program would be well in excess of \$1 million per annum.

If funding for Places was reintroduced, it could be targeted at key areas that address the Government's agenda of economic and job growth with a public value benefit. A reactivated heritage grants program could benefit heritage tourism projects and/or support the conservation of heritage places that are at risk or vulnerable. This initiative would further support the development of skills in the 'art' of heritage conservation, as well as the production of materials needed to restore some of our earliest heritage buildings. Skills such as stonemasonry and slate roofing need to be transferred to new skilled workers, as well as production of slates, traditional galvanised iron, lime mortars, bricks and stone, but it needs to be economically viable for the business sector.

The recent Australia ICOMOS conference in Adelaide showcased a 'trade display' highlighting the skills and materials that still remain in South Australia, and an investment by Government to conserve our heritage places of 'visitor and public interest' could have additional employment and consumer benefits.

If South Australia loses this skill base it would make the owning of heritage places even more problematic in that tradesman may have to be sourced from other States at an increased cost or tradesmen without the necessary skills could be engaged, which will negatively impact on the quality and longevity of the works.

Reinstating Heritage Advisory Service in some areas would also be beneficial, especially before loss of access to the existing skills and experience that currently reside within the heritage professional community. That skill base is not being nurtured and developed in the next generation of potential experts.

These types of strategic funding would provide a direct benefit to the aims of the Government to assist with employment in South Australia.

Heritage management is often associated with planning controversies. It can be seen as a barrier and an impediment to the planning system. However, tourists and most members of the community support the conservation of the State's heritage.

The challenge for the Council and DEWNR is how best to bridge this divide between the high degree of importance that individuals and communities place on our State's heritage and its relatively low political profile.

- **Providing fair/equitable access to assistance – advice.**

Some local councils provide heritage advice and financial assistance to owners of local heritage places, but most local Councils do not provide this assistance.

There is limited capacity to provide advice to owners of Places and there is no financial assistance available.

DEWNR has drafted a Customer Communication Plan which has been provided to the Council for review/endorsement. This Strategy recognises the current limited ability to provide detailed advice to owners, reviews customer needs and the apparent gaps and assesses the opportunities offered by digital platforms for connecting with heritage customers.

Local Shortcomings

- **Inconsistent local heritage protection.**

Although not directly part of the Council's work, DEWNR advises that although the *Development Act 1993* makes provisions for lists of local heritage places in Development Plans, only about 50% of local councils have identified and protected their local heritage.

Proposed changes as part of the planning reform to merge the assessment/listing processes to enable both State and local heritage places to be assessed against the one set of criteria could trigger some local councils to undertake surveys of their local heritage.

Subject to engagement with local government and DEWNR resourcing capacity, there may also be an opportunity to use a body such as the Council to ensure places meeting local criteria are protected if local councils do not do so. A State body having the ability to list local places, as well as Places, would also help to resolve the difficulty of listing local heritage places in Unincorporated Areas (which cover over half the State).

- **Variable engagement with owners and communities.**

Community engagement around heritage matters varies enormously between local councils in South Australia.

It is anticipated that consistency of advice and easy access to that advice by owners, communities and developers will be possible with the new Planning Code and supporting tools/guides with information and heritage layers made available through an e-Planning portal, as proposed as part of the *Planning Development and Infrastructure Bill 2015*.

National Shortcomings

- **Adaptive re-use could be much easier.**

There are many benefits in finding ways to creatively re-use existing buildings, including creating high quality spaces and the rejuvenation of buildings, whilst conserving their heritage values. However, there are various issues preventing adaptive re-use of heritage buildings, including compliance with Building Code of Australia and the Commonwealth's *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*.

An opportunity to recognise the economic and environmental benefit of adaptive re-use would be to have it factored within environmental assessment measures (such as Green Star rating) by recognising offsets for conserved embodied energy or reduced demolition/landfill wastage.

The *Local Government (Building Upgrade Agreements) Amendment Bill* assented on the 11 February 2016, provides for a new funding regime for investors to upgrade historic and heritage buildings with both an adaptive and environmental benefit.

An Opposition amendment made to the *Planning Development and Infrastructure Bill 2015* in the SA Parliament's Upper House is as follows:

59A—Adaptive re-use

The Minister must ensure that there is a specific state planning policy (to be called the adaptive re-use policy) that specifies policies and principles that are to be applied to encourage and support the adaptive re-use of buildings and places.

Part 3 – Comparison with other Australian jurisdictions

The table below outlines the current initiatives in other Australian jurisdictions and in South Australia with respect to the identification and management of heritage places.

South Australian legislation has many similarities to other State and Territory legislation.

The table identifies potential opportunities for the management of heritage in South Australia that the Council draws to the attention of the Minister for consideration.

Table 1: Comparison with other Australian Jurisdictions

	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
Legislation	<p>Recently finished consultation on the Heritage Green Bill. The major proposed reforms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarifying the sorts of places that will be considered for entry in the State Register Introducing a one-step process to assess and recommend the entry of a place in the State Register Ensuring openness and transparency by legislating that Heritage Council and Ministerial decisions on State Registration are published Introduction of a Repair Order to address genuine cases of demolition by neglect The ability to provide more incentives to owners and local governments Improving the development referral process Provides clarity for the purpose, compilation and maintenance of Municipal Heritage Inventories Better protection for archaeological and moveable objects situated in State Registered Places. 	<p>The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 allows local council to prepare Local Environment Plans which include schedules of heritage items. This Act also includes provisions for items entered onto heritage schedules.</p>	<p>The Planning and Environment Act 1987 allows local council to prepare a Heritage Overlay as a part of its planning scheme.</p> <p>The Victorian government is currently undertaking a whole of Act review.</p>	<p>All heritage provisions are provided at Territory level. The Heritage Act establishes the Heritage Council and provides automatic listing of Macassan and Aboriginal sites.</p> <p>The NT Government is reviewing its legislation and leaning towards a skills based board.</p>	<p>The Queensland Heritage Act includes provisions for both State and local heritage. This Act requires local councils to prepare a local heritage register. Some councils are exempt as they provide appropriate heritage protections under their planning scheme.</p> <p>Queensland is undertaking amendments to its Heritage Act focussing on streamlining registration process. It is looking at better alignment to enable an integrated planning system.</p>	<p>Local heritage can be provided for under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993. Lists of heritage places can be included in Planning Schemes.</p> <p>Tasmania is implementing amendments to its Act.</p>	<p>The Development Act 1993 allows local councils to designate places as being of local heritage significance in Development Plans.</p>	<p>Standardise local heritage protections across development plans through statutory listing requirements in the Development Act 1993 or Heritage Places Act 1993.</p>

Table 1: Comparison with other Australian Jurisdictions								
	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
Role of the Minister(s)	Local heritage is the purview of the Minister for Planning and controlled through the Planning and Development Act 2005 in the review of planning scheme amendments. There is some small capacity for the Minister for Local Government to amend local government decisions.	Local heritage is the purview of the Minister for Planning and controlled through the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. The Minister for heritage can place interim heritage orders on local heritage places; the effect being protection from alteration or demolition.	Local heritage is the purview of the Minister for Planning and controlled through the Planning and Environment Act 1987. The Minister is the approving authority for all planning scheme amendments.	N/A	Local heritage is the purview of the Minister for Environment and Heritage Protection. The Minister plays no role in the listing of local heritage places.	Local heritage is the purview of the Minister for Planning and Local Government. The Minister plays no role in the listing of local heritage places.	Local Heritage is the purview of the Minister for Planning. The Minister is the approving authority for all Development Plan amendments to update or amend local heritage registers.	Increase consultation rights for the heritage Minister in the Development Act 1993.
Role of the local council	The local council must compile a Municipal Inventory of local heritage places. This inventory must be updated annually and reviewed every four years after compilation. It is not mandatory for local councils to include heritage protection provisions in a planning scheme. The Council provides development assessment for local heritage places.	Local councils may prepare local environment plans including heritage items previously identified by a heritage survey. The Council provides development assessment for local heritage places.	Local councils may prepare heritage overlays in their planning schemes which are required to include provisions that conserve and enhance heritage buildings.	N/A	Local councils are responsible for entry and removal of local heritage places from their registers with appropriate public consultation. The council can include planning protections for local heritage in their planning scheme.	The local council can create lists of heritage places in planning schemes. These are not mandatory.	The local council may prepare heritage registers of local heritage places as part of their Development Plan. This Plan may include provisions for local heritage protections. All amendments to local heritage registers must be approved by the Minister for Planning.	Specify local heritage listing requirements for local councils.
Role of the Heritage Council	The Heritage Council can provide advice on, but do not review or approve local heritage inventories. The heritage council provides guideline documents for local governments regarding local heritage inventories. Looking at moving to a skills based Board.	The Heritage Council may provide advice to the Minister regarding the application of interim orders for local heritage places.	The Heritage Council may take advice regarding a State Heritage Place nomination and recommend that it instead be included as a local heritage item. Learning towards a skills based board.	Have a new Council with 7 new members out of 11 (including the Chair)	The Heritage Council may provide advice to local councils.	The Heritage Council may provide advice to local councils. Getting great benefit from a board member with tourism skills and experience.	The Heritage Council may provide advice to local councils and the Minister for Planning.	Heritage Council joint approval powers for Development Plan Amendments of local heritage registers.

Table 1: Comparison with other Australian Jurisdictions

	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
Local heritage listing process	There is no formal listing process that is required to be followed. The Heritage Council must be supplied with a copy of the heritage inventory. Local planning schemes should generally include requirements for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notification of listing and nominations • thematic histories. 	There is no formal listing process that is required to be followed. Heritage surveys are undertaken by local councils and open to public comment. Local Environment Plans with heritage item schedules are submitted to the Minister for Planning.	There is no formal listing process that is required to be followed. The council may update a heritage overlay in a planning scheme. There are requirements for adequate public consultation. Amendments and updates must be approved by the Minister for Planning.	N/A	There is no formal listing process that is required to be followed.	There is no formal listing process that is required to be followed.	There is no formal listing process that is required to be followed. The local council may amend a Development Plan to update local heritage registers. Amendments and updates must be approved by the Minister for Planning.	Specify local heritage listing process for local councils.
Funding	\$13.6m per year budget for heritage for recurrent funding. Have recently announced grants worth \$1.27m. Heritage Revolving Fund created to bring government owned heritage buildings back to community use. \$4m over 2 years. Local governments that can demonstrate financial need can apply for a subsidy to cover 50% of the costs of engaging a heritage consultant to conduct a local heritage survey. The subsidy can also cover 75% of the costs of the requirement to annually update this list for a maximum of four years.	The NSW Heritage Grants Program provides funds for local councils to establish, develop and implement programs for their local heritage places. \$16m allocated to grants over the next four years.	The Department of Transport, Planning and Local Infrastructure provides local governments with 50% of the costs associated with providing a local heritage advisory service. \$3.9m recurrent funding.	The Northern Territory Heritage Grants Program is administered under the Heritage Incentives Scheme providing for research, conservation and promotion of cultural heritage. The NT government has allocated \$6.1m for a Heritage Enhancement Action Plan for 2015/16. Can include memorial and heritage matters.	Owners of local heritage places can apply for grants from the Everyone's Environment Grants program. \$3.048m recurrent funding for the Heritage Branch.	There is inconsistent funding under the Heritage Conservation Funding Program. \$2.88m recurrent funding for heritage section.	Owners of local heritage places were previous to the 1st July 2014 able to apply for the South Australian Heritage Fund Grant Program.	Reinstate the South Australian Heritage Fund Grants Program. Provide complimentary financial assistance for local councils to engage heritage consultants to update and maintain local heritage registers.

Table 1: Comparison with other Australian Jurisdictions								
	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	
Tourism	<p>In August WA released its Heritage Tourism Strategy.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies the means for turning heritage places and historic themes into sought after tourist attractions. The WA Heritage Office runs programs such as awards in heritage conservation and tourism which has provided a 30 fold return on investment.</p>	<p>The Heritage Council of New South Wales has created a webpage entitled NSW Heritage Tourism Online. There are over 500 items of special significance identified throughout NSW and listed on the State register that can be visited providing accommodation or used as a base to explore the history of NSW.</p>	<p>The Vic-Heritage App explores the histories of the most important and unusual places in Melbourne and regional Victoria. Spanning significant places from the 1840s to the present, the app captures everything from Victorian to modern architecture, from houses to industrial spaces; from mansions to bridges; from public toilets to trees and gardens.</p> <p>Victoria has announced it is investing in the future of its natural environment and heritage so more families can get outdoors and experience it. The 2015-16 Victorian State Budget provides \$132 million to give families a safe, enjoyable and comfortable way to see our natural assets.</p> <p>The Labor Government has also put in \$13.4 million to restore the historic Palais Theatre in Melbourne and \$2 million to establish the Canadian State Park in Ballarat.</p>	<p>The Northern Territory government announced in 2015 it will develop a comprehensive plan addressing the enhancement of the Northern Territory's much valued heritage sites.</p> <p>It has committed \$6.1 million over three years for the development and implementation of the NT Heritage Enhancement Action Plan, which will look at better connectivity between heritage places, a coordinated signage policy and more use of new technology.</p> <p>In 2015 the government conducted an expedition to the wreck of the Sanyo Maru.</p>	<p>Destination Success: the 20-year plan for Queensland tourism, released in 2013 recognises the importance of cultural and heritage tourism for the future development of the tourism industry. As a result, Tourism Queensland has developed a series of market segment strategies to identify opportunities for the development, management and marketing of key segments, such as cultural and heritage tourism.</p>	<p>The Tasmanian Historic Heritage Strategy aims to guide and develop the potential of Tasmania's historic heritage to increase to increase Tasmania's appeal as a tourism destination and contribute to the economic growth of the State.</p> <p>The strategy seeks to maximise Tasmania's tourism potential by enhancing Tasmania's historic heritage offering, and its appeal to current and future markets. It describes how heritage and tourism stakeholders can build a stronger and more viable tourism industry for Tasmania through improved products, strengthened interpretation, the promotion and packaging of historic journeys, and targeted marketing, including a focus on Tasmania's heritage and greater collaboration amongst stakeholders.</p>	<p>Information provided separately.</p>	Opportunities for South Australia

Table 1: Comparison with other Australian Jurisdictions

	Western Australia	New South Wales	Victoria	Northern Territory	Queensland	Tasmania	South Australia	Opportunities for South Australia
Other matters	<p>WA has a heritage revolving fund project of 15 cottage houses and 3 terraces.</p> <p>It is undertaking a mapping project on inventory. Involves a risk management approach of heritage places.</p> <p>900 development applications in 2015.</p>	<p>Released a Heritage Near Me web page through the Tourism website in March 2015. It has plaques that connect to an App.</p> <p>Have allocated \$28.5 m to undertake heritage initiatives with local government.</p> <p>Involves employing a team of 8 people to work at upskilling Council's in heritage management.</p> <p>1070 development applications.</p>	<p>Undertaking an audit of 150 places at risk on its Register.</p> <p>Victoria has developed an Asset manager toolkit.</p> <p>Increased development in the CBD of Melbourne resulting in greater number of proposals for adaptive reuse of State listed heritage places and applications for permits.</p>		<p>Has recently completed a heritage database upgrade.</p> <p>The Heritage section is operating in an environment of severe budgetary constraint.</p>	<p>Is undertaking an audit of the heritage register.</p> <p>70% of the Register is State Places and the other 30% are local places.</p>		

Part 4 – SA Heritage Council Activities 2015

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

The composition of the Council is defined in Section 5 of the Act. At 30 December 2015, the Council consisted of eight members and one acting member:

Judith Carr – Chairperson

Carolyn Wigg – Deputy Chair

Gavin Leydon – Member

Michael Queale – Member

Rob Donaldson – Member

Jason Schulz – Member

Alison Mackinnon AM – Member

Sara Beazley – Member

Ali Ben Kahn– Acting Member

MEETINGS

Meeting # 60 - 22 April 2015

Meeting # 61 - 04 May 2015

Meeting # 62 – 17 June 2015

Meeting # 63 – 15 July 2015

Meeting # 64 – 12 August 2015

Meeting # 65 – 16 September 2015

Meeting # 66 – 14 October 2015

Meeting # 67 – 11 November 2015

Meeting # 68 - 09 December 2015

MANAGEMENT OF THE REGISTER

The Council confirmed six entries in the Register in 2015 as follows:

- Fort Largs Barracks and Drill Hall, Lady Gowrie Drive, Taperoo
- Normanville Wesleyan Cemetery, 18 Main South Road, Normanville

- Victoria Park Racecourse (North-East Precinct), Fullarton Road, Adelaide
- Manitoba Housing Complex, 228-256 Carrington Street, 7-29 Hume Lane & 1-32 Regent Street North, Adelaide
- Mount Salt Limestone Track, 640 McLeans Road, Mount Schank
- Adelaide Fire Station Complex, 81-129 Wakefield Street, Adelaide

For more information about these entries, see **Attachment A**.

The Council provisionally entered the following four places/objects, which are yet to be confirmed:

- The Murray Bridge Transport Precinct.
- Brompton Gasworks, 1-21 Chief Street, Brompton
- Prince Alfred Copper Mine Precinct, off Prince Alfred Road, via Craddock
- The Burra Jinker, Market Street, Burra, as an object associated with a Place (SHP 10970)

The Council rejected the following nine places/objects:

- Former Military Hospital (Building 64), Keswick Barracks, 2 Anzac Highway, Keswick
- Brownhill Creek Recreation Park and associated quarries, Brownhill Creek Road, Brownhill Creek
- Nicholls Building, Pulteney Grammar School, 196 South Terrace, Adelaide, 5000
- Former Gardener's Cottage, 'Forest Lodge', 21 Pine Street, Stirling.
- Shell Beach Shack (aka 'Sloggs Motel') in Innes National Park on Yorke Peninsula
- The Victor Harbor Horse Tram, as an object associated with a Place (SHP 11050)
- Gwynne Wine Cellars, 72 Barnes Road, Glynde.
- Kensington and Norwood Pool, 26-28 Phillips Street, Kensington
- Old School House, 1698 Inman Valley Road, Inman Valley

The Council designated the following three Places:

- Normanville Wesleyan Cemetery, 18 South Road, Normanville
- Brompton Gasworks, 1-21 Chief Street, Brompton as a place of archaeological significance
- Prince Alfred Copper Mine Precinct, off Prince Alfred Road, via Craddock, as a place of archaeological significance

The Council removed the following place under direction of the Minister:

- Maughan Church and Mission, 47 Franklin Street, Adelaide

The Council resolved not to promote the establishment of the following as a State Heritage Area under the provisions of the *Development Act 1993*:

- Hills Face Zone

COUNCIL'S STRATEGIC PLAN

The Council approved the Council's Strategic Plan 2015-2018 at its October 2015 meeting. Furthermore at its December 2015 meeting, Council endorsed a 12 month action plan to progress the Strategic Plan. A copy of this Strategic Plan was provided to the Minister in 2015.

Attachment A

Confirmed Entries in South Australian Heritage Register

2015

Fort Largs Barracks and Drill Hall, Lady Gowrie Drive, Taperoo

The Fort Largs Barracks and Drill Hall buildings are of historic significance to South Australia as an illustration of a purpose built defensive barracks, erected in direct response to urgent Commonwealth and State mobilisation initiatives and coastal defence needs directly before the Second World War. The Barracks and Drill Hall were built in 1939 as the nucleus of a reconstructed and strengthened Fort Largs – the only remaining coastal defensive battery site protecting the coast of Adelaide during the period.

The Fort Largs buildings stand as places of importance within the military and political history of pre-Second World War South Australia and are in excellent condition and high in historic integrity. The position, functional layout, scale and architectural style of both buildings, within their open setting, clearly illustrate their intended purpose and the historic context of the Barracks in 1939.

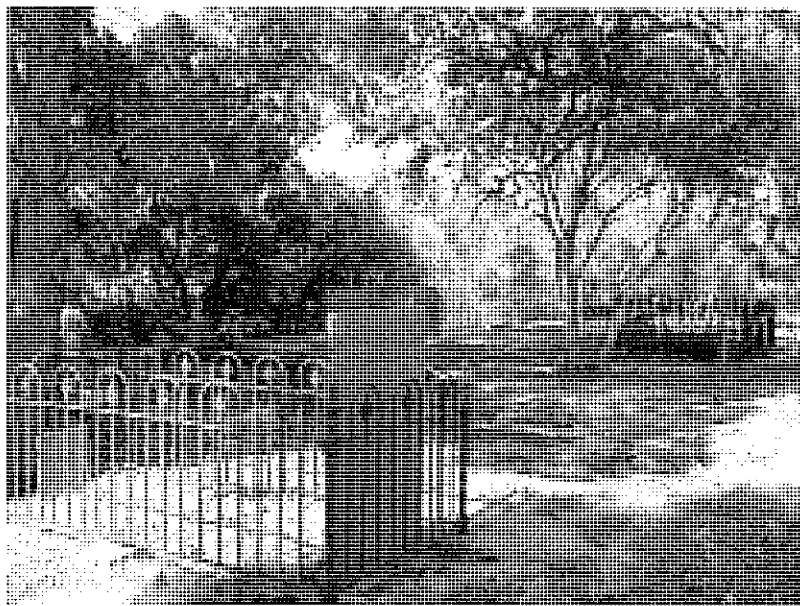


East Façade of
Barracks Building, featuring entrance (Grieve Gillett 2014)

Normanville Wesleyan Cemetery, 18 Main South Road, Normanville

The Normanville Wesleyan Cemetery is an important representative of the religious burial practices of the second half of the 19th century. In particular, this cemetery demonstrates the burial practices of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination. Such cemeteries have become increasingly scarce in South Australia, through the destruction of gravesites with an increased demand for burial plots as the State's population has grown. Thus, this Cemetery is a rare surviving example of a 19th-century chapel-yard burial ground that has remained untouched by 20th-century development.

The Cemetery provides examples of the work of monumental masons George Sara, E H Herring and W Hawken. While a similar association could be claimed for other cemeteries in South Australia, the exemplary quality of those headstones that remain at Normanville Wesleyan Cemetery warrants it being regarded as important to South Australia through the outstanding aesthetic, creative and technical accomplishments of these monuments.



Normanville Wesleyan Cemetery, 18 Main South Road, Normanville
(looking south-south-east) (J Collins, April 2014)

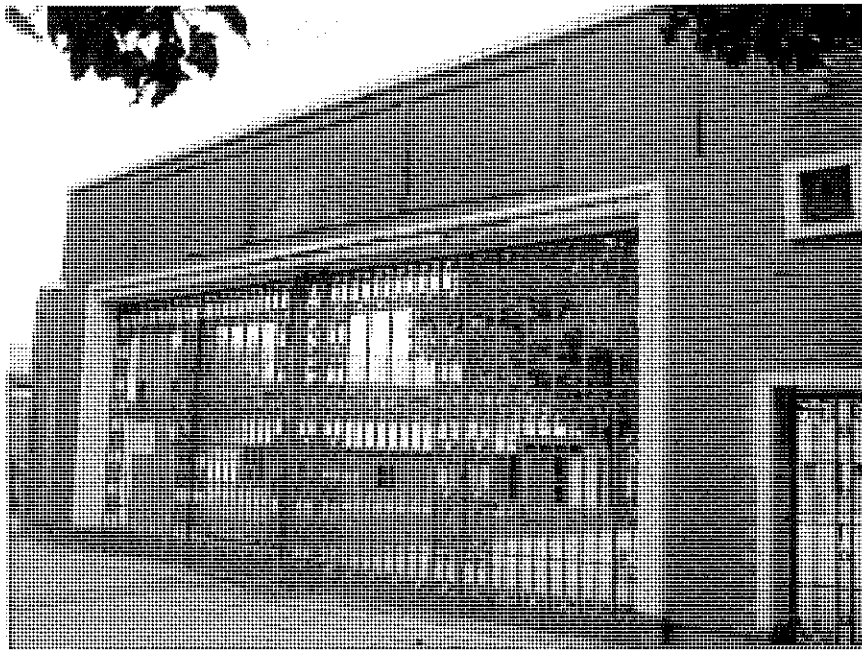
Victoria Park Racecourse (North-East Precinct), Fullarton Road, Adelaide

The surviving buildings at the north-east corner of the former Victoria Park Racecourse have significant associations with the early use of the Adelaide Parklands for recreation and with the development of horse racing in this state.

Victoria Park was the first official racetrack in South Australia, with the earliest meetings being held there in 1846. The oldest surviving building, the Grandstand (SHP No. 13661), was constructed in 1882.

Victoria Park remained South Australia's premier racecourse for many decades, with the Entrance Gates, Turnstile Building, Kiosk and former Adelaide Racing Club Office building representing later developments at the site from the 1920s to the 1950s.

The precinct also demonstrates notable design and construction techniques as displayed by the 1880s Grandstand and 1950s Entrance Gates and Office Building. In addition, the precinct includes a rare surviving group of cast-iron turnstiles within the red-brick entrance building adjacent to the cast-iron gates.



Entrance gates from east, with grandstand in background

Manitoba Housing Complex, 228-256 Carrington Street, 7-29 Hume Lane & 1-32 Regent Street North, Adelaide.

The Manitoba Housing Complex is important as the first public rental housing scheme of its kind to be built in the City of Adelaide by the South Australian Housing Trust, reflecting a major change in its tradition of building in outer suburban estates. It was also the first large-scale construction of public, or 'social' housing, in the history of central Adelaide, and marks the start of an important phase in council and government action to revive the city's residential population, and to retain the low-cost accommodation that was traditionally available within the city.

The Manitoba Housing Complex is a significant example of an architectural form of medium-density housing new to South Australia, scaled-up and innovatively

designed to provide for both communal and private occupation by public rental residents, and to respect existing urban form in an old inner city precinct. The design was influenced by the social-planning work of Hugh Stretton and realised by architect Ian Hannaford.

The place has significant associations with the South Australian Housing Trust, the State's first housing authority and a major planner, builder and developer in South Australia.



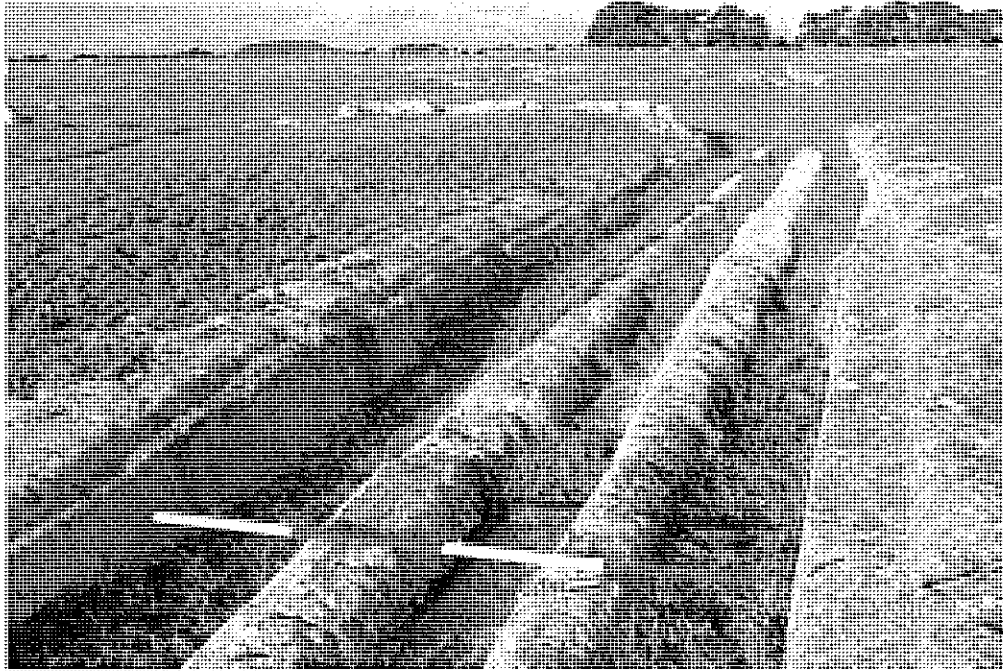
Manitoba Housing Complex, Carrington Street, Adelaide - Rear of Carrington Street units, viewed from central space showing their private gardens (looking south) (S Marsden, March 2014)

Mount Salt Limestone Track, 640 McLeans Road, Mount Schank

The Mount Salt Limestone Track is a rare intact example of a track designed for specific animal drawn vehicles. There are no known comparable examples in South Australia.

The track connected Mount Salt Station with the area's early road network. As with many tracks once in the area, this track originally ran across the ground surface but was later cut through a limestone reef to facilitate efficient and safe travel for people and small loads. The track would have been most important from the 1870s – 1921 as part of a direct route between Mount Salt Station and Mount Schank Station, head station of an enormous pastoral operation.

Featuring three linear grooves, the track was designed for use by single animal (or file of animals) drawn cart or buggy. This design is unusual in limiting vehicle types able to use it. The track's design was never updated after 1921, when the State government repurchased most of the land for closer settlement. Intact and largely undisturbed, the track expresses a type of road transport in the era of animal drawn vehicles.



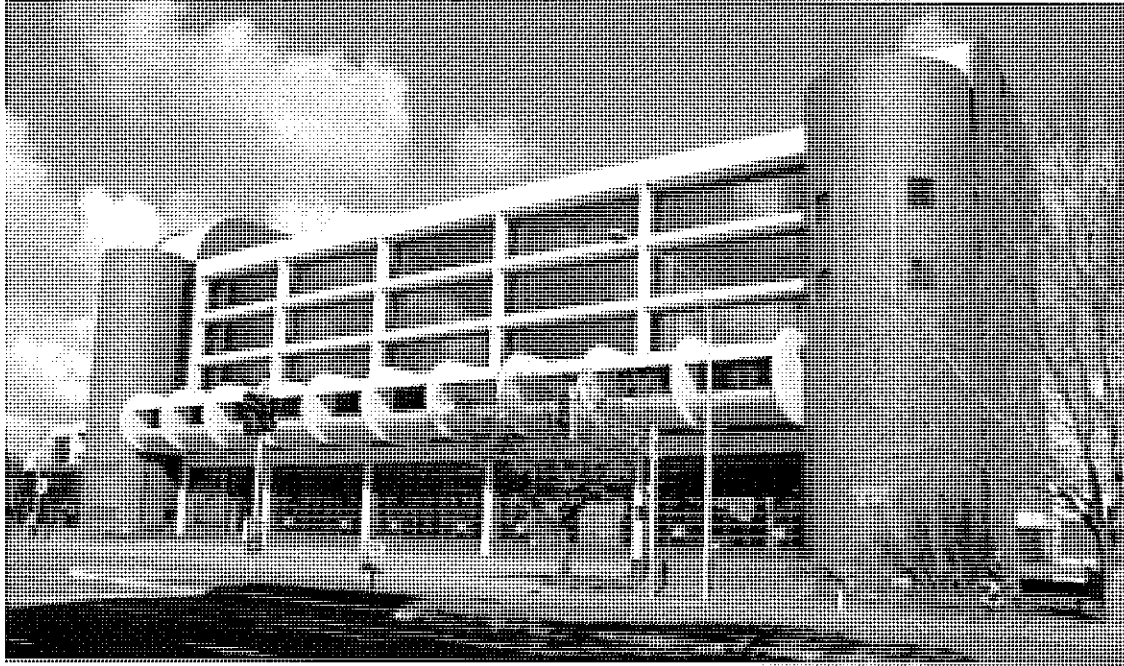
Mount Salt Limestone Track - A section of the cut through the limestone outcropping.
(Photograph looking east)

Adelaide Fire Station Complex, 81-129 Wakefield Street, Adelaide

The Adelaide Fire Station complex noted for its innovative design is an outstanding example of postmodern architecture. Designed by architect Rod Roach, in partnership with Woodhead Australia, between 1976 and 1983. The design references the fire station it replaced as well as indicating the future scale and role of the Metropolitan Fire Service.

The main building is particularly notable for its dramatic elevation to Wakefield Street in which prominent semi-circular brick towers 'bookend' the central section of the building. The central facade also includes a projecting horizontal storey, beneath which is double-height articulated glazing, providing visual and physical access to the fire engines within. The concrete training tower, smaller auxiliary buildings and landscape elements on the site employ the same design language as the main

building, contributing to the design integrity of the complex.



Adelaide Fire Station, 81-129 Wakefield Street Adelaide, View from north (*Hamish Angas, July 2014*)