

Guidelines for Interpreting State Heritage Criteria

Assessing places for State heritage listing

Endorsed by the South Australian Heritage Council 14 March 2024



Acknowledgements

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

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

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

- Heritage Council Victoria, The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines: Assessing the cultural heritage significance of places and objects for possible State heritage listing, April 2019; https://heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/VHRCriteriaandThresholdsGuidelines_2019Final.pdf
- ACT Heritage Council, Heritage Assessment Policy: A policy document for nominating, assessing and making decisions about heritage places and objects against the criteria in the Heritage Act 2004, March 2018; https://www.environment.act.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/1171591/Heritage-Assessment-Policy-New.pdf
- Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, *Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance: Using the cultural heritage criteria*, 2013; https://www.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0030/66693/using-the-criteria.pdf
- NSW Heritage Office, *Assessing Heritage Significance*, June 2023; <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Heritage/assessing-heritage-significance-guidelines-assessing-places-objects-against-criteria-230167.pdf>
- Australian Heritage Council, *A Guide to Heritage Listing in Australia: Thresholds for different levels of heritage listing*, 2008, <https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/c6c7a87e-d4a6-4001-b62b-04ebd0ae2aef/files/heritage-listing-guide.pdf>
- Australian Heritage Council, *Guidelines for Assessment of Places for the National Heritage List*, February 2009, <https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/8b50f335-42e8-4599-b5e0-ac643f75475f/files/nhl-guidelines.pdf>
- Heritage Tasmania, *Assessing Historic Heritage Significance*, October 2001; <https://heritage.tas.gov.au/Documents/Assessing%20Historic%20Heritage%20Significance.pdf>

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Introduction

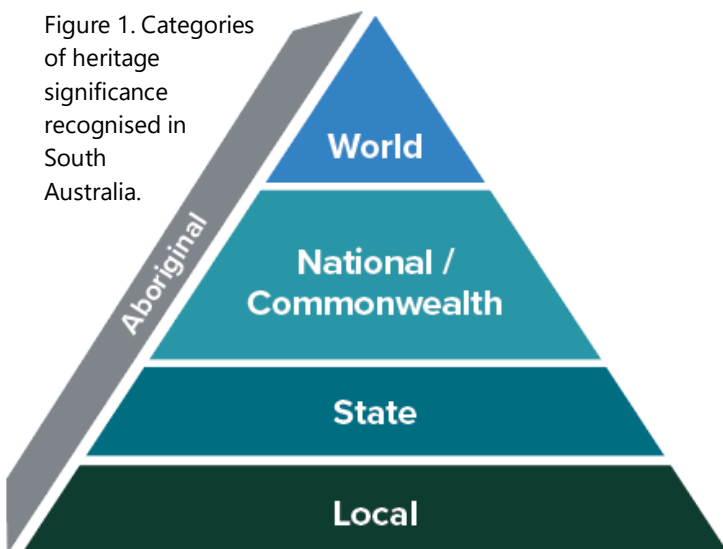
Heritage is our inherited customs or culture and is demonstrated by the places, objects and traditions associated with that culture. Importantly, having inherited these places and objects from the past it is our responsibility to conserve and pass them on to future generations.

Heritage places and objects have significance to the community for many reasons including historic, scientific, aesthetic, social or spiritual qualities, or a combination of these qualities.

Categories of Heritage Significance

There are many levels of heritage significance for which a heritage place or object may be important. In South Australia, six categories of heritage protection (figure 1) are recognised that reflect the breadth of heritage values represented by places and/or objects. These places and objects demonstrate heritage values beyond our personal connections or associations with them.

Figure 1. Categories of heritage significance recognised in South Australia.



The six categories of heritage significance are:

- **LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE:** a place or area that is of heritage value to a locality or municipality has the potential to be recognised as being of local heritage significance and may be included in the Local Heritage Overlay or Historic Area Overlay
- **STATE SIGNIFICANCE:** a place, area or object that is of heritage value to South Australia has the potential to be recognised as being of state heritage significance and may be included in the South Australian Heritage Register (Heritage Register)
- **ABORIGINAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:** Aboriginal sites and objects that are significant according to Aboriginal traditions, archaeology, anthropology or history and Aboriginal remains not buried in accordance with South Australian law are protected under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988
- **COMMONWEALTH SIGNIFICANCE:** a place of outstanding indigenous, historic and/or natural heritage significance to the Commonwealth of Australia, located on Commonwealth land or in Commonwealth waters, or owned and managed by the Commonwealth Government may be included in the Commonwealth Heritage List
- **NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE:** a place with outstanding indigenous, historic and/or natural heritage significance to the nation, may be recognised as being of national heritage significance and may be included in the National Heritage List
- **WORLD SIGNIFICANCE:** a place that is of outstanding universal value has the potential to be recognised as being of world heritage significance and may be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Criteria are used to define heritage significance for each tier and in the case of Local, State, Commonwealth and National heritage places is enshrined in legislation. The criteria used to determine Local, State, National and Commonwealth heritage significance are all different.

State and Local heritage places and areas are protected and managed by the South Australian Government under the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*. Commonwealth, National and World Heritage value are assessed and managed under Federal Legislation through the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

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

Aboriginal Heritage

In South Australia, the identification and protection of Aboriginal Heritage falls under separate legislation, the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*, and is outside of the scope of these guidelines. The Central Archive, that includes the Register of Aboriginal Sites and Objects, is maintained by the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs and contains information about Aboriginal sites, objects and ancestral remains (burials) across South Australia. For further information about the Register of Aboriginal Site and Objects please contact Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation, Attorney-General's Department, (08) 7322 7057 or email: AAR.HeritageSites1@sa.gov.au

Local Heritage

The identification and protection of Local Heritage falls under the *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*. While Local Heritage Places are included in the Heritage Register, they are assessed under different criteria. For further information about Local Heritage, please contact the Local Council for the area where the place of interest is located.

Purpose of guidelines

This document has been developed to provide guidance for interpreting the criteria for State Heritage listing and is intended to be used for places being assessed for possible inclusion in the Heritage Register as State Heritage Places.

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

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

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

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

Who are these guidelines for?

The guidelines are intended to assist:

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

Assessing State Heritage Significance

Why assess heritage significance?

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

The heritage values of a place are determined through a process of assessment. As a part of the assessment process a succinct statement of significance is produced,

which is a summary of the place's heritage values. The statement assists in forming conservation policies and guidelines to manage the place.

The *Heritage Places Act 1993* establishes heritage assessment criteria (figure 2) for State Heritage Places and Objects, and it defines what a place and object are.



Figure 2. Section 16 criteria *Heritage Places Act 1993*

The Heritage Places Act 1993 defines a place as:

- (a) any site or area, with or without improvements;
- (b) any land;
- (c) any building, structure or other work, whether temporary or permanent or moveable or immovable (including an item or thing that is permanently fixed or moored);
- (d) any other location, item or thing that constitutes a place

and includes–

- (a) any fixtures and fittings;
- (b) any land where a place is situated;
- (c) any subsurface area;
- (d) any part of a place

A **place** is eligible for entry in the Heritage Register if it meets one or more of the criteria in Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act, 1993*. If the Heritage Council determines that a **place** meets one or more of the criteria and enters it in the Heritage Register it becomes a **State Heritage Place**. A **place** within a **State Heritage Area** is also considered to be a **State Heritage Place**.

The criteria are designed to represent the different aspects of heritage significance a place may have. A place is not of any greater or lesser value if it is heritage listed under a single criterion or several of the criteria.

As a general guide, a generation (approximately 25-30 years) should pass after the creation of a place before that place is considered for heritage listing at any level. The passing of time allows people's attachment to a place to develop and for the enduring heritage values of a place to be more rigorously and objectively assessed.

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

The *Heritage Places Act 1993* defines an object as:

A natural or manufactured object and includes–

- (a) an archaeological artefact; or
- (b) a geological, palaeontological or speleological specimen,

but does not include an Aboriginal object.

An object is of heritage significance if–

- (a) it is an archaeological artefact, or other form of artefact that satisfies 1 or more of the criteria, or
- (b) it is a geological, palaeontological or speleological specimen that satisfies 1 or more of the criteria; or
- (c) it is an object that is intrinsically related to the heritage significance of a State Heritage Place or a State Heritage Area.

Intrinsically related means that the object is, by its nature or origin, associated or connected to the heritage significance of the place or area.

For example, the Burra Jinker is a State Heritage Object as it is intrinsically related to the heritage significance of the Burra Mines Historic Site. The Burra Jinker also known as the Woollacott Jinker, is closely associated with the work of the Burra Mines and reflects the scale of the operations that occurred there. Notably the Burra Jinker transported the boilers used in the Schneider Engine House and Morphett Engine House from Port Adelaide to the Burra Mines.

Historic Themes for South Australia

The Heritage Council has developed *Historic Themes for South Australia* to assist in:

- understanding how places are related to the history of South Australia, and
- determining what places may have heritage significance at the State level.

Historic Themes for South Australia is also intended to assist in identifying gaps in the Heritage Register and prioritising places for heritage assessment.

Historic Themes for South Australia comprises six themes, each with several subthemes:

Theme 1: Natural Environment

Theme 2: Peopling Places and Landscapes

Theme 3: Governing South Australia

Theme 4: Building Settlements, Towns and Cities

Theme 5: Developing South Australia's economies

Theme 6: Developing Social and Cultural Life (Supporting and building communities)

The full document including subthemes and explanatory text can be found here:

<https://cdn.environment.sa.gov.au/environment/images/Historic-Themes-for-SA-final-December-2022.pdf>

Reviewing the guidelines

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

DEWHeritage@sa.gov.au

Using these Guidelines

Structure and application of the guidelines

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

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

Limitations of the guidelines

The Heritage Council has devised this guideline under section 5A(2)(b)(ii) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* to assist in the interpretation and/or application of the criteria set out in section 16. Fulfilment of the tests and thresholds provided in these guidelines does not, in itself, confirm fulfillment of the section 16 criteria. The Heritage Council remains responsible for considering whether a particular place and/or object should be entered in the Heritage Register.

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

Glossary

The following terms are used throughout the guidelines. This glossary has been prepared as explanatory notes to assist in understanding these terms and draws from the *Heritage Places Act 1993*, The Burra Charter, guidelines prepared by other Heritage jurisdictions across Australia and the Macquarie Dictionary.

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

Comparative analysis: state-wide analysis of similar places, which may or may not be entered in the Heritage Register, including consideration of integrity and intactness of places with similar associations.

Cultural Significance / Cultural Heritage Significance / Cultural Heritage Value (Heritage Significance): means aesthetic (including architectural), historic (including archaeological), scientific (including technological, palaeontological, geological and speleological), social or spiritual value for past and/or present and/or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place through its fabric and/or setting and/or use and/or associations and/or records and/or related places and/or related objects.

Demonstrates: means to make evident by arguments or reasoning, describe and explain with the help of examples, manifest or exhibit, and make, give or take part in.

Fabric: means all the physical material of a place, including components, fixtures and contents. It may also include living material such as trees and other plants.

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

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

Intangible cultural heritage: is the diversity of cultural practices created by communities and groups of people over time and recognised as a part of their heritage. A place, its location and setting may be integral to the existence, observation and practice of intangible cultural heritage. However, the loss of a cultural practice may diminish the cultural significance of the place.

Integrity: refers to the degree to which the heritage values of the place are still evident and can be understood and appreciated (for example, the degree to which the original design or use of a place can still be discerned). Assessment of integrity takes into account documentary and physical evidence relating to the significance of the place, as well as its intactness. If a place has undergone considerable change (through encroaching development, changes to the fabric, physical deterioration of the fabric etc.) the significant values may not be readily identifiable and the place may have a low level of integrity. For an archaeological, palaeontological, geological and speleological site, a place may be said to retain sufficient integrity if it is able to convey its significance to people in the present.

For further definitions of words used in the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and, in particular, the s16 criteria please refer to the Macquarie Dictionary.



Guidelines for Interpreting Criteria

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

Defining criterion (a)

A place is of importance to the evolution or pattern of South Australia's history if that place is the product of, or is an example of, or was influenced by, or has influenced, or is associated with, or has a symbolic association with, or is the site of – an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life (including values, aspirations, tastes and fashions) which has made a **strong, noticeable or influential contribution** to the **evolution or pattern** of the settlement and development of South Australia.

Relevant values

Cultural heritage values to consider under criterion (a) include: historic, aesthetic (including architectural), scientific (including technological), social and spiritual.

Guidelines for inclusion

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

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

Question A1: Which historic theme(s) in South Australia's history is demonstrated by this place?

Threshold test A1a: Does that historic theme have state significance, having made a strong or influential contribution to the evolution of South Australia's history. [Informed by thematic analysis]

OR

Threshold test A1a: Does that historic theme have state significance, having made a strong or influential contribution to the evolution of South Australia's history. [Informed by thematic analysis]

Question A2: Does the place demonstrate a clear and strong association with the theme (either tangible or intangible)? To what extent is it associated with the test we're claiming for it?

Threshold test A2: Is this significance at the State level? How well does the place represent the historic theme when compared to other places with substantially the same association? [Informed by comparative analysis]

Exclusion guidelines for Criterion (a)

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

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

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (a)

Torrens Island Quarantine Station (SHP 13931 & SHP 26470)



The Torrens Island Quarantine Station Complex was established in 1855 as the first line of defence against the transmission of infectious diseases into the colony and is associated with human and animal quarantine practices in South Australia during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Torrens Island Quarantine Station is the only facility of its type in South Australia and retains a faithful representation of structures dating from the 1870s until the 1970s.

The Torrens Island Quarantine Station Complex was entered in the Heritage Register on 21 October 1993 under the provisions of the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978* and relisted on 14 March 2024 under criteria (a), (b) and (d).

Note: Private property, no public access.

Normanville Police Station (SHP 26470)



The Former Normanville Police Station is one of the oldest surviving police buildings in the State and played a significant role in the provision of government services to the Normanville area for more than 100 years. The first section was constructed in 1855 during a period of growth for the South Australian Police Force, with the two-storey post and telegraph office being built in 1863. As the Fleurieu region expanded, the building provided a wide range of services including police station, courthouse, register office, post and telegraph office, customs house and as a base for sea rescue. The complex, including the stables, remains largely unaltered and illustrates the association between the police force and other government services through its built fabric.

The Former Normanville Police Station was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 21 February 2018 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Note: Private Property, the building can be viewed from the street only.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (a) – *continued*

Shelter Shed, Princess Elizabeth Children's Playground (SHP 26423)



The Shelter Shed was built in 1929 as part of the Princess Elizabeth Children's Playground on South Terrace, Adelaide. The playground was constructed following the Royal visit to Adelaide by the Duke and Duchess of York in May 1927, and is representative of both the playgrounds movement and the increasing recognition of children's welfare and wellbeing during a period when supervised public playgrounds were developed for both play and personal improvement.

The Shelter Shed, Princess Elizabeth Playground was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 7 March 2014 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and also meets criterion (b).

Note: Publicly accessible.

Sevenhill Complex, comprising St Aloysius Catholic Church, St Aloysius College, Sevenhill Cellars and Sevenhill Cemetery (SHP 13056)



The Sevenhill complex is a significant group of buildings reflecting the settlement of the Clare valley by a group of Jesuits in the early 1850s and played an important role in the expansion of the Catholic religion in South Australia. The Jesuit settlement also paved the way for the development of viticulture and wine making in the region. The St Aloysius Catholic Church is an important element in the architectural development of Gothic revival buildings in South Australia.

The Sevenhill Complex was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 8 November 2001 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and also meets criteria (b), (e), (f) and (g).

Note: Publicly accessible at specified times.



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

Defining criterion (b)

The place must demonstrate qualities of cultural significant to South Australia that are rare, uncommon or endangered. Cultural significance may include building class, historic themes, construction techniques, ways of life, social customs, scientific achievement, industrial processes, topographical or natural features, or land use, etc that may no longer be practiced, are in danger of being

lost or rarely found in South Australia. This may encompass places that were always rare or places that have become scarce through subsequent loss or destruction.

Relevant values

Cultural heritage values to consider under criterion (b) include: historic, aesthetic (including architectural), scientific (including technological), social and spiritual.

Guidelines for inclusion

The place must have both cultural significance to South Australia and also possess uncommon, rare or endangered qualities. Places that are few in number and considered at risk of being lost for reasons such as changing land use, industrial processes and lifestyles, and economic pressures may be considered endangered. Places that might become rare or uncommon but are not yet uncommon or rare do not satisfy criterion (b). Determining if a place is uncommon, rare or endangered requires contextual analysis to understand how common the place once was and how many examples still survive. A place may be uncommon, rare or endangered but not culturally significant to South Australia, in this instance the place is considered to not satisfy criterion (b).

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

Question B1: What culturally significant qualities does the place have?

Threshold test B1: Are the qualities of cultural significance to South Australia? [informed by thematic analysis]

Threshold test B2b: How well do these attributes compare to other places with substantially the same association? [Informed by comparative analysis]

Exclusion guidelines for Criterion (b)

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

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

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (b)

Nildottie Well (SHP 10832)



The site is a complex of structures and machinery that demonstrates the ingenuity of pastoralists in supplying water to their stock. The well was sunk c.1859 and upgraded in 1874, while the steam pump is believed to have been installed in 1860. The pump raised water from the well into the stock watering system comprising the tanks and troughs. Places such as Nildottie Well were important as it enabled the expansion of the pastoral industry in South Australia during the nineteenth century. Once common, Nildottie Well is now a rare and intact surviving example of these steam-powered stock watering systems.

The Nildottie Well Site including the well, chimney, pump, steam engine and boiler, two tanks, three troughs and pine hut was entered in the Heritage Register on 1 September 1983 under the provisions of the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978*.

Note: Private Property, no public access

Camp 10 Detention Cell Block – Loveday Internment Camp Complex (SHP 26506)



The Loveday Internment Camp Complex was the only purpose-built internment facility in South Australia. The Camp 10 Cell Block is one of only three cell blocks remaining at Loveday. It demonstrates South Australia's role in the detention of civilian internees and prisoners of war (POWs) during the Second World War, and in particular, the experience of additional levels of imprisonment. Imprisoned POWs included members of a small Nazi 'elite' who tried to gain control over the other detainees in early 1943. One cell also bears the names of three privates from the 25/33 Garrison Battalion who were court martialled in August and September 1942.

Camp 10 Detention Cell Block – Loveday Internment Camp Complex was confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register on 26 May 2022 under the provisions of the Heritage Places Act 1993 and also meets criterion (a).

Note: Private Property, no public access.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (b) – *Continued*

Hop Kiln (SHP 18496)



The hop kiln at Miller's farm near Lobethal was built in 1900 and has significant associations with the rise and decline of the hops industry in South Australia. Beer was brewed in South Australia from the earliest days of the colony and hops is an essential ingredient. While a difficult crop to grow in South Australia as hops prefers cooler climates, it was successfully grown in several areas including in the Onkaparinga Valley, where the kiln is located. The kiln has a distinctive appearance and was based on the design of the c.1870 kiln it replaced using German design and building techniques. The kiln is one of only two known intact examples of a hop kiln in South Australia.

The Hop Kiln was confirmed in the SA Heritage Register on 12 July 2001 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and also meets criterion (a).

Note: Private Property, no public access.

Port Lincoln Locomotive Depot and Workshops (SHP 26501)



The Port Lincoln Locomotive Depot and Workshops demonstrate important aspects of the maintenance facilities constructed by South Australian Railways (SAR) in the 1920s and played a vital role in the expansion of grain production on the Eyre Peninsula and the agricultural and economic development of South Australia during the twentieth century. Built between 1927 and 1932, the depot and workshops have been responsible for maintaining and ensuring that the trains on the Peninsula remain operational and able to transport up to a quarter of the State's grain harvest to the ports at Port Lincoln and Thevenard.

The Port Lincoln Locomotive Depot and Workshops was confirmed in the SA Heritage Register on 11 June 2020 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and also meets criterion (a).

Note: Private Property, no public access.



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

Defining criterion (c)

A place may satisfy criterion (c) if it has the potential to yield information, typically in the form of physical evidence that will contribute to an understanding of South Australia's history. There must be strong existing evidence, in any form, to substantiate that the place is likely to yield information about South Australia's history that is not readily available from other sources and that sufficient integrity remains to yield the information.

Relevant values

Cultural heritage values to consider under criterion (c) include: historic, aesthetic (including architectural), scientific (including technological), social and spiritual.

Guidelines for inclusion

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

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

Question C1: Why is the place considered likely to yield information that contributes to an understanding of the State's cultural/natural history?

Threshold test C1: How is the information that is likely to be yielded not already well documented or readily available from other sources?

Question C2: From what we know about the place, is the physical evidence likely to retain a level of integrity and intactness that could yield information through detailed investigation?

Threshold test C2: Will the information that might be obtained through this investigation be likely to meaningfully contribute to an understanding of South Australia's cultural or natural history?

Exclusion Guidelines for Criterion (c)

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

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

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (c)

Rosetta Head Well and Whaling Station (SHP 26454)



Source: NLA PIC Drawer 1854 #U1234 NK7157

The Rosetta Head Well and Whaling Station Site is on the lands and waters of the Ramindjeri people of the lower Fleurieu Peninsula, who are a part of the Ngarrindjeri Nation. The site represents a once significant early industry that no longer exists in South Australia. Founded by the South Australian Company in 1837 and continually operating until 1851, it was the longest-running whaling station in the State and played an important role in the establishment of the whaling industry in South Australia. The Rosetta Head Whaling Station is also an important contact site between European colonists and the Ramindjeri people. To Ramindjeri people, the whale is known as Kondli (a spiritual being), and due to their connection and knowledge, a number of Ramindjeri were employed at the station as labourers and boat crews. Rosetta Head Whaling Station is currently the only whaling site in South Australia that has an associated early whaling ship whose site has been discovered, notably the *South Australian*.

The Rosetta Head Well and Whaling Station was confirmed in the Heritage Register and Designated as a place of Archaeological Significance on 5 August 2021 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and also meets criterion (b).

Note: parts of the site are publicly accessible.

Naracoorte Caves Complex (SHP 26459)



The Naracoorte Caves Complex is an iconic assembly of 37 large and small caves that demonstrate a wide range of significant stages in South Australian geological history. The limestone landscape and caves contain geological elements that demonstrate two important geological phases in the formation of coastal South Australia - the development of the new Southern Ocean limestone sea floor in the Palaeogene and Neogene Periods following separation of Australia from Antarctica, and the commencement of the thirteen ancient coastlines across the region resulting from the Quaternary global Ice-age cycles in the last million years. The Complex also contains the world's largest and most comprehensive assemblage of Australian mammal fossils, in an excellent state of preservation, dating from 0.5 million years ago. Evidence of past climates and environmental changes are obtained from dating and chemical analysis of the many speleothems (stalactites, stalagmites and flowstone) and deep sediment sequences contained within multiple caves.

Naracoorte Caves Complex was confirmed in the Heritage Register and Designated as a place of Speleological, Geological and Palaeontological Significance on 17 May 2017 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and also meets criteria (a), (d) and (g).

Note: located within the Naracoorte Caves National Park the Place can be accessed in accordance with Park requirements.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (c) – *Continued*

Ajax Mine Fossil Reef (SHP 26390)



The former Ajax copper mine is the location of one of the most significant finds of archaeocyath fossils in the world. Archaeocyaths (ancient cups) were some of the earliest known marine sponges with mineral skeletons which lived in the Lower Cambrian period, around 525 million years ago. These organisms proved highly successful, and over a 10 million year period diversified into a huge array of different forms and over 100 species, playing a dominant role in constructing the Earth's first reefs. The Ajax Limestone contains a sample of almost every archaeocyath species known to have existed within the Australian-Antarctic province making the site one of the key points of reference for those studying the earliest stages of development of life on Earth.

The Ajax Mine Fossil Reef was confirmed in the Heritage Register and Designated as a Place of Palaeontological and Geological Significance on 28 August 2014 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Note: not publicly accessible.

Hallett Cove Conservation Park & Sandison Reserve (SHP 14033)



Hallett Cove Conservation Park & Sandison Reserve displays a detailed and exceptionally high quality geological record of South Australia, imparting important insights about the State's geological history. The Park and Reserve yields evidence of four significant periods of glaciations, recording approximately 645 million years of geological history. It also contains fossiliferous deposits and geologically significant unconformities. The depositional patterns infer detailed, cycling changes in sea level.

Hallett Cove Conservation Park & Sandison Reserve was entered in the Heritage Register on 4 March 1993 under the provisions of the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978* and Designated as a Place of Geological Significance on 15 February 2024 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Note: publicly accessible site please keep to the pathways.



CRITERION (d): it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.

Defining criterion (d)

To satisfy criterion (d), a place must belong to a class of place, be an outstanding representative of the class and the class of place must also be of cultural significance to South Australia. To be an outstanding representative of a class of place the place needs to be an exceptional example of the class and/or an influential example of the class and/or a pivotal example of the class. The place must also retain sufficient intactness to represent the class with a high level of integrity.

Refer to Reference Tool D1 and Glossary for further guidance.

Relevant values

Cultural heritage values to consider under criterion (d) include: historic, aesthetic (including architectural), scientific (including technological), social and spiritual.

Guidelines for inclusion

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

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

Question D1: What is the class of place? [class defined in definitions]

Threshold test D1: Is the class of place culturally significant to South Australia? [critical analysis against cultural significance as defined in definitions and informed by thematic analysis]

Question D2: What are the principal characteristics associated with the class of place?

Threshold test D2: Is the place an outstanding representative of the principal characteristics of the class in the South Australian context when compared to other places of the same class? [use reference tool D1 and a comparative analysis that considers integrity and intactness]

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

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

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

Exclusion Guidelines for Criterion (d)

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

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

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (d)

Bungaree Homestead Complex (SHP 13048)



Bungaree Homestead Complex was established by George Hawker in 1841 and demonstrates the early development of the pastoral industry in South Australia. The property is still owned and run by the Hawker family. As the business grew in the nineteenth century, Bungaree became home to 50 staff and their families and the Homestead Complex became a 'village' that contained essential services for running the property and meeting the needs of the people living there. Many of the structures associated with running a pastoral property remain, including the Homestead, Manager's House, Council Chamber, Stables, Office/Store, Men's Kitchen, Shearing Shed, Shearer's Quarters, Swaggies Hut, Stallion Box and Gate House making the Bungaree Homestead Complex an outstanding representative of a nineteenth century pastoral homestead complex.

Bungaree Homestead Complex was entered in the Heritage Register 4 March 1993 under the provisions of the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978*.

Note: Publicly accessible via prearranged tours and for accommodation.

Victa Cinema (former Ozone Theatre) (SHP 26556)



The Victa Cinema (former Ozone Theatre) demonstrates the evolution of motion pictures as a new form of mass entertainment in the twentieth century, and in particular, the role of cinema-going and its contribution to community building in regional South Australia in the interwar period. As the first South Australian picture theatre purpose-built to screen 'talkies,' the Victa Cinema established the pattern for all picture theatres that followed. The Victa Cinema is also an early, outstanding example of interwar streamlined architecture and the only remaining intact picture theatre purpose-built by Ozone Theatres Limited, an innovative and influential family-owned exhibition company which grew to be the largest in South Australia in the first half of the twentieth century.

The Victa Cinema (former Ozone Theatre) was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 17 August 2023 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* it also meets criteria (a), (e) and (g).

Note: Currently undergoing renovations and will be publicly accessible again in the future.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (d) – *continued*

Burra Mines Historic Site (SHP 10970)



Burra Jinker (SHO 10970 – 001)

The South Australian Mining Association mined copper from the Burra Mines Historic Site (also known as the Burra Burra Mine and monster mine) between 1845 and 1877. The establishment of the mine at Burra occurred at a time when the South Australian economy was in a deep depression and the ore mined there is reputed as saving the Colony from bankruptcy. Mining followed traditional Cornish practices while smelting of the ore followed Welsh ones. The influx of settlers from Cornwall and Wales resulted in the establishment of the 'copper towns' surrounding the mine area. Six Cornish engines were imported to service the mine which could not have operated without them, marking the beginnings of the industrialisation of South Australia. While movement of ore, people and machinery led to the establishment of a transport industry.

The Burra Mines Historic Site was entered in the Heritage Register on 8 November 1984 under the provisions of the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978*.

The rare surviving 'Jinker' reflects both the scale of operations at Burra and it has close associations with the work that went on at the Burra Mines. First used in the 1850s, the Jinker is known to have transported the large boilers needed for the Schneider and subsequently, the Morphett Engine House from Port Adelaide to Burra.

The Burra Jinker was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 16 March 2016 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Note: Publicly accessible.

Lowly Point Lighthouse Complex incl. Lighthouse, Reserve land 2.14 hectares, Power House, Two Keepers' Cottages, Oil Store and Signal Flag Mast (SHP 10307)



The emergence of Port Pirie as a major shipping centre for both mining and agricultural production in the 1880s, resulted in the need for the construction of a lighthouse to aid navigation in the Upper Spence Gulf. To meet that need the Lowly Point Lighthouse Complex was completed in 1883 with the lighthouse extended in 1909. Lowly Point Lighthouse Complex is an outstanding example of a lighthouse complex retaining a high degree of integrity with all structures remaining on site, with the exception of the Rocket Shed.

The Lowly Point Lighthouse Complex was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 15 December 1994 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Note: Access to the site permitted, no public access inside the structures, the cottages can be rented for holiday accommodation.



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

Defining criterion (e)

To satisfy criterion (e) the place must demonstrate a high degree of accomplishment that is creative and/or aesthetic and/or technical or is an outstanding representative of particular design characteristics or construction techniques. A place may demonstrate only one or a number of these distinguishers to satisfy the criterion. Refer to Reference Tools and Glossary for further guidance.

Relevant attributes

Cultural heritage values to consider under criterion (e) include: historic, aesthetic (including architectural), scientific (including technological), social and spiritual.

Guidelines for inclusion

The place should show qualities of innovation or departure, beauty or formal design, or represent a new achievement of its time [Reference Tool E1]. Breakthroughs in technology or new developments in design would qualify, if the place clearly demonstrates them. A high standard of design skill and originality is expected.

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

Question E1: What are the relevant attributes or combination of attributes represented by the place? [Creative, Aesthetic or Technical Accomplishment; Construction or Design Characteristics]

Question E2: What are the principal characteristics of the relevant attribute(s)?

Threshold test E2: Undertake a critical analysis of the place against the principal characteristics. How does the physical fabric of the place demonstrate these attributes and characteristics to an outstanding [Reference Tool E3] or high degree [Reference Tool E4] when compared with other places with similar attributes [comparative analysis including consideration of intactness and integrity]

Reference Tool E1 – Design characteristics, Creative or Technical accomplishment

When assessing whether a place demonstrates outstanding design characteristics or construction techniques or a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical achievement, the following may be considered.

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

Reference Tool E2 – Aesthetic accomplishment

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

Reference Tool E3 – What is outstanding representative

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

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

A pivotal example – the place encapsulates a key evolutionary stage in the development of the class.

Reference Tool E4 – What is high degree

When considering if a place has a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment, high degree is understood to mean the attribute:

- is advanced in development or complexity and/or
- exceeds what is typical for South Australia and/or
- demonstrates excellence.

OR

- At the time of its creation the attribute being claimed for the place was at its fullest development and advanced to the utmost extent in South Australia.

Exclusion Guidelines for Criterion (e)

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

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

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (e)

Marion Cultural Centre (SHP 26497)



The Marion Cultural Centre, designed by architects Ian McDougall founding director ARM in association with Phillips Pilkington is an outstanding example of postmodern architecture in South Australia and is a model of semiotic (relating to signs and symbols) design that is demonstrated through its built form, associated landscape and aspects of the interior design. The prominent lettering MARION spelt out by the building and its landscape means the Marion Cultural Centre acts as both a sign while simultaneously attempting to reclaim the name MARION back from the adjacent shopping centre. Elements of the interior design also feature codes that can be read by those who can decipher them.

The Marion Cultural Centre was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 12 December 2019 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Note: publicly accessible, some areas may have restrictions depending on performances.

Burdett’s Wildflower Garden (SHP 14690)



Burdett's Property is significant for its collection of 400 Australian and South African plant species. Founded by William Burdett as a hobby, the garden was established in the 1920s and reached its peak in the 1930s, when it attracted many visitors. Although unplanned, it is a significant aesthetic achievement and has been described as one of the most significant private collections of South African and Australian native plants.

Burdett’s Wildflower Garden was confirmed in the SA Heritage Register on 11 May 1995 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and also meets criteria (c) and (g).

Note: private property no public access.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (e) – Continued

Hartley Building (SHP 13652)



Completed in 1927 as a purpose-built Teachers Training College, the Hartley Building was the principal home of teacher training in South Australia for sixty-five years and is associated with the development and expansion of the public education system in South Australia. The building was designed in 1924 by noted South Australian architect George Gavin Lawson, in a Dutch Colonial style. Lawson also incorporated technical innovations into his design in regard to fire protection, including concrete encased escape routes within the building.

The Hartley Building was entered in the Heritage Register on 11 September 1986 under the provisions of the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978*.

Note: the building is viewable from the street.

Former Schmidt Farm (including Houses, Barn, Oven, Well and Slab Structures (SHP 21250)



Former Schmidt Farm including Houses, Barn, Oven, Well and Slab structures is an outstanding representative of vernacular German design and construction techniques including the timber slab barn, tunnel design of the stone and brick bake house, timber and daub cottage and stone cottage.

The Former Schmidt Farm was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 7 September 2006 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and also meets criteria (a) and (d).

Note: private property no public access.

Railway Bridge (SHP 11186)



The Railway Bridge crosses the Hindmarsh River and was built in 1907 as a part of the upgrades to the Strathalbyn to Victor Harbor railway line. South Australian Railways (SAR) upgraded the railway infrastructure on the line due to the introduction of heavier rolling stock. The Railway Bridge is listed under criterion (e) as it is the first reinforced concrete beam and slab bridge built in South Australia (and Australia). SAR followed the engineering of John Monash, later General Sir John Monash, who played an important role in the introduction of reinforced concrete in Australia from 1897. The Railway Bridge is one of six concrete bridges built by SAR between 1905-1919.

The Railway Bridge was entered in the Heritage Register on 20 November 1986 under the provisions of the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978*.

Note: While the Railway Bridge is not publicly accessible it can be viewed from the road reserve.



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

Defining criterion (f)

To satisfy criterion (f), there needs to be clear evidence of a cultural or spiritual association between the community or a group within it and the place. The reasons for the attachment may be spiritual, religious, cultural, political or derived from common experience. The attachment must be enduring and strong.

Relevant values

Cultural heritage values to consider under criterion (f) include: social and spiritual.

Guidelines for inclusion

Places that meet this criterion embody meanings and values that are important to a community or cultural group. The place should demonstrate strong and direct associations for a community or group within it that resonates into the broader community and links to the South Australian identity. The community or group within it must be one that would be broadly recognised by most South Australians as a community or group. The association between the community or group and the place must be enduring, with evidence to demonstrate that there is at least one generation (about 25 years) of association, acknowledging that levels of attachment may fluctuate over time.

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

Question F1: Is there a community or cultural group for which there is evidence of a strong cultural or spiritual association with the place? [Refer to Reference Tool F1 – Community or Cultural Group]

Threshold test F1: Is the group's cultural or spiritual associations with the place sufficiently strong [including length of time – refer to Reference Tool F2 – Cultural or Spiritual associations]

Threshold test F2: Would the associations of the community or cultural group be considered to resonate with the broader South Australian Community [refer to Reference Tool F3 – Resonance with the Broader South Australian Community]

Question F2: Does the place represent a particularly strong example of the cultural and/or spiritual association between the place and the community or cultural group by reason of its relationship to important historical events in South Australia and/or its ability to interpret experiences to the broader South Australian community? If it does what is the important historical event/s and/or experiences?

Threshold test F3: Are the cultural or spiritual associations part of an event or story that contributes to 'South Australia's identity'? [Comparative analysis refer to SA Historic Themes and Reference Tool F4]

Reference Tool F1 – Community or Cultural Group

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

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

Reference Tool F2 – Cultural or Spiritual Associations

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

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

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

The period of time over which the community or cultural group's connection has endured may also contribute to an understanding of the depth of the association. In general, the associations should be of long standing (a generation, or 25 to 30 years).

Reference Tool F3 – Resonance with the broader South Australian Community

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

Reference Tool F4 – South Australian Identity

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

Exclusion Guidelines for Criterion (f)

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

XF1	Lack of a community or cultural group	As required under Question F1 and described in Reference Tool F1.
XF2	Lack of a strong or special attachment	As required under Question F2 and described by Reference Tool F2.
XF3	Not resonant across the broader South Australian community	The cultural or spiritual associations do not exert an influence across the South Australian community as required under Threshold Test F1
XF4	Not part of South Australia's identity	The associations do not represent or link to an established or emerging story or theme that contributes to or forms part of South Australia's identity, as required under Threshold Test F2.
XF5	The cultural or spiritual associations are in the past rather than in the present	The association with the cultural group or community no longer exists. (In this case it may be relevant to consider the cultural heritage significance of the place under criterion (a)).
XF6	No demonstrable connection between the cultural or spiritual associations and the place	The place does not demonstrate strong cultural or spiritual associations because there is no evidence of close links between the proposed group and the place.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (f)

St Maximilian Kolbe Catholic Church (SHP 26473)



The 1985 St Maximilian Kolbe Polish Catholic Church has strong spiritual associations for the South Australian Polish community and also the Catholic Church. Named after Auschwitz martyr St Maximilian Kolbe, the design and fabric of the building strongly references the life and sufferings of the saint and is important to the Polish Catholic Community. Its architectural form is modelled on a Polish mountain hut and symbolises the safety and shelter offered within its walls. The church features prominent stained-glass windows, a notable mosaic behind the altar and several significant relics associated with St Maximilian Kolbe and Auschwitz. The church also has significant associations with prominent South Australian artist Stan Ostojka-Kotkowski who designed the altar mosaic.

St Maximilian Kolbe Polish Catholic Church was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 11 April 2019 and also meets criterion (g).

Note: accessible during religious services.

War Memorial Oak (SHP 26348)



The War Memorial Oak, planted on 29 August 1914, commemorates the outbreak of World War One. The decision to plant an oak, with a life expectancy of 500 years, demonstrates the desire of South Australians to have a living memorial to World War One, to remind them of the sacrifice made by the Australian forces on the battlefields of Europe. Its purpose was not to commemorate the War, but to inspire patriotism. It may well be South Australia's, (and possibly Australia's), earliest commemoration of the Great War.

The War Memorial Oak was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 10 May 2013 and also meets criterion (g).

Note: publicly accessible.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (f) – Continued

Shri Ganesha Temple (SHP 26361)



The Shri Ganesha Temple is significant as it is the first traditional Hindu temple constructed in South Australia and since the late 1990s it has provided the State's Hindus, from different sects, with a place for both spiritual worship and cultural studies. The design of the Shri Ganesha Temple resembles the human body lying on its back with the head to the east and feet to the west and houses 25 hand-crafted deities, including Ganesha. According to religious tradition, Hindu temples are renewed every 12 years, so in February 2012 the Shri Ganesha Temple was cleaned and the deities repainted by a team of Indian craftsman.

Shri Ganesha Temple was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 10 May 2013 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Note: not publicly accessible.

Old Gum Tree Site (SHP 10547)



On 28 December 1836, Governor Hindmarsh and party landed at Holdfast Bay and in the name of King William IV took possession of the land by reading under the gum tree the order in council creating South Australia a British colony. J Hector donated the land on 28 December 1857 so that the tree could be permanently preserved and protected. In 1886, original colonists were photographed by the tree. There is considerable debate as to whether or not this is the tree where the proclamation took place, even Mary Thomas who was present in 1836, stated in 1857 that it was unlikely. Irrespective, this tree has been the site of many reenactments of the ceremony and has become inextricably linked with the establishment of South Australia having a strong cultural and spiritual association for many South Australians.

Old Gum Tree Site was entered in the Heritage Register on 24 July 1980 under the provisions of the *South Australian Heritage Act 1978*.

Note: publicly accessible.



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

Defining criterion (g)

To satisfy criterion (g), the place must have an association that is considered to be special with the life or work of a person, organisation or event. The person, organisation or event must be notable or important to the history of South Australia and the place must be associated with why the person, event, or organisation is notable or important.

Relevant values

Cultural heritage values to consider under criterion (g) include: historic, aesthetic (including architectural), scientific (including technological), social and spiritual

Guidelines for inclusion

There needs to be evidence of a special association between the place and the person, organisation or event that has played an important role in South Australia's history. The association may be demonstrated through the fabric of the place or other evidence, such as archaeological fabric, documentary sources and/or oral history. Most people are associated with many places in their lifetime, and it must be demonstrated why the place being assessed has associations that are significant at the State level.

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

Question G1: Who/what is the person, organisation or event associated with the place?

Threshold test G1: To what extent has the person, organisation or event made a strong, notable or influential contribution to the course of South Australia's history? [Consider whether the significance is at the state level]

Question G2: To what extent is the place considered to have special and direct associations with the life or work of the person/organisation or event? [Refer to reference tool G1]

Threshold test G2: How well does the place represent those associations when compared to other places with similar associations [comparative analysis, including evidence in the fabric or documentary resources]

Reference Tool G1 – Special Associations

Special associations are defined as being distinct or particular to the person, organisation or event and/or distinguished and/or different from what is considered to be ordinary, including places where the fabric was influenced by a person, organisation or event; and/or where some sort of close interaction can be demonstrated and/or where there is evidence to demonstrate the association. In the case of a significant person, the places where the person carried out the work that made them notable would be more likely to be considered to have special associations than the places where they lived or were buried.

Exclusion Guidelines for Criterion (g)

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

XG1	Poor, indirect or unproven association	The person, organisation or event's associations with the place are tenuous or cannot be substantiated or verified. For example, there is no evidence that the person achieved anything there that is relevant to their importance.
XG2	Inability to demonstrate association	No evidence remains to demonstrate the association of the place with the person, organisation or event; or, in the case of physical evidence, the remaining physical fabric has been so altered that it no longer demonstrates reasonable evidence of the association.
XG3	Inability to demonstrate State level significance.	There is insufficient reliable or verifying information available to demonstrate that the person, organisation or event has made a strong, notable or influential contribution towards the course of South Australian history. Contribution may be limited to local importance.

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (g)

Former Brighton Town Hall (SHP 26431)



The Former Brighton Town Hall is associated with Australia's first female politician, Susan Grace Benny. As the setting of her two terms of office as Councillor between 1919 and 1922, the building is closely associated with the participation of women in the democratic process in South Australia.

The Former Brighton Town Hall was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 12 December 2014 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and also meets criterion (a).

Note: not publicly accessible.

The Cedars and The Studio (SHP 13938)



The Cedars and The Studio has a special association with the life and work of two notable South Australian artists, Sir Hans Heysen and his daughter Nora Heysen. Hans and Sallie Heysen built the Cedars in 1912 and the Heysen family lived there for 75 years.

Architecturally, the residence and purpose-built studio reflect the artist's familial (German) traditions and his personalisation of the Federation Arts and Crafts Style. The high integrity of the fabric, including original furnishings and possessions belonging to the family, enhances its ability to reflect the personality and attitudes of Hans and Sallie Heysen, whose philosophy and traditions have given the property its essential character. Its rural setting amongst tall gum trees and traditional flower gardens provided a constant source of inspiration for the artist. The Cedars is an unusually complete and well-preserved example of a notable family's long and continuous occupation and everyday lifestyle.

The Cedars and The Studio was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 22 September 1994 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

Note: Open to the public at specified times

State Heritage Places that illustrate Criterion (g) – Continued

Former CSIR/CSIRO Field Research Station, including shed, water tank, yard fencing and gates (SHP 16230)



The Former CSIR/CSIRO Field Research Station at Robe operated between 1935 and 1955 and has a special association with the work of South Australian scientist Dr Hedley Marston and his team and with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), later Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO). The research and discoveries conducted by Dr Marston and his team were recognised internationally and helped legitimise the CSIR/CSIRO as an institution devoted to using applied science to advance industrial and commercial progress.

The Former CSIR/CSIRO Field Station was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 12 February 1998 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and also meets criterion (a).

Note: Open by appointment, National Trust of South Australia, Robe Branch

Dickson House (SHP 26194)



Dickson House at Rostrevor has a special association with the life and work of prominent South Australian architect Robert Dickson. Designed and built by Dickson shortly after completing his architectural studies it remained the family home for most of his life. The house is a manifestation of his design philosophes, providing continual inspiration and affirmation of those philosophies. Constructed when building restrictions were still in place after the Second World War, the house grew with his growing family remaining consistent in seeking simplicity, integrity and truth to site and materials. These principles remained fundamental to his practice.

Dickson House was confirmed in the Heritage Register on 15 June 2009 under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and also meets criterion (e).

Note: no public access

Further information

Further resources

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

Heritage Places Act 1993

The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (2013)

Historic Themes for South Australia, Heritage Council 2022

<https://cdn.environment.sa.gov.au/environment/images/Heritage-Themes-for-SA-final-December-2022.pdf>

South Australian Heritage Database

<http://maps.sa.gov.au/heritagesearch/HeritageSearchLocation.aspx>

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