

South Australian Heritage Council

2020-21 Summary



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Reconciliation Statement

The South Australian Heritage Council recognises South Australia's First Nations as the traditional custodians of the State's lands, water, plants and animals – commonly known as Country.

The Council has agreed to implement best practice cultural heritage principles including:

- Sharing the comprehensive South Australian heritage story
- Inclusion and engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the truth telling of the place history
- Co-operation and collaboration with the State Aboriginal Heritage Committee if and where appropriate to do so

The Council acknowledges the critical importance of recording and sharing the stories of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage.



Image above: Second Valley Seawall and Causeway by Anthony Anderson (People's Choice winner of Heritage SnAps 2020)

Image on cover: Frontage of former Sands & McDougall building, King William Street, Adelaide.

Message from the Chair

It is a pleasure to report on another busy year for the South Australian Heritage Council (the Council), working under its brief to protect, preserve and promote our state heritage of significance. The council divides its attention between listing matters and strategic considerations and that is reflected in this document.

In relation to the South Australian Heritage Register, 20 places were considered in all, including 13 listings and 7 rejections. Behind the seven rejections, there is an underlying and ongoing policy issue. Several nominations were seeking protection for places that fell below the requirements of the legislated criteria for State Heritage protection. They may, however, have been worthy of consideration as Local Heritage Places. Counter-intuitively, the submission process for a State Heritage Place is easier, cheaper and more transparent than that for a Local Heritage Place.

Council has been a long-time proponent of a more integrated system of listing. The outcome of the current Heritage Reform Advisory Panel (Reporting to the Ministers responsible for Heritage and Planning) and the Government's response is keenly awaited. The Panel, on which I am pleased to serve, will also consider matters that Council continues to advocate for, including better support for Heritage owners and independent sources of funding for heritage management.

Still on listing matters, the work on identifying furniture and other interior items at Cummins House and Martindale Hall is noteworthy. It represents a new recognition of the need to protect important collections that are associated with families of major importance to South Australian history. Up until now, only the houses have been formally protected.

The new confirmed and provisional entries in this report certainly contribute to the diversity of places on the Register and the stories they tell about our state's history and heritage. They include an 1837 whalers' well beneath the Bluff at Victor Harbor, a 1940s piggery built by prisoners of war at the Loveday Internment Camp and the landmark contemporary ecclesiastical architecture of the 1960 Holy Cross Catholic Church at Goodwood.

The church listing came as a result of a Council-initiated survey of post-war places of worship. Further assessments will follow. Similarly, as Council addresses potential gaps in the Register, it has begun work on identifying significant 20th century architecture for assessment.

The importance of including Aboriginal stories where possible was again recognised in this past year. We look forward to discussions on the way forward with the State Aboriginal Heritage Committee and participants in a major truth telling project based at the University of Adelaide.

Given our Strategic Plan towards 2025 advocates for adequate government resources dedicated to promoting heritage tourism protection and conservation, it was particularly pleasing to note our Minister's launch in June of 'Growing Our Heritage Future', a 10 year strategy for growing heritage tourism in South Australia. In addition to continuing building grants for owners of state heritage places, Minister Speirs also announced specific grants for owners involved in heritage tourism.

In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to two groups who have made very real contributions towards the Council's mission. Just over three years ago, I took on the daunting task of not only becoming a member of the South Australian Heritage Council, but also chairing it. The work has proved to be both very rewarding and enjoyable, thanks to them.

First, I wish to congratulate the members whose terms ended in April 2021 on their diligent and expert involvement in our discussions and decision-making. Without exception, they selflessly and generously advanced the cause. The newly appointed Council began its term in April this year, and the mix of continuing members and new appointees is already working well.

Secondly, it would be remiss of me not to note Council's excellent working relationship with the small but hard-working team in Heritage South Australia (within the Department for Environment and Water). The staff's recognition of the importance of our role is demonstrated in their exemplary documentation, service and advice for our Council meetings and working parties. We sincerely thank them for their commitment.

With such great support, I look forward to a productive second term as Chair of the Council and to sharing more of our special stories that bring deserved attention to our unique heritage.



Keith Conlon
Chair, South Australian Heritage Council



History Month talk about the Top 20 Heritage SnAps entries – Adelaide Arcade

Meetings

Council meetings are open to the public and the Council welcomes anyone to come and observe its proceedings.

Council met eleven times in the 2020/21 financial year. Agendas and minutes are available here:

<https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/sa-heritage-council/agendas-minutes>

Members

Mr Keith Conlon OAM (Chairperson) (reappointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Ms Jan Ferguson OAM (Deputy Chairperson) (reappointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Mr Marcus Rolfe (reappointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Ms Katrina McDougall (reappointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Mrs Deborah Lindsay (reappointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Mr Stephen Schrapel (appointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Ms Peggy Brock AM (appointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Mr Gavin Leydon (appointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Ms Eleanor Walters (appointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Mr Rob Donaldson (appointed as acting member 2 April 2021)

Mr Simon Weidenhofer (appointed as acting member 2 April 2021)

Ms Robyn Taylor (term ended 1 April 2021)

Mr David Stevenson (term ended 1 April 2021)

Mr Michael Constantine (term ended 1 April 2021)

Emeritus Professor Alison Mackinnon AM (term ended 1 April 2021)

Mr Jason Schulz (term ended 1 April 2021)

Ms Wendy Cornell (Acting member) (term ended 1 April 2021)

Ms Ali Ben Kahn (Acting member) (term ended 1 April 2021)

At a glance – 2020/21 decisions

State Heritage Areas recommended: Zero (0)

Places confirmed in the SA Heritage Register: One (1)

- Frontage, Shop (former Sands & McDougall Building), King William Street, Adelaide. On Kaurna Country.

Places provisionally entered in the SA Heritage Register: Six (6)

- Rosetta Head Whaling Station Site, Encounter Bay.
- Holy Cross Catholic Church, 159-165 Goodwood Road.
- Piggery Breeding Pens, Loveday Internment Camp.
- Walkerville Brewhouse Tower, 107 Port Road, Theberton.
- Remains of 'Theberton Hall', Colonel Light's Cottage.
- Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church, 15 Pennington Terrace, Pennington

Objects Confirmed: 25 (four of these were collections)

- 21 individual Objects from the Morphet Furniture collection – intrinsically associated with Cummins House.
- Martindale Hall Mortlock Weapons Collection.
- Martindale Hall Billiard & Sporting Collection.
- Martindale Hall Pictorial Collection.
- Martindale Hall Heraldic Collection.

Objects provisionally entered: One (1)

- Copper Kettle associated with the Brewhouse Tower, former West End Brewery site.

Places not recommended for listing: Seven (7)

- Edinburgh Castle Hotel, Currie Street, Adelaide at its 16 July 2020 meeting.
- Dwelling 197 Childers Street North Adelaide at its 23 July 2020 meeting.
- 28 Sturt Road, Brighton at its 24 September 2020 meeting.
- Blumberg Ruins, Birdwood at its 10 December 2020 meeting.
- Southern Park 16, Adelaide Park Lands at its 18 February 2021 meeting.
- 1 Bagot Street, North Adelaide at its 23 April 2021 meeting.

- Former Bible Christian Chapel, Robe at its 23 April 2021 meeting.

Amendments to the listing of Places: Two (2)

- Normanville Coastal Dunes
- Christian Church, Hindmarsh

Places Removed from the SA Heritage Register: Two (2) (due to destruction by fire)

- Heritage Farm (Nitschke Farm), Cudlee Creek-Lobethal Road, Lobethal
- Klopsch Farm Complex, Neudorf Road, Lobethal

Places Removed under Direction from the Heritage Minister: Zero (0)

Nominations delayed from making a decision: Two (2)

- Pewsey Vale, Trial Hill Road, Pewsey Vale (near Lyndoch)
- Western Cell Block, Camp 14, Loveday Internment Camp, Wilkinson Road, Loveday

Entries for 2020/21 (see page 29 for the criteria for listing)

Frontage, Shop (former Sands & McDougall Building), King William Street, Adelaide. On Kaurana Country.

The Shop (former Sands & McDougall building) was nominated by a member of the public for Council's consideration in May 2019.



About this place:

The former Sands & McDougall building façade is an outstanding and early example of Art Deco architecture in South Australia. The façade is highly intact and demonstrates many of the key attributes of the style, including vertical form; concentration of ornamentation at the top of the building; and stylised decorations made from coloured-pressed Portland cement, copper panels, and metal grilles to the upper storey windows. The Art Deco remodelling of the façade transformed the nineteenth century classical building, eschewing the past and expressing optimism for the future.

The Minister for Environment and Water was requested by the owner to remove the listing in the public interest but determined not to intervene.

As a result of the listing, the façade will now be a feature on the face of a major new office block on King William Street.

Council confirmed the entry of Frontage, Shop (formers Sands & McDougall Building) in the South Australian Heritage Register as it satisfies criterion (e) under section 16(1) of the Act, at its meeting of 10 December 2021.

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.

Rosetta Head Whaling Station Site, Encounter Bay. On Ramindjeri Country.

Image: The 'South Australian' in Encounter Bay worked at the Rosetta Head Whaling Station. The ship was wrecked 8 December 1837. Photo Credit: National Library of Australia

About this place:

The Rosetta Head Well and Whaling Station Site is on the lands and water of the Ramindjeri people of the lower Fleurieu Peninsula, who are 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. It played an important role in the establishment of the whaling industry in South Australia as a prototype for other whaling stations and made a notable contribution to the fledgling colony's economic development.

Ramindjeri people worked alongside European born whalers in the boats and on shore. This listing complements an adjacent State Heritage Place – the Bluff Historic Site (Rosetta Head).

At its meeting on 10 December 2020, Council provisionally entered the Rosetta Head Whaling Station Site, Encounter Bay in the South Australian Heritage Register as it satisfies criteria (b) and (c) under section 16(1) of the Act. Council also indicated its intent to designate it as a place of archaeological significance.

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

Criterion (c): It may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history.

Holy Cross Catholic Church, 159-165 Goodwood Road. On Kurna Country.



About this place:

The Council provisionally entered the Holy Cross Catholic Church in the South Australian Heritage Register as it satisfies criteria (d), (e) and (g) under section 16(1) of the Act; at its meeting of 18 February 2021.

The Council determined that the Church meets criterion (d), meaning it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance – in this case the class of place is post-war churches.

The Church meets criterion (e), as it is an outstanding example of late twentieth-century ecclesiastical Modern Movement architecture in South Australia. The church was constructed during a period of radical experimentation in the plan and form of Catholic places of worship following the conclusion of the Second Ecumenical Council of the Vatican (1962-1965) (Vatican II).

The third criterion the Church meets is (g), as it has significant associations with the life, work and Catholic faith of notable South Australian émigré religious artist Voitre Marek, who served as artistic consultant during construction and designed and created the church's many sacred artworks and liturgical fixtures.

The Statement of Significance for the Holy Cross Catholic Church states that it is "an outstanding example of late twentieth century ecclesiastical modern movement architecture in South Australia."

This place was assessed through the initiative of Council – proactive work to consider whether places of worship of the twentieth century are appropriately recognised on the SA Heritage Register.

Piggery Breeding Pens, Loveday Internment Camp. On Meru Country.



About this place:

Almost immediately after Italy entered the Second World War, Loveday in the Cobdogla Irrigation Area near Barmera was identified as the site for the South Australian internment camp. It operated from 1941 to 1946 and became the biggest such complex in Australia, with a peak population of some 6,000 detainees and 1,400 military personnel.

At Loveday, thousands of Italian, Japanese and German prisoners of war were interned and also many of those countries' citizens, who were living in Australia at the time, were held there. Piggery Breeding Pens became an important agricultural component of this intern camp. They made a vital contribution to production at a time of critical labour shortages.

Built and operated initially by Japanese and then both Japanese and Iranian-German POWs between 1943 and 1946, the breeding pens were an integral part of piggery operations and contributed to South Australia's food supplies. At the end of the war, the piggery became a civilian operation and the breeding pens continued to be used in the post-war years.

The Council provisionally entered the Piggery Breeding Pens, Loveday Internment Camp in the South Australian Heritage Register as it is deemed to meet criterion (a) and (b) under Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

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

Criterion (b): it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance, under the Heritage Places legislation.

Walkerville Brewhouse Tower, 107 Port Road, Thebarton. On Kurna Country.

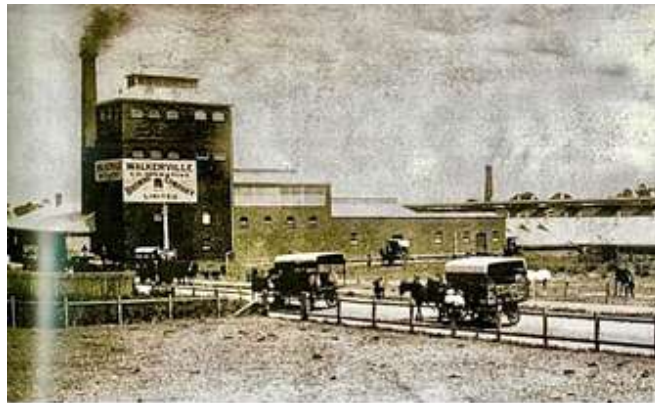


Image: Brewhouse tower. Source State library of South Australia

About this place:

The Walkerville Brewhouse Tower built in 1886, enlarged in 1898-1899 and then doubled in size in 1901-1903, demonstrates important associations with the brewing industry in South Australia. The introduction of brewhouse towers in the late nineteenth century enabled brewers to implement the gravitational method of brewing.

The consolidation and closure of many breweries in the twentieth century and the adoption of newer methods of brewing have led to these structures becoming uncommon. The Walkerville Brewhouse Tower is one of a few remaining and one of the largest examples of a brewery tower in South Australia.

The Walkerville Brewhouse Tower also demonstrates important associations with the Torrenside Brewery (established 1886) and the Walkerville Co-Operative Brewing Company (established 1889). The Torrenside and Walkerville breweries amalgamated in 1898 with brewing continuing at the Thebarton site. The Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company was SA Brewing Company's biggest competitor and the other major South Australian brewer during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

In response to a nomination of the site by a member of the public, the Council provisionally entered the Walkerville Brewhouse Tower under criteria (a), (b) and (g) of Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*, at its meeting on 20 May 2021.

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

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

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

Remains of 'Theberton Hall', Colonel Light's House. On Kurna Country.

On 20 May 2021, the Council provisionally entered the remains of 'Theberton Hall', within the West End Brewery site on the South Australian Heritage Register in order to protect it while an assessment of its heritage significance is carried out, including archaeological investigations.



Image: Theberton Hall c.1923. State Library of South Australia.

About this place:

Theberton Hall was the bespoke home of Colonel William Light, the first surveyor general of South Australia and the founder of Adelaide, and his partner Maria Gandy. Through a ballot, Light was the first colonist in South Australia to choose a section and he picked Section 1 of the Hundred of Adelaide where he began building Theberton Hall in 1838. The home was still being constructed in January 1839 when William and Maria's temporary hut on North Terrace was destroyed by fire. The couple first moved into the dairy at Theberton Hall until the house with its 'four lofty rooms' was completed in February and lived there together until Light died from tuberculosis 6 October 1839.

The watercolours and photographs of Theberton Hall, painted or taken in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have proven insufficient to understand and interpret the home William Light and Maria Gandy built, and misrepresentations of his home and subsequently aspects of his life have abounded. While Theberton Hall was demolished in 1926, subsequent redevelopment of the site into a warehouse has been minimal and there is a reasonable likelihood that the place will yield archaeological evidence that contributes meaningfully to our understanding of the life of Colonel William Light, one of South Australia's most profoundly important figures.

Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, 15 Pennington Terrace, Pennington. On Kaurua Country.



Image: Exterior of church. Source: DEW files

About this place

Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church is associated with the class of place known as post-war churches, and is an influential example of the class. The innovative design and construction techniques of this Church proved highly influential, with the structural and aesthetic design of the church becoming widely emulated throughout the State.

It has a close association with the Finsbury Migrant Centre, opened in 1949 within walking distance of the church site. Migrants from the Finsbury Hostel attended Mass at Mount Carmel Church, swelling the size of the congregation and leading to the construction of the new church in 1960. The church was a place where new migrants could meet and worship side-by-side with established South Australians, form friendships, and build connections with the surrounding community.

Council provisionally entered this place on the South Australian Heritage Register under criteria (a), (d) and (e) of Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act* 1993, at its 20 May 2021 meeting.



Image: Interior of church. Source DEW files.

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

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

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.

Objects entered into the SA Heritage Register

The Council may, in relation to a place or area entered in the Register, include as part of the Register any object (not necessarily being located at the relevant place or area) that is, in the opinion of the Council, an object of heritage significance.

Before there were only two objects entered on the SA Heritage Register.

- 21 Objects from the Morphet Furniture collection – intrinsically associated with Cummins House – confirmed at its 18 May 2021 meeting.
- Martindale Hall Mortlock Weapons Collection, confirmed at its 10 December 2020 meeting.
- Martindale Hall Billiard & Sporting Collection, confirmed at its 18 May 2021 meeting.
- Martindale Hall Pictorial Collection, confirmed at its 18 May 2021 meeting.
- Martindale Hall Heraldic Collection, confirmed at its 18 May 2021 meeting.
- Copper Kettle associated with the Brewhouse Tower on the former West End Brewery site was provisionally entered at its 20 May 2021 meeting.

Places not entered into the SA Heritage Register

The Council determined that the following nominations from members of the public did not meet any of the criteria for State Heritage significance under section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*:

- Edinburgh Castle Hotel, Currie Street, Adelaide at its 16 July 2020 meeting.
- Dwelling 197 Childers Street North Adelaide at its 23 July 2020 meeting.
- 28 Sturt Road, Brighton at its 24 September 2020 meeting.
- Blumberg Ruins, Birdwood at its 10 December 2020 meeting.
- Southern Park 16, Adelaide Park Lands at its 18 February 2021 meeting.
- 1 Bagot Street, North Adelaide at its 23 April 2021 meeting.
- Former Bible Christian Chapel, Robe at its 23 April 2021 meeting.

Places removed from the SA Heritage Register

Heritage Farm (Nitschke Farm), Cudlee Creek-Lobethal Road, Lobethal – on Peramangk Country.

Sadly, Heritage Farm (Nitschke Farm), Cudlee Creek-Lobethal Road, Lobethal had been destroyed in the devastating bushfires of last summer.

At its 13 August 2020 meeting, the Council formally removed this place from the South Australian Heritage Register following the three-month period of consultation.



Klopsch Farm Complex, Neudorf Road, Lobethal - on Peramangk Country.

Similarly, Klopsch Farm Complex, Neudorf Road, Lobethal had been destroyed in the devastating Cudlee Creek bushfire.

At the 13 August 2020 meeting, the Council formally removed this place from the South Australian Heritage Register following the three-month period of consultation.



Amendments to listings

Normanville Coastal Dunes – on Kurna Country.

The Council considered a request by the District Council of Yankalilla to remove four (4) small land allotments of this five-kilometre long coastal sand dune zone. The Local Council argued that the allotments are already in use for the Normanville Caravan Park and associated car park and do not contribute to the protection of the coastal dune.

Council received advice from the Coast and Marine Branch of the Department that indicated one of the four allotments was worth retaining given its remnant coastal vegetation and its role in stabilising the toe of a protected sand dune.

Council confirmed the alteration to this listing by removing three (3) allotments from the listing being allotments 115, 116 and 117. This occurred at its 10 December 2020 meeting.

Christian Church, Hindmarsh – on Kurna Country.

This place is already confirmed as a State Heritage Place. The Council was asked to consider a name change for this State Heritage Place that more clearly represents the listing. The Council agreed to change the name of the place to “Hindmarsh Christian Church Complex”.

Nominations delayed / postponed

Pewsey Vale, Trial Hill Road, Pewsey Vale via Lyndoch – on Peramangk Country.

Council considered Pewsey Vale near Lyndoch at its 13 August 2020 meeting.

Pewsey Vale is a homestead complex including a two-storey homestead, St Thomas' Church, wine-cellar ruin, and numerous working buildings and structures that are closely associated with the economic, pastoral and viticultural development of South Australia from the earliest years of the colony. Joseph Gilbert acquired Pewsey Vale, in 1839, via the Wiltshire Special Survey and developed the property as the centrepiece of his pastoral holdings that extended across the north of the State, into the Northern Territory and onto the Eyre Peninsula.

Although Council indicated there was sufficient evidence that this place would meet at least one criteria for provisional entry, the Council's policy is for provisional entry to occur on the basis of a site visit to physically assess the place. Therefore, this listing has been delayed until this site visit occurs.

Western Cell Block, Camp 14, Loveday Internment Camp, Wilkinson Road, Loveday – on Meru Country.

At its 18 February 2021 meeting, the Council heard that the owner of the Western Cell Block was unwell. Thus, Council agreed to postpone this place's heritage consideration on compassionate grounds.

Strategic Matters

Chair and Deputy Chair reappointed

Mr Keith Conlon OAM was appointed by the Minister as Chair of the SA Heritage Council for its three-year term 2 April 2021 to 1 April 2024.

Fellow Council members elected Ms Jan Ferguson OAM as Deputy Chair of the Council for a period of 1 year.

Heritage Tourism Strategy

Council was very pleased that the Minister launched the state Heritage Tourism Strategy on 24 June 2021. The launch occurred at the Sparkke on Whitmore Hotel (a State Heritage Place).

'Growing Our Heritage Future' is a 10-year strategy for growing heritage tourism in South Australia. It provides guidance to the tourism industry, state and local government, Traditional Owners, regional organisations and local communities, and heritage owners, operators, custodians on how to leverage this potential. The Strategy emerged from widespread consultation and guidance from the representative Heritage Tourism Alliance.

You can download the Strategy here:

<https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/heritage-tourism-strategy>

Twentieth century places of worship

Mr Chris Burns completed an extensive research project on places of worship that had been built in South Australia between 1945-c.1990. Representatives of the Council, along with representatives of the Department and the University of South Australia Architecture Museum used his report as the basis for determining priority assessment.

At Council's 13 August 2020 meeting, the Council endorsed the short list of places of worship for priority assessment, and agreed to work in a meaningful and proactive way with the different denominations. Assessments will be staged over several years due to limited resourcing.

Call for proactive nominations

Council put out a call for nominations to be proactive as opposed to being lodged at the eleventh hour when a demolition application has already been lodged. Council receives a comprehensive assessment of a place when it considers it for listing and to enable this to happen there needs to be sufficient lead time for processing.

Listing of places situated on Commonwealth land in the South Australian Heritage Register

The Council received advice that Commonwealth-owned places that are subject to a Commonwealth law inconsistent with the operation of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* should not be registered as State Heritage Places.

The Council agreed that its role should therefore be considering what Commonwealth-owned places here in South Australia ought to be recommended to the Australian Government for potential listing on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

Legislative Review Committee of Parliament

The Council made a submission to this Committee in relation to Petition No. 2 – Planning Reform – dated 14 September 2020.

It stated that listing, protection, retention and reuse of South Australia's heritage places delivers significant cultural, social and economic value to the state. The legislative and administrative mechanisms that support this are critical and therefore Council indicated its support of reform to enable this. Details of the submissions in relation to this petition can be found here:

<https://www.parliament.sa.gov.au/en/Committees/Committees-Detail>

Heritage and Planning matters

The Council has a role under the *Heritage Places Act 1993* to advise the Minister for Planning on a narrow range of matters. Mr Conlon and Mr Rolfe met with the Minister for Planning, the Hon Vickie Chapman MP on 14 December 2020.

The Council was pleased to note in April 2021 that the Government had established a Heritage Reform Advisory Panel to further the recommendations of the Environment, Resources and Development Committee of Parliament. The Council is represented on the panel by its Chair, Mr Keith Conlon.

End of term of Council

The Council term of appointed ended 1 April 2021 and a new Council was appointed by the Minister for the term 2 April 2021 to 1 April 2024. At the Council's last meeting on 18 February 2021, it conducted a self-evaluation exercise to identify areas it has performed well in and areas for improvement. This information was handed to the new Council at its first meeting in April 2021.

Climate Change

Council received a presentation on Climate Change Policy and Strategy from DEW at its 18th February 2021 meeting. Council resolved to work in partnership with the Climate Change Council on areas of overlap such as protecting heritage buildings for their embodied energy and other environmental benefits, as well as heritage value.

Strategic Planning

“South Australians are enriched by the Protection, Conservation and Promotion of our Heritage”. This is the vision headlining Council's Strategic Plan – Towards 2025 that can be downloaded here:

<https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/sa-heritage-council/strategic-plan>

At Council's 24 June 2021 meeting, it dedicated time to developing an action plan for 2021-22 with the aim of fulfilling this vision and accompanying goals and desired outcomes.



Image: Thebarton Town Hall. Photo by Jiayuan Liang (Heritage SnAps top 20)

Aboriginal heritage and history

Truth telling

In July 2020, the Council recognised there is an opportunity to work with key stakeholders in acknowledging the impact that statues and monuments may have in relation to Aboriginal culture. This involves inclusive 'story telling' in a way that does not try to ignore or re-write history, but rather expands it.

Vale Syd Sparrow

The Council paid respects to the late Syd Sparrow who sadly passed away on 12 September 2020. Syd was Chair of the State Aboriginal Heritage Committee.

Reconciling with the Frontier

On 22 October 2020, the Council welcomed Dr Skye Krichauff, Chair of the History Council of South Australia and Ms Shona Reid, Executive Director of Reconciliation SA to discuss the Reconciling with the Frontier project.

The Council heard that the University of Adelaide is leading this major Australian Research Council funded-project. There are four other partner organisations - the History Trust of South Australia, South Australian Museum, State Library of South Australia, State Records of South Australia and Reconciliation SA.

The project is focussing on research of conflicts between European settlers and Aboriginal people between 1836 and 1901. The project is about truth telling – bringing to light the atrocities that occurred against Aboriginal people here in South Australia.

When the project is finalised, the outcome will be a very useful online information tool that community and organisations can access.

The Council heard that the first phase of the project is archival research and there is much information in the archives regarding settler violence perpetrated against Aboriginal people. The starting point of the project is focussing on two areas, namely the Mid North and the South East of South Australia.

Following the archival research, the second step will be to go to Aboriginal communities and hear their stories. Oral history will fill gaps and help with cross-referencing the archival research. It was noted that often there are no memories in community of violent incidents and this is equally telling.

The project will not filter stories, but focus on truth telling. Great lengths have been taken to ensure a First Nations group drives this work.

The Council is looking forward to the outcomes of this project, particularly being able to use the information in its assessment, listing and interpretation of State Heritage Places to help ensure that the Aboriginal story is told where appropriate.

Aboriginal *Dhawura Ngilan* (Remembering Country): A vision for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage in Australia

At its 22 October 2020 meeting, Council considered and supported *Dhawura Ngilan*, a document that has recently been supported by the Heritage Chairs and Officials from across Australia, and agreed it be forwarded to the Minister for Environment and Water, Hon David Speirs MP.

The recommendations within the report will make a positive difference to remembering Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage and *Dhawura Ngilan* document can be downloaded here:

<https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/8582db94-6daa-4097-b77e-079a797ef67d/files/dhawura-ngilan-vision-atsi-heritage.pdf>

World Heritage matters

The Council was very pleased to receive a presentation on the progress to include parts of the Flinders Ranges on UNESCO's World Heritage list at its 24 June 2021 meeting. The nomination has now been placed on Australia's Tentative List for World Heritage.

The details about the nomination can be read through this UNESCO website: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/6524/>

Over 600 million years old, the Flinders Ranges is one of Australia's magnificent landscapes.

The Adnyamathanha People (meaning hills or rock people) are the traditional custodians of the Flinders Ranges, world-renowned for its wealth of natural, cultural significance, historic and scenic values.

Particularly extraordinary are the fossils and geology of the Flinders Ranges, which display the history of our planet and the evolution of life on Earth.

Some of this critical evidence spans more than 300 million years and includes the world's finest example of the Ediacaran explosion of life, when the earliest forms of complex multicellular animal life evolved. It is these outstanding geological and palaeontological forms within the Flinders Ranges that make it an important site to pursue for World Heritage Listing.

Scientific experts have agreed that the science stands up. The Flinders Ranges is the only place on Earth where 350 million years of near-continuous geological sequence can be seen, demonstrating the rise of a habitable planet and the dawn of animal life.



Image: Arkaroola by Joshua Corke (Finalist in Heritage SnAps 2020)

Seven properties have been identified by experts that demonstrate the technical and scientific evidence required to support this narrative at the world heritage level. These are:

- Ikara-Flinders Ranges National Park
- Vulkathunha-Gammon Ranges National Park
- Ediacara Conservation Park and the land acquired on Nilpena Station to create the Nilpena Ediacara National Park
- Angorichina pastoral lease
- Maynards Well pastoral lease
- Puttapa pastoral lease
- Arkaroola Protection Area

The Council sought a report on extant and potential State Heritage Places in the region, with a view to adding information for the World Heritage bid.



Image: Ediacara Fossil Reserve Palaeontological Site, Nilpena Ediacara National Park. Source DEW files.

Heritage Agreements

The Council has a role under section 32 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* to provide advice to the Minister regarding whether the Minister should enter into a heritage agreement with the owner of land constituting a State Heritage Place.

At the 13 August 2020 meeting, Council accepted that the Monarto Heritage Agreements ought to be terminated given it is not administratively appropriate that they fall under the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

The Monarto Heritage Agreements came about after extensive planting of native and non-native trees was undertaken on Crown Land during planning for a satellite city at Monarto in the 1970s. When the satellite city did not eventuate, parts of the Crown Land were sold and to protect the amenity values of the plantings, buyers were required to enter into a Monarto Heritage Agreement.

Archaeological matters

In the 12-month period 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021, the Council issued 16 permits to conduct archaeological investigations.

The *Heritage Places Act 1993* provides archaeological protection of potential sites through section 27. The Council has delegated authority to departmental officers to issue permits to excavate or disturb any land (not designated as a place of archaeological significance) knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the excavation or disturbance will or is likely to result in an archaeological artefact of heritage significance being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed.

Archaeological artefacts are a physical indication of past human activity, and they tell us about the lives, behaviour and attitudes of past generations. Artefacts may be located on land or in water throughout South Australia.

Most artefacts are buried and unknown, only to be discovered through systematic research, by accident, or during development work. Archaeology can provide us with information about the past that is not available anywhere else.

Geological, Palaeontological, Speleological matters

In the 12-month period 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2021, the Council issued 1 permit to conduct Palaeontological and Speleological investigations at Cora-Lynn Cave on Yorke Peninsula.

There were no permits issued in relation to geological matters.

Palaeontology is the study of ancient life, from dinosaurs to prehistoric plants, mammals, fish, insects, fungi, and even microbes. Fossil evidence reveals how organisms changed over time and what our planet was like long ago.

Speleology is the scientific study of caves and other karst features, as well as their make-up, structure, physical properties, history, life forms, and the processes by which they form and change over time.

Geology is a science that deals with the history of the earth and its life especially as recorded in rocks.

Promotion of Heritage

The Council, in partnership with Heritage South Australia, convened the 'Heritage SnAps' photo competition. It was the fourth competition following the success of "Sea Pixels" in 2017, "Heritage Snaps" in 2018 and "Essence of Heritage" in 2019.

It attracted more than 300 entries and the Top 20 photos were displayed in the Adelaide Arcade through the month of May as part of the History Festival. It also attracted valuable media coverage.

The objective of the competition was to encourage people to engage with our State Heritage Places through photographic art and to promote the value of heritage.

The Chair of the Council, in association with Heritage South Australia, undertook extensive promotion of heritage stories through social and mainstream media. Mr Conlon also chaired the Heritage Tourism Alliance which developed the recently released Heritage Tourism Strategy for the Minister. In the History Festival, he played a part in several events, including a heritage tourism forum, presentations and heritage tours.



Image: Oscar W Paddle Steamer at the Goolwa Wharf by Colin Haigh (Overall Winner of Heritage Snaps 2020)

The criteria related to heritage listing

The Council can register a place of heritage significance if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

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

In 2020, the Council endorsed updated its 'Guidelines for Interpreting State Heritage Criteria' and they are available to download on the website here:

<https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/sa-heritage-register/assessing-heritage>

More Information

SA Heritage Council website:

<https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/sa-heritage-council>

SA Heritage Register Entries:

<https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/sa-heritage-register/entries-confirmations>

Upcoming meetings of the Council:

<https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/sa-heritage-council/meetings>

A summary of the Heritage Protection Report's recommendations are available on the Council's website:

<https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/sa-heritage-council/report-on-heritage-protection-2020>

Council's Policies and Procedures:

<https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/sa-heritage-council/policies-and-procedures>

Heritage South Australia Website:

<https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage>

Heritage South Australia on Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/heritagesouthaustralia/>

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