

# Heritage Directions 2012

A future for heritage in South Australia



## From the Minister

Heritage is about more than history. It describes our origins and enhances our understanding of who we are today.

It contributes to community pride and confidence, and links people with their past and each other.

Heritage places – buildings, structures and sites – mark the location of struggles, triumphs, outpourings of emotion and, sometimes, deeds we'd rather forget but should always remember.

It might be an architectural marvel, a simple monument, or a remnant of something that's all but gone, but the story behind it, and what it represents, helps to give us a sense of place and belonging.

**Heritage Directions 2012** is an update of the Government's policy framework released in 2003. It explores a number of themes – some similar to those in the first document, others reflecting an evolution in community thinking. It sets priorities for conserving and celebrating our past and achieving the Government's vision for creating vibrant cities, healthy neighbourhoods and safe communities.

While heritage has long been considered part of our social and cultural capital, its economic and environmental value are increasingly being acknowledged and utilised.

Today, we are more keenly aware of environmental responsibility, planning, good design, urban renewal and sustainability. This has led to a resurgence of interest in adapting and reusing existing buildings and taking advantage of their 'embodied energy'.

We recognise how much heritage contributes to tourism and the visitor's experience of South Australia. Our heritage is one of South Australia's great attributes and part of what makes our State unique.

This document describes a future where heritage values are widely understood in the community and where heritage places are recognised for their contribution to the lifestyle, economy and identity of our State.



**Paul Caica**

Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation

April 2012

## From the Chair

Our State's most important heritage places are entered in the South Australian Heritage Register, which is administered by the South Australian Heritage Council under the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

The Council is an independent statutory body that provides strategic advice to the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation and the Minister for Planning on heritage-related matters. It also provides advice on strategies for Government to support owners and the community in fulfilling their responsibilities with respect to protecting South Australia's heritage places.

The Heritage Council is proud to have been an integral part of developing **Heritage Directions 2012** for the South Australian Government. The Council's recommendations have formed the basis of the renewal of this important heritage policy framework.

Consultation with key stakeholders informed the recommendations and confirmed the view that it is not the sole responsibility of any one sector or organisation to care for our heritage. There is a need to form new strategic partnerships – across government, between governments and with the private sector and community – to apply combined knowledge, expertise and resources to the management of our heritage places.

I thank all those who have contributed to **Heritage Directions 2012** by identifying priorities for conserving and celebrating our heritage.



**Judith Carr**  
Chair  
South Australian Heritage Council  
April 2012

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'The Lodge' Homestead, Strathalbyn, illustrates the expansion of British settlement on the Fleurieu Peninsula



Frenchman's Rock Monument, Kangaroo Island – a tangible link to the history of early exploration of southern Australia



Former Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Church, Henley Beach – a place of local heritage significance

# 1 Introduction

South Australia has a special character, into which history and heritage are inextricably woven.

Indeed, it is the scale and 'feel' of the city of Adelaide, and so many other South Australian towns, communities and landscapes, that endear people to our State and make them proud to live here, or eager to visit.

Equally, heritage is more than an important tribute to our past; it is integral to developing our future cultural landscape and social identity.

**Heritage Directions 2012**, like its 2003 predecessor, is a policy framework that sets out the key directions for heritage in South Australia. It relates specifically to heritage places (as defined in the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and the *Development Act 1993*) and there are, quite literally, thousands of them.<sup>1</sup>

They speak of the wonders of nature, show the patterns of agricultural development and industrial activities, and they are evidence of social and cultural trends, momentous events, enterprise, success – and sometimes failure.

They include grand stately homes and settlers' cottages, industrial and commercial buildings – some relatively modern – monuments, jetties, mining areas, fossil sites and caves.

It is important that, as a community, we both acknowledge the wonderful diversity of these heritage places, and recognise their inherent value – cultural, social, economic and environmental.

**Cultural and social** – Heritage places showcase achievements of the past, in commerce, politics, sport, agriculture and other fields of human endeavour. They give us tangible links to history and add character to it, highlighting milestones in

the evolution of our culture and society. They have an important social function, often providing a sense of stability and continuity for the community. By providing a picture of the past, they can give us confidence for designing the future.

**Economic** – Heritage has a clear and direct economic value when it comes to tourism – a key area for the State's future economic growth. In the City of Adelaide, heritage is accessible and on show – from buildings and monuments to our famous belt of parklands, a legacy of Colonel Light's visionary plan. In many country and regional areas, heritage unquestionably underpins cultural tourism. But there is another, indirect value often overlooked: foreign students and migrants often cite scale, charm and 'feel' as important factors in their choice of Adelaide as a location to study or live.

The old and the new – heritage and development – are not mutually exclusive. In South Australia we have long understood that a mix of both makes for better cities and towns. Indeed, our heritage and heritage places provide a context for future development. It is not just about preservation, however. We don't seek to lock all our significant buildings into a showcase of their heyday. By finding clever ways to reuse and renew them, we can extend their usefulness and give them special identity and continuing relevance.

**Environmental** – The value of heritage places to the environment centres on the 'reduce, reuse and recycle' philosophy we aim to follow in other elements of our lives. When discussing sustainability, we must consider the 'embodied energy' in existing buildings or structures. Put simply, this is the non-renewable energy consumed by all the processes involved

with building, from the mining and manufacturing of materials, to transport, and the construction process itself. Renovating and reusing existing buildings uses far fewer resources than building new ones. In the face of environmental change and rising fuel costs, there is much we can learn from the architects of the past, whose design principles and practices were developed before utilities were available at the flick of a switch or the turn of a tap.

**Heritage Directions 2012** sets out priorities for conserving and managing heritage places, reviewing the registers under which they fall and, in a much broader sense, fostering recognition of their many important benefits. Particular attention has been paid to dovetailing this policy framework with **South Australia's Strategic Plan 2011**, and the recent **South Australian Planning Reforms 2008**, including the **30-year Plan for Greater Adelaide**.

The Government of South Australia believes that the many **Heritage Directions 2012** aims will best be achieved through collaboration and partnerships formed with, and between, the many bodies that contribute to the administration of the State's heritage, including community groups, the property sector, the tourism industry and all tiers of government. This document identifies opportunities for a number of such partnerships and encourages the development of more.

<sup>1</sup> The identification, recording and conservation of places and objects of Aboriginal heritage significance are dealt with by the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988*. There are five other pieces of legislation that deal with the conservation and management of cultural heritage in South Australia: the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981*; the *History Trust of South Australia Act 1981*; the *National Trust of South Australia Act 1955*; the *Carrick Hill Trust Act 1985*; and the *South Australian Museum Act 1976*.

Milang Jetty and Hand Crane - interpretive signs tell the stories of the people, settlements and events



The Granites, Kingston - direct grants enable local councils to undertake heritage surveys



## Key achievements 2003-2012

The first **Heritage Directions – A future for built heritage in South Australia** was released for public consultation by the Honourable John Hill, Minister for Environment and Conservation, in August 2003. It outlined the Government's policy framework for the ongoing management of South Australia's heritage.

The intervening years have seen significant achievements, most notably the legislative reform made possible by the Heritage (Heritage Directions) Amendment Act 2005, which followed the 2003 document.

This Act created the South Australian Heritage Council and defined a new role as a provider of advice to both the Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation and the Minister for Planning.

It also included a number of changes and provisions to support heritage management. For example, it:

- increased penalties for breaches of the Act
- introduced new provisions requiring 'reasonable care' of State Heritage Places
- allowed for the designation of places for their speleological significance (in addition to geological, archaeological and palaeontological significance)
- made permits mandatory for excavation work anywhere in the State that is likely to disturb archaeological objects or deposits



Whale Bone Area, Fowlers Bay Conservation Site – a place of archaeological significance

## Additional achievements 2003-12

**Local Government Heritage Advisory Services have been expanded. State Heritage Advisory Services have been reviewed and improved.**

Direct grants to local councils have enabled them to provide additional heritage services, such as survey and assessment programs.

Heritage issues are being promoted through published newsletters, e-news bulletins and the South Australian Heritage Council's web pages.

The interpretation of heritage has been improved through the successful Schools Heritage Program and joint projects with the South Australian Tourism Commission and local councils.

Work on developing a single database for local, state and national heritage places has commenced. When completed the database will promote community understanding of heritage and offer information to support owners of heritage places.

The systematic registration of 20th century State heritage places has begun.

While much progress has been made since 2003, there is still more work to do. In some areas, where desired change is necessarily long-term, work is ongoing.

This document looks at the key directions and areas where more work is needed and identifies priorities for the next five years. It will allow development of key indicators to measure and review progress in achieving the key directions outlined in Section 5.

## 2 Vision

South Australians feel a strong connection with the character and identity of their local areas, many of which originally developed as villages. There is a deep understanding that our sense of identity and place – and our enviable lifestyle – are due in no small measure to a commitment to preserving our world, national, State and locally listed heritage.

At the same time, our citizens want their State to be vibrant, cosmopolitan, attractive to tourists and economically progressive and competitive.

These parallel views are not mutually exclusive. We can maintain our cultural and historic values while encouraging high quality, sympathetic urban renewal and growth. Modern buildings and developments can be the heritage of the future. We can continue to use significant existing buildings – finding ways to sympathetically convert them for appropriate modern uses without spoiling their intrinsic value.

Protecting and respecting heritage places will ensure that we can capitalise on the value – cultural, environmental and, importantly, economic – that they hold.



Community meeting, Burra Town Hall (2008)  
- citizens and community organisations need support to build knowledge, understanding and skills in heritage management

Elements of the Government's vision for the future of South Australia's heritage places have not changed since they were articulated in the first Heritage Directions document. It will therefore continue to:

**Ensure the conservation and protection of places judged to be significant in our evolving history, in ways that meet the highest standards of excellence. These places will reflect the diversity of our community – its people, places and history**

**Use a dynamic range of interpretive programs to highlight, for residents and visitors, the historical relevance and diverse cultural background of heritage places**

**Secure a viable future for our heritage places by encouraging sensitive adaptation for new uses**

**Support private citizens and community organisations to build their knowledge, understanding and skills so that heritage places can be properly managed into the future**

**Promote and celebrate the value of South Australia's heritage places, in partnership with relevant groups and agencies such as tourism organisations, schools and volunteer groups.**

**Heritage Directions 2012** expands the original Vision to include commitments to:

**Encourage and support active partnerships between Government heritage, planning and infrastructure agencies to create a culture of cooperation and collaboration, and define common objectives for all stakeholders**

**Promote the sustainability advantages of retaining and maintaining heritage buildings, and finding suitable adaptive uses for them**

**Work with local government to ensure that heritage places are appropriately identified and managed**

**Ensure that heritage places and areas are an integral part of the State's evolution, and that heritage considerations are a natural part of the planning process**

**Ensure that heritage in an area is recognised and valued in any urban consolidation plans.**



Award-winning redevelopment of Mount Gambier City Hall for new community uses



Goolwa State Heritage Area



## 3 Strategic context

### South Australian Legislation

**Heritage Directions 2012** has been developed principally in the context of the objectives of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*. The objects of the Act are to:

- recognise the importance of South Australia's heritage places and related objects in understanding the course of the State's history, including its natural history
- provide for the identification and documentation of places and related objects of State heritage significance
- provide for and promote the conservation of places and related objects of State heritage significance
- promote an understanding and appreciation of the State's heritage
- encourage the sustainable use and adaptation of heritage places in a manner consistent with high standards of conservation practice, the retention of their heritage significance, and relevant development policies.



Adelaide Festival Centre – the South Australian Heritage Register includes 20th century heritage

### Alignment with other plans and reforms

The original Heritage Directions was developed before the release or implementation of key Government plans and reforms. This update contributes to each as follows:

**South Australia's Strategic Plan 2011** – by setting out directions and priorities for the sustainable management of South Australia's heritage places and the integration of heritage conservation, economic development and planning policy. Specifically, **Heritage Directions 2012** contributes to Targets for 'Growing Prosperity', 'Attaining Sustainability', 'Fostering Creativity and Innovation' and 'Building Communities'. See Appendix 1.

**Planning Reforms 2008** – the 30-year Plan for Greater Adelaide outlines how the State Government proposes to balance population and economic growth with the need to preserve the environment and protect the heritage, history and character of greater Adelaide.

Grange Uniting Church – a local heritage place



Cobdoglea Irrigation Museum's Humphrey Pumps – among the most ingenious mechanical inventions of the early 20th century

Dingley Dell Museum, former home of poet, pioneer and horseman Adam Lindsay Gordon



## 4 Key issues

During the development of this policy framework, a series of workshops were held to seek input from a range of people involved with heritage in South Australia. They included representatives from local government, tertiary institutions, industry and community groups, professional associations and State agencies.

Feedback from these sessions has been distilled into the series of key issues that follow. Several are the same, or similar, to those in the original Heritage Directions. These have been included again, either because their relevance has not diminished or because addressing them was always destined to be a long-term task.

### Legislative and policy framework

The registration and management of local heritage across the State varies widely. Local councils differ in the extent to which they have implemented the State Government's heritage policy framework. The State Government will continue to support local government to enhance clarity around definitions such as heritage, character, conservation zones and heritage places so that local listing becomes more consistent.

The South Australian Heritage Register will be reviewed to determine the best model for identifying and managing heritage listings, and to ensure that the information on the register is accurate, consistent and accessible.

### Fostering partnerships

Innovative thinking is required to identify new and workable ways to increase resources to promote and manage the State's heritage places. New opportunities must be found to develop stronger partnerships within and between the Governments, the corporate sector, universities and the community.

### State Government leadership

The State Government will continue to show leadership in the management of its own heritage assets.

### Education and training

It is vital that new generations of heritage practitioners be developed and 'new blood' continually pumped into the sector. This applies in all areas, ranging from skilled builders and tradespeople to professionals such as architects, planners, historians and archaeologists. Greater numbers of people need to be encouraged to learn heritage skills, to participate in training opportunities and more specialised jobs need creation.

### Appreciation, celebration and promotion

Engaging with the community to promote and celebrate the State's heritage is essential if future generations are to appreciate and value historic places. It is particularly important that school students be encouraged, in interesting and engaging ways, to understand the importance of history and heritage.

### Sustainability

Some places of historical and heritage importance have been lost even though retaining, adapting and reusing them is often a sustainable option. Heritage conservation is consistent with the principles and practices of ecologically sustainable development and this needs to be explained and promoted.

Campbell Park Homestead, Meningie – an integral part of the colonial history of the Lake Albert/ Lower Lakes region\*



The garden in Medindie is the best example of surviving garden by Edna Walling, 20th century landscape designer, in South Australia

Adelaide Railway Station



\*Photo courtesy of Robbie Davis and Flying Colours

## 5 Directions

To achieve the vision articulated in this document and to address the key issues raised during the consultation phase, a range of directions and priorities – some general, others quite specific – are proposed. Many will involve little more than a re-think of existing priorities and careful attention to processes. Others will require a more comprehensive change to the management of heritage places.

The following directions and priorities signpost Government's plans to realise its heritage vision over the next five years.

### Legislative and policy framework

The Government's strategic planning and development recognise and respect important heritage areas and places.

The identification and management of South Australia's heritage assets is primarily divided between two Acts. There is a need to improve and streamline both the assessment and listing processes for both State and local heritage places.

It is time to review the South Australian Heritage Register and its overall purpose to ensure that it is a robust working resource of relevant and valuable information for all users.

The Register currently contains the State's world, national and state heritage places, together with local heritage listings. The first Heritage Directions recommended moving to a comprehensive model, and it is now timely to consider whether this remains the best approach for South Australia.

As part of this there will be an examination of all places currently listed to ensure they meet the criteria for South Australian heritage listing. Some places may be identified as being of local rather than State significance, and transfer will occur when adequate protection is in place at local government level.

### Priorities

**Review** existing heritage criteria under the *Development Act 1993* to ensure they are consistent with the *Heritage Places Act 1993*, and ensure that state and local heritage listings have appropriate and clear thresholds.

**Explore** ways of improving the South Australian Heritage Register, taking into consideration heritage values, purpose, themes, chronology, and representation.

**Streamline** the development assessment process for State and local Heritage Places.

**Streamline** listing processes for local heritage.

**Establish** levels of significance for State and local heritage places.

**Develop** planning policies to guide development in and around State and local heritage places and areas.

### Fostering partnerships

Government and the South Australian Heritage Council have clear roles – to advise on policy, set standards for conservation practice, and promote heritage places and the broader significance of heritage.

The Government is also responsible for providing leadership and developing partnerships with other key stakeholders involved in the heritage sector and in heritage issues.

The consultation process has highlighted a widely held view that by working smarter through strategic partnerships – combining resources, skills and knowledge – excellent outcomes can be achieved.

It is particularly important that better partnerships and understanding be developed between the three tiers of government and between the development industry and owners of heritage assets (acknowledging that sometimes these are one and the same).

In some parts of the community, heritage is considered a restriction on development. Government provision of support and leadership will enable it to engage with and encourage the community to support the preservation of heritage places.

### Priorities

**Identify**, develop and promote collaborative partnership models – and subsequently partnerships themselves – to help achieve the priorities contained in **Heritage Directions 2012**.

**Identify** new models of collaboration to support the sustainability of South Australia's heritage places.

### Government leadership

The Government will support its own agencies, local government, non-government organisations, volunteers and individuals in protecting the State's heritage and advancing a culture which values heritage in the community.

Partnerships between agencies with stewardship of heritage buildings and places will ensure the most effective ongoing management and appropriate use of State-owned assets.

Rather than working in isolation, a 'joined up' approach across government agencies will streamline heritage-related programs, processes and activities within and across the public sector.

Former Adelaide Stock Exchange – The State Government will model best practice in the management of its own heritage assets\*



Former Megaw & Hogg Auction Rooms and warehouse, Adelaide, now State Records of South Australia – a successful example of adaptive reuse^

New Parliament House, together with Old Parliament House, are inscribed on the National Heritage List as important sites in Australia's democratic history



\*Photo courtesy of Sarah Long

^Photo courtesy of Megaw & Hogg

An integrated approach also will be taken to heritage management and issues that involve, or have some impact on, local communities as well as the operations of a range of government agencies.

Government will model good practice when it comes to the management of the heritage assets it owns. This may involve considering the adaptive reuse or even sale of some assets, ensuring, of course, that heritage values are maintained through appropriate agreements, encumbrances and development controls.

Within the local government sector, there is significant variation in the commitment of resources to heritage. In part, this may be because elements of the current system and processes are complex and, as a result, some councils have heritage as a lower priority.

Currently about 50 per cent of local councils have established local registers. Some local heritage surveys have not been undertaken. As a result, there is an incomplete picture of South Australia's heritage assets, and local heritage is, in some, inadequately protected.

Encouraging and supporting councils to complete surveys of their areas, develop local registers and undertake Development Plan Amendments to protect local heritage places will provide the community with greater certainty that the things they value will be identified and protected.

### Priorities

**Strengthen** the role of Government heritage agencies in integrating and coordinating cross-agency heritage activities.

**Assess** and plan the ongoing use of State-owned heritage assets. Consider the potential for commercial, income-generating uses such as tourism, and the potential for sale for adaptive reuse, with appropriate heritage value safeguards in place.

**Support** and encourage local councils to increase their capacity to identify local heritage places and protect them through amending their Development Plans (under section 24 of the *Development Act 1993*).

**Encourage** a consistent approach to local heritage listing and management processes.



T - Grange Hotel and jetty – local heritage is identified and protected under the *Development Act 1993*

M - The much loved Palm House, Adelaide Botanic Garden

B - Schools Heritage Competition linked school curricula with meaningful projects showcasing local community, history and heritage

### Education and training

In South Australia, heritage expertise is not distributed across the age range but tends to be held by more senior members of the community. This raises the increasingly urgent question of who will hold that expertise in the future. It is essential that our young people not only understand their heritage and its historic, cultural and economic benefits but also have the skills to identify, manage and preserve it.

Built heritage has a vital role in establishing the State's architectural and urban character and should be an integral part of relevant tertiary courses. Accredited post-secondary and post-graduate education and training opportunities in heritage and conservation-related fields are important. Students of architecture, planning and building need more exposure to heritage issues during their studies with graduates motivated to specialise in this area, through a higher profile both within their courses and in the community generally.

Overall heritage capacity will be built by educating more professionals to develop an appreciation of heritage in their particular field – undertaking research, enhancing knowledge, and attaining skills in conservation, interpretation and presentation.



There is an equally important need to train tradespeople in traditional skills, artisanship and conservation practices so that we do not experience a decline in the standard of conservation work.

More training for volunteers working in the management and conservation of heritage places will help build the skills base and spread knowledge.

### Priorities

**Develop** options for adding heritage-related competencies, including the practical application of the principles embedded in the Burra Charter, within course accreditation processes for architects, planners, builders and tradespeople. Include work placement and internship programs.

**Assist** the professional development of practitioners by sponsoring publications, regular workshops and seminars.

**Develop** ongoing training programs for volunteers.

### Appreciation, celebration and promotion

South Australia's rich and varied heritage engenders pride in its citizens and intrigues and delights many visitors. Unquestionably, we have heritage places of national and international significance.

To ensure that future generations continue to appreciate and value our historic places – and recognise how they contribute to our quality of life and economic wellbeing – they must be promoted and celebrated in engaging and relevant ways.

People respond to heritage places by drawing connections with their context in history. Stories of the past elicit contrasts and comparisons with the present. An awareness of the experiences of our forebears, who lived in very different circumstances and often had different priorities and values, can help us build tolerance of change and diversity.

Around South Australia there are excellent examples of well-presented and interpreted heritage that are well used and enjoyed. There remains untapped potential to generate further social and economic value by encouraging the interpretation and marketing of heritage places for tourism.

The development of clever and contemporary interpretation – including signage, heritage trails, publications, films, maps and websites – will help the community and visitors connect with heritage places and areas and enhance understanding of their value.

For research and education purposes, the community needs access to a comprehensive database that includes world, national, state and local heritage places.

### Priorities

**Seek** partnerships with schools to promote the State's history and heritage.

**Establish** partnerships to ensure that heritage is an integral part of the tourism experience.

**Ensure** that research underpinning the South Australian Heritage Register is recognised as a valuable resource, and make it available for education and research purposes.

**Seek** opportunities to provide better interpretation (e.g. through signage, heritage trails, story telling etc) for heritage places.

**Identify** opportunities for partnering with local government and community organisations to celebrate heritage through special events.

**Continue** to pursue opportunities for national and world listing of South Australia's Heritage Places.

### Sustainability and adaptive reuse

Climate change and a heightened awareness of environmental issues present an opportunity to promote the sustainability benefits of heritage buildings.

There can be significant environmental advantages in retaining existing heritage buildings and adapting them for reuse, rather than demolishing them and expending more resources in building new ones.

Demolition inevitably involves waste ending up in landfill. Every piece of building material requires energy to manufacture, and the construction process uses vast quantities of water, fuel and power. Materials and skills used within heritage places are in short supply and may be difficult to replace.

Heritage conservation is consistent with the principles and practices of ecologically sustainable development, which promotes an integrated approach to the way we live as custodians of the Earth. That consistency extends to the relationship between the economic, social and environmental considerations.

Conserving and adapting heritage buildings gives us more than aesthetics and links with the past; it helps reduce our ecological footprint.

### Priorities

**Develop** a strategy, including a suitable rating tool, to articulate the specific relationship between the heritage conservation of buildings and structures and sustainable environmental practices.

**Promote** examples of the successful adaptive reuse of heritage buildings.

## 6 Resources

Achieving many of the actions proposed in **Heritage Directions 2012** will depend on resources.

Governments around Australia and the world are facing difficult financial pressures because of the global economic downturn.

Times like this require us to find new ways of doing more with less. This policy framework recognises an ongoing need to foster collaborative partnerships and promote the concept of working smarter. It points to the need to support volunteers, engage the community, and join minds and financial resources in pursuit of using and celebrating our heritage.

Some new ideas for realising economic and social value in heritage places are proposed, acknowledging that mechanisms for achieving them must be publicly acceptable and easily implemented. The long-term support of heritage places will need sustainable resources.

Opportunities for new resources and funding streams will be explored.

We have a high level of volunteering in South Australia and heritage ventures are supported by thousands of people giving their time and expertise. This contribution is enormous and Government will continue to encourage volunteering and community commitment.



Above - Minister Caica with 2010 recipients of Heritage Heroes Awards, event acknowledging heritage volunteers

Innamincka/Cooper Creek State Heritage Area – an area of great natural beauty



Blue Lake, Mount Gambier, State Heritage Area.



## 7 The way forward



**Heritage Directions 2012** provides a policy framework for the ongoing conservation and celebration of heritage places in South Australia.

It is an innovative and contemporary response to identified needs and signposts a way forward which integrates heritage, economic development and planning policy.

It provides direction at a time when the Government is considering long-term planning for the greater metropolitan Adelaide region; when there is a new awareness of the value of our mining heritage and when important heritage precincts such as Port Adelaide and Colonel Light Gardens are receiving focus.

It is a policy framework for a State that is confident about a future where heritage and development work together for the social, environmental and economic prosperity of all.

Out of the framework will come implementation plans, timeframes and the development of indicators to measure and review progress in achieving the key directions and priorities.

Responsibility for achieving progress will be shared by all tiers of government, the private sector and the community.



T - Port Adelaide precinct – South Australia's first State Heritage Area  
 L - Mine Bridge, Market Street, Burra  
 - Australian Cornish Mining Heritage Sites (Burra and Moonta) have been nominated for National and World heritage listing



Former Treasury building, now Medina Grand Adelaide Treasury hotel – a successful example of adaptive reuse for commercial purposes



## Appendix

### *Heritage Directions 2012* contributions to the delivery of Targets in South Australia's Strategic Plan

| Objectives and Targets              |  | Heritage Directions   | Line of work                       |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|
| Growing Prosperity                  | <b>Target 32</b> Performance in the public sector – customer and client satisfaction with Government services: increase satisfaction with government services by 10% by 2014 | Management of the South Australian Heritage Register                          | Governance<br>Community engagement |
|                                     | <b>Target 4</b> Tourism industry: increase visitor expenditure   | Develop opportunities for appreciation, celebration and promotion of heritage | Sustainability                     |
| Fostering Creativity and Innovation | <b>Target 99</b> Cultural engagement – institutions: increase attendances at cultural institutions by 20% by 2014  | Develop opportunities for appreciation, celebration and promotion of heritage | Community engagement               |
| Building Communities                | <b>Target 24</b> Volunteering: maintain a high level of formal and informal volunteering at 70% participation rate or higher   | Partnerships, liaison, agencies working together                              | Community engagement               |
|                                     |  | Develop opportunities for appreciation, celebration and promotion of heritage |                                    |



## Front cover

Point Lowly Lighthouse [State Heritage Place](#)

Sliding Rock Mine, Beltana [State Heritage Place](#)

Paringa Bridge over the River Murray [State Heritage Place](#)

New Parliament House, Adelaide [State Heritage Place](#)

Elephant House, Adelaide Zoo [State Heritage Place](#)

Medina Grand Adelaide Treasury [State Heritage Place](#)

Former Our Lady of the Sacred Heart Church, Henley Beach  
[Local Heritage Place](#)

Whispering Wall, Barossa Valley [State Heritage Place](#)