




Assessing Historic Heritage Significance

for application with the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*



Version 5
October 2011



Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

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Acknowledgements: This publication draws upon parallel assessment and threshold approaches being undertaken in other Australian heritage agencies. Heritage Tasmania and the Tasmanian Heritage Council is grateful for the use of concepts and text from the NSW Heritage Office publication *Assessing significance* (2001); the NSW Heritage Office document *Assessing significance of historical archaeological sites and relics* (2009); and the Queensland Heritage Council publication *Using the Criteria – A methodology* (2006). Heritage Tasmania would also like to thank those professionals and sector members who provided comment on the proposed approach.

The document draws upon the definition of *cultural* significance that has been adopted nationally through the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999* (the *Burra Charter*).

INTRODUCTION

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

This document has been developed as an overview of the approach used to determine whether or not a place is of historic heritage significance under the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* (Heritage Act). Its focus is on historic heritage, rather than natural or Indigenous heritage values or places which are protected under separate piece of legislation.

The approach outlined in this document is intended to assist heritage practitioners, statutory bodies, local planning authorities and members of the community in understanding why places are entered in the Tasmanian Heritage Register or suggested for listing in a local planning scheme.

Through the use of examples, the document suggests thresholds to assist in determining whether:

- (i) A place is of historic heritage significance at a STATE level as being important to the whole of Tasmania, and therefore eligible for entry in the Tasmanian Heritage Register; or
- (ii) A place is of historic heritage significance at a LOCAL level as being important to a region or local community and eligible for listing in a heritage schedule of a local planning scheme.

The document also reflects an agreement to standardise heritage criteria in line with the national heritage convention of chairs of State heritage councils and directors of heritage (HERCON).

Definition of 'Place'

For the purposes of this document, the definition of 'place' is as defined in the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999 (the *Burra Charter*):

"Place means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views".

The *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* draws upon this definition.

MANAGING HISTORIC HERITAGE

The State Government and local planning authorities have statutory responsibility for managing historic heritage in partnership with the Tasmanian Heritage Council and the Tasmanian community.

Heritage Tasmania is the State Government agency which supports the State Government and the Heritage Council to undertake this work. Other areas of Government (eg DIER) and Government Business Enterprises (Port Arthur, Forest Practices Authority, Hydro Tasmania, etc) also play a role in the managing historic heritage values.

The basic system of heritage management in Tasmania consists of five steps:

- (i) identify an historic heritage place;
- (ii) investigate the place;
- (iii) assess and determine the level and nature of the place's significance;
- (iv) enter the place on the Heritage Register or a heritage schedule of a local planning scheme; and
- (v) manage the significance of the place.

These steps can apply to all kinds of heritage places, from individual houses to archaeological or industrial sites and cultural landscapes.

They can also apply to places of any level of significance, from local, state, national or world heritage significance.

Figure 1 summarises the process.

What is historic heritage significance?

The *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* defines historic cultural heritage significance in relation to a place as:

“significance to any group or community in relation to the archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific, social or technical value of the place”.

S98 of the Act notes that the Act “does not apply to a place that is of historic cultural heritage significance only on the ground of its association with – (a) Aboriginal history or tradition; or (b) Aboriginal traditional use”.

Figure 1: Managing historic heritage in Tasmania

Step 1: IDENTIFY places

- Identified through heritage surveys or thematic studies; or
- Nominated by an individual, organisation, planning authority or by the Tasmanian Heritage Council



Step 2: INVESTIGATE the place

- Investigate the historical context of the place or area
- Investigate local historical themes and relate them to the state themes (see Table 2)
- Investigate the history of the place
- Investigate the fabric, including the potential archaeology, of the place
- Investigate the meanings and association of the place for the community



Step 3: ASSESS and DETERMINE significance

- Summarise what is known about the place
- Describe the previous and current uses, its associations with individuals or groups and its meaning for those people
- Assess significance against the Tasmanian historic heritage assessment criteria, including the archaeological research potential of the place
- Undertake comparative analysis to assist in making a sound analysis of the place's level of significance
- Determine the place's level of significance
- Prepare a succinct statement of significance
- Seek stakeholder feedback on the assessment
- Review and revise the assessment accordingly



Step 4: ENTRY to statutory lists

- A place may be either listed in a heritage code of a local planning scheme as being important to a region or local community; or entered in the Tasmanian Heritage Register as being important to the whole of Tasmania
- A statutory process is followed to enter places in the Tasmanian Heritage Register or to list them in a heritage code of a local planning scheme.



Step 5: MANAGE significance

- The significance of the place is managed according to relevant legislation to retain and protect its significance.

ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE

Why assess heritage significance?

Understanding heritage significance helps to establish those places that are important and to determine the most appropriate level of statutory protection to protect those values for future generations.

When to assess significance

There are a range of situations where an assessment of a place's significance is required. These include:

- (i) considering a place for entry in the Tasmanian Heritage Register;
- (ii) considering a place for listing in the heritage schedule of a local planning scheme;
- (iii) making decisions about whether to retain a place if demolition is being considered;
- (iv) considering changes to a place either through alteration, development or other activity;
- (v) preparing a municipal heritage survey or thematic study of heritage places;
- (vi) preparing a conservation management plan, a master plan or strategic development plan; and/or
- (vii) undertaking a pre-development heritage survey in line with Heritage Tasmania's *Pre-development Assessment Guidelines*.

Statements of heritage significance

A statement of heritage significance is a succinct summary of the significance of a place.

It can be:

- (i) a single overarching summary of the values of a place; and/or
- (ii) as required under the Heritage Act, a statement against each relevant criterion.

The statements assist in determining whether a place is of state or local significance. They also form the basis for subsequent management policies that assist in determining the place's future.

In most cases a few paragraphs will suffice. However, a place of particular importance to the heritage of the state, or a complex place with a range of values, may require a longer statement.

Skills required

Heritage assessments should be carried out by a person who understands the heritage management process and has appropriate training and experience.

As well as gathering information and relating it to the place, an assessor needs to evaluate its comparative significance, that is, its significance compared to similar places. What counts is personal knowledge, skills and experience in assessing the significance of heritage places.

Professional heritage consultants, staff from Heritage Tasmania and or a heritage adviser based at some local planning authorities can offer valuable assistance.

An assessor must also recognise where additional expertise, beyond their own, may assist in undertaking a comprehensive assessment.

In some cases, it may be necessary to consult with a range of professionals including historians, archaeologists, architects, landscape historians or cultural heritage practitioners.

The role of owners and communities

The knowledge and values of the owners of heritage places and the community are important factors in the assessment process.

Historical societies, local libraries or museums and organisations such as the Institution of Engineers, Australian Institute of Architects and the National Trust can all provide valuable information.

Owners and their relatives, friends and neighbours, custodians, managers, heritage advocates and the wider community may also be able to provide documents, photographs and recollections which may be useful in assessing significance.

When community consultation is undertaken it requires a clear focus and sensitivity to differing and sometimes conflicting values.

Assessment criteria

The Tasmanian heritage assessment criteria encompass the five values in the Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 1999 (*Burra Charter*)¹. Australian heritage agencies and professionals use these values when assessing heritage significance.

The values are:

- (i) historical value;
- (ii) aesthetic value;
- (iii) scientific value;
- (iv) social value; and
- (v) spiritual value.

The *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*, in its definition of historic cultural heritage significance, also refers to archaeological, architectural, cultural and technical values.

For the purpose of regulating historic heritage under Tasmanian legislation, these values are expressed through seven assessment criteria with the aim of:

- (i) minimising ambiguity in assessing why a place is significant;
- (ii) providing a tighter legal definition of why a place is significant; and
- (iii) maintaining consistency with comparable assessments conducted by other Australian heritage agencies.

Table I lists the seven assessment criteria that need to be considered when assessing a place for possible entry in the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

At the national level, there are eight criteria (see HERCON criteria).

For the purposes of consistency with moves to standardise heritage criteria, this document also provides commentary on the aesthetics criteria included in the HERCON model.

There are no established criteria for listing places in heritage schedules, but the same eight criteria can be, and are, generally used. For consistencies sake, this is encouraged.

¹The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999

**Table I:
Tasmanian heritage assessment criteria
(Section 16 *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*)**

- Criterion (a): It is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Tasmania's history
- Criterion (b): It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Tasmania's heritage
- Criterion (c): It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history
- Criterion (d): It is important as a representative in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of cultural places
- Criterion (e): It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement
- Criterion (f): It has strong or special meaning for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations
- Criterion (g): It has a special association with the life or work of a person, a group or organisation that was important in Tasmania's history

Heritage listing in Tasmania

HERCON criteria

At a national level, there is an agreement to standardise heritage criteria in line with the national heritage convention of chairs of State heritage council and directors of heritage (HERCON) adopted by all Australia governments in 1998.

There are eight criteria in the HERCON model, reflecting the seven values contained in the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* and incorporating an eighth criterion focusing on the aesthetic values of a place:

It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

While the aesthetics criterion does not currently form part of the Tasmanian heritage assessment criteria, this document provides a brief discussion on assessing the aesthetic values of places.

In Tasmania, a heritage place may be afforded protection as:

- (i) a place of state heritage significance entered in the Tasmanian Heritage Register;
- (ii) a place of local heritage significance listed in a heritage schedule of a local planning authority.

State heritage significance in relation to a place, as defined by the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995: means aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, historic, scientific, social, spiritual or technical value to the whole STATE for past, present and future generations.

Local heritage significance in relation to a place means: aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, historic, scientific, social, spiritual or technical value to a LOCAL OR REGIONAL AREA for past, present or future generations.

A place considered important to the broader history of Tasmania will be of state significance. A place considered important in the history of a local area or town will be of local significance. It might also be of state significance – but only if it has importance to the broader history of Tasmania.

For example, a place may be of local significance as the finest example of a building type or architectural style within a local area or town. If it is also one of the finest examples across the whole state then it

may also be of state significance. If it is either a very common or poor example compared to other state-wide examples and meets no other criteria at the state level, it is unlikely to be of state significance.

It is therefore important when assessing significance to consider the importance of the place within its broader context within a type of place. This is generally termed 'comparative analysis'.

The local/state threshold

The local/state threshold is the minimum required value/s that a place must possess to be considered as having historic heritage significance at the state level.

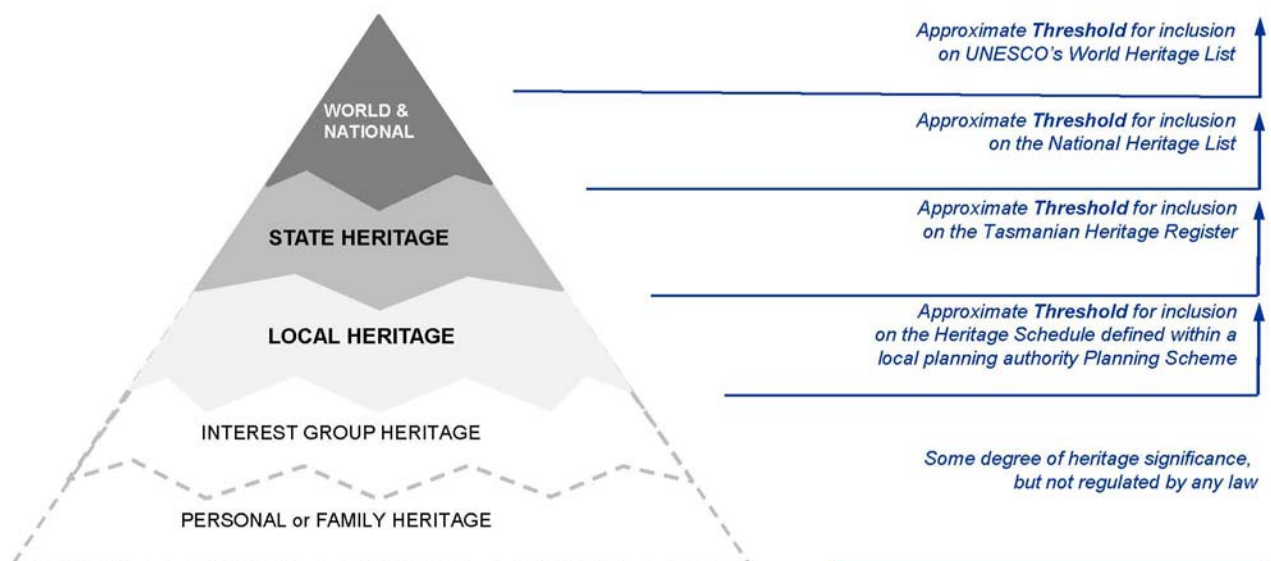
In its simplest sense, significance derives from the group of people for whom the place has significance or meaning, or is of special interest. A place may possess significance for any number of people – from an individual to an entire community, to a nation or groups of people from many nations.

Ultimately, it is this geographic reach which will determine on which statutory heritage 'list' the place is to be included and whether the local planning authority or the Heritage Council has regulatory responsibility of the place.

Figure 2 outlines the most commonly accepted levels of statutory management, and comparative heritage-listing thresholds used across Australia.

Figure 2: Heritage significance

Relationship between significance and statutory management afforded



APPLYING THE CRITERIA AND THRESHOLDS

To apply the criteria and determine the appropriate level of statutory management required, the following approach is presented for each of the criterion:

- (i) the criterion as stated in the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*;
- (ii) an expanded definition of the criterion (based on the Queensland Heritage Council's definitions);
- (iii) a list of values relevant to the criterion (both the Burra Charter values and those defined by the Heritage Act);
- (iv) a basic test outlining those factors that need to be met for the criterion to be satisfied; and
- (v) a broader test providing an indicative list of factors (**inclusion factors**) that assist in determining whether the criterion is satisfied (**significance indicators**) and whether a place is considered as being of local or state historic heritage significance (**threshold indicators**); and
- (vi) an indicative list of those factors (**exclusion factors**) which would generally disqualify a place from being considered to be of either state or local significance against that criterion.

Examples against each criterion illustrate places of both state and local heritage significance.

Many of the places included as examples would satisfy more than one criterion and/or a mix of criteria at state and local levels. However for simplicity, the significance of each place is described only in respect of the criterion under which it is shown.

What happens when a place satisfies a threshold indicator?

If a place meets the state threshold indicator for at least one criterion then:

- (i) the place can be regarded as a place of state historic heritage significance; and
- (ii) the Heritage Council would be justified in entering the place in the Tasmanian Heritage Register.

If a place meets the local threshold indicator for at least one criterion then:

- (i) the place can be regarded as a place of local historic heritage significance; and
- (ii) the local planning authority would be justified in listing the place in the heritage schedule of its planning scheme.

In practice, the majority of places of state heritage significance are also likely to be of local heritage significance. That is, a place that is important to most Tasmanians is also usually important to the people who live in the local area around the place.

For statutory purposes, where a place is of both state and local significance, it is suggested that the place be entered on the Tasmanian Heritage Register only to provide the greatest possible protection for all values.

To ensure adequate protection, it would be necessary for the Heritage Council to manage both state and local heritage values, in consultation with the local planning authority.

THE ROLE OF HISTORY AND HISTORICAL THEMES

Understanding the relationship between a place and its historical context is critical to the assessment process.

Historical themes provide a context within which to assess a place, especially where historical values are critical to understanding a place's significance. Applying themes during the assessment process assists in:

- comparing the rarity or representativeness of like places;
- preventing one value from taking precedence over others; and
- helping to decide whether historical or social values may be more important to the heritage significance of a place than its aesthetics or research potential, especially with regards to themes such as events, industry, social institutions or welfare.

Key historical themes in respect of a local area are usually identified within municipal heritage surveys.

Key historical themes for Tasmania (ie the whole state) are identified through understanding the evolution of Tasmania since European settlement, and identifying key events and activities.

The list provided at Table 2 has been compiled in consultation with a group of professional Tasmanian historians. It is not an exhaustive list of all themes relevant to Tasmania, but an attempt to identify those themes that have been of greatest importance in shaping the Tasmanian environment and society.

Similarly, it should be noted that a place that does not have a strong association with one of the key themes should not necessarily be considered to be without historical value. However, further research and explanation may be required to support a claim that the place possesses historical value at a state level.

Table 2: Key historical themes for Tasmania

Any place having a strong association with one of the following key themes can generally be considered to **possess historical value at a state level**.

A place that does not have a strong association with one of the themes should not necessarily be considered to be without historical value. However further research and explanation may be required to support a claim that the place possesses historical value at a state level.

- (i) European colonisation, contact with Aboriginal peoples and evolving relationships
- (ii) Later migration
- (iii) Defence of colony and state
- (iv) Exploration and survey
- (v) The convict experience
- (vi) Maritime communications and the maritime activity and industry (including whaling, sealing)
- (vii) Agricultural, orcharding and pastoral industries
- (viii) Natural resource utilisation (eg mining and forestry)
- (ix) Hydro power and water management
- (x) Developing centres for trade, governance, patterns of domestic life and health and welfare
- (xi) Human interaction with the natural environment, remote places and defence of the environment
- (xii) Memorialising the past, people and society's achievements
- (xiii) Secondary and tertiary industry and communications
- (xiv) Education, spiritual and cultural life

CRITERION A: IMPORTANCE TO TASMANIA'S HISTORY

Statutory definition

It is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Tasmania's history.

Note: Section 98 of the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* notes that "this Act does not apply to a place that is of historic cultural heritage significance only on the ground of its association with – (a) Aboriginal history or tradition; or (b) Aboriginal traditional use."

Expanded definition

A place is of importance to the course or pattern of Tasmania'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 Tasmania.

Relevant values

Historical
Archaeological
Architectural
Scientific
Social
Spiritual
Technological

Basic test

The *PLACE* should be *ASSOCIATED* with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life within Tasmanian history

&

.... be of *HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE* (see Table 2) through having made a strong, noted or influential contribution to the evolution or pattern of our society or of our environment ...

&

.... be *EVIDENT* in:
the physical fabric of the place and/or
documentary resources (text, images) and/or
in the living memory of our community.

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CRITERION SATISFIED

Inclusion factors for Criterion A

One or more of the following significance indicators and thresholds must be satisfied.

<i>Significance Indicators</i>	<i>Indicative state threshold</i>	<i>Indicative local threshold</i>
A1 Association with an event, or series of events, of historical significance.	<p>Demonstrates the occurrence of an event(s) at the place that was significant in Tasmania's history.</p> <p>Demonstrates the influence of an event(s) which occurred elsewhere and was significant in Tasmania's history.</p>	<p>Demonstrates the occurrence of an event(s) at the place that was significant in the local area.</p> <p>Demonstrates the influence of an event(s) which occurred elsewhere and was significant to the local area.</p>
A2 Demonstration of important periods or phases of settlement.	<p>An early example of settlement within Tasmania.</p> <p>A notable example of regional settlement that demonstrates an important period or phase in the wider settlement and development of Tasmania.</p> <p>Demonstrates an important historical period or phase in the history of Tasmania (see Table 2).</p> <p>Demonstrates a prominent period of economic prosperity or decline/depression in Tasmania.</p> <p>Demonstrates a notable period in the governance and administration of Tasmania.</p>	<p>An early example of settlement within the local area</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>Demonstrates an important historical period or phase in the history of the local area.</p> <p>Demonstrates the influence of a prominent period of economic prosperity or decline on the local area.</p> <p>Demonstrates a notable period in the governance and administration of the local area.</p>
A3 Association with important cultural phases or movements.	Notable association with changing demographic factors across Tasmania, through colonisation, forced/free migration, and human loss due to epidemic, war, etc.	Notable association with changing demographic factors in the local area.
	Notable association with an important phase of social development including migration and social reform; interaction between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities; and the transformation of convicts into free settlers.	Notable association with an important phase of social development in the local area.
	Association with the development of an ideology derived from ethnic, religious, aesthetic, political, educational or other social beliefs, which resulted in the establishment, or change, of social values or behaviours across Tasmania.	Association with the development of an ideology derived from ethnic, religious, aesthetic, political, educational or other social beliefs, which had a notable influence on the local area.
A4 Demonstration of important historical processes or activities.	Notable example of the harvesting and trade of natural resources – whaling and sealing, mining, forestry, pastoralism, agriculture and orcharding, hydro power, fishing, tourism, and the like.	Notable example of the harvesting and trade of natural resources associated with the key local historic themes of the area.

<i>Significance Indicators</i>	<i>Indicative state threshold</i>	<i>Indicative local threshold</i>
A4 Demonstration of important historical processes or activities (cont.)	Notable example of industrialisation extending across a region or state wide.	Notable example of industrialisation associated with the key local historic themes of the area.
	Notable example of the development of maritime and terrestrial civil infrastructure, transport and communications in Tasmania.	Notable example of civil infrastructure, transport and communications associated with the key local historic themes of the area.
	Notable example of the development and application of technology in Tasmania.	Notable example of the development and application of technology in the local area.
	Notable example of the development of centres for trade and governance, and the provision of community services across Tasmania.	Notable example of the development of centres for trade and governance, and the provision of community services in the local area.
A5 Symbolism and influence of place for its association with an important event, period, phase or movement.	Notable example of patterns of domestic life across Tasmania.	Notable example of patterns of domestic life in the local area.
	The place possesses symbolic meaning to the broader Tasmanian community, irrespective of whether the related activity is demonstrated at the place.	The place possesses symbolic meaning to the local community, irrespective of whether the related activity is demonstrated at the place.
A6 Diversity of attributes – possessing multiple historical associations and physical qualities where the collective value is greater than the sum of the individual associations/qualities.	The place or activity had a notable influence on other places or activities elsewhere in the state.	The place or activity had a notable influence on physical or social outcomes within the local area.
	Notable example of diversity on a state-wide basis, differing types of activity/development, or differing periods of development related to the same activity.	Notable example of diversity possessing multiple historical associations in the local area.
A7 Other attributes consistent with <i>Historic Value</i> as per the Burra Charter.	Demonstrated relevance of attributes at a state level.	Demonstrated relevance of attributes at a local level

Exclusion factors for Criterion A

Please note that while the factors below may preclude a place from meeting this criterion, the place may be of significance against other criteria.

- XA1 The association of the place to the historically important event, phase, period, process or movement is either incidental (minor, secondary) or cannot be substantiated. For example, every farm house is not of historical importance in demonstrating the spread of European settlement or pastoral land use across Tasmania; while a local legend of a link between a place and an event may make an interesting story it needs to be backed up by reasonable evidence if the place is to be registered on the basis of that link.
- XA2 The place has an association with, or demonstrates evidence of, an historical event, phase, period, process or movement that is of dubious historical importance. For example, the historical event, etc, needs to possess an importance 'beyond the ordinary' in respect of its state or local significance.
- XA3 The significant fabric of the place has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association. For example, a place that was significant as a blacksmith shop has lost all intactness and integrity such that it no longer demonstrates the features of a blacksmith's shop.

Illustrative examples of Criterion A

Please note that while the examples below illustrate places of state or local significance against criterion (a), they may meet thresholds for other criteria as well.

State significance



A1 Association with an historically significant event. The **Longley anti-tank line** of concrete barriers demonstrates the official reaction to the threat of a Japanese invasion of southern Tasmania during World War II and defence practices at the time.



A1 Association with an historically significant event. The **Albert Hall** in Launceston housed the International Exhibition of 1891-92, a showcase of Tasmanian industry.



A2 Association with an important period of settlement – regional settlement. The development of shack settlements for community recreation is an important feature of Tasmania's history. **Lettes Bay** is a particularly intact example.



A2 Association with an important period of settlement. The **VDL Co Store** in Stanley is a reminder of the role the VDL Company played in the development of the far-north west of Tasmania and a link to commercial practices of the 19th century.



A3 Association with an important period of economic growth. The c1932 **Clements and Marshall** building demonstrates the evolution of the north-west coast as a vegetable growing and processing region, in concert with the development of major companies to facilitate demand.



A4 Demonstration of important historical processes – seasonal labour. The **Hartzview Pickers' Hut Complex** near Cygnet demonstrates the provision of basic accommodation for seasonal fruit pickers associated with the berry industry during the 1930s and 1940s.



A5 Symbolism of an important event. The **George III Monument** at Southport was erected at the request of Lt-Gov. George Arthur to commemorate the wreck of the George III, which sank in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel in 1835 with the loss of 131 lives of whom 127 were male convicts.



A6 Diversity of attributes – religious education and women's activities. The **CWA Rooms** in Bothwell are significant for the building's earlier role as a Presbyterian and Anglican Sunday School, and later for being the meeting place for the local branch of the Country Women's Association.



A6 Diversity of attributes – intertwined layers of historical activity. The cultural remains at **Maria Island** demonstrate intertwined layers of historical activity and include the remains of a penal settlement as well as subsequent viticulture, cement production, pastoralism and tourism activities.

Local significance



A1 Demonstrates an event at the place that was significant in the local area.

The **Volunteer Defence Corps Hut** at Dunalley was moved into position in 1943. It was staffed by a small contingent of volunteers in order to protect the nearby swing bridge from possible Japanese attack.



A2 Demonstrates an important historical period in the history of the local area.

The **Sandstone Pillar** on Sandy Bay Road delineates the original boundary gates of Bayswater House, a grand house and garden estate established in 1889 that has since been subdivided and developed as smaller holdings.



A3 Association with an important phase of social development in the local area.

The **former church** at Montana is associated with the growth of religion in the local area.



A3 Association with the development of educational ideology, and had a notable influence on the local area. Built in the 1940s as a showcase school of the 'Area School' system, much of the **Snug Area School** burnt down in the 1967 bushfires. Most of the extant school buildings were constructed post-1967.



A4 Notable example of the harvesting and trade of natural resources. Dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, the **Coningham Sandstone Quarry** briefly served a local industry. Reputedly, its sandstone was used to build the Melbourne GPO.



A4 Notable example of the development of community services in the local area.

The **Launceston Magistrates' Court** was built between 1962 and 1965 incorporating Ben Lomond granite. It demonstrates an increased provision for the administration of justice in keeping with the needs of the growing city.



A4 Notable example of industrialisation associated with key local historic theme. The remains of the **Cockle Creek East Timber Tramway and Sawmill** in the South West National Park demonstrate a local extractive industry of a type that was common, with evidence remaining across Tasmania.



A5 The place possesses symbolic meaning to the people of the local area. The **Fentonbury War Memorial** demonstrates Fentonbury's contribution to World War I and commemorates the locals who died in the conflict.



A6 Notable example possessing multiple historical associations in the local area. The **Lock Up and Slaughterhouse** at Dunalley indicates the role of law and order and commercial activity in the area that used to be the centre of the township in c1900.

CRITERION B: RARE AND UNCOMMON ASPECTS

Statutory definition

It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Tasmania's heritage.

Expanded definition

A place demonstrates rare or uncommon aspects of Tasmania's heritage if that place illustrates in its fabric an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life (including values, aspirations, tastes and fashions) which, or an aspect of which:

- (i) was considered uncommon or unusual at the time of its origin;
- (ii) is no longer practised AND is of special interest; or
- (iii) was once commonplace but for which there is little surviving evidence in Tasmania.

It should be noted that a simple threat or a threatening process to a place does not enhance its claim as 'uncommon, rare or endangered'.

Relevant values

Aesthetic
Archaeological
Architectural
Historic
Social
Spiritual
Technological

Basic test

The <i>PLACE</i> should be <i>ASSOCIATED</i> with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life within Tasmanian history
&
.... be <i>EVIDENT</i> in the physical fabric of the place...
&
.... The <i>EXISTENCE</i> of the place or the <i>DEFINING HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES</i> of the place should be established by comparison to be <i>UNIQUE OR VERY UNCOMMON</i> in their occurrence historically or today.
=
CRITERION SATISFIED

Inclusion factors for Criterion B

One or more of the following significance indicators and thresholds must be satisfied.

<i>Significance indicators</i>	<i>Indicative state threshold</i>	<i>Indicative local threshold</i>
B1 Rare surviving evidence of an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Tasmanian history that continues to be practised or is no longer practised.	One of few comparable places across Tasmania that demonstrates any evidence of this event, etc OR a place that is unusually extensive, intact or undisturbed which demonstrates evidence of this event, etc OR the movement, custom or way of life is of particular interest to a community group.	One of few comparable places in the local area that demonstrates any evidence of this event, etc OR a place that is unusually extensive, intact or undisturbed which demonstrates evidence of this event, etc OR the movement, custom or way of life is of particular interest to a community group.
B2 Evidence of a rare historical activity that was considered distinctive, uncommon or unusual at the time it occurred.	One of few comparable places across Tasmania that is associated with/demonstrates an activity that was distinctive for what it achieved OR so unusual in its nature it is now of particular interest to a community group.	One of few comparable places in the local area that is associated with/demonstrates an activity that was distinctive for what it achieved OR so unusual in its nature it is now of particular interest to a community group.
B3 Distinctiveness in demonstrating an unusual historical, architectural, archaeological, scientific, social or technical attribute(s) that is of special interest.	Demonstrates a distinctive attribute that is unique or uncommon in its occurrence across Tasmania.	Demonstrates a distinctive attribute that is rare within the local area.
B4 Demonstrates an unusual composition of historical, architectural, archaeological, scientific, social or technical attributes that are of greater importance or interest as a composition/collection.	Demonstrates a composition of attributes that is unique or uncommon in its occurrence across Tasmania.	Demonstrates a composition of attributes that is unique within the local area.

Exclusion factors for Criterion B

Please note that while the factors below may preclude a place from meeting this criterion, the place may be of significance against other criteria.

XB1	The place is not rare within the relevant state/local context.
XB2	The claim of rarity or uncommonness has too many descriptive qualifiers linked to it. For example, <i>this is the only stone house . . . with a slate roof . . . and a bull-nosed verandah . . . within the former estate of . . .</i>
XB3	The place is the only one of its type and the event/custom/function is rare but its importance is questionable. For example, the only place to overlap the corrugated iron roofing four ridges instead of two; the only place to have a toilet suite in the kitchen; the only 2-storey potting shed; the only place having vinyl floor tiles on the ceiling, etc.
XB4	The place is under threat of destruction, but its importance is questionable.

Illustrative examples of Criterion B

Please note that while the examples below illustrate places of state or local significance against criterion (b), they may meet thresholds for other criteria as well.

State significance



B1 Rare surviving evidence. The 1883 **Stone Trough** at Taroona is a rare and intact example of a public horse trough. It is also possibly the only stone horse trough remaining in Tasmania that is ornate as well as functional.



B1 Rare surviving evidence. **Churchill's Hut** in the Florentine Valley is associated with fur trapping generally and in particular with the reputed capture of the last recorded live thylacine taken in the wild.



B1 Rare surviving evidence. The former **Treadmill and Male House of Correction** site in Launceston contains the most intact archaeological remains of a treadmill known to survive in Tasmania.



B2 Rare historical activity. The **Alexander Patent Tennis Racket Factory** in Launceston is a rare example of a Tasmanian place in which goods were mass-produced for national and international markets, and in being one of, if not the largest, sporting goods manufacturing site in Tasmania during the mid-twentieth century.



B2 Rare historical activity. The **Hobart Royal Tennis Club** is the only Royal Tennis Club to have existed in Tasmania. Moreover, it is the oldest Royal Tennis club in Australia, and is still in use in the twenty-first century.



B3 Demonstrates an architectural attribute of special interest. The three-storey homestead at **Wanstead Park** near Campbell Town is an exceptional example of pisé construction, it being rare for pisé to be used in buildings of more than one storey.



B3 Demonstrates an unusual historical attribute of special interest. The **Pilot Station Precinct** at Low Head has operated as a pilot station on the Tamar River since 1835. It is a very rare government facility that is still in use in the twenty-first century.



B3 Demonstrates an unusual historical attribute of special interest. The **Bowerbank Sheepfolds** near Deloraine are the remains of drystone-walled circular sheepfolds, a rare example of an uncommon construction for a sheep enclosure.



B4 Demonstrates an unusual composition of historical, scientific and social attributes. The **Salmon Ponds Complex** near Plenty is a highly intact hatchery in which the first trout and salmon ova transported to Australia were successfully hatched. It continues to operate as a hatchery and is a popular tourism destination.

Local significance



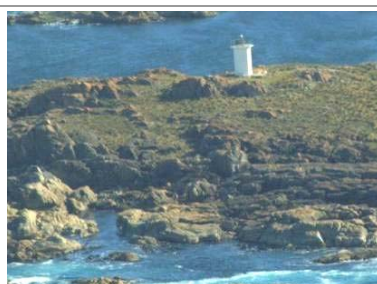
B1 Rare surviving evidence. The **Old Farmhouse** at Ansons Bay is a rare example of early settlement and Victorian building style in the Break O'Day municipality.



B1 Rare surviving evidence. **Billy Goat Lane**, Battery Point, demonstrates rare aspects of early subdivision and pedestrian movement in Hobart.



B1 Rare surviving evidence. Built in 1912, the **Blackwall Jetty** is the last of 28 such jetties that once stood in the Tamar River. It has associations with river trade in the Tamar region during the early twentieth century.



B2 Rare historical activity. The 1953 automated **Sandy Cape Light Station** is a rare example of this type of maritime infrastructure within the Circular Head Municipality.



B3 Evidence of an activity no longer practised in the local area. The **Former Dance Hall** in Queenstown was built in c1932 and was a popular local venue. It was also used as a skating rink and for other purposes. It is in poor condition.



B3 Evidence of an activity no longer practised in the local area. Although once numerous, cottages such as **The Hermitage**, built by a freehold selector on Flinders Island in the late nineteenth century, are now rare in the Furneaux Group.



B4 Distinctive architectural feature rare within the local area. This **shingled hut** at Bream Creek is a rare surviving example of a traditional construction method that was common throughout the district in the nineteenth century.



B4 Distinctive social feature rare within the local area. The **People's Park Botanical Reserve** in Strahan is a 70-acre sanctuary for wild bush scenery. It is the only park of its type in the locality.



B4 Distinctive botanical feature rare within the local area. The **Algerian oak tree** in the Snug Tiers planted in c1940 is thought to be one of only two such trees growing in southern Tasmania.

CRITERION C

CONTRIBUTION TO UNDERSTANDING

Statutory definition

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history.

Expanded definition

A place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Tasmania's history if, through analysis and further examination or research of the place and its fabric (including artefacts), it can provide information that could not be derived from any other source.

While this criterion in Tasmania is most often used to define archaeological research potential, it may also be used for the research potential of architectural design, construction techniques, historical gardens, etc.

Relevant values

Scientific
Archaeological

Basic Test

A place contains *PHYSICAL EVIDENCE* of research interest (archaeological, architectural) derived from the fabric of the place, and/or in documents relating to the place, and/or in the memory of our community

&

.... the physical evidence *MAY YIELD INFORMATION* through detailed investigation (generally archaeological or historical)

&

.... the knowledge that might be obtained through investigation has been established by comparison to be likely to *CONTRIBUTE* to our understanding of Tasmania's past.

=

CRITERION SATISFIED

NOTE ON THIS DRAFT: There is a proposal to identify the 'key research questions in Tasmanian historical archaeology'. Where a place has a direct relationship to a key research question, in future this will likely be considered a threshold for identifying research potential of state significance.

Inclusion factors for Criterion C

One or more of the following significance indicators and thresholds must be satisfied.

Significance indicators	Indicative state threshold	Indicative local threshold
C1 Potential to improve knowledge of a little-recorded aspect of Tasmania's past.	A comparative analysis suggests that further research at the place could improve our understanding of Tasmania's past.	A comparative analysis suggests that further research at the place could improve our understanding of local history or archaeology.
C2 Potential to fill gaps in our existing knowledge of Tasmania's past.		
C3 Potential to inform/confirm unproven historical concepts or research questions relevant to Tasmania's past.		
C4 Potential to provide information about single or multiple periods of occupation or use.		
C5 Potential to yield site specific information which would contribute to an understanding of significance against other criteria.		
C6 Other attributes consistent with <i>scientific value</i> under the <i>Burra Charter</i> .	Demonstrated relevance of attributes at a state level.	Demonstrated relevance of attributes at a local level.

Exclusion factors for Criterion C

Please note that while the factors below may preclude a place from meeting this criterion, the place may be of significance against other criteria.

XC1	There is no physical, documentary or other evidence that would allow an assessment of likely research potential.
XC2	The potential information is trivial, not important or not significant.
XC3	The context of the physical remains is so disturbed that they cannot yield meaningful or important information, or the significance of the remains has been compromised through being relocated to the current location from somewhere else.
XC4	The information that can be derived from the place is already reasonably known or readily available from other resources, including other heritage places.
XC5	A place which has had its research potential fully exhausted, for example, an archaeological site that has been excavated so that there is negligible physical remains left in situ, or a building whose significant fabric has been substantially removed or replaced with new work.

Illustrative examples of Criterion C

Please note that while the examples below illustrate places of state or local significance against criterion (c), they may meet thresholds for other criteria as well.

State significance



C1 Potential to improve knowledge of a little-recorded aspect of Tasmania's past. An investigation of **Long Marsh Probation Station and Dam Site** has the potential to inform our knowledge of the employment of convict gangs in large scale engineering projects.



C1 Potential to improve knowledge of a little-recorded aspect of Tasmania's past. An investigation of the ornamental plasterwork of a master plasterer at **Craigowen** in Launceston has the potential to increase our knowledge of the finer artistic influences and moulding methods of this trade.



C2 Potential to fill gaps in our existing knowledge of Tasmania's past. An investigation of the first substantial European settlement site in northern Tasmania at **York Town** has the potential to inform our knowledge of the administration and living conditions in an early nineteenth century settlement.



C2 Potential to fill gaps in our existing knowledge of Tasmania's past. An investigation of the subsurface remains of **Government House** at City Park in Launceston has the potential to yield structural remains and artefact deposits that will improve our knowledge of early settlement governance and lifestyle.



C3 Proving unproven concepts or research questions. An investigation of the convict cemetery on the Isle of the Dead at **Port Arthur** has the potential to inform our knowledge of dietary, health and lifestyle issues of convicts.



C3 Proving unproven concepts or research questions. An investigation of the D'Entrecasteaux expedition sites around **Recherche Bay** has the potential to inform our knowledge of pre-settlement contact between European explorers and Aboriginal Tasmanians.



C4 Attributes consistent with 'scientific value' under the Burra Charter. The **Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens** at Hobart, established in 1828, has the potential to provide scientific information relating to numerous plant species, both indigenous and exotic and to the botanical history and landscape design in Tasmania.



C4 Providing information about a single occupation period. The remains of the **Garibaldi Tin Mining Town** are a rare surviving archaeological example of a substantial Chinese mining town in the north-east. A number of roasting oven ruins remain on site, a reminder of Chinese spiritual and recreational life in a foreign landscape.



C6 Potential to yield site specific information. The well at **37 High Street Oatlands** dates from the nineteenth century and has been covered over. It is likely to contain materials, which have the potential to reveal information that will contribute to an understanding of domestic life in early Oatlands, and therefore to a greater understanding of Tasmania's history.

Local significance



C1 Little recorded aspect of local history. An investigation of the c1950s **Bream Creek Youth Hostel** ruin has the potential to inform our knowledge of the material culture of mid-twentieth century recreation and tourism services in the municipality.



C1 Little recorded aspect of local history. An investigation of the surface remains and artefact deposits at a **convict-built farmhouse** near Bonnet Hill has the potential to inform our knowledge of local construction, farming industry and rural lifestyle.



C1 Potential to answer research questions relevant to past of local area. Archaeological research conducted at the ruin of **Oakwood Schoolhouse** has the potential to demonstrate aspects of the free settlement of Long Bay on the Tasman Peninsula, a former convict site.



C2 Fill gaps in our existing knowledge. An investigation of the inscriptions and headstones at the **Woodbridge Cemetery** has the potential to improve our knowledge of local genealogy and monumental carving practises.



C3 Potential to answer research questions relevant to past of local area. This **hut** at Bream Creek was moved to its present location after the original farmhouse burnt down. It is thought to have been the kitchen from the former Kellevie Church. Archaeological research has the potential to answer questions about 19th century rural lifestyles and practices.



C3 Could be expected to improve understanding of local-area technical values. The Pine Export Company commenced operation in 1919 and burnt down in 1930. It was one of several mills located around Strahan. The **sawmill relic** has the potential to improve understanding of an aspect of early twentieth century sawmilling in Strahan.

CRITERION D

CLASS OF CULTURAL PLACES

Statutory definition

It is important as a representative in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of cultural places in Tasmania.

Expanded definition

This criterion is concerned with representativeness. A place included under this criterion should demonstrate the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural place if that place displays the defining features, qualities or attributes of its type, where type or class of place illustrates a range of human activities including a way of life, a custom, an ideology or philosophy, a process, a land use, a function, a form, a design, a style, a technique or some other activity or achievement.

To be considered a good representative example, the place should have a high level of intactness.

Relevant values

Aesthetic
Archaeological
Architectural
Historic
Scientific
Social
Technological

Basic test

The *PLACE* should be established *BY COMPARISON* to be representative of a broader class or type of places within Tasmania ...

&

... key characteristics or features of the class should be *EVIDENT* in the aspects of the place

&

.... the place is a particularly fine, highly intact, or pivotal example of the class which is 'beyond the ordinary'

=

CRITERION SATISFIED

NOTE: Nearly every historic place can be defined as representative of one class or another. In considering the class of cultural place, care should be taken not to limit ones focus on 'culture'¹ being synonymous with, for example, literature and fine arts. Similarly, in considering whether a place is a 'fine example', care should be taken to not restrict assessments to fine architectural examples. For example, a group of workers cottages may be a fine example of this custom and way of life.

¹**culture** *noun*. 1. *Sociology* the sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is transmitted from one generation to another. 4. taste for literature, the fine arts and refinement generally [*Macquarie Dictionary 2011 (online addition)*]

Inclusion factors for Criterion D

One or more of the following significance indicators or thresholds must be satisfied.

Significance indicators	Indicative state threshold	Indicative local threshold
D1 Representative of a class of place/s that demonstrate an aesthetic composition, design, architectural style, applied finish or decoration of historical importance.	A particularly fine example of the class in a state wide context, demonstrating a broad range of characteristics that are typical of the class.	A particularly fine example of the class in the local area, demonstrating a range of characteristics that are typical of the class.
	A particularly intact example of the class in a state wide context, demonstrating a range of physical characteristics that typify the class and which remain mostly unchanged since built/created.	A particularly intact example of the class in the local area, demonstrating a range of physical characteristics that typify the class and which remain mostly unchanged since built and / or created.
	A pivotal example of the class in a state wide context, being a place that notably influenced subsequent examples of the class, or encapsulates a key evolutionary stage in the development of the class, or incorporates notable variations to the characteristics of the class that are of special interest.	N/A
D2 Representative of a class of places that demonstrate a construction method, engineering design, technology or use of materials, of historical importance.	A fine, intact or pivotal example (as per D1) on a state-wide basis.	A fine, intact or pivotal example (as per D1) in the local area.
D3 Representative of a class of places that demonstrate an historical land use, function or process, of historical importance.	A fine, intact or pivotal example (as per D1) on a state-wide basis.	A fine, intact or pivotal example (as per D1) in the local area.
D4 Representative of a class of places that demonstrates an ideology, custom or way of life of historical importance.	A fine, intact or pivotal example (as per D1) on a state-wide basis.	A fine, intact or pivotal example (as per D1) in the local area.

Exclusion factors for Criterion D

Please note that while the factors below may preclude a place from meeting this criterion, the place may be of significance against other criteria.

XD1	The place does not have a degree of distinctiveness within that class. For example, it is not a particularly, fine, intact or pivotal example. A place is not eligible simply because it is representative of a class of places as nearly every historic place in the state can be defined as representative of one class or another.
XD2	The place does not include a reasonable range of characteristics that define the class, either having never possessed them or having lost them through subsequent development, activity or disturbance.
XD3	Lack of reasonable evidence to indicate the place is linked to a specific class of place/s.
XD4	The class itself is of dubious importance. For example, a place is claimed to be a fine example of a post-World War II road culvert or milepost. Whilst it is conceivable a culvert or milepost might be significant, this would be an exceptional circumstance and it would be unreasonable to consider culverts and milestones as such significant classes that every fine example of each warrants inclusion on the Heritage Register.

Illustrative examples of Criterion D

Please note that while the examples below illustrate places of state and local significance against criterion (d), they may meet thresholds for other criteria as well.

State significance



D1 Representative of an architectural style. The four **AH Masters Canning Street Houses**, Launceston, is a fine grouping of Federation Queen Anne residences, and is representative of early C20th residential development practise including the acquisition and concurrent development of adjoining properties using a repetitive design.



D1 Representative of an architectural style. The **Butterfly House** in Sandy Bay is a particularly fine example of the architectural work of Esmond Dorney, a leading Tasmanian modernist architect of the post-war period.



D1 A pivotal example of the class. The **Lake Margaret Power Station** possesses an exceptional ability to demonstrate the principal characteristics of a twentieth century power scheme industrial settlement including power generation, staffing and community amenities.



D2 Representative of a construction method and engineering design. **Kempton Bridge** is both a fine example of an 1840s stone arch bridge, and of a convict-built civil infrastructure project designed to facilitate state-wide communication.



D2 Representative of a technology of historical importance. The remains of the water race and other associated mill structures at **Riversdale Mill**, Swansea, is representative of a watermill, a type of place that was once common in Tasmania.



D3 Representative of a class of places – pastoral. **Killymoon** on the east coast is an intact complex of farm buildings including a grand Classical house built along Old Colonial Georgian lines. The complex gives the impression of a small feudal-like village.



D3 Representative of a process of historical importance. The houses built by the Cadbury company in **Bournville Crescent**, Claremont, in 1921 demonstrate a collection of purpose-built workers cottages set in a traditional garden village settlement.



D4 Representative of a class of places that demonstrate a way of life. **Melinga Place Boatsheds** are a particularly fine and relatively rare group of intact mid-twentieth century boatsheds.



D4 & D1 Representative of an architectural style and of a class of place representing a religion. The **Launceston Synagogue** is a particularly fine example of a synagogue, and of the Victorian Egyptian style of architecture.

Local significance



D1 Representative of an architectural style. This **cottage** in North Hobart is a reasonably intact example of a modest Victorian-Georgian cottage which contributes to the historical streetscape.



D1 Representative of an architectural style. This **house** in West Launceston is a good local example of an interwar residence and contributes to, and compliments, the surrounding streetscape.



D1 Representative of an architectural style. This **house** on the main road of Penguin is a reasonably fine and intact example of a Federation house, which is prominent in the main streetscape of the town.



D1 Representative of an architectural style. This **house** in Newstead Crescent, Launceston, is an intact example of a modest Interwar House – one of a group that contributes to the historical 'garden-city' streetscape of the Crescent.



D1 Representative of an architectural style. This **cottage** in Tunbridge is a structurally intact example of a Victorian Georgian cottage. Whilst it has been subject to a number of cosmetic and detail alterations, it still contributes to the main streetscape of the town.



D1 Representative of an architectural style. This **conjoined house** on Bourke Street, Launceston, is a reasonably intact example of a pair of modest Victorian cottages that contribute to the streetscape.



D2 Representative of a construction method and engineering design. The timber girder **bridge** at Wattle Hill is a good local example of this once common type of technology.



D3 Representative of a class of places that demonstrate an historical land use. **Suva** on Bruny Island is a well-preserved agricultural complex with a relatively high integrity. It demonstrates an historical local land use.



D4 Representative of a locally important ideology. The former **All Saints Church** at Birralee was built in 1931. It represents the modest efforts of a small and remote rural community to cater for its religious needs.

CRITERION E

CREATIVE AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT

Statutory definition

It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement.

Expanded definition

A place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement if that place illustrates artistic or technical excellence, innovation, accomplishment, extension or creative adaptation in a variety of fields of human endeavour including but not exclusive to art, engineering, architecture, industrial or scientific design, landscape design, evolved design, construction, fabrication, manufacture, or craftsmanship.

Relevant values

Aesthetic
Architectural
Technological

Basic tests

The physical fabric of the place should provide *EVIDENCE* of innovative, creative or technical *ACHIEVEMENT*

&

... the nature and/or scale of the *ACHIEVEMENT* must be '*BEYOND THE ORDINARY*'

=

CRITERION SATISFIED

Aesthetics

Unlike the HERCON model and interstate counterparts, there is no aesthetics criterion in the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995*.

Criterion (e) can be used to assess aesthetics evolving from human endeavour, but not naturally evolved places, vistas and views.

In the HERCON model the aesthetics criterion is:
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

This criterion may be interpreted as a place being important because of its aesthetic significance if that place exhibits sensual qualities that can be judged against various ideals including beauty, picturesqueness, evocativeness, expressiveness, landmark presence, symbolism or some other quality of nature or human endeavour.

Typical inclusion parameters include:

- (i) the place being of landmark quality;
- (ii) the place having, or contributing to, its setting or important vistas; and
- (iii) buildings that sit well within their landscape due to the use of local materials, form, scale or massing.

A place will not necessarily need to conform to prevailing 'good taste', or be designed by architects, to display aesthetic qualities. Vernacular buildings that sit well within their cultural landscape due to the use of local materials, form, scale or massing, may also have aesthetic value.

In the case of a heritage area, the individual components will collectively form a streetscape, townscape or cultural environment with significant aesthetic characteristics.

Typical exclusion parameters include:

- (i) the distinguishing features of the place having been lost, degraded or compromised; or
- (ii) the landmark or scenic qualities of the place having been irreversibly degraded.

Inclusion factors for Criterion E

One or more of the following significance indicators and thresholds must be satisfied.

<i>Significance indicators</i>	<i>Indicative state threshold</i>	<i>Indicative local threshold</i>
E1 Recognition of artistic or design excellence.	Critical acclaim of a place within a relevant art, design or technological discipline as a notable Tasmanian example.	Critical acclaim of a place as a notable local example by prominent members of discipline within Tasmania.
	Acknowledgement of merit in state-wide publications or media.	Acknowledgement of merit in local media.
	Prominent use of imagery in media promoting the artistic or built environment of the state.	Prominent use of imagery in media promoting the artistic or built environment of the local area.
E2 Represents a breakthrough or innovation in design, fabrication or construction technique.	Creative and technical achievements that influenced techniques used within the discipline/industry, or influenced outcomes at other places.	N/A
E3 Distinctiveness as a design solution, treatment or use of technology.	Unusual in its nature, size, or application within such a context or otherwise of particular interest in a state-wide comparison of similar places.	N/A
	Notable example of a vernacular response to the constraints of the available material, technology and know-how.	N/A
	Notable example of an adaptation or extension to the characteristics of a class of place, or blending of the characteristics of different classes.	N/A
E4 Adapts technology in a creative manner or extends the limits of available technology.	Notable example (on a state-wide basis) of an unorthodox use or adaptation of the technology of the period.	N/A

Exclusion factors for Criterion E

Please note that while the factors below may preclude a place from meeting this criterion, the place may be of significance against other criteria.

XE1	The place is not eligible simply because it is the work of an important designer or artist. It must be a substantial achievement that is demonstrated in the place itself and has been awarded or is otherwise worthy of recognition for its excellence.
XE2	The place has substantially lost its design or technical integrity through subsequent changes to, or deterioration of, the significant element of the place.
XE3	The place has had its landmark or scenic qualities substantially and irreversibly degraded.
XE4	The place has only an indirect or loose association with creative or technical achievement.

Illustrative examples of Criterion E

Please note that while the examples below illustrate places of state or local significance against criterion (e), they may meet thresholds for other criteria as well.

State significance



E1 Recognition of artistic merit. George Davis, one of Tasmania's leading landscape painters, constructed the **ABC Mural** on the former ABC building in Hobart in 1961. The mural is widely recognised as a significant work of art.



E1 Recognition of artistic merit. The stone carvings on the **Ross Bridge** are a particularly fine example of nineteenth century decorative stonework and its application in civil engineering.



E2 Represents a breakthrough in construction technique. **Vincents Rivulet Bridge**, built in 1932-33, represents the first full-scale testing of the theory of a composite action bridge, resulting in a cheaper, lighter and stronger bridge type than others.



E2 Represents a breakthrough in construction technique. Built in 1980, the **Australian Antarctic Division Headquarters** at Kingston are clad in wet-jointed anodised aluminium panels, which advanced the use of such systems in Australia.



E3 Distinctiveness of a design solution. The 2.2km long woodstave pressure pipeline at the **Lake Margaret Power Station** was an outstanding example of hydraulic engineering and one of the most advanced uses of timber for pipeline construction within Australia.



E3 Distinctiveness of a design solution. The **Launceston College** is the site of the first experimental 'reformat' penal architecture in the Australian colonies. Remains of its subterranean drainage systems reflect an architectural fascination with sanitation alongside European philosophies regarding moral and physical contamination.



E4 Extends the limits of available technology. **Mount Paris Dam** near Branxholm is a major engineering work built for hydraulic sluicing at a nearby mine. It was built almost entirely by hand during the 1930s.



E4 Adapts technology in a creative manner. The mining infrastructure at Deny King's tin mining operation in remote **Melaleuca** demonstrates an unorthodox adaptation of technology in its improvised use of local material as a response to limited resources.



E3 High degree of technical design. The **Evandale to Launceston Water Scheme** remains demonstrate a high degree of engineering technical design; a gravity-powered system that was to utilise brick-lined tunnels with vents/surge shafts to transfer water from its source in one catchment to another catchment to its final distribution point.

Local significance



E1 Recognition of artistic merit. The roadside **topiary** along the Midland Highway north of Oatlands is well recognised and appreciated by the travelling public as the artistic work of a local horticulturalist and his descendants.



E1 Prominent use of imagery promoting the artistic environment of local area. **Street murals** in the town of Sheffield were mostly painted in the 1980s as a means of revitalising the town. In the twenty-first century, they are significant visitor attractions.



E3 Distinctiveness of a design solution. The **Tin Shed** at Bagdad was built during the Great Depression, at a time when it was essential to economise. The farm worker who built the shed did so by cladding it with recycled kerosene cans attached to a simple bush pole structure.



E1 Prominent use of imagery promoting the artistic environment of local area. The Lilydale **painted poles** are unique in Tasmania. Fifteen Hydro poles in the village centre were painted by professional and community artists. As a result of this project Lilydale is now known as 'The Home of the Painted Poles'.



E2 Represents a breakthrough in design, fabrication or construction technique. The **George River Bridge** at Goshen is an early (1934-1935) example of a composite steel and concrete bridge, applying revolutionary techniques that had previously been developed and applied by Allan (later Sir) Knight.

CRITERION F SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATIONS

Statutory definition

It has strong or special meaning for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations.

Expanded definition

A place has a strong or special meaning with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual association if that place has an acknowledged meaning or symbolic, spiritual or moral value that is important to a particular community or cultural group and which generates a strong sense of attachment.

The place can be where people gather for spiritual reasons (such as churches) or places of recreation and resort (such as sports fields and swimming pools). They can be places associated with community commemoration (such as war memorials) or annual community events (eg agricultural shows).

Relevant values

Aesthetic
Social
Spiritual

Basic test

EVIDENCE should exist *OF A PAST OR PRESENT ASSOCIATION* between the place and a group or community, or the place shall be of a type whereby generic community attachments occur (see Table 3)

&

... the group or community should be comprised of persons having *A COMMON INTEREST* in the place that comes from a meaning or importance *BEYOND AN EVERYDAY AMENITY VALUE* (ie strong or special)

&

... the group or community and its interest in the place should be *CAPABLE OF BEING ACCEPTED* by the wider Tasmanian community as an association, without precluding the associations of any other group(s)

=

CRITERION SATISFIED

Table 3: Generic places of community attachment

Any place that constitutes one of the generic place types below can reasonably be assumed to possess social value at either a state or local level without necessitating a survey of social values specific to the place:

- (i) Early contact sites between Aborigines and Europeans
- (ii) Major cemeteries, graves of prominent individuals and war memorials (to groups not individuals)
- (iii) Sites of human loss and suffering – shipwrecks, massacre sites, natural disasters
- (iv) Places of ritual or ceremony – churches or other places of worship or ecclesiastical services, town halls and places of civil ceremony
- (v) Places of social congregation – halls, theatres, parks, RSLs, social clubs based on cultural or ethnic groups
- (vi) Places of forced internment – quarantine stations, migrant hostels/camps, POW/alien camps
- (vii) Places of education – especially primary, secondary and tertiary
- (viii) Places of community service – hospitals, police and fire stations, museums and libraries
- (ix) Places of public decision-making – parliament, town halls and council chambers, political protest sites
- (x) Places within areas that have remained predominantly undisturbed by subsequent historical activity – national parks

Inclusion factors for Criterion F

One or more of the following significance indicators and thresholds must be satisfied.

Significance indicators	Indicative state threshold	Indicative local threshold
F1 Important to the community as a key landmark (built feature, landscape or streetscape) within the physical environment of Tasmania.	A landmark that is visually prominent and possesses picturesque attributes or aesthetic qualities acknowledged by many Tasmanians.	A landmark that is visually prominent and possesses picturesque attributes or aesthetic qualities acknowledged by the local community.
	Use of imagery in media promoting the artistic or built environment of the state.	Use of imagery in media promoting the artistic or built environment of the local area.
F2 Important to the community as a landmark within the social and political history of Tasmania.	The site of an event(s) that had a profound effect on a community or group, and/or resulted in changes in social or political attitudes.	The site of an event(s) that had a profound effect on a particular community or group from the local area.
F3 Important as a place of symbolic meaning and community identity.	A place that symbolically represents some aspect of the past that a community or cultural group feels contributes to the identity of Tasmania.	A place that symbolically represents some aspect of the past that a local community or cultural group feels contributes to the local identity.
	A place in which a community or cultural group gathers for rituals or ceremonies.	A place in which a local community or cultural group gathers for rituals or ceremonies.
F4 Important as a place of public socialisation.	A place in which a community or cultural group regularly gathers for social or recreational interaction.	A place in which a local community or cultural group regularly gathers for social or recreational interaction.
F5 Important as a place of community service (including health, education, worship, pastoral care, communications, emergency services, museums, etc).	Public places that form the hub of state-wide community services and cultural institutions.	Public places that form the hub of local community services and cultural institutions.
F6 Important in linking the past affectionately to the present.	A place that is known, used and valued as a link between the past and present by many Tasmanians.	A place that is known, used and valued as a link between the past and present by the local community.
F7 Other attributes consistent with <i>social value</i> as per the Burra Charter.	Demonstrated relevance of attributes at a state level.	Demonstrated relevance of attributes at a local level.

Exclusion factors for Criterion F

Please note that while the factors below may preclude a place from meeting this criterion, the place may be of significance against other criteria.

XF1	The place is important to the community solely for amenity reasons. For example, most modern picnic and parkland areas, playgrounds and beaches, used for contemporary recreation.
XF2	The place is important to the community only as they seek to retain it in preference to a proposed alternative. For example, a place is occupied by an unremarkable development.
XF3	The community group for which the place is claimed to have strong or special meaning does not have reasonable standing. That is, it is not recognised within the wider Tasmanian community, or the group is unable to demonstrate an important cultural association with the place. For example, a residential lobby group formed in response to a proposed development or activity at the place and unlikely to have the capacity to maintain an ongoing involvement with the place; a state-wide organisation whose functions and operational history has no direct link to the place or places of a similar nature.
XF4	The place is a tree(s), informal group of trees or area of public open space, of importance only for its aesthetic contribution to a neighbourhood, streetscape or natural area.

Illustrative examples of Criterion F

Please note that while the examples below illustrate places of state or local significance against criterion (f), they may meet thresholds for other criteria as well.

State significance



F1 Important landmark element. The **Cataract Gorge** is the defining landscape feature of Launceston and includes recreational and historical features used by the local community and visitors.



F1 & F3 Important landmark with symbolic meaning. The **Ulverstone Memorial Clock Tower**, designed by a Yugoslav migrant as a gift to the town that had adopted him as he sought a better life in the wake of the World War II, has strong community associations as a memorial to honour men and women in the armed forces.



F2 Political landmark – trade unionism. The former **Jolly Hatter's Inn** in Hobart is associated with the development of the Trade Union movement in Tasmania. It is where the Trade Guilds met in the 1840s.



F3 Place of symbolic meaning. The **Kempton Memorial Avenue** was planted in honour of men and women who had enlisted during World War I. It is planted along the major road to the town's entrance, holding a place of prominence and recognition with the town.



F4 Place of public socialisation. The **Naracoopa Jetty**, built in 1916, has meaning to the community as an arrival and departure point to the outside world prior to the development of aviation, and is an important recreational place for the community.



F4 Place of public socialisation. The **Westbury Showground** is home to one of the oldest continuously operating agricultural shows in Tasmania. The showground plays an important part in the social and agricultural life of Westbury district.



F5 Place of worship. The **All Saints Church and Church Hall** in Swansea is an important place of religious worship and a social and townscape landmark.



F5 Community service – theatre. The **Princess Theatre** in Launceston operated as a cinema from 1911 until 1970, and thereafter as a theatre. The building is a significant Launceston landmark and has strong or special meaning for the Tasmanian community.



F6 Linking the past affectionately to the present. The **Keen's Curry Sign** in South Hobart was created as an advertisement in 1905, has been the subject of some amusing rearrangements over time and remains a well-known landmark.

Local significance



*F1 A picturesque and prominent built feature acknowledged locally. This isolated **grave** at Woodbury is located close to the road in cleared farmland. It is a well-known local landmark.*



*F1 A picturesque and prominent landscape feature acknowledged locally. This mature and gnarled **peppercorn tree** in Sandy Bay is a landmark planting that contributes to the streetscape character of the area.*



*F2 A place in which a local community gathers for ceremonial processes. **Mt Seymour Uniting Church** is a modest Carpenter Gothic building, which has served the needs of its congregation for most of the twentieth century.*



*F3 & F4 Importance as a place of symbolic meaning and place of socialisation. **Sandfly Memorial Cricket Ground** is a long-standing place of recreation. Additionally, the grandstand includes an honour roll of war service.*



*F4 A place in which a local community regularly gathers. The former **RSL Rooms** at Penguin are a distinctive landmark and have served the local community for over 50 years.*



*F4 Importance as a place of socialisation. **Saltwater River Community Hall** is a long-standing place of recreation and a venue for local community events.*

CRITERION G ASSOCIATION

Statutory definition

It has a special association with the life or work of a person, a group or an organisation that was important in Tasmania's history.

Expanded definition

A place has a special associational value if it is associated with a person, organisation or group of people who or which is of importance to the history of Tasmania. In this context, importance may relate not only to the great and well-known, but also to the influential, the exemplary, and the innovative.

Relevant values

Historical
Social

Basic test

EVIDENCE should exist of *AN ASSOCIATION* between a person(s) or organisation and the place, through the fabric, or as the location of an event of historical importance, and/or in documents, and/or within the living memory of the community ...

&

... the *PERSON(S) OR ORGANISATION* are important to the history of Tasmania;
OR is/are a well-known public figure(s) or organisation

&

... the *ASSOCIATION* should directly relate to *ACHIEVEMENTS* of the person(s) or organisation at, or pertaining to, the place;
or *INTERACTION* between the person(s) or organisation and place that is of historical importance or special interest.

=

CRITERION SATISFIED

Inclusion factors for Criterion G

One or more of the following significance indicators and thresholds must be satisfied.

Significance indicators	Indicative state threshold	Indicative local threshold
G1 A key phase(s) in the establishment or subsequent development of the place were undertaken by, or directly influenced by, the important person(s) or organisation.	The <i>PERSON(S)</i> or organisation has/have made an <i>IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION</i> to history of Tasmania [beyond any importance imparted upon the person(s) through their relationship to the place]. Achievements should relate to the influence of the person upon physical change to the place, or the occurrence of important events or activities at the place.	The <i>PERSON(S)</i> or organisation has/have made an <i>IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION</i> to history of the local area
G2 An event or series of events of historical importance occurring at the place were undertaken by, or directly influenced by, the important person(s) or organisation.		
G3 One or more achievements for which the person(s) or organisation are considered important are directly linked to the place.		
G4 Social or domestic events occurred at the place that are inseparable from the achievement(s) of the important person(s) or organisation, were a major influence upon an achievement(s) or are otherwise of public interest.	The <i>PERSON(S)</i> or organisation has/have made an <i>IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION</i> to the history of Tasmania, and has/have a direct association with the place over an extended period.	The <i>PERSON(S)</i> or organisation has/have made an <i>IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION</i> to the history of the local community, and has/have have a direct association with the place over an extended period.

Exclusion factors for Criterion G

Please note that while the factors below may preclude a place from meeting this criterion, the place may be of significance against other criteria.

XG1	The person(s) or organisation associated with the place lacks reasonable prominence or historical importance to the relevant state or local area.
XG2	The association of the person(s) or organisation with the place cannot be demonstrated or substantiated.
XG3	The association of the person(s) or organisation with the place is not strong, unusual or extraordinary enough to warrant recognition in this way. For example, the person spent a brief, transitory or incidental time at the place without leaving evidence or achieving anything relevant to their importance; and the association of the person or organisation with the place is totally unconnected with their achievement and not of historical interest in interpreting the context of their life and achievement.
XG4	The person or organisation is perceived to draw more importance from their connection with the place than vice versa. For example, a person who acquires a famous property cannot be considered important merely for being the one-time owner of the property.

Table 4: Common relationships between personal role/status and importance to history

The purpose of the table is to identify instances where the role/status is likely to be a key determinant in whether a person/organisation is significant or not against this criterion.

Whilst the role or position people occupy can influence their public profile and ability to influence history, it is far from the only factor in respect of this criterion. The contribution of persons or groups to the history of Tasmania must focus primarily on their individual achievement(s) or how well they are known across the relevant state or local area. This generally relates to 'who did they ultimately influence' or 'who did they come to be recognised by'.

For instance, a doctor is invariably a valuable member of a community but being a doctor does not make them a figure of heritage significance – they would need to achieve something in their professional (eg a medical advancement) or social (eg outstanding community service outside work) life to satisfy this criterion. By comparison, the most humble State Premier will likely be a figure of historical importance because of the influence that relatively small decisions they make can have on the course of history and because of their high public profile.

Potential importance to history at a state level	Potential importance to history at a local level	Other
POLITICAL AND GOVERNANCE		
Prime Ministers & Federal Ministers; Federal Opposition, Party leaders	Federal members (current or former) within their electorate	Federal members outside of their electorate
State Governors		
State Premiers, high profile State Ministers or MHAs or MLCs that were influential beyond the ordinary	State Ministers, State MHAs and MLCs (current or former) within their electorate	State MHAs & MLCs (current or former) outside of their electorate. Senior State Service officials
Local Council Mayors who were influential or well-recognised outside their municipality	Mayors, Local Aldermen or General Managers who were particularly influential or long-serving	Majority of all Councillors and council staff
Political party/lobby group which influenced the values or perceptions of Tasmanians	Community advocacy group - which influenced the values or perceptions of people in the local area	Majority of all residents' action groups or advocacy group members
CONVICTS AND EX-CONVICTS		
Convicts and ex-convicts that were prominent or notorious as a convict, or were subsequently prominent as a settler having made notable achievements upon being freed in fields such as business, community service, etc	Convicts and ex-convicts of modest prominence within a local area – there lives within the area being part of the historical record and acknowledged by the local community	Convicts and ex-convicts that passed through an area without leaving evidence or indications of influence, or whom settled in an area but whose presence is not a matter of historical record or wider local community interest
EARLY SETTLERS		
First or early settlers who made notable achievements in fields such as business, community service, politics, etc, or were otherwise prominent public figures across the State (or region)	Early settlers who permanently settled and built in the area, making notable contributions to the local community	Early settlers who did not leave substantial evidence or indications of influence, whose presence is not a matter of historical record or wider local community interest
COMMUNITY SERVICE (including military service)		
Groups/individuals awarded nationally by the state for their service to the community/country	Groups/individuals awarded locally, or having a high local profile, based on the nature or duration of their service work being beyond the ordinary	Majority of all community volunteers, emergency services staff, doctors, nurses, teachers and other public servants

Table 4: continued		
<i>Potential importance to history at a state level</i>	<i>Potential importance to history at a local level</i>	<i>Other</i>
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY		
Companies/individuals that export products, export services or undertake projects across Australia or internationally		
Companies/individuals that distribute products, conduct services or undertake projects state wide, and have a high profile from either the nature of their operations or the long standing duration of their operation	Companies/individuals that established themselves in the local area before relocating to another centre	
Companies/individuals that have a number of premises across the state or extending outside the state	Companies/individuals that have a major/longstanding premises in the municipality	Majority of secondary industry workers, goods and service providers
CREATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL (including arts, culinary arts and entertainment)		
Companies/individuals awarded by their national or state peers for achievement in their field, or having a high profile across the state or nationally	Companies/individuals having a high local profile or having made a major artistic contribution to the local environment	Majority of all professionals, designers and artists.
SPORT		
Individuals who represented Australia in international competition	Team members who represented Australia in international competition. Trainers of international competitors	
Individual or team members who won national championships, or were consistent place getters over several years	Individuals who represented Australia in national competition	Team members who represented Australia in national competition
Individuals who repeatedly won state championships were consistent place getters over several years	Team winners of state championships and individual or team place-getters in state championships	Majority of all recreational sports persons and regional competitors

Illustrative examples of Criterion G

Please note that while the examples below illustrate places of state or local significance against criterion (g), they may meet thresholds for other criteria as well.

State significance



G1 Established by a prominent designer/builder. **St Patrick's Catholic Church** at Colebrook was designed by the internationally renowned architect, Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, who is well known for his contribution to the decorative detail of the Houses of Parliament, London, United Kingdom.



G2 Established by, and the home of, people engaged in events of historical importance. **Home Hill**, Devonport, is the family home of Joseph Lyons (Premier of Tasmania, Prime Minister of Australia) and Enid Lyons (first female member of Federal Cabinet) from its construction in 1916 until 1981.



G1 and G2 Events of historical importance - establishment of casinos. **Wrest Point Casino**, opened in 1973, was the first casino operating in Australia. It is associated with Victorian architect Sir Roy Grounds and the Federal Hotels groups, a key tourism operator in Tasmania and Australia.



G3 Achievements for which the person is considered important are linked to the place. The former **Blue House** pub (later Irish Murphy's) in Salamanca Place, Hobart, is associated with its notorious owner, Ma Dwyer. Ma and her pub (which doubled as a brothel) were known to sailors throughout the world. Ma lost her license in 1961 allegedly after one too many convictions for assault.



G3 Achievements for which a person is considered important are linked to the place. **Richardson's Motor & Cycle Garage**, Penguin, is the workshop of Tasmanian inventor and designer, GS Richardson; inventor of a pedal-powered aeroplane that flew at Penguin in 1908, believed to be the first successful powered flight in Australia just five years after the Wright Brothers flight.



G3 A collective achievement of an important organisation linked to the place. **180 Macquarie Street** in Hobart was designed by the prominent architect, A C Walker, in the early twentieth century. The building is also associated with the Nurses' Club and later the Australian Nursing Federation, which were based there for many years.



G3 The place is linked to a collective achievement of an important institution. **Tasmanian Woolgrowers' Headquarters**, Launceston, is the head office of the Tasmanian Woolgrowers' Agency and Websters Pty Ltd, prominent Tasmanian pastoral companies and major employers across the State.



G4 The place is a major influence on the achievements of the person. **Cambria**, Swansea, was the home of author and artist, Louisa Meredith, who was awarded a pension by the Tasmanian Government in 1844 for her 'distinguished literary and artistic services' to the colony.



G4 Association with an organisation. **Penghana**, Queenstown, was the home of Robert Sticht, the first mine manager of the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, who developed the company into the largest industrial enterprise in Tasmania during the early twentieth century.

Local significance



G1 Constructed by a prominent designer. **Calvin Christian Primary School**, Kingston, is a fine, if somewhat modified, example of the work of the prominent late twentieth century Tasmanian architect, Barry McNeill.



G1 Place established by locally prominent figure. **Hiwiroa** in Montana is locally significant because of its association with the Bowman family, whose contributions to the area's rural industry is well documented.



G1 Constructed by a prominent local citizen. This **Group of Cottages** in Penguin are significant for their association with Andrew Ballantyn, a well known local businessman who built them in c1904.



G3 Linked to achievements of prominent local figure. **Corumbene**, New Norfolk in was built by the prominent local citizen Robert Shoobridge in 1910, and served the local community as a hospital for 53 years.



G5 Prominent member of local community lived at the place. **Sellers' Corner**, Scottsdale, was a prominent blacksmith's shop and place of congregation for the local community, recognised as the home of the Sellers family for over 100 years including that of Keith (Nugget) Sellers a renowned local all-round sportsman.



G5 Prominent member of local community lived at the place. This **Queenstown House** was built by the pioneering West Coast store-owner F O Henry, for members of his family who ran the company's store in Queenstown.