



FEDERATION *of*
AUSTRALIAN
HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Heritage identification and protection

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Because history matters

Introduction

Many buildings, structures, landscapes, shipwrecks and objects have been identified as having a story to tell or have a technical, scientific or aesthetic value that makes them significant. Some National Trusts in Australia have been identifying such places and objects for many years and have created registers or lists of places that they felt should be saved for present and future generations. Although all Australian governments have introduced legislation to identify, protect and conserve heritage items, it is up to local communities to assist all levels of government to continue to protect these heritage assets.

This guide to heritage identification and protection is intended to provide a practical guide for local historical societies that wish to identify and protect local heritage places, objects and records. Identification and research of heritage sites is a way of supporting your local community. This can encourage increased cultural tourism while enriching your own collection and community standing.

This guide starts with:

- a short annotated listing of useful guides
- brief section on meanings of some terms
- how to identify and protect heritage assets, and
- national grants.

The main part of the guide commences with the Australian federal government followed by each state/territory arranged alphabetically. It deals with:

- legislation
- peak government heritage body
- heritage register
- criteria for assessing cultural heritage
- government funding for heritage
- applicable web pages, and
- other agencies and funding.

In this modern age the most convenient way to find the pertinent information is to look on the web. Users must beware that web page addresses (URLs) change as do government policies and names of agencies.

The role of historical societies

Why is it necessary for historical societies to become involved with identifying and protecting our heritage?

- They are accepted as a local community body with the knowledge to assist professionals
- Often they are the only local body with material/evidence/documents necessary to build a case for protection
- They can lobby not just for their own collection but for places within their area
- They can identify, research and report before things become at risk or threatened
- They can inform the local government entity, heritage advisers, and consultants as to what is important to the community

Key steps

The key steps in identifying and protecting our heritage are:

1. Find the facts
2. Document them
3. Analyse them
4. Determine what you are going to do with the facts and findings, ie., develop a plan
5. Prepare the necessary submissions
6. Implement the plan

Step 1 Identification

Before something can be protected or conserved it must be identified. Identification of cultural heritage places can be derived from many sources including local knowledge, windscreen surveys (driving around a locality/suburb/region noting places), heritage and/or thematic studies, local area plans, and local government planning schemes.

The first step in assessing cultural heritage significance requires gathering and recording information about the item. This includes documentary, oral and physical evidence.

Step 2 Documentation

This is then written as a report that may be part of a conservation plan, heritage tour book or nomination for inclusion on a heritage register.

Step 3 Analysis

Why is a place or object or documentary record significant? Because it has social, aesthetic, historic, scientific, special, bio-diversity, ecosystem, geo-diversity values or some other value for past, present and future generations.

The purpose of the analysis is to specify and verify the significance of the material you have collected. Generally, facts are significant because of their relationship to other people, places, things, events or values. That relationship can be as a cause, an effect, as an example, as a circumstance that throws light on something else, or that provides evidence of its identity, use, location or some other characteristic.

The steps to assess cultural heritage significance are:

- Gather physical, oral and documentary evidence
- Identify and communicate with relevant community members/stakeholders for further information
- Research the historical, material, design or architectural context and how this item has been influenced by the course of history
- Compare with similar sites or objects
- Start writing the report

- Assess and analyse all the information about the item according to the appropriate criteria
- Write the conclusions which form the statement of cultural heritage significance.

It is important in this process to record material as it is collected and to continually review your work to check for gaps in the trail of evidence, the logic of your analysis and that your probable conclusions will be balanced and sensible.

Step 4 Develop a protection plan

In order to protect heritage places, objects and/or archives it is necessary first to identify, research and write a report about them that includes their significance using criteria such as those used by the Australian Heritage Council, appropriate government or National Trust. Each government section in this handbook includes the criteria used for assessing cultural heritage significance by the relevant agency. While most authorities only require one criterion it is usual to include two, three or more.

The report should also include recommendations about what needs to be done to provide actual protection. In many cases listing on the appropriate register can provide protection. This is clearest in the case of places.

Places listed on a state or territory government heritage register are protected by legislation; places on a local government heritage listing also have some protection, usually under statutory planning controls. The Register of the National Estate only protects places that belong to the Commonwealth. While National Trust registers have no statutory authority they do have moral strength and have a high degree of public credibility.

Nominations for heritage listings have several components:

- Firstly the identification of the place or object, this usually includes:
 - current and former names of the place or object
 - location
 - ownership details
 - land description
 - history including the historical context/relationships relevant to the place or object
 - description as it is at the time of writing
 - points of cultural heritage significance that are drawn from the history and description

Where listing is not an option, because no appropriate list exists or because the matter is not of sufficient significance, other options must be identified. These can include a conservation or archival plan, the provision of suitable premises, changes to traffic arrangements, building covenants or whatever is necessary to protect the item or place.

In any event, the plan should include:

- A clear statement of what is proposed
- appropriate costings, and where you expect the funding should come from, and
- the relationship between:
 - the proposed action
 - who is to do it
 - the sequence of events, including proposed time frames, and

- the risks involved for all stakeholders. In this context, risks includes the negative consequences of doing or not doing what is proposed and an indication of the likelihood of that those consequences will occur. If possible show how those risks can be managed.

Step 5 Preparing a submission

In preparing a submission

- Identify who is to receive the submission and
- Present it in such a way that it makes compelling sense to the recipient.

Who is to receive the submission?

If submissions are to be made to government bodies, remember that, regardless of the level of government, they generally have a set of criteria for approving grants or assistance of this nature. Make sure you understand the criteria. Talk to the relevant officials and ask them to explain what is required. Make sure that you address all the criteria. If you think that some are not relevant show why you think that is the case. Remember, if you do not address the criteria explicitly, it is less likely that they will approve you application.

If submissions are to be made to private enterprise, it is again worthwhile to talk to the relevant officers of the company. In many cases, particularly large corporations, they will also have written criteria. If so make your case in the light of them. If not try to ascertain what are the important considerations in their decision making. Make sure you understand if there are to be any 'strings' attached, and that you can live with them.

Step 6 Presentation

It is not necessary to have a fancy presentation, although if you can, it won't do your case any harm. The important point to remember about submissions is that the purpose is to gain a favourable decision, not to demonstrate your research capability or engage in a public relations exercise. A short executive summary is often useful. It should include:

- A short statement of what you are asking for
- A summary of the facts or findings of your research. This should be the most telling points only. Refrain from trying to fill it with all the detail.
- A statement of reasons why they should agree to your submission. Again this should be as short and focused as you can make it.

You might then include, as attachments:

- A more detailed summary of your research and analysis. In particular, include expert opinions and reports; and
- your plan.

The extent of your detailed planning is sometimes a significant factor in a successful outcome. Of particular relevance in many contexts, eg federal government and big business, is the risk analysis, because it helps them make a business decision and provides an accountability framework for them.

Implementation

Provision should be made to ensure that the objectives that you set for yourself are in fact being met, that plans remain relevant and that money is spent and accounted for properly.

Problems with terminology

The **cultural heritage significance** of a place is generally taken to mean the features that have value for past, present and future generations. Indigenous, natural and built significance can all have cultural heritage significance, although some sections of the community wrongly think that their interest area is the only cultural heritage, others that cultural heritage refers only to historic places. The Burra Charter explains that the terms cultural significance, heritage significance and cultural heritage value are synonymous and that significant values can be aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value. For more information on the Burra Charter visit the ICOMOS web page and click on Charters and publications.

The meaning of the term **place** also varies and you may need to check it in the relevant heritage legislation or government web pages. The Burra Charter (Article 1.1) defines 'place' as any site, area, land, landscape, building, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views. 'Place' can include memorials, gardens, trees, parks, places of historical events, urban areas, industrial places, archaeological sites, and spiritual and religious places.

Conservation has become an accepted term to describe the preservation of our natural environment, but it applies to all cultural heritage. It is important to remember that almost anything can be conserved; a house, museum, church, factory and objects such as a piece of broken china, a fire or water damaged painting or book, a textile or a piece of furniture. Conservation means looking after something in order to retain its cultural heritage significance. 'Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric, use, associations and meanings. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible' (Burra Charter Article 3.1).

Definitions of **movable heritage** differ. It can be defined as objects that people create or collect that can be artistic, technological or natural in origin and that can be assessed as having aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value. Movable heritage or objects can range from small domestic items to large transport vehicles, from a single item to a group or collection of objects. It can include machinery, furniture, transport items, religious and ceremonial items, museum objects and collections and collections and archives relating to sporting and community organisations. It can also include the non-tangible, what is felt, known or experienced. These traditions, customs and habits are increasingly being recorded and documented in photographs, films, tapes and disks.

The National conservation and preservation policy for movable cultural heritage was published by the Heritage Collections Committee of the Cultural Ministers Council in 1995. In 1998 the Heritage Collections Council Collections Management and Conservation Working Party drew up new *National Conservation and Preservation Policy and Strategy* which was published by the Cultural Ministers Council Heritage Collections Council in 1998, it is available for downloading on the CAN web page.

The Department of the Environment and Energy has federal responsibility on the protection of Australia's [movable heritage](#). For more information write to Cultural Property Section, Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601, or email movable.heritage@environment.gov.au.

Documents or archival material held by historical societies may have significance at the local, state or national level and these invaluable records need to be preserved, catalogued and managed. The criteria for assessing the cultural heritage significance of archival materials are similar to those for other movable objects or place. Basically, do the item(s) have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community?

Guides

An excellent and detailed user-friendly book on how communities can identify, conserve and protect heritage places is [Protecting local heritage places: A guide for communities](#) published by the Australian Heritage Commission in 2000. You can download (using the above link) this or send an email to heritage@environment.gov.au requesting a copy or order a free copy from the Australian Heritage Council, % Heritage Division, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601.

Another guide to assessing cultural significance, that explains the principles and concepts for modern conservation practice is [The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 1999](#). It is published by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian national committee of the Paris-based International Council on Monuments and Sites). *The Burra Charter* can be applied to natural, indigenous and historical places with cultural heritage values. It has been adopted by all levels of Australian government as the standard tool for guiding conservation work and underlies most heritage registers and/or inventories.

To assist people making decisions on the future of places with natural heritage significance the [Australian natural heritage charter](#) published by the Australian Heritage Commission for IUCN in 1966, revised and updated in 2002, is very useful. The Charter can be applied to public and privately owned places, to terrestrial, marine or freshwater areas, and to protected and unprotected areas. It can be viewed or downloaded (using the above link), or write requesting copy from either the Australian Heritage Council, % Heritage Division, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, GPO Box 787 Canberra ACT 2601, or the Australian Committee for IUCN (World Conservation Union), GPO Box 528, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia 2001.

[Ask first: A guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places](#) and values published by the Australian Heritage Commission in 2002 complements other heritage guidelines including the Burra Charter and the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. It is designed to help developers, planners, researchers and managers identify and address Indigenous heritage issues. You can download this guide (using the above link), or write requesting copy from the Australian Heritage Council, GPO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601.

Another useful book available from the Australian Heritage Council is [Successful tourism at heritage places: A guide for tourism operators heritage managers and communities](#). This was a joint project between the Australian Heritage Commission, the Cooperative Research Centre for Sustainable Tourism and the Tourism Council Australia. Published in

2001, this guide helps those who need to understand the issues involved in planning for and managing tourism at heritage places. It provides information on:

- understanding heritage significance
- heritage tourism
- guiding principles for tourism at heritage places
- five guidelines that provide practical advice and extensive case studies
- a glossary and
- reference list.

The Australian Heritage Council has many publications, many of them [downloadable](#).

The Federation of Australian Historical Societies (FAHS) was established in 1977, has eight constituent members, one in each state and territory, and is the national peak body representing the interests of about 1,000 historical societies and approximately 100,000 members throughout Australia. The FAHS has produced a variety of guides and training materials to assist historical societies, such as its guide to heritage tourism (published in 2008), and *How to publish historical materials* (published in 2006), and other subjects of interest to historical societies.

Agencies : Statutory

[National State of the Environment \(SoE\)](#) reports provide information about environmental and heritage conditions, trends and pressures for the Australian continent, surrounding seas and Australia's external territories. The Minister under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, is required to table a report in Parliament every five years on the State of the Environment. National reports are currently available for the years 1996, 2001, 2006 together with a progress report for 2011, and access to equivalent state and territory SoE reports are also available on the site.

The Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEE) web page [Heritage organisations](#) provides an overview of heritage protection in Australia.

The Australian Governments [Heritage home page](#) has links to government heritage agencies. The [Australian Heritage Places Inventory](#) (AHPI) also contains links to State, Territory and National Heritage, Commonwealth Heritage and World Heritage. You can use 'Search' to locate items on Commonwealth, State and Territory Heritage Registers and [this web page](#) can be used to search by placename, address, local and/or government area or by key word search such as church, hall, monument or mine.. Although most government registers are available in paper format these are not widely distributed or always easily accessible.

Visit [movable cultural heritage](#) for more information.

The [Department of the Environment and Energy](#) is responsible for heritage. The Department administers a number of Acts which protect aspects of the National Estate including the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984, the Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC). If you go to the heritage home page you can click on the various tabs to find out all sorts of things, for example [Indigenous heritage](#) or [Historic shipwrecks](#) or the [EPBC](#).

The Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand (HCOANZ) at their 25-26 February 2010 meeting agreed to launch the [Australian Heritage Information \(AHI\) website](#). The AHI web page, a Commonwealth led project under the Cooperative National Heritage Agenda (CNHA), is now live.

Hosted on the DEE website, this portal has been developed to provide a central point of access to the wealth of useful heritage tools, guidelines, heritage registers, other resources and publications that jurisdictions, including the Commonwealth, have produced individually or collaboratively. Targeted audiences include heritage place owners and managers, students/teachers, researchers and local governments. The site also includes a search tool for the existing Australian Heritage Places Inventory (AHPI), and contact information and websites for other heritage organisations.

The new [Australian National Shipwrecks Database \(ANSDB\)](#) was launched in December 2009. This database includes all known shipwrecks in Australian waters. In 2010, the new ANSDB will allow you to search for historic shipwrecks protected by Commonwealth or State/Territory legislation using a simplified GIS mapping tool.

Information about the Commonwealth Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976 can be found [here](#).

DEE has funding for Aboriginal and Torres Strait heritage. [The Indigenous Heritage program](#) (IHP) is an Australian Government initiative that supports the identification, conservation, and promotion (where appropriate) of Indigenous heritage.

Many **local governments** have a Heritage Advisory Committee. Such committees usually include interested members of the community. By becoming involved in such a committee, members of local historical societies can contribute to the identification and protection of local heritage assets.

Agencies : Non-statutory

National Trust

National Trusts in each state and territory, except South Australia, have registers of places of heritage significance. None of these registers have any legal obligations. The registers are available for public access to members, individuals or organisations interested in finding out more about a place(s). With the exception of Victoria and Queensland the register is published. The WA list is available on CD-ROM. The [Australian Council of National Trusts](#) (ACNT) has links to individual state and territory trusts. You can contact the ACNT by email admin@nationaltrust.org.au or by phoning (02) 6247 6766.

In 1998 the ACNT commenced the Endangered Places program as a reaction to concerns that existed within the National Trust that heritage places remained threatened because of poor planning, redevelopment, neglect to name a few. Since 2007 it has been called Heritage at risk. ACNT aims to promote the program in order to raise public awareness of heritage issues and bring these to the attention of governments and other authorities so that appropriate solutions can be found. The new program is more comprehensive of heritage in that it is not restricted to places or tangible heritage at risk. The list comprises nominations from state and territory National Trusts and community organisations. For further information contact the ACNT 02 62476766 or admin@nationaltrust.org.au.

Art Deco & Modernism Society

[Art Deco & Modernism Society Inc](#) (ADMS) is an incorporated not-for-profit cultural organisation, based in Melbourne and operating throughout Australia. It is dedicated to

the preservation and celebration of aspects of the Art Deco and modernist era such as architecture, landscaping, furniture, industrial design, fashion, graphics, art, jewellery, entertainment and transport. Major activities include acting as an advocate for the preservation of Twentieth Century buildings, and raising the awareness in the community of the importance of these buildings.

Engineers Australia

Go to Engineers Australia or email memberservices@engineersaustralia.org.au. There are Divisional Offices in all state and territory capitals and Newcastle. Addresses for Divisional Offices can be found on the web site. Engineers Australia is the principal organisation representing the engineering profession throughout Australia.

[Engineering Heritage Australia](#) (EHA) is the Special Interest Group within Engineers Australia responsible for Engineering Heritage matters. EHA consists of a National Board having representatives from all Divisions, Divisional Groups in all Divisions and a Secretariat in National. Secretariat telephone (02) 6270 6525, email hslat@engineersaustralia.org.au. The National Board operates the Heritage Recognition Program, the John Monash Medal for outstanding individual achievements in Engineering Heritage, the Colin Crisp Award for outstanding projects in Engineering Heritage, the Award of Merit for significant individual achievements in Engineering Heritage, publishes the Engineering Heritage Newsletter twice per year, an Email Forum and conducts an Engineering Heritage Conference every second year. Information on these programs is available on the web page.

Australian Institute of Architects

[Australian Institute of Architects](#), National Office, PO Box 3373, Manuka ACT 2603, phone (02) 6121 2000. All states and territories have registers of significant twentieth century architecture and details are available through each state or territory Chapter office. Since the 1930s the Institute has been an active advocate of heritage conservation and has produced the seminal Institute Register of Significant 20th Century Buildings. The Institute's Heritage Committee established National Criteria. The National Heritage Taskforce are currently working on including a National list of Significant 20th Century Buildings for inclusion on the website. The Institute is gradually working on consistent format and information for all states and working toward National and International listings. You can read the Institutes [Heritage policy](#). Find your state/territory chapter [here](#).

International Stationary Steam Engine Society

[International Stationary Steam Engine Society](#) (ISSES) primary aim is to foster, encourage and co-ordinate an interest in and an appreciation of the history, recording and preservation of stationary steam engines throughout the world. ISSES operates chapters in the United Kingdom, the United States and Australasia. The Australian contact is Owen Peake, 4 Islington Street, Collingwood Vic 3066, phone (03) 9419 0820, email: owen.peake@bigpond.com.

Australian Railways Historical Society

[The Australian Railways Historical Society Museum](#) has useful links to railway museums in Victoria and other parts of Australia and ARHS divisions and other railway resources, and the ARHS web page has links to the Australian divisions.

Another interesting railway society is the [Light Railway Research Society of Australia Inc.](#) which is a non-profit organisation that was founded in 1961. Its purpose is to encourage interest in specialised railways, both past and present, and the industries they have served. These railways have been associated with a large range of industries, especially [sugar production](#), [timber milling](#), mining, tourism, water supply, and some manufacturing processes. They publish a bi-monthly journal Light Railways, and an expanding range of books. Their web page has [links](#) to other sites all over Australia. Meetings and tours are organised by groups in Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Website of Peter Marquis-Kyle - conservation architect

Visit architect Peter Marquis-Kyle's [web page](#) and look for the heading Info click on Registers for annotated links to information about all Australian commonwealth and state heritage registers, plus a few examples from abroad. Also, if you click on Charters you can read about the Burra and other Charters.

Professional Historians Australia

The [Professional Historians Australia](#) web site has links to the PHAs in each state and the Northern Territory. Most of them maintain a register or directory of members who offer consultancy services in history. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia have information about individual professional historians on their web sites while PHA (Vic) and PHA (NSW) operate employment services that circulate information to accredited professional historians on a regular basis.

National grants and funding sources

Grants and Assistance Finder

The [Grants and Assistance Finder](#) is an online database that allows users to find information on Australian grants and services for the cultural sector. The database contains over 1,400 grants and services from over 1,200 organisations. These include organisations from shire councils, state government art bodies, and private providers. Visit the web site all about Grants and service finder. To use this browser to search for all applicable information:

choose your cultural Sector/Area of interest such as Historical heritage

then select your coverage

and click on Search

This Australian Government culture portal is probably one of the most useful web pages but will go off line in 2010.

Grant guru

[Grant Guru](#) is a web site for searching for grants for community based and not-for-profit organisations.

Good360 (formerly Gifts in kind international)

[Good360](#) may have some items that would be useful to your organisation, such as a free Dell printer, Adobe software and other software.

[Microsoft](#) is committed to providing software to non profit and charitable organisations. They want to make sure that in this digital age, technology is not a barrier to equality, but can be a powerful tool for change for our community. They are determined to provide

support to as many charities and community groups as possible with their partnership with Donortec, a non-profit organisation that provides technical solutions to other non profits and charities.

Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material

In Australia, the national organisation for conservators and people interested in the preservation of movable cultural material is the [Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material](#) (AICCM). This organisation is involved with conservation including the related activities of preservation and restoration.

Conservation is about preventing damage and loss to our cultural heritage. Conservation aims to minimise change to collection material, to protect items from the adverse effects of climate and chemical deterioration, and to safeguard our heritage not only for ourselves but for future generations. Conservation activities may include preservation, restoration, examination, documentation, research, advice, treatment, preventive conservation, training and education.

The term 'preservation' refers to the protection of cultural property through activities that minimise chemical and physical deterioration, such as improved storage conditions and environmental control. The primary goal of preservation is to prolong the existence of cultural material.

'Restoration' involves treatments that enhance the interpretation of cultural heritage – e.g. in painting losses in an oil painting so that the original appearance of the image is maintained. Restoration may also involve the reassembly of displaced components, removal of extraneous matter or integrating new materials or components in order to stabilise and strengthen the original artefact.

To AICCM, the term "Cultural Material" refers to all types of objects, ranging from the purely functional through to the purely decorative. It encompasses all items of historic, aesthetic, sentimental and monetary value. AICCM web page has information about organisations, sources of information and grants funding. The address for further information is Australian Institute for Conservation of Cultural Materials, The Secretary, GPO Box 1638, Canberra ACT 2601.

Maritime Museums of Australia Project Support Scheme

The [Maritime Museums of Australia Project Support Scheme](#) (MMAPSS) is a maritime heritage assistance program that provides grants of up to \$5000 for approved projects encompassing collection management, conservation and presentation. All maritime museums legally incorporated as non-profit-making bodies, whether privately or Government funded, are eligible. The program is administered by the Australian National Maritime Museum.

The range of these grants includes:

- conservation of individual items
- organising a computerised database for a collection or special collection
- action plan for a proposed heritage trail
- conservation plan for a museum or major moveable object within the museum
- restoration of a heritage display unit
- management and storage of a heritage collection
- research history of a museum's historic item

producing education kit for a museum
design and construct interpretive displays.

National Library of Australia - Community Heritage Grants

The >National Library of Australia administers the [Community Heritage Grants](#) (CHG) program which aims to identify Australian cultural heritage collections which are publicly accessible, locally held and nationally significant. Organisations such as historical societies, libraries, museums and multicultural and indigenous groups may apply for cash grants of up to \$15,000 to assist in the preservation and access to these collections. For more information ring the Coordinator on 02 6262 1147, email chg@nla.gov.au or write to Coordinator, CHG, National Library of Australia, Parkes, ACT 2600.

The program is funded by the Australian Government and managed by the National Library of Australia, with support provided by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts; the National Archives of Australia; the National Film and Sound Archive and the National Museum of Australia.

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

The Department of the Environment and Energy offer [heritage grants and funding](#).

Parliament of Australia - Parliamentary Library

The Parliament of Australia [Parliamentary Library](#) provides:

Links to selected sources of Commonwealth, State and Territory financial assistance to community groups

A selection of links to non-government organisations which provide community grants

Links to commercial services providing grant information via subscription

Australian Government - GrantConnect

The Australian Government [GrantConnect](#) has information on web sites the provide grants in relation to culture and heritage.

Some useful web pages for advice on heritage grants Australia wide are:

Museums & Galleries NSW - funding sources in NSW and Australia wide

Information about funding sources for NSW museums can be found on their [grants page](#).

Indigenous heritage

The [Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies](#) through its Research Grants Program funds and supports Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies, and can support applications for heritage conservation research. The Institute maintains an extensive library and publications program.

Visions of Australia

[Visions of Australia](#) aims to enable more Australians to enjoy our diverse culture by accessing exhibitions of cultural material. It provides funding to eligible organisations to develop and tour exhibitions of Australian cultural material across Australia. Exhibitions should have a predominantly Australian source or theme.

There are two funding rounds each year. Applications close on:

1 April for projects commencing on and from 1 September of that year; and

1 September for projects commencing on and from 1 February the following year.

All applications must be in the required format and must be received by the advertised closing dates. Late applications and applications that are emailed or faxed will not be accepted.

For more information visit the web page or send an email to visions.australia@environment.gov.au.

Macquarie Group Foundation

The [Macquarie Group Foundation](#) funds programs that benefit the communities of which Macquarie is a part. [Funding categories](#) include the areas of education, the arts and the environment.

The funding criteria are flexible and open. Each application is assessed on its individual merit and the Foundation welcomes applications for funding from a diverse range of community-based initiatives that are working in innovative ways to provide long-term benefits. All applications are formally reviewed quarterly. Thinking laterally the application could argue that by identifying and researching places of heritage value this could promote cultural tourism thus benefiting the community. For more information either visit the web page, write to Macquarie Bank Foundation, Government and Public Affairs, Level 22, 20 Bond St Sydney, NSW 2000 or phone (02) 9237 4092.

Ian Potter Foundation

The [Ian Potter Foundation](#) is one of Australia's leading private philanthropic organisations. The Foundation has a track record of funding projects led by far sighted individuals and organisations that improve the Australian community's ability to respond creatively to social, environmental, science and health issues, and that develop our capacity as a nation through the arts and education. The Foundation supports applications up to \$20,000 to enable community or interest groups, particularly smaller Heritage Trust Groups, to prepare Conservation Management Plans that record built heritage which can be demonstrated to be of significance, and identify viable end uses for the asset. Check the [How to Apply page](#) to see if your organisation is eligible. For guidelines contact the Foundation at Level 3, 111 Collins Street, Melbourne Vic 3000 or phone (03) 9650 3188.

Australian Local Government Association

Don't forget to check your own local government authority for community grants and other relevant funding. Visit the [Australian Local Government Association](#) for a listing of various state local government associations. Many of the larger local government authorities have published information on heritage and conservation to assist owners, planners, developers and/or school children. Some of these publications may be relevant to your organisation.

Commonwealth Government

Legislation

The [Australian Heritage Council](#) is a body of heritage experts established by the [Australian Heritage Council Act 2003](#). The Council replaced the Australian Heritage Commission as the Australian Government's independent expert advisory body on heritage matters when the new Commonwealth heritage system was introduced in 2004 under amendments to the [Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999](#) (EPBC Act).

The Council plays a key role in assessment, advice and policy formulation and support of major heritage programs. Its main responsibilities are to:

assess places for the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage List

nominate places for inclusion in the National Heritage List or Commonwealth Heritage List

promote the identification, assessment, conservation and monitoring of heritage

advise the Minister on various heritage matters including the preparation and amendment of heritage strategies and management plans for Commonwealth areas and agencies.

Register

Under its legislation, the Australian Heritage Council was charged with maintaining the [Register of the National Estate](#) (RNE). The RNE consists of places assessed to have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community. The RNE was frozen from February 2007 as a result of amendments to the EPBC Act, that is, no places can now be added to or removed from the RNE.

The EPBC Act provided for the establishment of the [National Heritage List](#) (NHL) and [Commonwealth Heritage List](#) (CHL). The first list contains places or groups of places found to have outstanding national heritage significance whereas the latter comprises places that are entirely within a Commonwealth area or outside the Australian jurisdiction and which are owned or leased by the Commonwealth, and have one or more Commonwealth Heritage values (see below under "Commonwealth Heritage List criteria"). The Department (DEE) administers the NHL and CHL on behalf of the Minister.

National Heritage List criteria

The [National Heritage criteria](#) for a place are any or all of the following:

- (a) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history;

- (b) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (c) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (d) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
 - (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
 - (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments;
- (e) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (i) the place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

NOTE: the cultural aspect of a criterion means the Indigenous cultural aspect, the non-Indigenous cultural aspect, or both.

Commonwealth Heritage List criteria

The [Commonwealth Heritage criteria](#) for a place are any or all of the following:

- (a) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (b) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (c) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (d) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of:
 - (i) a class of Australia's natural or cultural places; or
 - (ii) a class of Australia's natural or cultural environments;
- (e) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

- (g) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history;
- (i) the place has significant heritage value because of the place's importance as part of Indigenous tradition.

NOTE: the cultural aspect of a criterion means the Indigenous cultural aspect, the non-Indigenous cultural aspect, or both.

Anyone can [nominate](#) a place with outstanding heritage values, to the National Heritage List, including the Australian Government Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts and the Australian Heritage Council. Nominations must set out the qualities or values of the place that makes it outstanding to the nation by indicating how the place meets one or more of the National Heritage criteria (see above). Information on how to nominate a place to the National Heritage List (or Commonwealth Heritage List) is on the Department's website.

Responsibilities

The Australian Heritage Council [responsibilities](#) are to identify, conserve, improve and present the national estate, assess nominations for addition to the Commonwealth and National Heritage Lists, to advise and provide administration support to the Commissioners and advise the Commonwealth on matters relating to heritage places.

Government heritage grant programs

The Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEE) is responsible for Federal Government cultural [heritage grants](#) relating to places.

The major sources of Australian Government funding for activities that benefit Australia's heritage are:

- Competitive programs under which eligible parties can apply for their project to be considered as part of a formal funding round; and
- Discretionary, ad hoc or non-competitive grants under which funds are approved by the Minister.

Australian Capital Territory

Legislation

Heritage Act 2004 (Heritage Act)

The ACT [heritage home page](#) has links to Aboriginal heritage, ACT Heritage and the ACT Heritage Council, grants and much more.

Heritage Council

The *Heritage Act 2004* (Heritage Act) establishes the [ACT Heritage Council](#) as the ACT Government's key advisory body on heritage issues. The Council's roles are:

- identifying, assessing, conserving and promoting places and objects in the ACT with natural and cultural heritage significance;
- encouraging the registration of heritage places and objects;
- working within the land planning and development system to achieve appropriate conservation of natural and cultural heritage places and objects, including Aboriginal places and objects;
- advising the Minister about issues affecting the management and promotion of heritage;
- encouraging and assisting in appropriate management of heritage places and objects;
- encouraging public interest in, and understanding of, issues relevant to the conservation of heritage places and objects;
- encouraging and providing public education about heritage places and objects;
- assisting in the promotion of tourism in relation to heritage places and objects;
- keeping adequate records, and encouraging others to keep adequate records, in relation to heritage places and objects; and
- any other function given to it under the Heritage Act or another Territory law.

Register

The [Heritage Register](#) only includes those places and objects that have been identified and registered to date.

Anyone can nominate a place or object to the Heritage Register.

What is included on the Register

Included on the register are natural, Aboriginal and historic places and objects of cultural heritage. The register can be searched and downloaded.

Criteria for inclusion on the register

A place or object has 'heritage significance' if it satisfies one or more of the following heritage significance criteria:

- (a) it demonstrates a high degree of technical or creative achievement (or both), by showing qualities of innovation, discovery, invention or an exceptionally fine level of application of existing techniques or approaches;
- (b) it exhibits outstanding design or aesthetic qualities valued by the community or a cultural group;
- (c) it is important as evidence of a distinctive way of life, taste, tradition, religion, land use, custom, process, design or function that is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost or is of exceptional interest;
- (d) it is highly valued by the community or a cultural group for reasons of strong or special religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations;
- (e) it is significant to the ACT because of its importance as part of local Aboriginal tradition;
- (f) it is a rare or unique example of its kind, or is rare or unique in its comparative intactness;
- (g) it is a notable example of a kind of place or object and demonstrates the main characteristics of that kind;
- (h) it has strong or special associations with a person, group, event, development or cultural phase in local or national history;
- (i) it is significant for understanding the evolution of natural landscapes, including significant geological features, landforms, biota or natural processes;
- (j) it has provided, or is likely to provide, information that will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of the natural or cultural history of the ACT because of its use or potential use as a research site or object, teaching site or object, type locality or benchmark site;
- (k) for a place—it exhibits unusual richness, diversity or significant transitions of flora, fauna or natural landscapes and their elements;
- (l) for a place—it is a significant ecological community, habitat or locality for any of the following:
 - (i) the life cycle of native species;
 - (ii) rare, threatened or uncommon species;
 - (iii) species at the limits of their natural range;
 - (iv) distinct occurrences of species.

The web page provides definitions of places, objects, Aboriginal place or object and trees and criteria for assessing cultural heritage significance.

Responsibilities

Under the Heritage Act 2004 (Heritage Act) the ACT Heritage Council is responsible for keeping a register of heritage places and objects in the ACT. The Heritage Register aims to represent and protect the rich natural and cultural heritage of the ACT, encompassing both Aboriginal and post European cultural values.

What does it mean for a heritage item to be listed on the Heritage Register?

Listing on the ACT Heritage Register means that the place or object is:

- of particular importance to the people of the ACT and enriches our understanding of history and identity;
- is legally protected under the Heritage Act 2004 including the application of Heritage Guidelines;

- requires advice by the ACT Heritage Council on development issues to improve conservation outcomes; and
- is eligible for support from the Heritage Advisory Service or funding from the Heritage Grant Program.

Government heritage grant programs

The ACT Heritage [Grants Program](#) is an annual ACT Government funded program administered by the Department of Territory and Municipal Services (TAMS) to assist the community in working to conserve and promote the heritage of the ACT. The ACT Heritage Unit administers the grant program on behalf of the Minister responsible for Heritage, who makes the final decision on the grants funded, based on advice from the ACT Heritage Council.

In 2008-2009, the program funded numerous worthwhile projects from all sectors of the community. Many are now producing a variety of materials including reports, books, events, conservation of sites, research into heritage listings and much more. Generally, funded projects are under \$10,000 and have some financial or in-kind support from applicants as a demonstration of their commitment to the project. Where a profit may be made from a project, the applicant should provide matching funding.

Electronic copies of the application form are available from the Territory and Municipal Services website at: or by contacting the ACT Heritage Unit on 6207 2160.

Individuals, community groups, and any incorporated non-profit or private organisation may apply for an ACT Heritage Grant. Applicants do not need to be residents of the ACT, but the project must focus on the heritage of the ACT and its community.

Non-statutory registers

The [National Trust of Australia \(ACT\)](#) maintains a list of Classified and Recorded [places in the ACT](#). The National Trust no longer classifies heritage sites, but instead directs possible classifications to the ACT Heritage Council for sites of ACT significance for addition to the ACT Heritage Register, and nominates to the National Heritage List sites considered to be of national significance and to the Commonwealth Heritage List for places controlled by the Commonwealth Government.

The main ways National Trust (ACT) promote education about conservation of heritage are:

- support for the [National History Challenge](#) program,
- fostering projects with Cultural Heritage Studies students at Canberra University
- working with ACT resident associations to conduct heritage walks of local areas
- informing members about heritage issues in the ACT through the Heritage In Trust magazine, email, this website, and lectures
- tours in Australia to heritage sites.

For more information about the Trust write to PO Box 1144, Civic Square, ACT, 2608, phone (02) 6230 0533 or send an email to info@act.nationaltrust.org.au.

New South Wales

Legislation

Heritage Amendment Act 2009

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

Heritage Council

The [Heritage Council of NSW](#) was established under the [NSW Heritage Act, 1977](#). Its composition and powers are now governed by the [Heritage Amendment Act 2009](#). It is an advisory body appointed by the Minister responsible for heritage in NSW, to reflect a cross-section of community, government and conservation expertise. The only independent organisation with the right to nominate a panel of names from which the Minister selects one is now, however, the National Trust of Australia (New South Wales).

The Heritage Council makes decisions about the care and protection of heritage places and items that have been identified as being significant to the people of NSW. The Council provides advice on heritage matters to the Minister responsible for heritage in NSW. It recommends to the Minister places and objects for listing on the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Council receives advice and administrative support from the Heritage Branch.

The Heritage Council is appointed by the NSW Government to:

- provide advice on heritage matters to the Minister for Planning;
- recommend items of State significance for listing on the State Heritage Register;
- recommend the interim protection of potential heritage items so that an assessment of their significance can be made;
- determine proposed changes to items on the State Heritage Register to retain the items' heritage significance; and advise the community on heritage

Register

The [State Heritage Register](#) is a list of heritage items of particular importance to the people of NSW. It includes items of particular importance to specific groups in the community, such as Aboriginal communities, religious groups or people with a common ethnic background. An item is listed on the Register when the Minister for Planning agrees to the Heritage Council's recommendation that it is of State heritage significance.

The Heritage Council has developed criteria to assess items to be included on the Register and it advises the community on how to apply them.

The register lists a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be significant for the whole of NSW.

Anyone can [nominate](#) a place or object for listing on the State Heritage Register.

What is included on the Register

The State Heritage Register lists a diverse range of places, buildings and objects including: Aboriginal places, buildings, objects, monuments, gardens, natural landscapes, archaeological sites, shipwrecks, relics, streets, industrial structures, public buildings, shops, factories, houses, religious buildings, schools, conservation precincts, jetties, bridges and movable items such as church organs and ferries.

It is not only grand mansions or well-known public buildings that are listed on the State Heritage Register. Many different kinds of historical evidence and remains provide information to help us understand our past and present.

For an item to be added to the register an [assessment of significance](#) is made.

Criteria for inclusion on the register

A place or object has 'heritage significance' if it satisfies, except in very special circumstances, at least two of the following heritage significance [criteria](#):

- a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history;
- b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history;
- c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;
- d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history;
- f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history;
- g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's
cultural or natural places; or
cultural or natural environments.

Under the Amendment Act the former requirement that to be considered for State listing an item needs to meet only one of the seven assessment criteria has now been changed to the new requirement that, except in very special circumstances, at least two criteria must be met.

Responsibilities

The mission of the Heritage Branch is "working with the community to know, value and care for our heritage".

The work of the Heritage Branch includes:

- working with communities to help them identify their important places and objects;
- providing guidance on how to look after heritage items;
- supporting community heritage projects through funding and advice;
- maintaining the NSW Heritage Database, an online list of all statutory heritage items in NSW.

The work of the Heritage Branch is guided by the Heritage Council of NSW, a body appointed by the Minister responsible for heritage in NSW, to reflect a cross-section of community, government and conservation expertise.

Web page(s) and government agency addresses

[Heritage organisations in NSW](#) lists state government heritage agencies, database, legislation and non-statutory heritage sites with links to them.

For more information write to the Heritage Branch, 3 Marist Place, Parramatta NSW 2150 or ring (02) 9873 8500, or email heritage@planning.nsw.gov.au.

Other statutory listings

Most of the heritage items on statutory lists in NSW are managed by local councils. This includes over 20,000 individual heritage items listed in Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) and many thousand more within 183 conservation areas. Local councils and their communities are at the forefront of the vital task of conserving the heritage of New South Wales. The [Local Government Heritage Resource Centre](#) offers those working in or for local government easy access to information and resources on heritage management specific to local government.

The State Heritage Inventory is an online database maintained by the Heritage Branch and contains over 20,000 heritage items on statutory lists in New South Wales. This information is mainly provided by local councils and most records have basic identification information such as Name, Address and Listing.

Local government authorities, Local Environmental Plans ([LEPs](#)).

The focus of heritage management in New South Wales has changed since the introduction of the Heritage Act. Today, local councils play an important role in heritage management by identifying, assessing and managing heritage places and items in their local government area. They fulfil their role through the preparation of local environmental plans, development control, strategic planning, heritage promotion and education. All of these activities are conducted under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act.

Many local government authorities provide small grants and/or loans to assist heritage projects and many have the assistance of heritage advisors who are able to help locals with free advice.

An Aboriginal Sites Register is maintained by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. Visit the NPWS the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System ([AHIMS](#)).

[Legislation](#) ensures that Aboriginal heritage must be considered as part of land management. The Office of Environment and Heritage protects Aboriginal heritage through:

- management planning
- public education and awareness
- physical protection works.

Some interesting and useful web pages are [Declared Aboriginal places in NSW](#) and [Aboriginal cultural heritage conservation](#), for more information contact 59-61 Goulburn Street, Sydney or ring (02) 9995 5000.

Non-statutory registers

[National Trust of Australia \(NSW\)](#) does many things, including:

- Owning and operating house museums and galleries;
- Surveying and assessing the built, cultural and natural heritage of New South Wales;
- Making submissions and providing advice to the Federal, State and Local Governments, property owners, architects and consultants on environmental issues;

- Publishing and selling educational material, conducting tours, lectures, seminars and inspections;
- Operating a contract Bush Regeneration/ Bush Management Programme for councils and other land owners.

The Trust maintains a Register of landscapes, townscapes, buildings, industrial sites, cemeteries and other items or places which the Trust determines have cultural significance and are worthy of conservation. Currently, there are some 12,000 items listed on the Trust's Register. They range from railway lines, cemeteries, parks and gardens and wetlands to urban conservation areas and individual buildings.

The National Trust has an officer who can assist with advice on cemetery and industrial heritage. For more information write to GPO Box 518, Sydney 2001, phone (02) 9258 0123 or send an email to info@nationaltrust.com.au.

The [20th Century Heritage Society of NSW](#) was founded in 1995, with the aim of protecting and promoting 20th Century architectural and design heritage in the state. Two key elements are fundamental to the Society:

A strong conservation policy, with an emphasis on architecture - but also embracing sculpture, ceramics, furniture, cinema, fashion, planes, trains, cars and ships; industrial, commercial and interior design; the decorative arts and more.

An ongoing educational programme covering walks, talks and social functions.

For more information write to The Twentieth Century Heritage Society of NSW, PO Box Q1072 QVB Post Office, Sydney NSW 1230. The phone number is (02) 9878 2511.

[Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales](#) has the [Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection](#) which is open to anyone with an interest in the history of house and garden design and interior furnishing in New South Wales. It includes material across a wide range of formats: architectural pattern books; architectural fragments; wall coverings; floor coverings; manufacturers' trade catalogues and sample books; garden ornament; fittings (including curtain and blind hardware, door and window furniture); soft furnishings and trimmings; personal papers and manuscripts; pictures; photographs; books and periodicals. The scope of the collection is broad, covering houses and gardens of all kinds and ranging from the 19th century to the present day. We also record significant houses, interiors and gardens in situ, usually on the point of change, through photographic survey, and sometimes through oral history.

The [NSW Professional Historians Association](#) (PHA (NSW) Inc) used to publish an electronic heritage register of places and objects identified by members in the course of their work as having high values of historical significance to NSW and the ACT. The Register is incorporated in the State Heritage Inventory. If you are looking for a professional historian visit the Historians register.

Other agencies and grants

The [Royal Australian Historical Society](#) administers two small grant schemes and these are outlined at Grants Programmes. The Heritage Grants are funded by the NSW Heritage Branch and support programs that assist with the publication of local history materials which promote heritage or assist with the conservation of local history archival collections. The Society also administers a fund on behalf of the NSW Ministry for the Arts

which assist with the research, writing and publication of local history. For more information phone (02) 9247 8001 or email history@rahs.org.au.

[Museums & Galleries NSW](#) (M&G NSW) is the leading agency to develop, support and promote regional, community and public museums and galleries across NSW. They present strategic programs, advocacy and services to a valued, viable and skilled sector.

M&G NSW also has an established [Fellowship and Mentorship Program](#) that provides an exciting opportunity for paid staff from regional and remote museums and galleries in NSW to access expertise and programs in state/national/international cultural institutions for the purpose of professional development.

Managed by M&G NSW and funded by [Arts NSW](#), the program provides professional staff with an opportunity to extend their knowledge, enhance their skill levels and increase their networking base through access to the resources and staff of larger cultural institutions.

The NSW Government offers financial assistance for arts and cultural activities in NSW through Arts NSW, a division of Communities NSW. Arts NSW are the NSW Government's arts policy and funding body. For more information email mail.artsnsw@communities.nsw.gov.au, or phone: (02) 9228 5533, Toll Free number (in NSW: 1800 358 594 or National Relay Service (for use by hearing and speech impaired people) phone 133 677.

Of interest are the [NSW Premier's History Awards](#) conducted in association with the History Council of New South Wales. This prestigious award that was established in 1997 to honour distinguished achievement in history by Australians. They remain the only comprehensive set of history awards to be offered by an Australian state government. The primary focus for these awards is the promotion of excellence in the interpretation of history, through both the written word and non-print media.

[Australian Institute of Architects NSW Chapter](#) has been listing outstanding buildings since 1949. Since 1968 the NSW Chapter has focused on 20th century buildings. With funding from the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning the Register of 20th century buildings of significance has been further enhanced and should be accessible by clicking on the Heritage register tab.

In 1988 the Heritage Branch and NSW Chapter jointly produced Infill: Guidelines for the Design of Infill Buildings. 16 years later the two organisations recognised the need to update and expand the guideline. They also agreed to collaborate on the publication of two more guidelines to provide advice on the adaptive reuse of heritage buildings and alterations and additions to heritage buildings.

The first of the three publications was published in 2005. Design in Context: Guidelines for Infill Development in the Historic Environment expands on the six principles explained in the earlier document to present 10 case studies exemplifying the best practice application of the principles. They range from a dual occupancy in a suburban historic context to residential infill in a rural context and the master planning of a site of mixed character within a conservation area of unified character.

The second guideline, New Uses for Heritage Places: Guidelines for the Adaptation of Historic Buildings and Sites, was published in 2008. It explains seven principles for achieving successful adaptive reuse projects and illustrates these through 11 detailed case

studies, including railway workshops, a hay shed and a historic hospital precinct. Many other examples from across the State are also included.

The third guideline on alterations and additions to heritage buildings is currently being prepared (2009).

The Chapter's address is 3 Manning St, Potts Point NSW 2011, phone (02) 9246 4055.

Northern Territory

Legislation

Heritage Conservation Act 1991

Heritage Conservation Amendment Act 1998

Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act 1989

The Northern Territory Heritage Conservation Act 1991 provides a system for the identification, assessment, protection and conservation of the Territory's natural and cultural heritage. Such heritage includes fossils, buildings, gardens, ruins, archaeological sites, landscapes, ecosystems, coastlines, plant and animal communities.

The Department of Natural Resources Environment and the Arts is responsible for managing the Territory's unique cultural and natural heritage. A list of all declared heritage places can be found in the [NT Heritage Register](#). There is also special information about

Register

The [Northern Territory Heritage Register](#) (NTHR) lists all the places and objects declared to be heritage places and objects by the Minister. It also includes interim conservation orders, conservation management plans and heritage agreements. Information on the register is available to the public.

Place refers to any part of the cultural and natural environment having a fixed location: including natural areas and their flora and fauna; architectural and industrial sites and structures; Aboriginal and other non-European sites; archaeological sites; cultural landscapes and townscapes; geological sites.

Many of the declared heritage places and objects are privately owned and the public does not have any special right of access to these places. If you wish to visit any privately owned places you should first obtain permission from the owners.

What is included on the Register

The kinds of places/objects that may be nominated include buildings, trees, fossils, ruins, gardens, landscapes, plant and animal communities, geological features and archaeological sites, places and objects of pre-historic, proto-historic, historic, social, aesthetic or scientific value to the Territory. For example the NTHR currently includes such diverse places as the Alcoota Fossil Beds, Darwin Botanic Gardens, MacClark (Acacia peuce) Conservation Reserve, Alice Springs General Cemetery, Bamboo Creek Tin Mine, Boab Tree Cavenagh Street, Old Hamilton Downs Station, WWII Shipwrecks and Wreck of Young Australian.

Places or objects may be nominated to the Register by a member of the public, community organisations, the Heritage Advisory Council (HAC), and the Minister. To

nominate a place or object to the Heritage Register download and fill in a nomination form. The Heritage Advisory Council then assesses that place/object against the heritage assessment criteria and makes recommendations to the Minister accordingly, following a period of public comment and consultation.

Criteria for inclusion of a place or object on the register

The criteria for inclusion of a place or object on the NTHR are specified in the Regulations of the Heritage Conservation Act. According to the Regulations a place/object must be of special significance to the Territory and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- (a) for the evolution of flora, fauna, landscape or climate;
- (b) because of the diversity or richness of its flora, fauna, landscapes or cultural features;
- (c) because it contains rare, endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, biotic communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena;
- (d) in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class;
- (e) as wilderness;
- (f) for the maintenance of existing natural processes or systems;
- (g) because it contributes to a wider understanding of natural history by virtue of its use as a research site, a teaching site, an example of a type of locality or reference area;
- (h) by virtue of its association with events, developments or cultural phases in human occupation and evolution;
- (j) by providing information contributing to a broader understanding of the history of human occupation;
- (k) in demonstrating a way of life, custom, process, land use, function or design no longer practised, in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest;
- (m) in demonstrating the principal characteristics of the range of human activities which take or have taken place in the Territory, including ways of life, customs, processes, land uses, functions, designs or techniques;
- (n) by virtue of aesthetic characteristics or through technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement held in high esteem or otherwise valued by a community;
- (p) in being highly valued by a community for religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational or social associations; or
- (q) through its close association with individuals whose activities have been significant in the history of the Territory.

Responsibilities

The Heritage Branch ensures that the Northern Territory Heritage Conservation Act 1991 (and a new Act when it is passed) is administered effectively, and that the principal object of the Act is achieved - that is to provide a system for the identification, assessment, recording, conservation and protection of heritage places and objects.

Many activities are undertaken in achieving this objective, including:

- supporting the Heritage Advisory Council
- provision of advice

- assisting the owners of heritage places through the Heritage Incentives Program, including the NT Heritage Grants Program
- promoting heritage and encouraging good conservation practice
- overseeing the Repairs and Maintenance Program for NT Government-owned heritage assets

Government heritage grant programs

The [NT Heritage Grant Program](#) (NTHGP) is an annual funding program that provides monies for the conservation, documentation and promotion of the Territory's heritage. Further information regarding the NTHGP including eligibility criteria and current Ministerial priorities is available on-line.

The Northern Territory contains a rich and diverse range of Aboriginal cultural heritage places, many of which are highly significant to contemporary Aboriginal culture. The Heritage Conservation Act 1991 seeks to conserve these places by providing a system for the identification, assessment, recording, conservation and protection of places and objects.

The Heritage Branch administers the NT Archaeological Resources Database. This database includes information from the Archaeological Site Catalogue that was originally maintained by the Museum and Art Gallery of the NT. There are now over 6000 archaeological sites listed on the database. The information has been obtained from varied sources including archaeologists, anthropologists, Aboriginal people and organisations and members of the public.

Web page(s) and government agency addresses

[Heritage organisations in the Northern Territory](#) lists the territory government heritage agencies, database, legislation and non-statutory heritage sites with links to them.

[Arts and Sport and Leisure](#) has information on legislation, the NTHR and Heritage Advisory Council and has links to relevant web pages including the Territory's grant program.

Other statutory listings

The [Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority](#) (AAPA) is an independent statutory organisation established under the [Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act](#), and is responsible for overseeing the protection of Aboriginal sacred sites on land and sea across the whole of Australia's Northern Territory. The Aboriginal Areas Protection Authority (AAPA) maintains a register of Aboriginal sacred sites. For more information write to GPO Box 1890, Darwin 0801 or ring (08) 8999 5511 for more information.

Non-statutory registers

[National Trust of Australia \(NT\)](#) is a community based not for profit heritage charity dedicated to promoting and conserving the heritage of the Northern Territory. It is not a government organisation or department. It was established by an Act of the Legislative Assembly in 1976, and is affiliated with the Australian Council of National Trusts (ACNT). Places identified by the Trust have an entry on the heritage register database, the entry includes the status. The Trusts postal address is National Trust of Australia (NT), GPO Box 3520, Darwin NT 0801. The telephone number is (08) 8981 2848 and email foh.ntnt@internode.on.net.

Other agencies and grants

The [Museum and Art Galleries of the Northern Territory](#) (MAGNT) provides professional advice, information and assistance in all aspects of museums practice through its Regional Museums Support Program. Grant funding is provided to Northern Territory museums and keeping places through the Regional Museums Grant Support Program.

Want to create a new, innovative, must-see display? Get that ever-expanding collection sorted, catalogued and properly stored? Employ a specialist to identify those inscrutable objects? Go for some museology training or related professional development? Maybe start an outreach program, becoming a conduit for local creativity?

Regional Museums Grant Support Program funding can help you to realise that dream. Grants are made annually to assist local museums and keeping places to develop programs, design and construct displays, manage their collections, acquire relevant skills and enhance the presentation and preservation of local heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of residents and visitors to the vast and varied regional environs of the Northern Territory.

Who can apply? Legally-constituted or incorporated Northern Territory-based museums, historical societies, public libraries, archives, Indigenous or migrant community groups or similar organisations committed to the preservation of cultural heritage and open to the public are eligible to apply.

For further details telephone (08) 8999 8161, or write to Regional Museums Support Officer, Museums and Art Galleries of the NT, GPO Box 4646. Darwin NT 0801

History grants from the [Northern Territory Archives Services](#) fulfil the dual role of providing cultural services to the community and administrative services to the Government. In this respect, the functions of the NT Archives Service include preservation of government and community archives, provision of public access to archives collections and the provision of records management policy, standards and advice relating to appraisal, disposal and the management of permanent records. The Northern Territory Archives Service acquires both government and community archives that have significance to the Northern Territory.

Offered on an annual basis in the form of monetary grants, that are designed to encourage and support the work of researchers who are recording and writing about Territory history. For further details write to The Executive Officer, Northern Territory History Grants, Northern Territory Archives Service, GPO Box 874, Darwin NT 0801 or ring (08) 8924 7677.

Queensland

Legislation

Queensland Heritage Act 1992

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003

Torres Strait Islander Act 2003

Heritage Council

The [Queensland Heritage Council](#) comprises experts and nominees from various organisations who are appointed by the Minister. The Council assesses entries for and administers the Heritage Register and advises the Minister on matters relating to the state's cultural heritage. The Council is assisted by the Heritage Branch.

The Queensland Heritage Council is the state's peak body on heritage matters. It works to identify and protect places that have special cultural value to the community and future generations.

The council was established by the [Queensland Heritage Act 1992](#) which requires the council to act independently, impartially and in the public interest. The council receives professional advice and administrative support from the Department of Environment and Resource Management's Heritage Branch.

Register

The Queensland Heritage Register protects the past and the present for the future. It ensures our cultural heritage is protected for the enjoyment of future generations. Established under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992, the Queensland Heritage Register is a list of places, trees, natural formations, and buildings of cultural heritage significance.

Each entry in the Register includes information about the place's history, its physical fabric, statements of its significance, and location details.

Cultural heritage places can also be listed in other registers. These include the National Heritage List, the Commonwealth Heritage List, the Register of the National Estate, a list maintained by the National Trust, and lists compiled by local governments (e.g. the Brisbane City Council).

Over 1600 places are entered in the Queensland Heritage Register which is a statutory list of places that are protected by the Queensland Heritage Act 1992. The Act has different provisions for these categories of places:

- State heritage places
- Archaeological places
- Protected Areas.

What is included on the Register

The [Queensland Heritage Register](#) lists places of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific or social significance or other special value, to the present community and future generations. Place can include buildings, groups of buildings, gardens, trees and natural features of historic significance.

You can search for places on the Queensland Heritage Register.

Criteria for inclusion on the register

- the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history
- the place demonstrates rare, uncommon, or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage
- the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to the understanding of Queensland's history
- the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of places
- the place is important because of its aesthetic significance
- the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative achievement at a particular period
- the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural, or spiritual reasons
- the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

Visit [Queensland Heritage Register applications](#) to read the entry criteria, obtain a nomination form, the registration procedure and owners rights.

Responsibilities

The Heritage Branch of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (part of the Department of Environment and Resource Management) supports the Heritage Council by assessing nominations to the QHR, and assessing development applications for places entered in the Queensland Heritage Register. The Queensland Heritage Act also has provisions for protection of cultural relics.

Government heritage grant programs

The [Community Sustainability Action grants](#) are providing \$12 million over three years to eligible community groups and individuals for innovative projects which seek to address climate change, conserve Queensland's natural and built environment and protect unique wildlife.

[Indigenous cultural heritage](#) web page has a link to records of significant sites are kept in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Register and database. These records of significant sites are kept in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Database and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Register, which are administered by the Cultural Heritage Coordination Unit.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage database and register hold (where appropriate):

- information on physical and non-physical elements of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage (e.g. location, attributes, environment, condition, and recommendations for future management)
- details of additional documentation associated with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander sites
- linked electronic images and maps.

Web page(s) and government agency addresses

[Here](#) you will find a list of state government heritage agencies, database, legislation and non-statutory heritage sites with links to them. Visit the home page for the Cultural Heritage Branch.

Other statutory listings

The Integrated Planning Act 1997 (IPA) was replaced by the [Sustainable Planning Act 2009](#) (SPA), under this Act local governments are required to identify valuable features and acknowledge in planning schemes. Local government registers are becoming more common. Some local governments employ heritage advisors who can provide free advice to locals and some local governments have heritage/history grants programs. Check with your local authority for what assistance they can provide and if they have any relevant publications.

Non-statutory registers

The [National Trust of Queensland](#), through its properties, advocacy and research encourages the community to understand and care for our significant places, wildlife, and stories. Its register includes buildings, precincts, landscapes, natural sites and a tree register. While the Trust does not offer grants, their Grants web page has some very useful suggestions. The Trust's address is 95 William Street, Brisbane Qld 4000, phone number (07) 3223 6666 and e-mail address is info@nationaltrustqld.org.

Other agencies and grants

The [Queensland Gambling Community Benefit Fund](#) provides grants to community based organisations to help them provide services and activities within their local communities.

Each casino in Queensland also has a community benefit fund. Applicants must show a high level of community involvement. Grants are generally for facilities or services and the proposal must have an obvious community benefit. Thinking laterally the application could argue that by identifying and researching places of heritage value you would assist the locality's cultural tourism which is an obvious community benefit.

For information or queries about grants from the Gambling Community Benefit Fund, Jupiters Casino Community Benefit Fund, Breakwater Island Casino Community Benefit Fund, Reef Hotel Casino Community Benefit Fund or Golden Casket Foundation write to Locked Bag 180, City East Qld 4002, phone (07) 3247 4284, Freecall 1800 633 619 (outside Brisbane) or email cbf@treasury.qld.gov.au.

Do remember to check what grants your local government might offer.

The Brisbane City Council offers [Brisbane History Grants](#), with the aim to increase the community's access and appreciation of Brisbane's history and heritage.

[Art Deco in the Tropics](#): Innisfail reveals that Innisfail CBD area has Australia's largest concentration of art deco buildings. The web pages have some interesting photos and good links.

South Australia

Legislation

Heritage Act 1993, amended 2005

Development Act 1993

Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988

Heritage Council

The [State Heritage Council](#) is an independent body of seven to nine members with expertise in history, archaeology, architecture, the natural sciences, heritage conservation, public administration, urban and regional planning and property development. The Council, supported by Heritage South Australia staff, offers advice to the Minister on heritage matters, administers the State Heritage Register and is responsible for adding and removing places in the Register.

Register

The [State Heritage Register](#) lists places of state significance. It is maintained as a computerised database. Printouts are available for public inspection at the Heritage Branch, 1 Richmond Road, Keswick, South Australia during normal office hours. Copies of relevant entries are also routinely provided to local councils. Selected information on State Heritage Places is available on-line.

The South Australian Heritage Places Database is an online search tool to assist people to find information about Heritage Places in South Australia, including locality maps. Click [here](#) to access the SA Heritage Places Database Online Search Tool

The SA Heritage Places Database is a comprehensive listing of:

- State Heritage Places from the South Australian Heritage Register
- Local Heritage Places from South Australian Development Plans
- Contributory Items from South Australian Development Plans

The Heritage Places Act 1993 allows for the identification and protection of places and areas of heritage significance to the State. A State Heritage Place is a place entered in the SA Heritage Register or contained within an area established as a State Heritage Area. Once registered, State Heritage Places are protected under both the Heritage Places Act and the Development Act 1993.

The Development Act 1993 enables local councils to identify and list places of local heritage value in Development Plans. Amendments to the Development Plan creating a local heritage place must be supported by appropriate investigations, generally containing

the findings of a heritage survey, and places must meet at least one of the criteria in section 23(4) of the Development Act.

As at 1 July 2009 there were 2208 confirmed State Heritage Places entered in the Register. In addition, seventeen [State Heritage Areas](#) have been designated, thirteen under the now repealed South Australian Heritage Act 1978 and four under the Development Act 1993.

Individuals or organisations can [nominate](#) a place for entry as a place of State significance in the South Australian Heritage Register.

What is included on the Register

South Australia's State Heritage Register includes such places as wells, monuments, mine sites, shipwrecks and cemeteries as well as buildings. Significant geological, archaeological and palaeontological areas can also be protected.

Criteria for inclusion on the Register

A place must meet at least one of the following criteria to be eligible for entry.

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

Responsibilities

The Heritage Branch is responsible for the development of strategies and policies relating to the Department Environment and Heritage's Heritage program. It aims to identify, protect, conserve and promote State Heritage Places and Maritime Heritage within the context of relevant legislation - the [Heritage Places Act 1993](#), the State [Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981](#) and the Australian Government [Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976](#).

The Heritage Branch:

Manages the [South Australian Heritage Register](#) which:

lists places and related objects of State significance that meet one or more of the criteria specified in Section 16 of the Heritage Places Act 1993

records other categories of heritage places in South Australia (including local, national and world heritage places) which are protected under other legislation

Helps to identify, assess and conserve built heritage by:

managing a survey and assessment program

assessing and advising on the impact of development proposals on State Heritage Places

providing advice about how best to conserve State Heritage Places.

Helps to identify, assess and conserve our maritime heritage by:

conducting regional surveys and collecting information from the community to identify South Australia's land-based and underwater maritime heritage sites.

researching and surveying sites to assess their significance and developing conservation management plans for their protection

providing a broader historical perspective through interpretation in the form of brochures, booklets, exhibitions and maritime heritage trails.

Informs the community about South Australia's heritage by:

producing a bi-annual newsletter, other publications and a web site

organising lectures, seminars and events

developing and supporting education programs for schools

interpreting significant sites and structures.

Other statutory listings

Aboriginal heritage includes Aboriginal sites, objects and remains, and is protected via the [Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988](#).

The many types of **natural heritage**, including wilderness, coastlines and estuaries, native vegetation and threatened species, are managed and protected by a wide variety of legislative frameworks and bodies.

Local councils can protect places of local heritage value by listing them in their Development Plans.

Non-Statutory registers

The [National Trust South Australia](#) lobbies to conserve and preserve the states heritage and works in strategic partnership with local, state and federal government on heritage based tourism and community facilities. In 1983, the Trust established a Significant Tree Register to help identify and conserve trees of important to the South Australian community. The Trust can be contacted by writing to Beaumont House, 361 Glynburn Road, Beaumont SA 5066 or phoning (08) 8202 9200 or email admin@nationaltrustsa.org.au.

History Trust of South Australia

The [History Trust of South Australia](#) is unique in Australia, with a brief to research, preserve and present the state's history. History SA's vision is to inspire South Australians to reflect on the present and imagine the future, through an active engagement with their past.

One of History SA's primary responsibilities is care of the State Historical Collection, selections of which are displayed in History SA's three museums: the Migration Museum, the South Australian Maritime Museum and the National Motor Museum.

The [South Australian History Fund](#) has supported projects including:

- Projects to develop archives, online collections and stories
- Publication of a photo documentary about the city and people of Elizabeth
- Projects to mark significant events including 150 years of Saint Peter's Cathedral and the 100th anniversary of the Epic Flight UK to Australia
- Publication of a 40 year history of the NPY Women's Council
- Projects focusing on Pakistani and Russian history in SA

Other agencies and grants

Under the *Development Act 1993* all development applications affecting places listed on the State Heritage must obtain a formal Development Approval from their local Council. The *Development Act 1993* contains special provisions relating to State Heritage Places, defines what constitutes development and nominates the Council as the relevant authority. If you believe that Development Approval might not be required, discuss the matter with your local Heritage Adviser. If they agree that the work can proceed without a formal Development Approval, you should obtain written confirmation of this from Council.

Remember some local authorities will have their own heritage grants. Adelaide City Council has a [heritage grants incentive](#) and so does the [Mount Barker District Council](#) and the [City of Charles Sturt](#).

The City of Port Adelaide Enfield has a significant place within the metropolitan area having a large number of places and areas of historic conservation significance. Many of these places and areas have been identified by heritage assessments and surveys, with several places currently protected by their inclusion within the Port Adelaide State Heritage Area. The purpose of the [Heritage Incentive Grants Scheme Policy](#) is to achieve conservation aims and to assist and support the viability of new development associated with the conservation of local heritage places and contributory places.

Tasmania

Legislation

Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995

Historic Cultural Heritage Amendment Act 1997

Heritage Council

The [Tasmanian Heritage Council](#) came into existence in 1997, following the proclamation of the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995. The Council is made up of councillors, representing diverse community and professional interests including property owners, farmers and graziers, conservation interests and areas of expertise such as history, architecture, archaeology and tourism.

The Heritage Council is a statutory body independent of government, responsible for the administration of the Act and the establishment and maintenance of the Tasmanian Heritage Register. Any development on a heritage listed places requires the approval of the Heritage Council before works can commence a work application is required.

Register

The [Tasmanian Heritage Register](#) is a register of those places that are recognised as being of historic cultural heritage significance to the whole of Tasmania. These places are important to Tasmania and Tasmanians because of their contribution to our culture and society. They are also important as part of the cultural fabric that is so much a part of our tourism industry, our state's identity and brand. The Register is maintained by the Heritage Council under the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995. Any one can nominate a place to the register. You can down load a list of places on the Register.

What is included on the Register

The Heritage Register is a listing of places of historic cultural heritage.

A place can be:

- a site, precinct or parcel of land;
- a building or part of a building;
- a shipwreck;
- any item in or on, or historically or physically associated or connected with a site, precinct or parcel of land; and/or
- any equipment, furniture, fitting and articles in or on, or historically or physically associated or connected with, any building or item.

Criteria for inclusion on the register

To be entered in the Heritage Register, a place must meet at least one criterion contained in the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995.

The seven criteria listed in the Act are:

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

Responsibilities

[Heritage Tasmania](#) has three core roles:

- co-ordinating historic heritage strategy and activity for the State Government;
- supporting the Tasmanian Heritage Council to implement the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995;
- and facilitating the development of the historic heritage sector.

Heritage Tasmania has a street front office in central Hobart at 103 Macquarie Street, a Northern field office in the Public Buildings at 53 St John Street, Launceston and employs a range of professional and administrative staff, including archaeologists, architects, historians and administrators.

Their services include the Registration, Works, Funding, Communications and Executive Services Programs. For further information on these services or historic heritage you can explore this website, email enquiries@heritage.tas.gov.au or call 1300 850 332 for a local call cost.

Government heritage grant programs

Funding opportunities are available through the [Tasmanian Community Fund](#). Click on this web page for an interesting example of how a group, the Woodsdale Museum, successfully applied for a Tasmanian Community Fund grant of close to \$45,000 to establish a Sheep Shearing Interpretation Shed and a Men's/Farm Shed at the existing Woodsdale Museum property. Encouraging young farmers to assist and join the organisation the Museum is now a vital part of a small Tasmanian community.

Web page(s) and state government agency address

[Heritage organisations](#) in Tasmania lists state government heritage agencies, database, legislation and non-statutory heritage sites with links to them.

With the Tasmanian Heritage Council home page if you use the links at the top of the web page you can find out information about the council, register and funding.

Other statutory listings

The Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment is responsible for heritage conservation, managing National Parks and government owned heritage assets, protecting Aboriginal sites and relics and planning.

[Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania](#) works with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community to recognise and respect Tasmanian Aboriginal culture and heritage, and secure the protection and promotion of Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage for present and future generations.

The Division provides administrative services under the [Aboriginal Relics Act 1975](#), for all land tenures, delivering land management and expert advisory services for responsible management of Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage. The Division undertakes research and interpretive activities that protect and promote Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage throughout the State.

Key objectives of Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania are to:

- strengthen our partnership with the Tasmanian Aboriginal community
- improve the respect and understanding of Tasmanian Aboriginal culture and heritage through engagement and education of the Tasmanian community
- increase our ability to protect Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage for the benefit of present and future generations of Tasmanians
- improve the sustainable management of Tasmanian Aboriginal heritage consistent with legislative and statutory obligations
- improve the coordination and delivery of efficient and effective policies and services that are consistent, accountable and transparent to the Aboriginal community and our clients
- for more information write to PO Box 771, Hobart, Tasmania, 7001 or ring (03) 6233 6613 or send an email to aboriginal@heritage.tas.gov.au.

Check your local government authority for information about identified local places and local grants.

Non-statutory registers

[National Trust of Australia \(Tasmania\)](#) is a non-government member based community organisation which works to identify and conserve Tasmania's heritage for present and future generations to enjoy. The Trust has been operating in Tasmania since 1960. The Trust is supported by its members and volunteers. Its achievements have included the documentation and preservation of cultural heritage throughout the state, and the raising of awareness of heritage values of heritage through a range of programs.

Other agencies and grants

Arts Tasmania provides a range of [funding options](#) for groups.

Additionally, collections can apply to Arts Tasmania's Infrastructure Fund for a range of asset purchases or improvements, including computer equipment, office equipment or specialised machinery.

Arts Tasmania's [Roving Curator Program](#) is another resource for collections to consider. It is an innovative and invaluable professional curatorial service based in Launceston that provides a service delivered across the State as part of the Small Museums and Collections Program. It has been established to provide support and assistance to smaller public community collections and local museums by providing access to professional curatorial and collection management services. Further information visit Arts Tasmania or phone 6323 3727.

The [Tasmanian Community Fund](#) make grants to community organisations that make a difference by enhancing well-being and improving social, environmental and economic outcomes for the Tasmanian Community. You will find the Guidelines and the application form for grants, by clicking on the links. This organisation can be contacted by ringing (03) 6233 2800 or 6233 2920 or by writing to GPO Box, 1350, Hobart TAS 7001 or emailing admin@tascomfund.org.

Hobart City Council offers [community grants](#) that provide financial assistance for community groups and organisations to develop projects or events, or specific elements of ongoing programs that aim to build community through fostering opportunities for access and participation, and responding to community issues and concerns. In previous years, cash grants between \$100 and \$5,000 have been approved under the program, with an average of \$2,304 per grant paid in 2009/2010. For more information phone either (03) 6238 2758 or (03) 6238 2100, or email communitygrants@hobartcity.com.au.

Victoria

Legislation

Heritage Act 1995

Planning and Environment Act (1987)

Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006

Heritage Council

[Heritage Council Victoria](#), an independent statutory body and the State's main decision-making body on cultural (non-Indigenous) heritage issues. The 10 members receive professional advice and administrative support from Heritage Victoria, Department of Planning and Community Development.

The Council

Acts as the primary source of advice to the Minister for Planning on heritage issues

Decides which places and objects are added to the [Victorian Heritage Register](#), and operates in accordance with the Victorian Heritage Act.

Hears appeals on permit applications determined by Heritage Victoria

Approves or rejects recommendations for loans and grants from the Heritage Fund for registered heritage places

Promotes public understanding of Victoria's cultural heritage and conducts community education and information programs.

Register

The Victorian Heritage Register lists the state's most significant historic places, objects and shipwrecks. Under the Heritage Act, 'place' includes buildings, gardens, trees, archaeological sites, shipwrecks, precincts and land. A heritage object can include furniture, shipwreck relics, archaeological artefacts, equipment, transport vehicles, and articles of every day use that contribute to an understanding of Victoria's history. Objects can be registered in association with heritage places, or in their own right.

Heritage Victoria maintains a list of all known historical archaeology sites in Victoria called the Victorian Heritage Inventory, commonly known as the Heritage Inventory (HI).

The Heritage Inventory, which lists over 5000 sites, can be searched via the [Victorian Heritage Database](#).

What is included on the Register

The register includes buildings, places, objects, cemeteries, precincts, shipwrecks and historical archaeological sites. The Victorian Heritage Database can be searched.

Anyone can nominate a place to the Heritage Register, but to be successful nominations must address the criteria for assessment of cultural heritage significance adopted by the Heritage Council.

Criteria for inclusion on the register

A place or object has 'heritage significance' if it satisfies one or more of the following heritage significance criteria:

- Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history
- Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.
- Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.
- Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places or objects.
- Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.
- Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
- Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions.
- Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

Visit for information on the [guidelines](#) for nominations, the register, the criteria and significance.

Responsibilities

Heritage Victoria is a Victorian State Government agency, whereas the Heritage Council is an independent statutory authority established under the Heritage Act.

[Heritage Victoria](#) is the agency which:

recommends places and objects for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register as part of the assessment and registration processes

issues permits to alter or make other changes to heritage places and objects

provides funding assistance for heritage projects

manages historic shipwrecks and relics

is responsible for protecting Victoria's archaeological heritage

promotes community understanding of the Heritage Act

provides educational services, resources and support for heritage related projects

conserves significant artefacts and objects

Heritage Victoria identifies, protects and interprets Victoria's most significant cultural heritage resources. It advises private owners, local and State government, industry and the general community on heritage matters. Heritage Victoria's aim is to make heritage identification, protection and management accessible and easily understood.

Government heritage grant programs

[Funding programs](#) are available to assist owners and managers of recognised and protected heritage places and objects. Funding is also available for local councils, for interpretation and collection management. For those in the metropolitan area the [Melbourne Heritage Restoration Fund](#) might be of interest. For queries about grants and conservation management plans, contact the Assistance Programs Unit, Heritage Victoria, on 03 8644 8809 or email heritage.grants@dpcd.vic.gov.au.

Other statutory listings

[Heritage Overlays](#) are contained within local council planning schemes and assist in protecting the heritage of a municipality. Heritage Overlays include places of local significance as well as places included in the Victorian Heritage Register.

The Victorian Government introduced the [Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006](#). This Act replaces Part IIA of the Commonwealth Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984 and the State Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972. The Act links the protection of Aboriginal cultural heritage more directly with planning and land development processes.

Aboriginal heritage places are not always identified within Heritage Overlay controls so check first with your local Council. You can find out whether there is an Aboriginal place recorded on your property by contacting [Aboriginal Victoria](#).

The key features of the Act are:

- The establishment of a [Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council](#) to provide a state-wide voice for Aboriginal people and to advise the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs on issues relating to the management of cultural heritage.
- Introduction and management of a system of [Registered Aboriginal parties](#) that allows for Aboriginal groups with connection to country and others - such as Aboriginal groups with contemporary or historical interests - to be involved in decision making processes around cultural heritage.
- Establishment of [Cultural Heritage Management Plans](#) and [Cultural Heritage Permit processes](#) to manage activities that may harm Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- A system of [cultural heritage agreements](#) to support the development of partnerships around the protection and management of Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- Strengthened provisions relating to enforcement of the Act - including [Aboriginal Heritage Protection Declarations](#) and stop orders. There are also clearer powers for Inspectors and increased fees and penalties for breaches of the Act.

Non-statutory registers

The [National Trust of Australia \(Vic\)](#) aim is to conserve Victoria's built and natural heritage for future generations. On the website you can search the National Trust Register, find information on the latest news, upcoming events, how to become a member of the Trust, a list of properties managed by the Trust, a special education section for teachers and

students, tours held by the National Trust and an archive of media releases. For information you can write to 4 Parliament Place, Melbourne VIC 3000 ring the Trust by dialling (03) 9654 4711 or send an e-mail to info@nattrust.com.au.

The [Art Deco Society Inc](#) is actively involved in preservation of Art Deco buildings including listing buildings with the National Trust and Heritage Victoria.

Other agencies and grants

Check with your local government authority for community grants, other relevant funding and what helpful publications they might have.

Western Australia

Legislation

Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990

Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972

Heritage Council

The [Heritage Council](#) was established under the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 as the State's advisory body on heritage matters. The Council provides for and encourages the conservation of places with cultural heritage significance to Western Australia.

The Heritage Council has three main functions:

to establish and maintain the State Register of Heritage Places

to ensure that any development of heritage places is in harmony with cultural values

to promote awareness and knowledge of WA cultural heritage

The Heritage Council of WA operates several committees, including the Heritage Council (Board), Register Committee, Development Committee and Grants Committee. The Heritage Council has nine members - a chairman, four community representatives, and representatives of local government, professional associations, property owners and the National Trust of Australia (WA). People appointed to these positions are professionals with relevant expertise.

The Heritage Council of WA has [Local Government Services](#), dedicated to assisting local governments with heritage planning, maintaining local heritage inventories and the development of grants and incentives for heritage conservation.

Register

The Heritage Council maintains the [State Register](#) to protect and recognise places of cultural heritage significance within our State. Entry is assessed on aesthetic, historic, scientific and social values, rarity and representativeness.

Nomination of a place to the State Register can be made by a member of the public, an organisation or local government. Nomination forms are available from the offices of the Heritage Council or the website. The State Register can be [searched](#).

What is included on the Register

The State Register is a list of places that have heritage value and includes buildings, structures, gardens, cemeteries, landscapes and archaeological sites. A place could also be an historic precinct, where the combination of landscape, building, streets or spaces of

an area has cultural heritage value because of their grouping and their relationship to each other.

Criteria for inclusion on the register

1. Aesthetic value

It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.

1.1 Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics.

1.2 Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

1.3 Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.

1.4 In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

2. Historic value

It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of Western Australia.

2.1 Importance for the density or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the locality, region or the State.

2.2 Importance in relation to an event, phase or activity of historic importance in the locality, the region or the State.

2.3 Importance for close association with an individual or individuals whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.

2.4 Importance as an example of technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period.

3. Scientific value

It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of Western Australia.

3.1 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.

3.2 Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the locality, region or the State.

It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.

3.3 Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

4. Social value

It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in Western Australia for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons.

4.1 Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural; religious, spiritual, aesthetic or educational associations.

4.2 Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

5. Rarity

It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of Western Australia.

5.1 Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.

5.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practised in, or in danger of being lost from, or of exceptional interest to, the locality, region or the State.

6. Representativeness

It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the State.

6.1 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class.

6.2 Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristic of the range of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the locality, region or the State.

The physical condition, integrity and authenticity of places are also taken into account in the assessment of cultural heritage significance. It is possible for a place of poor condition or integrity to be entered in the State Register where other values, such as historic or rarity values, are high. It is also possible for a place to be assessed as having only one of the above values to be entered in the State Register.

Responsibilities

The day-to-day activities of administering the Act are undertaken by professional and administrative staff within the Office of Heritage. The staff maintain the State Register of Heritage Places, assess development applications, provide advice to the Council and the Minister for Heritage, run educational programs, promote heritage tourism, liaise with local governments, curate a library and more.

The Heritage Council provides a Regional Heritage Advisory Service to assist owners and local governments in the conservation of heritage listed places in regional areas. Regional Heritage Advisers can also provide advice on the proposed development of non-registered places.

Government heritage grant programs

The [Heritage Grants Program](#) aims to encourage private owners to conserve built places of cultural heritage significance.

Funds are available to assist private owners with conservation planning for places entered in the State's Register of Heritage Places, or for places eligible for entry in the State Register, and for conservation works to places entered in the State's Register of Heritage Places.

All persons and corporations are eligible to apply except State Government instrumentalities, local governments, and not-for-profit corporations that are eligible for Lotterywest funding. (Religious institutions, which demonstrate a conscientious objection to receiving funds from Lotterywest may also apply).

An applicant's personal contribution to the work applied for will be taken into account. Lower priority will be given to movable heritage (unless an integral part of a place with heritage significance), reconstruction projects, and projects associated with relocation of or relocated buildings.

Work that has already been funded by other grants program may not be considered eligible, and applications for administrative costs and general maintenance works will also not be considered. Other ineligible projects and places include retrospective funding, education activities, Municipal Inventory projects, natural heritage places, publications and acquisitions.

Other statutory listings

The Department of Indigenous Affairs maintains a [Register](#) of some 15,000 Aboriginal sites throughout Western Australia and aims to protect and maintain Aboriginal heritage and culture. As one of the few oldest living cultures on Earth, the culture of Aboriginal Australians is rich, complex and enduring. The wellbeing of Aboriginal people is connected to the land. DIA works with Aboriginal people to promote their culture and to protect and manage places and objects of significance to Aboriginal heritage.

Non-statutory registers

[National Trust of Australia \(WA\)](#) is the pre-eminent community based heritage organisation in Western Australia. Established through an act of parliament in 1959, and with a large and active membership, the National Trust plays a pivotal role in heritage education and advocacy as well as the management of heritage sites throughout WA.

Other agencies and grants

Check with your local government authority for community grants, other relevant funding and what helpful publications they might have.