



KINGSTON HERITAGE PRECINCT OVERVIEW

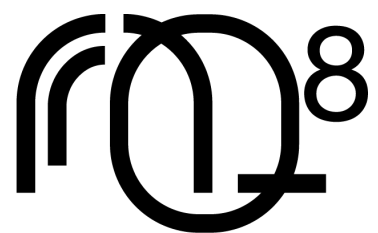
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Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the deep feelings of attachment and relationship of the Meintangk/Moandik people to country and respect and value their past, present and ongoing connection to the land.

Objectives of Report

The objectives of this report are as follows:

- To outline the history of the area, and of the individual heritage assets within the confines of the Kingston RV Park, Lions park, Foreshore and Jetty- referred to hereafter in this report as the 'Heritage Precinct'
- To identify the most significant historic and cultural characteristics within the Heritage Precinct.
- To advise consultants on how to preserve, acknowledge and incorporate Kingston's history into future regeneration works that propose to link the jetty with the rest of the Heritage Precinct.

The Author

Arcuate Architecture Pty Ltd are an architectural practice based in South Australia that specialises in built heritage, design and sustainability.

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Excerpt From the Burra Charter 2013

1 Executive Summary

This report has been commissioned by the Kingston District Council with the purpose of compiling background historical information primarily as reference for consultants engaged in future regeneration works proposed to link the jetty with the rest of the Heritage Precinct. The focus of this report is on outlining the historic significance of the area that is defined throughout the report as the 'Heritage Precinct' - the area comprising the RV Park, Lions Park, Foreshore and Kingston Jetty.

Situated within land that was part of the original government Town of Kingston, the Heritage Precinct encapsulates the historic centre of the town, including the main street, port, Government Reserve/Railway Reserve, administrative district, surrounding paddocks and shrubland and jetty.

The existing heritage assets hold significance primarily for their connection to Kingston's establishment of government administration, prominent industries, railway line and maritime trade. It is imperative that steps are to be taken to ensure that the historic legacy of Kingston, both the place and associated objects, are conserved, repaired and maintained. Their history should be presented in a range of ways, such as by appropriate interpretation materials, for the understanding of present and future generations.

2 Introduction

2.1 Background

This report focuses on the town of Kingston, specifically the area of RV Park, Lion Park, Foreshore and Kingston Jetty, defined in this report as the 'Heritage Precinct'. Presently, there are three State Listed heritage buildings and seven Locally Listed heritage assets within the Heritage Precinct.

2.2 Location of Site



Figure 1: Location of Site relative to Adelaide



Figure 2: Kingston RV Park, Jetty and Foreshore Precinct



Figure 3: Site Map Indicating Key Streets in Context to Precinct

Key Street ●

2.3 Current Ownership of Heritage Assets

- Former Police Station - Private Ownership
- Kingston Post Office - Private Ownership
- Former Court House - Private Ownership
- Royal Mail Hotel - Private Ownership
- Former Wool Store - Private Ownership
- Len Lampit - Kingston District Council Ownership
- Trees of Tribute - Kingston District Council Ownership
- Kingston Jetty - State Government Ownership
- Harbourmasters House - Private Ownership
- Powerhouse Engine - Kingston District Council Ownership

2.4 Heritage Principles

This report has been developed in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter 2013 (<https://australia.icomos.org/publications/burra-charter-practice-notes/>).

First adopted in 1979, the Burra Charter is periodically updated to reflect developing understanding of the theory and practice of cultural heritage management. The current version of the Burra Charter was adopted in 2013.

An excerpt from the Burra Charter can be found in the appendices.

2.5 Existing Properties and Structures

Existing Site Map

key

- 1 Public Toilet
- 2 Playground
- 3 Community Shelter
- 4 Powerhouse Engine Housing Structure
- 5 Private Residence
- 6 Take-Away Shop
- 7 Beauty Shop
- 8 Cafe
- 9 Post Office
- 10 Foodland
- 11 Royal Mail Hotel + Bottle Shop
- 12 Vacant Commercial Property
- 13 Lacepede Bay Motel
- 14 Trees of Tribute
- 15 Take-Away Shop
- 16 Jetty
- 17 Private Residence
- 18 Rotunda
- 19 RV Park Boundary
- 20 Lions Park Boundary
- Precinct Boundary

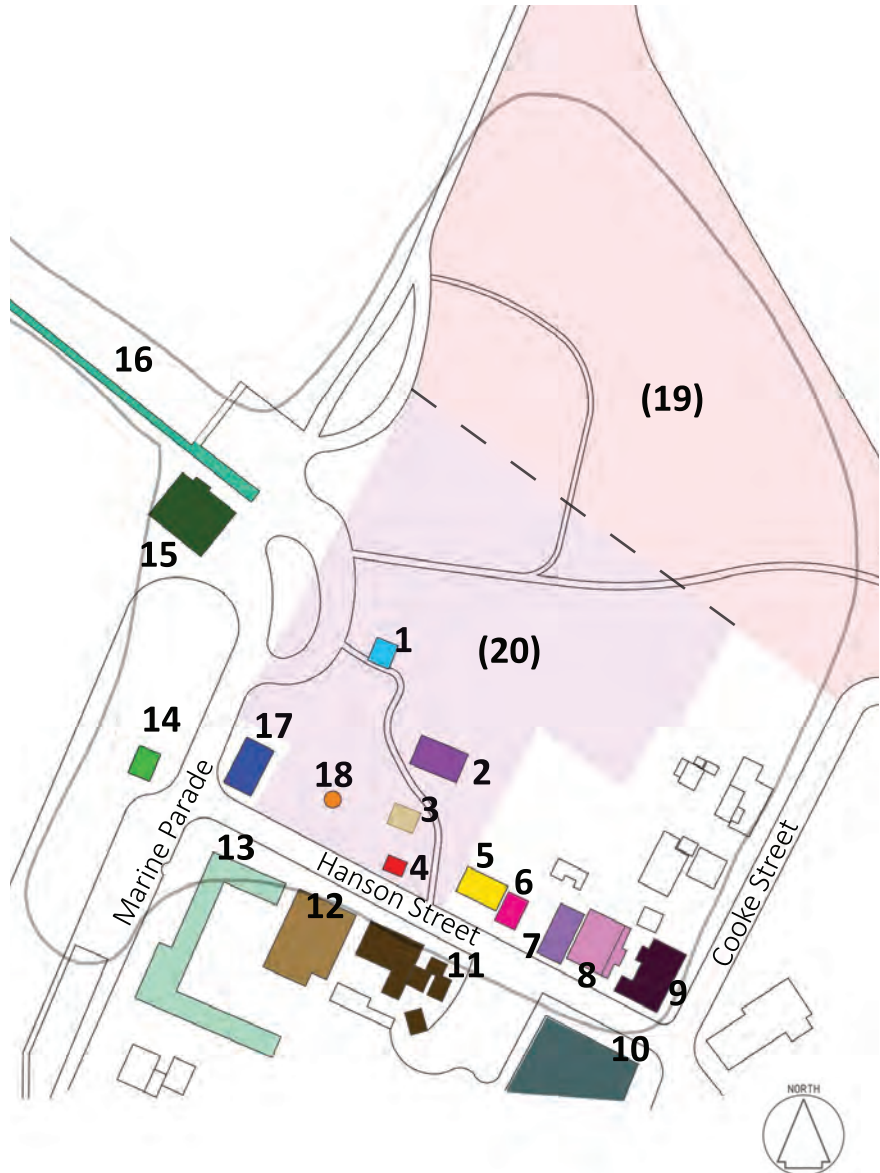


Figure 4: Site Map Illustrating Existing Properties and Structures in Precinct

2.6 Existing Heritage Listings

Heritage Listing Type

key

- state listed
 - locally listed
 - Precinct Boundary
- 1 Former Police Station Complex (including office, residence, internal courtyard, cells and stables)
 - 2 Kingston SE Post Office
 - 3 Former Court House
 - 4 Royal Mail Hotel
 - 5 Former Wool Store
 - 6 Len Lampit Reserve
 - 7 Trees of Tribute
 - 8 Kingston Jetty
 - 9 Former Harbormasters House
 - 10 Powerhouse Engine



Figure 5: Existing Site Plan Indicating Heritage Listed Assets in Precinct

Heritage Number

— Precinct Boundary

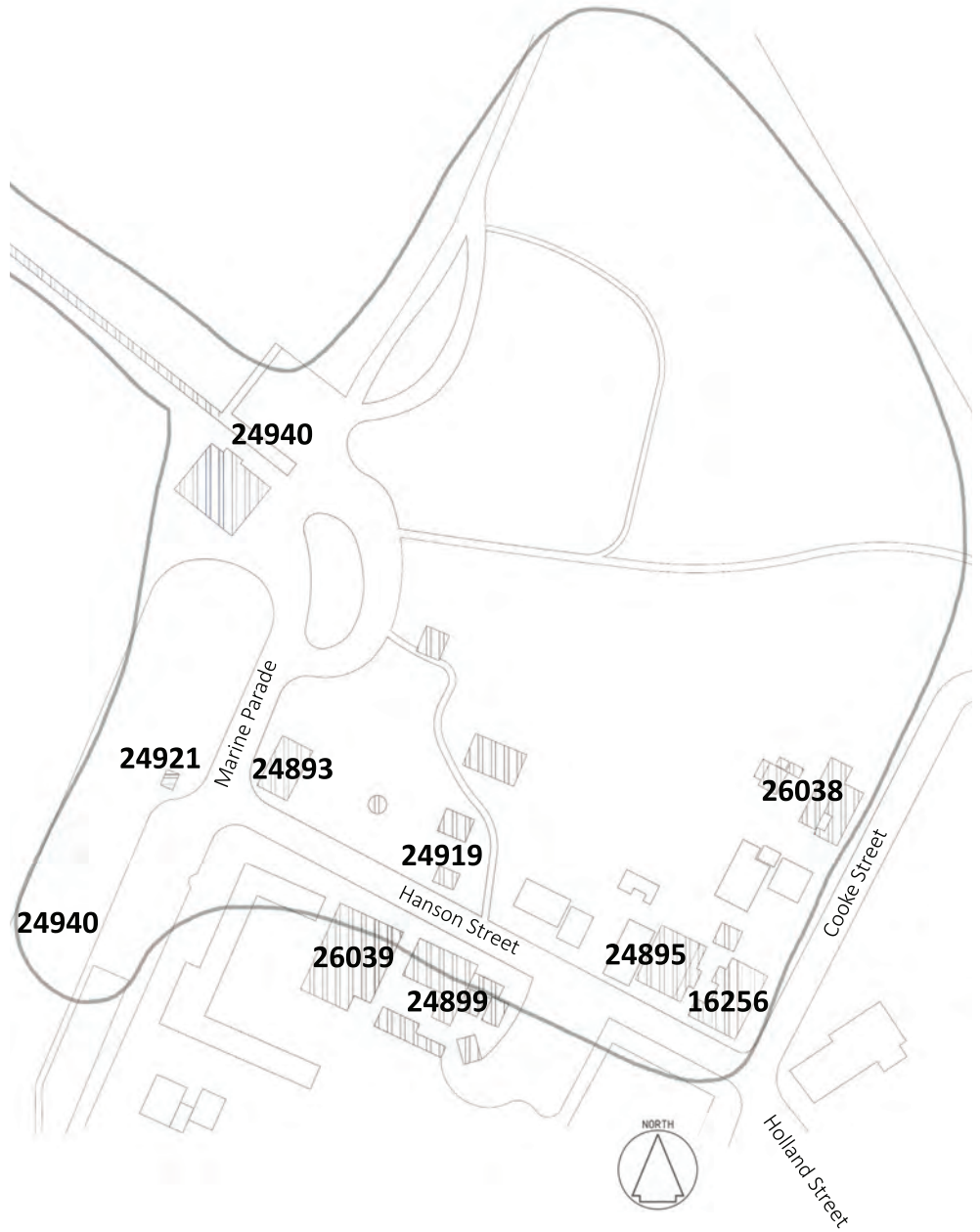


Figure 6: Existing Site Plan Indicating Heritage Asset Numbers

Early Kingston Layout- Original Assets

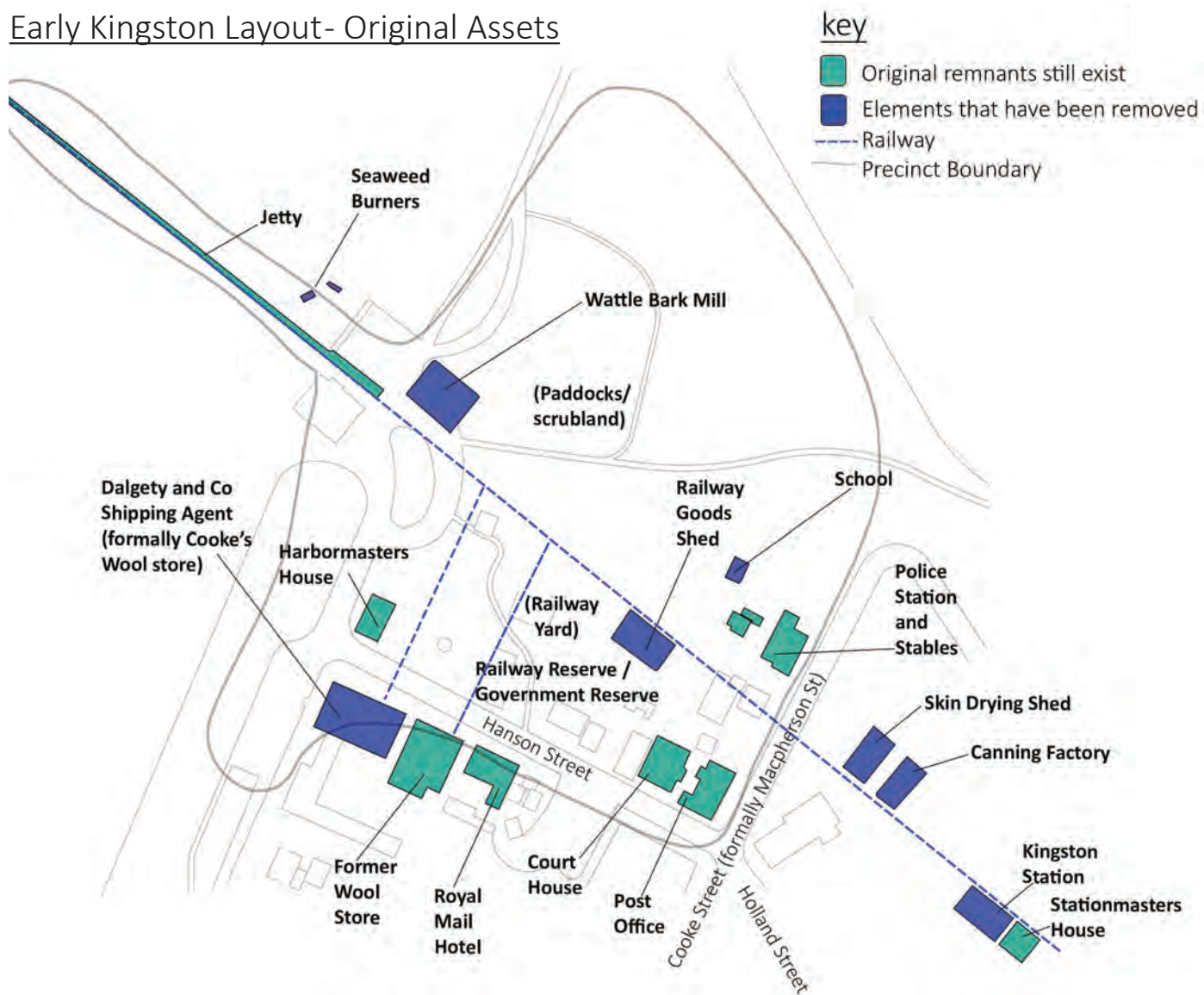


Figure 7: Site Plan illustrating early Kingston layout, indicating buildings that still remain and have been removed.

3 Historical Outline

3.1 Historical Overview

Kingston SE Heritage Precinct: History

Located in Lacedepe Bay, the town of Kingston was founded from the establishment of pastoral leases and the growth in sheep grazing and the wool trade; the building of the inter-colonial telegraph; and, as a result of trading through the port. Originally, Kingston was divided into several towns. This included two separate towns named Kingston; the private port town of Kingston and the government Town of Kingston. Established in 1858, the private Town was set out by Archibald and James Cooke, in correlation with Irish architect and politician, George Strickland Kingston. Although the town is named after Kingston, the Cooke brothers played pivotal roles in the development of the town. In 1861, the government town of Kingston was surveyed and laid out (Bell and Marsden, 2008). The towns did not combine until after the expansion of industry and the opening of Naracoorte Railway (Dunn, 1969).

With the establishment of the government Town, the business centre on the 'Government Reserve' comprised key administrative buildings. The Heritage Precinct occupied the land that surrounds Hanson Street and Cooke Street (formally known as Macpherson Street), and extended to the foreshore near the jetty. The buildings that were key to the historic government administration of the town included the Police Station, Court House and Post Office. As an extension of the Government Reserve, the jetty had an important connection to Hanson Street.

The port supported the Town's maritime industry. Items traded included wool, fish, wattle bark and canned rabbits, and this trade was sustained by four wool stores, a wattle bark mill and rabbit canning factory. (Bell and Marsden, 2008)

The early establishment of the separate towns - the private Town of Kingston and the government Town of Kingston - focused around two areas of main street; Hanson/Holland Street and Agnes Street. The centre of each town is reflected in the layout of modern-day Kingston.

Between the 1870's and the 1950's, the railway played a significant role in the town of Kingston. It was used to transport goods from stores and factories down to ships at the port, as well as in and out of Kingston overland. Following the axis of the jetty, the railway passed through the Reserve, and headed east on the Naracoorte line. Two spur lines branched off the main railway line and continued to the front

of two wool stores on Hanson Road. Now Lions Park, the railway yard and goods shed occupied space on land that was titled 'Railway Reserve' (also known as Government Reserve). With the increase in the use of motor cars, and the adoption of motor trucks to carry goods, the railway eventually became redundant.

In 1959, the Railway Station was relocated out of Kingston.

1. Former Police Station Complex

In 1867, the Police Station and stables was erected. Situated on Cooke Street, the Station was fundamental to the administrative activities in the government town of Kingston. (Bell and Marsden, 2008)

Designed by Colonial architect, William Hanson, and constructed by local builder, W.H. Dallison, the original structures comprised of the residence, police office and cells, in addition to a separate stable block. Land surrounding the stable block was used for the police horses to roam.

During the Nineteenth century, the standard configuration for regional towns in South Australia was for the police station and court house to be combined within the same building. The Kingston Police Station shared with the Court House between 1867-1869, but separated following the erection of the dedicated Court House.

Numerous additions, alterations and repairs were carried out to the building. The most significant occurred in 1871 and 1876. For a hundred years, the Police Station and stables played a vital role in the town of Kingston and South-East district. In 1961, the Police Station relocated to Hanson Street.

Following the closure of the original Station, the complex was sold privately. The former property has since operated as Bell's Antiques, blacksmith's workshop, art gallery and residential property. The Former Police Station is State Heritage Listed. (SA Heritage Places Database, 2022)

2. Kingston Post Office

As a key administrative building, the Post Office was built on the Government Reserve of Kingston. Formally opened in 1867, the Post Office is an example of Neo-Classical architecture. Characteristics of the style can be seen with the simple geometric forms, dramatic columns and classical detailing. (Neoclassical architecture | Definition, Characteristics, Examples, & Facts, 2020) The complex includes the

telegraph station, residence and post office.

Situated on the key junction that corners Cooke Street and Hanson Street, the structure was designed by colonial architect, Robert George Thomas, with the works carried out by local builders, Edwin Johns and Francis Hodson. The legacy of Thomas in the South-East stretches beyond his ornate design of the Post Office. Thomas can be recognised for his association with George Strickland Kingston, whom he worked under for a period of time, and for his contribution to other works in the South-East, such as the Kingston Court House (1870) and the Mt. Gambier Hospital (1867-9), which he completed during his time as the Government Architect. (Sullivan, 2012)

At present, the Post Office still operates in its original and intended use. The building is State Heritage Listed. (SA Heritage Places Database, 2022)

3. Former Court House

Built in 1869, the Court House contributed to the administration centre in the government town of Kingston. As part of the historic government administration, the Court House holds significance to the Place of Kingston. In addition, there is importance in the fact that it was unique in its physical separation from the Police Station, a common pattern for regional towns in South Australia.

Alike the Post Office, the Court House was designed by Colonial Architect, Robert George Thomas, and built by local builders, Edwin Johns and Francis Hodson. Thomas holds significance to the town of Kingston through his connection to George Strickland Kingston and his other notable works in the South-East. (Sullivan, 2012)

Due to the referral of local court cases to the District Court of Naracoorte, the Kingston Court House became redundant. Consequently, the Court House was sold privately. At present, the building currently operates as a café. The Former Court House is Locally Heritage Listed. (SA Heritage Places Database, 2022)

4. Royal Mail Hotel

Situated on Hanson Street, the main artery that connected the government's administration centre to the jetty, the Royal Mail Hotel was licensed in 1867. Spanning across its 150 year existence, the two-storey masonry structure, common in form and aesthetics to hotels in regional South Australia of its time, has received numerous additions and alterations.

Facing Lions Park, the Royal Mail Hotel still operates in its original and intended use. The primary building, disregarding the modern-day bottle shop attached, is Locally Heritage Listed. (SA Heritage Places Database, 2022)

5. Former Wool Store

The land occupied by the Former Wool Store was sold by James Cooke to the purchaser who constructed the building in 1873 and connected it to the main line by its own spur line. The Railway transported wool from the store to the port.

The building has changed ownership numerous times over the past 150 years during which time it has operated primarily in its original use as a Wool Store. In latter years it became a hardware and grocery store. This building is the last remnant left to preserve the legacy of the wool industry. (Bell and Marsden, 2008)

Presently, the Former Woolshed is unoccupied and is Locally Heritage Listed. (SA Heritage Places Database, 2022)

6. Len Lampit

Situated at the end of Hanson Street and stretching along the foreshore, the coastal Reserve is a memorial park that acknowledges the contribution of Robert Leonard (Len) Lampit, to the Kingston community. The Len Lampit Reserve formally opened in 1991. (Unknown, 1991) Facing both Hanson Street and the Foreshore, a granite gateway structure features in the Reserve. This area is under the maintenance and ownership of the Kingston District Council.

7. Trees of Tribute

Understood to pay homage to those who volunteered for the armed forces, five Norfolk Island pine trees were planted at the end of Hanson Street, along the Marine Parade, as a result of agreement reached during in a meeting of Lacepede District Council held in 1940. (Bell and Marsden, 2008)

The five Norfolk Island pine trees, and general area directly relating to the trees, is Locally Heritage Listed. (SA Heritage Places Database, 2022)

8. Kingston Jetty

In 1863, the first private jetty was constructed by the Cooke brothers. Because Lacedepe Bay is so shallow, the deep draught of ocean-going ships required them to be loaded far off shore. In 1884, the original jetty was extended to several miles in length, but due to severe storms in 1928, 1938 and during the 1950's, it needed to be repaired regularly. One particularly brutal storm destroyed the lighthouse at the end of the structure, and the jetty was shortened in 1967.

The remaining section of the jetty is Locally Heritage Listed. (SA Heritage Places Database, 2022)

9. Former Harbourmasters House

Constructed in 1888, the Harbourmasters House was designed by colonial architect, Charles Edward Owen Smyth. Originally, the Harbourmasters House was built as the Custom House for the port of Kingston, but was later used by the South Australian Railways. The building borders Lions Park, located on the corner of Hanson Road and Marine Parade.

At present, the former Harbourmasters House is used as a private residence. The building is Locally Heritage Listed. (SA Heritage Places Database, 2022)

10. Powerhouse Engine

Used to power Kingston's lights until 1974, the Lacedepe Electricity Company constructed a powerhouse engine in 1947, that provided the town with a municipal electricity supply.

In 1988, the oil engine was repaired and relocated to a building, constructed from brick and glass, to be preserved and displayed. Located in Lions Park, the purpose-built structure and engine is Locally Heritage Listed. (SA Heritage Places Database, 2022)

3.2 Historical Photographs



Figure 8: Railway Survey showing the original lines into Kingston

Source Credit: (Dunn, 1969)



Figure 9: Historic Map of Lacepede Bay
 Source Credit: Kingston National Trust SA Photo Collection

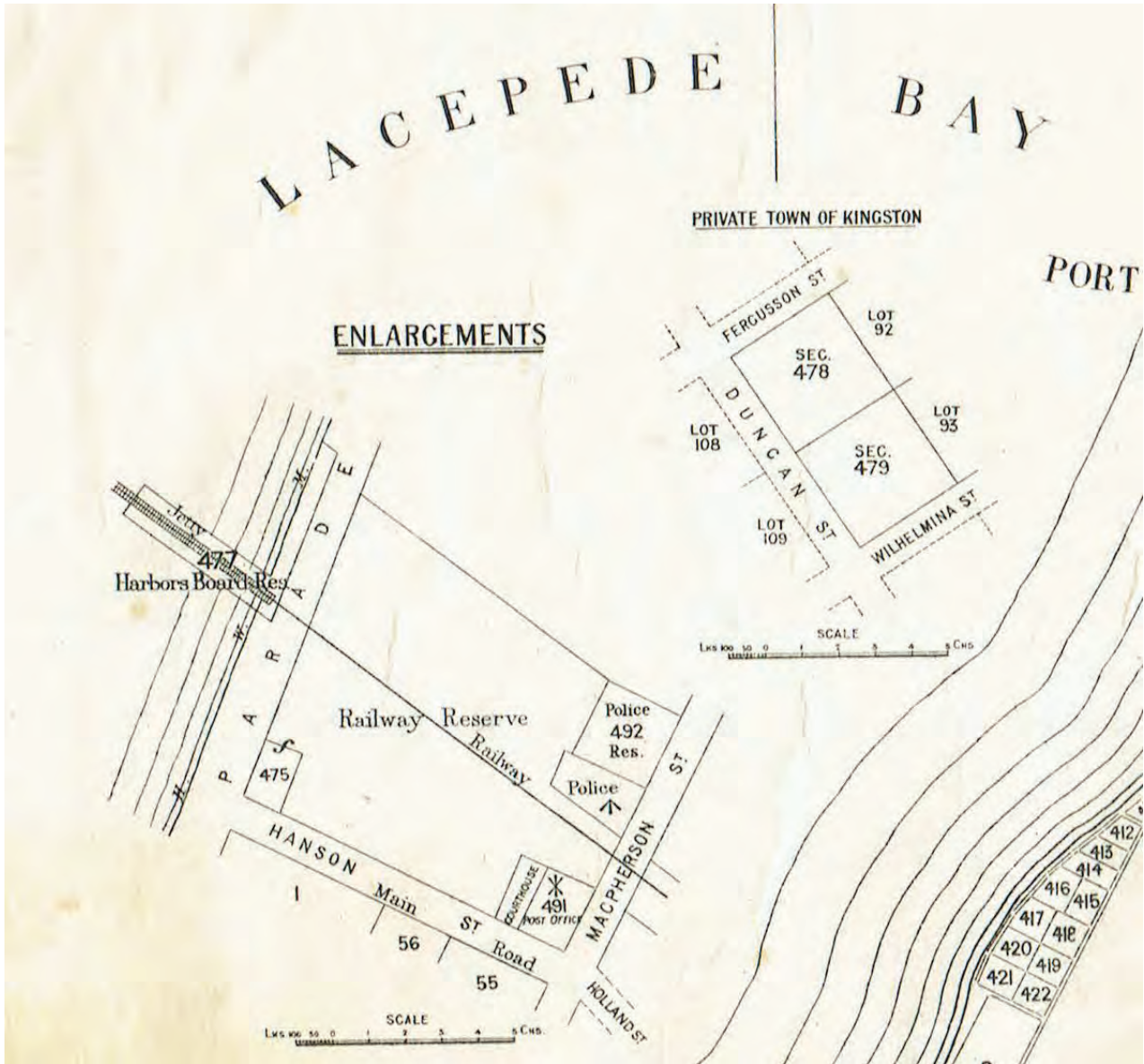


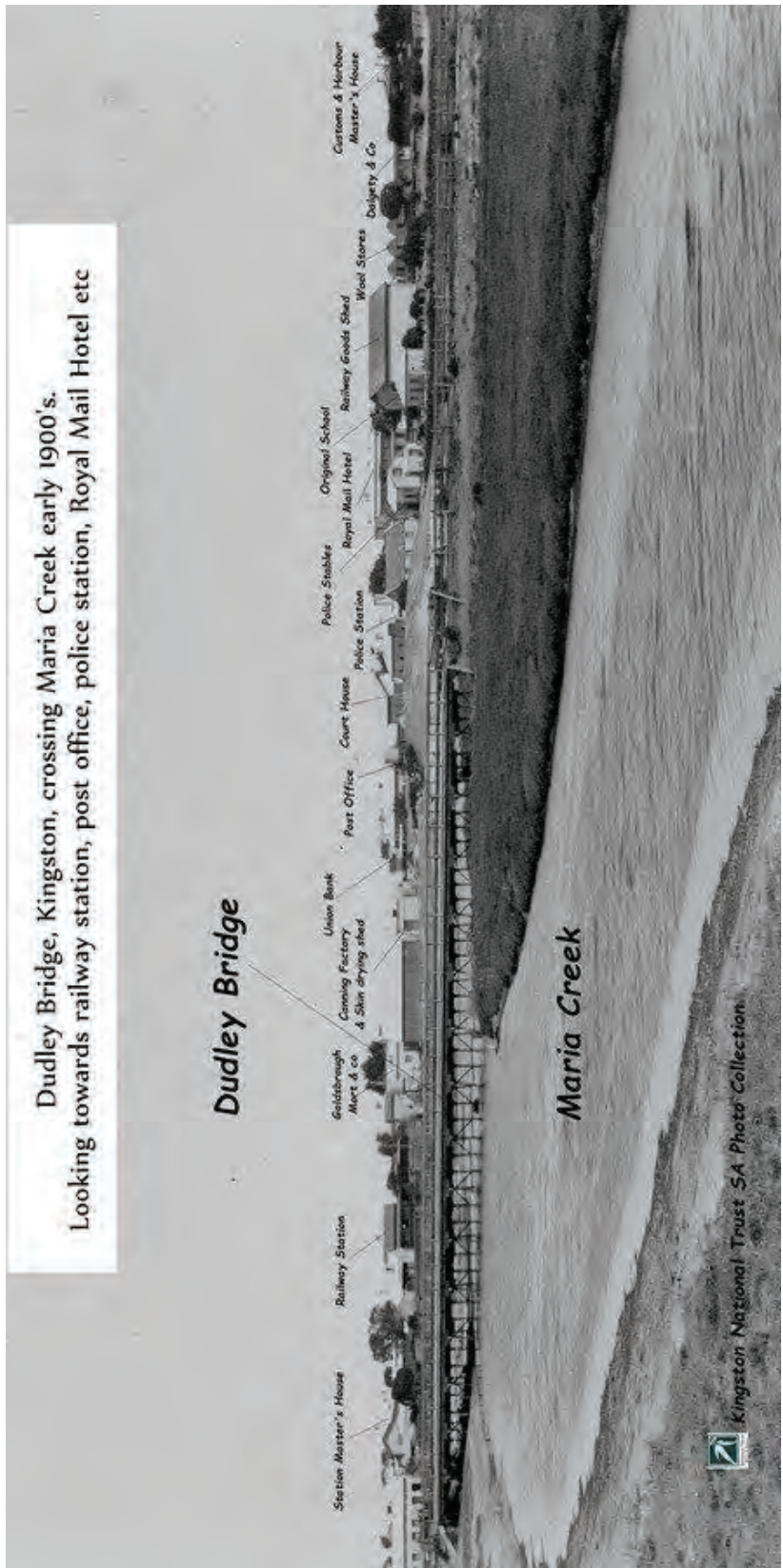
Figure 10: Close-up of Historic Map Showing the Original Layout of Kingston

Source Credit: Kingston National Trust SA Photo Collection



Figure 11: View looking south towards Hanson Street. Focus is on the School building, adjacent to the railway goods shed.

Source Credit: Kingston National Trust SA Photo Collection



Dudley Bridge, Kingston, crossing Maria Creek early 1900's.
 Looking towards railway station, post office, police station, Royal Mail Hotel etc

Figure 12: View looking south towards Hanson Street. Key buildings on and around Hanson Street have been labelled. Dated in the early 1900's.
 Source Credit: Kingston National Trust SA Photo Collection

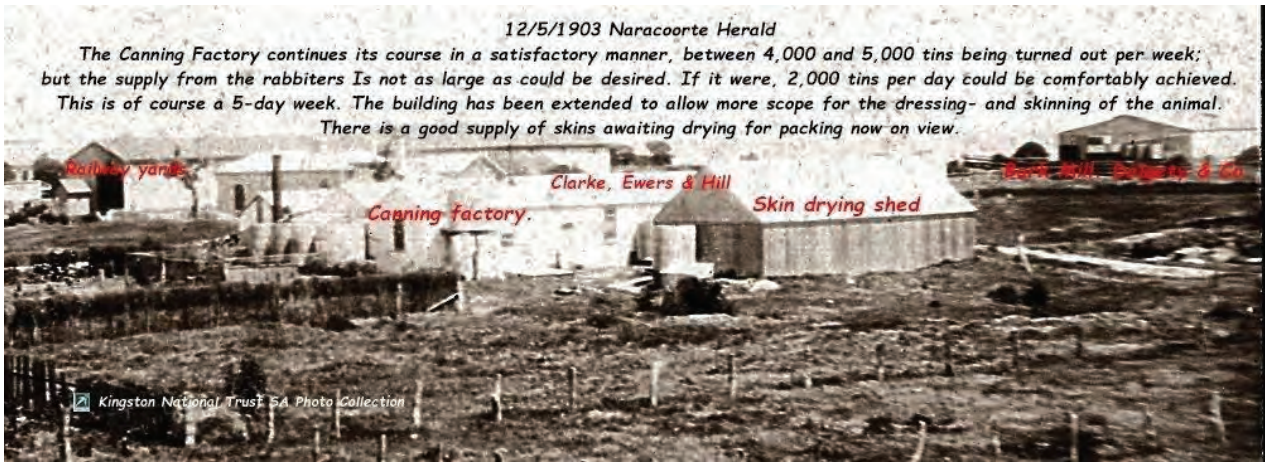


Figure 13: Image showing the Canning factory and Skin drying yard. Dated 1903.
 Source Credit: Kingston National Trust SA Photo Collection



Figure 14: View of the Jetty in the early 1900's. This image provides a sense of the Jetty's original length before being shortened in 1967.

Source Credit: Kingston National Trust SA Photo Collection



Figure 15: View towards the Wattle Bark Mill and Jetty.

Source Credit: Kingston National Trust SA Photo Collection

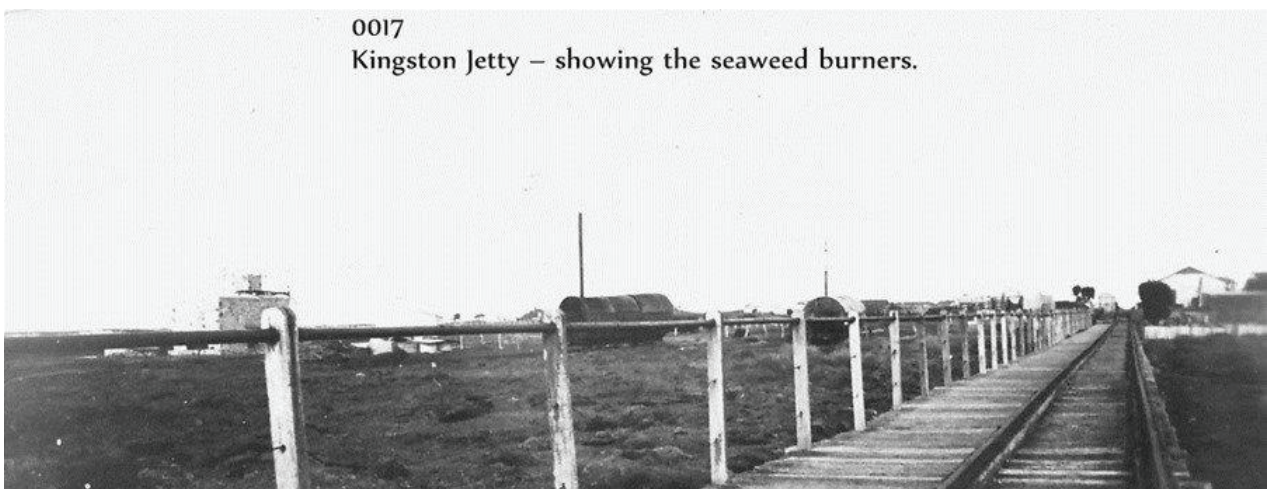


Figure 16: View taken from the Jetty looking east. Seaweed burners can be seen in the distance.

Source Credit: Kingston National Trust SA Photo Collection

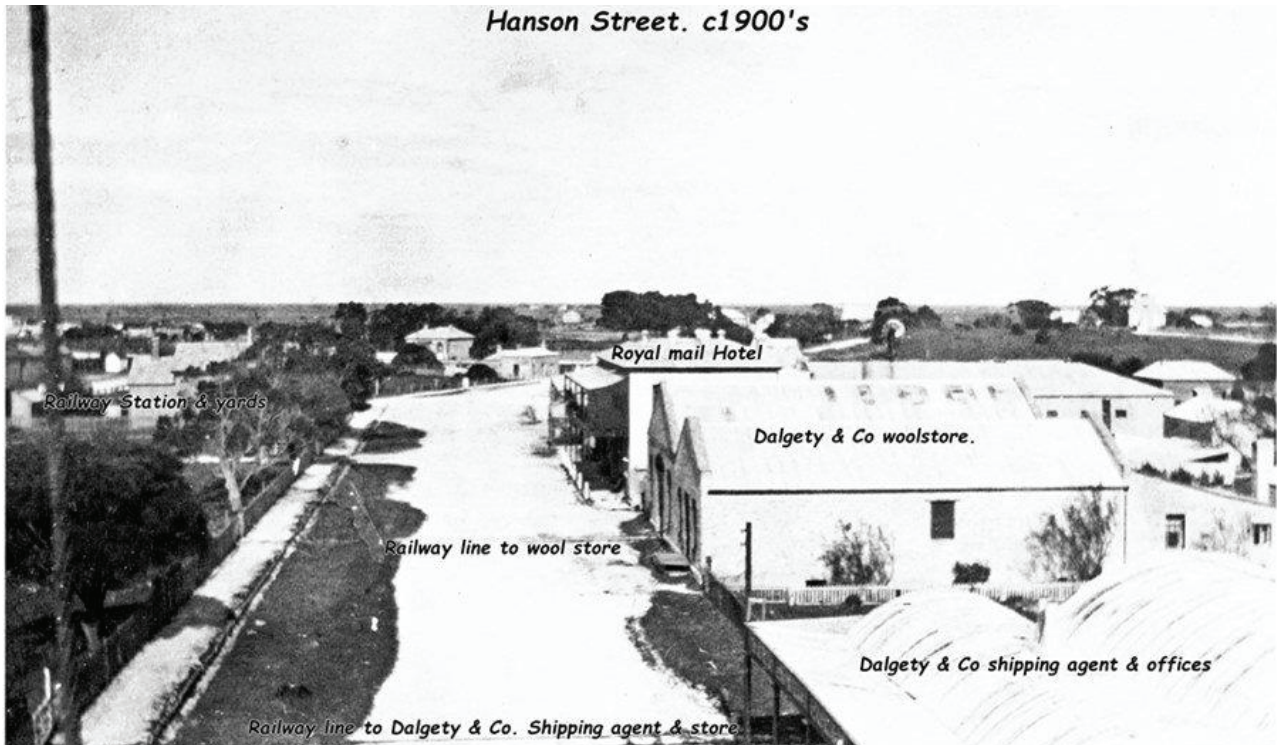


Figure 17: Image of Hanson Street in the early 1900's. Spur lines to the wool stores is labelled.

Source Credit: Kingston National Trust SA Photo Collection

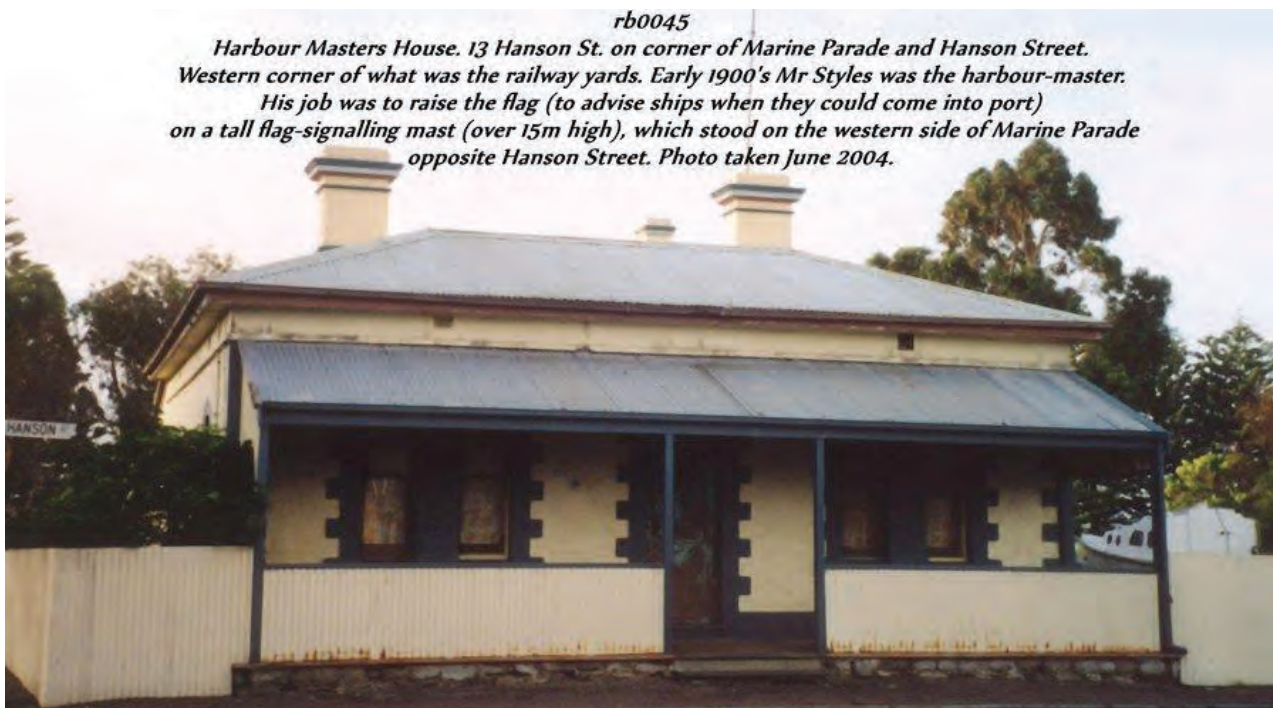


Figure 18: Image of the Harbourmasters House, dated 2004.

Source Credit: Kingston National Trust SA Photo Collection



1870

Figure 19: Kingston Post Office.
Photo Credit - State Library of South Australia, Kingston Collection, B 3387

This image illustrates the birth of the town centre in the government town of Kingston. The Post Office was one of the earliest buildings to be constructed.



1888

Figure 20: Royal Mail Hotel.
Photo Credit - State Library of South Australia, Kingston Collection, B 18998

This image illustrates the Royal Motel Hotel in its original form before any of the modern additions and alterations.



1890

Figure 21: Original Jetties and Railway. Photo Credit - State Library of South Australia, Kingston Collection, B 10037

This image illustrates the original railway infrastructure built to support the maritime trade port. Two jetties and a railway can be seen.



B 10035

1890

Figure 22: Holland/Hanson Street

Photo Credit - State Library of South Australia, Kingston Collection, B 10035

This image illustrates an early view of the business district of the government town of Kingston. Taken from Holland Street, the view is looking towards Hanson Street. The Post Office is located on the front-right and the port is in the distance.



1900

Figure 23: Kingston's Second Jetty and Foreshore.

Photo Credit - State Library of South Australia, Kingston Collection, B 9409

This image illustrates the length of the second jetty, built to reach deeper water.



1907

Figure 24: Former Wool Store
Photo Credit - State Library of South Australia, Kingston Collection, B 12059

This image illustrates the Cooke brother's former Wool Store, situated on Hanson Street.

3.3 Chronology of Developments and Key Events

- 1836** Colony of South Australia established.
- 1858** Town receives official title of Kingston. Founded as a private town and port.
Adelaide-Melbourne telegraph line opens.
- 1860** First Jetty constructed.
- 1861** Government surveys Town of Kingston.
Hundred of Lacepede proclaimed for settlement.
- 1863** Second (private) Jetty constructed.
- 1867** Kingston Police Station erected.
Formal opening of Kingston Post Office.
Royal Mail Hotel licensed.
- 1869** Kingston Courthouse erected.
- 1871** Alterations/repairs carried out to Kingston Police Station.
- 1873** Former Wool Store constructed.
- 1876** Kingston to Naracoorte railway opened.
Alterations/repairs carried out to Kingston Police Station.
- 1884** Longer Jetty constructed to replace second Jetty.
- 1888** Harbourmasters House constructed.
- 1928** Second Jetty damaged by storm.
- 1938** Second Jetty damaged by storm.
- 1940** Trees of Tribute (5 Norfolk Island pine trees) planted on Kingston foreshore.
- 1947** Powerhouse Engine constructed by Lacepede Electrical Company.
- 1958** Second Jetty damaged by storm.
- 1959** Relocation of Kingston Railway Station to out of town.
- 1961** Relocation of Kingston Police to new building on Hanson Street.
- 1964** Kingston Branch of National Trust established.
- 1967** Second Jetty shortened.
- 1974** Use of Kingston Powerhouse Engine ceased.
- 1980** Kingston Post Office Registered on State Heritage List.
- 1982** Kingston Post Office building featured on Commonwealth stamp issue.
- 1988** Powerhouse Engine relocated to purpose-built structure, located in Lions Park.
- 1991** Len Lampit Reserve formally opened on Kingston foreshore.

4 Condition of Existing Buildings

4.1 Summary

The following notes cover the condition of the heritage assets, as seen from the public realm, and provide direction on how the condition of the key heritage buildings could be improved as part of a regeneration of the Precinct.

1. Former Police Station Complex

Summary

- Occupied as private residence.
- Cracking to top of external parapet wall (western side).
- Paint is cracking and flaking in sections of the external wall.
- Dampness to base of external walls.
- Evidence of water damage to top of parapet wall.
- Evidence of rust coming from parapet wall capping. Rust has stained wall face.
- External timber doors and windows are in need of a fresh coat of paint.

2. Kingston Post Office

Summary

- Still operating as the Post Office. Appears to be in reasonable condition.
- Evidence of blistering paint.
- Noticeable chips to base of columns.
- Evidence of salt damp.
- Hairline cracking to top of parapet.

3. Former Court House

Summary

- Occupied as a cafe. Appears to be in reasonable condition.
- Evidence of blistering and flaking paint.
- Evidence of minor damage to rear gables. Paint has flaked off.
- Contemporary lean-to addition to rear of building.
- Evidence of rust to southern and western wall.

4. Royal Mail Hotel

Summary

- Still operating as the Royal Mail Hotel. Appears to be in reasonable condition.
- Several additions to the original building can be seen.
- Fascia needs a fresh coat of paint.
- Chimney flue and cap to rear of building needs a fresh coat of paint.
- General clean and freshen up of exterior is needed.

5. Former Wool Store

Summary

- Currently un-occupied.
- Evidence of salt damp.
- Evidence of water damage.
- Sections of rubble masonry appear to be coming loose.
- Woodwork (doors, windows, surrounds, signage, ect.) requires fresh coat of paint.
- Evidence of rust to front window ledge.
- Evidence of cracking.

6. Len Lampit

Summary

- Reserve maintained by Council, appears to be in reasonable condition.

7. Trees of Tribute

Summary

- Maintained by Council, trees and surrounding grounds appear to be in reasonable condition.

8. Kingston Jetty

Summary

- Plastic blistering to jetty sign.
- Rust evident to sections of railing.
- Timber planks bowing (creating an uneven surface).
- Evidence of salt and water damage to timber.
- Sections of steel piles have rusted.

Note: It's understood that a more detailed condition report of the jetty has been commissioned by Kingston District Council.

9. Harbourmasters House

Summary

- Gutters have rusted.
- Sections of gutter missing.
- Corrugated metal roof sheeting missing to front verandah.
- Sections of metal roof sheeting have rusted.
- Front verandah structure needs a fresh coat of paint.

10. Powerhouse Engine

Summary

- Currently housed in a purpose-built structure located on Hanson Street.
- Building appears in reasonable condition.
- Evidence of rust to base of western-side posts.

5 Cultural Heritage Significance

5.1 General Description

Cultural heritage value means possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, traditional or other special cultural significance, associated with human activity. An assessment of Cultural Significance provides insights into the characteristics of greatest importance, the degree to which those characteristics could potentially be altered, and the necessary considerations that will assist in preserving a place or object for present and future generations.

Cultural Heritage Significance is represented in a place's, or object's, fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related origins and in the place or object itself.

Parts of the land that comprise Lions Park, Kingston RV Park and sites extending to Hanson Street and Cooke Street hold **cultural heritage significance** for being within the original Government Reserve in the government town of Kingston. The Heritage Precinct contributed to the establishment of government administration and reflects the early development of the town.

As witnesses of Kingston's maritime trade and industrial legacy, the foreshore adjacent to the end of Hanson Street, and remaining section of jetty, also hold **cultural heritage significance**.

5.2 Significant Place and Objects

1. Former Police Station Complex

The following Statement has been taken from the 2008 Kingston Heritage Survey:

The police stations and court houses built in South Australian regional centres in the nineteenth century followed a number of standard patterns. The great majority (Strathalbyn, Goolwa, Redruth and Willunga are examples) had a court house and police station combined into a single building complex. Only a relatively small number of towns (Wallaroo and Mount Barker are examples) had their court houses and police stations entirely separate, usually because they were built at separate times.

In Kingston the police station was finished in 1866 and the court house followed, apparently as the result of a separate administrative decision, four years later in 1870. As a result, the Kingston police station is a distinctive one-off design among South Australia's government buildings in country towns. It is an interesting and important representative of this class of buildings.

2. Kingston Post Office

The following Statement has been taken from the 2008 Kingston Heritage Survey:

Kingston Post Office is of heritage value as an unusually ornate post office for a modest country town, demonstrating the government's confidence in the growth of the new port and the surrounding South-Eastern district in the 1860s. The building is an intact complex of post office, telegraph station and residence.

Relevant Criteria (Under Section 16 of the Heritage Act 1993):

- (a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history*
- (d) It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance*
- (e) It demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics*

3. Former Court House

The following Statement has been taken from the 2008 Kingston Heritage Survey:

The Court House is a reminder of the part played by government administration in the community, and Kingston's historic role as a regional centre.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of the local residents*
- (f) it is a notable landmark in the area*

4. Royal Mail Hotel

The following Statement has been taken from the 2008 Kingston Heritage Survey:

The Royal Mail has functioned as an important social venue in Kingston for 140 years, and is an important landmark building in one of the town's historic precincts.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area*

(c) it has played an important part in the lives of the local residents

(f) it is a notable landmark in the area

5. Former Wool Store

The following Statement has been taken from the 2008 Kingston Heritage Survey:

This is a very rare surviving example of the wool stores which once stood at regional ports, forming the crucial interface between inland and maritime transport which made the nineteenth century export wool trade possible.

Relevant Criteria (Under Section 16 of the Heritage Act 1993):

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

(d) It is an outstanding

6. Len Lampit

The Reserve is a memorial to a prominent individual who played an important part in the many projects to modernise Kingston and improve its amenity in recent decades.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

(a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area

(c) it has played an important part in the lives of the local residents

(f) it is a notable landmark in the area

7. Trees of Tribute

The following Statement has been taken from the 2008 Kingston Heritage Survey:

The trees are of heritage value as a reminder of the wartime service of Kingston volunteers, and the community's respect for their actions.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

(a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area

(f) it is a notable landmark in the area

(g) in the case of a tree - it is of special historical or social significance or importance within the local area.

8. Kingston Jetty

The following Statement has been taken from the 2008 Kingston Heritage Survey:

The Cape Jaffa Jetty has heritage value as the modern focus of the fishing and maritime industries of the Lacedpede Bay district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

(a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area

(c) it has played an important part in the lives of the local residents

(f) it is a notable landmark in the area

9. Harbourmasters House

The following Statement has been taken from the 2008 Kingston Heritage Survey:

The former Customs House/Harbourmasters House is an important reminder of Kingston's maritime heritage, and one of the few pieces that survive from the formerly bustling port precinct.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

(a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area

(c) it has played an important part in the lives of the local residents

(f) it is a notable landmark in the area

10. Powerhouse Engine

The following Statement has been taken from the 2008 Kingston Heritage Survey:

The engine is a reminder of the community's initiative in providing its own services before utilities were supplied by the State.

RELEVANT CRITERIA:

(a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area

(c) it has played an important part in the lives of the local residents

(f) it is a notable landmark in the area

6 Opportunities + Recommendations

6.1 General Statement

Heritage contributes to a community through education, engagement, pride, connection and sense of belonging. It would be desirable for any future changes to the Heritage Precinct to take into account the cultural heritage significance. Integrating Kingston's history and legacy is encouraged. It would be beneficial to the Town if the Heritage Precinct regeneration proposals took into consideration their impact on significant places and objects.

Some of the key elements of Kingston's history that should be acknowledged in the regeneration works to the Heritage Precinct and associated areas are:

- Wool industry
- Rabbit canning industry
- Railway line and associated buildings
- Wattle bark industry
- Assets associated with the maritime trade industry (jetty, etc.)
- Key buildings that existed on the original Government Reserve

Approaches to consider:

- Connect significant places and objects
- Adopt a strategy of adaptive reuse of existing places and objects for future needs
- Should any original fabric need to be removed, that it be integrated back into designs
- Educate visitors through interpretation boards and artistic installations
- Emphasise significant people, places and objects
- Guide visitors to interact with significant places and objects
- Continue the legacy of the place by drawing characteristics from it's heritage and making reference to them in future structures and spaces

General Opportunities and Recommendations to Precinct

Where possible, encourage:

- Activation of street frontages and building facades
- Utilisation of spaces between buildings
- Establish a 'town centre' for permanent and semi-permanent (flexible) social spaces
- Provide more pedestrianised areas
- Connect key spaces and sites

- Provide durable surfaces suitable for mixed-use public spaces
- Establish Beach front / River front connections
- Emphasise significant buildings, spaces, and views
- Improve landscaping.

7 Heritage Conservation Policy and Development Guidelines

7.1 General Statement

The following are overlays within the Plan SA Property and Planning Atlas (SAPPA) as they relate to the heritage associated with site of Kingston RV, Lions Park, Jetty and Foreshore within the Planning & Design Code.

State and Local Heritage Place Overlay



Above: Plan SA Property and Planning Atlas showing State & Local Heritage overlay, and Heritage Adjacency Overlay.

- State Heritage ●
- Local Heritage ●
- Heritage Adjacency ●

The desired outcome of this overlay is as follows:

State Heritage Place

Development maintains the heritage and cultural values of State Heritage Places through conservation,

ongoing use and adaptive reuse consistent with Statements of Significance and other relevant documents prepared and published by the administrative unit of the Public Service that is responsible for assisting a Minister in the administration of the Heritage Places Act 1993.

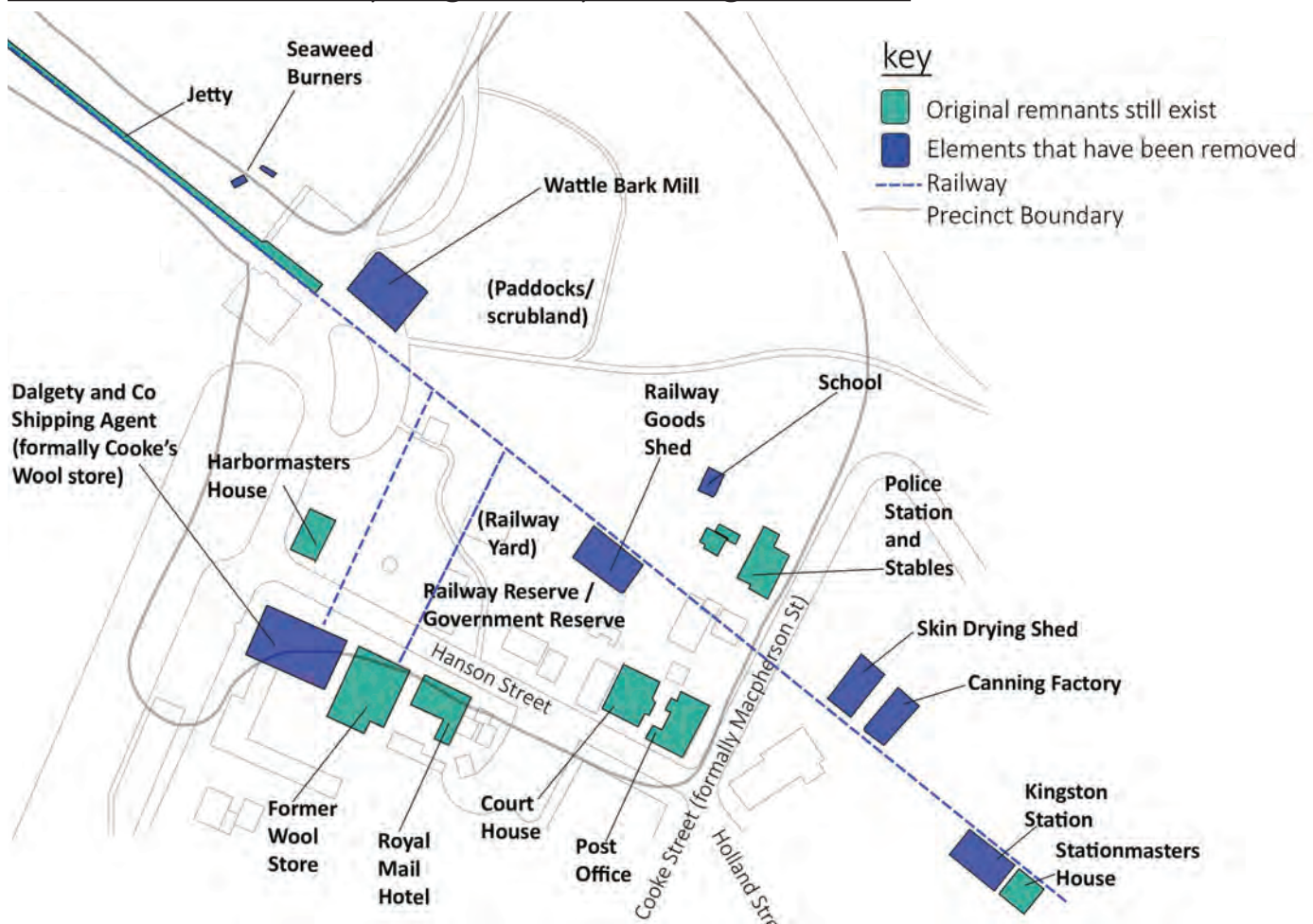
Local Heritage Place

Development maintains the heritage and cultural values of Local Heritage Places through conservation, ongoing use and adaptive reuse.

Heritage Adjacency Overlay

Development adjacent to State and Local Heritage Places maintains the heritage and cultural values of those Places.

REFERENCE MAP- Early Kingston Layout- Original Assets



Above: Reference Map to compare the Original Assets within the Precinct to the Overlays above.

8 Conclusion

- The Heritage Precinct, which comprises the present Kingston RV Park, Lions Park, Jetty and Foreshore, has strong links to the original town centre of the government town of Kingston.
- Significant components to historic Kingston include the jetty, railway line, key local industries and early government administrative buildings.
- The original Government Reserve/ Railway Reserve land has become Lions Park and the Kingston RV Park.
- The land that is currently used as the Kingston RV Park was originally used as paddocks and scrubland that connected back to activities in the heart of the town.
- Presently, three State Listed heritage buildings and seven Locally Listed heritage assets are situated within the boundary of the Heritage Precinct. All listings encompass Cultural Heritage Significance through their contribution to the legacy of Kingston.
- It would be beneficial to the Town if the Heritage Precinct regeneration proposals took into consideration the impact on heritage significant places and objects.

9 Appendix

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9.2 Excerpt From the Burra Charter 2013

THE BURRA CHARTER

The Australia ICOMOS Charter for
Places of Cultural Significance 2013



Australia ICOMOS Incorporated
International Council on Monuments and Sites

ICOMOS

ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is a non-governmental professional organisation formed in 1965, with headquarters in Paris. ICOMOS is primarily concerned with the philosophy, terminology, methodology and techniques of cultural heritage conservation. It is closely linked to UNESCO, particularly in its role under the World Heritage Convention 1972 as UNESCO's principal adviser on cultural matters related to World Heritage. The 11,000 members of ICOMOS include architects, town planners, demographers, archaeologists, geographers, historians, conservators, anthropologists, scientists, engineers and heritage administrators. Members in the 103 countries belonging to ICOMOS are formed into National Committees and participate in a range of conservation projects, research work, intercultural exchanges and cooperative activities. ICOMOS also has 27 International Scientific Committees that focus on particular aspects of the conservation field. ICOMOS members meet triennially in a General Assembly.

Australia ICOMOS

The Australian National Committee of ICOMOS (Australia ICOMOS) was formed in 1976. It elects an Executive Committee of 15 members, which is responsible for carrying out national programs and participating in decisions of ICOMOS as an international organisation. It provides expert advice as required by ICOMOS, especially in its relationship with the World Heritage Committee. Australia ICOMOS acts as a national and international link between public authorities, institutions and individuals involved in the study and conservation of all places of cultural significance. Australia ICOMOS members participate in a range of conservation activities including site visits, training, conferences and meetings.

Revision of the Burra Charter

The Burra Charter was first adopted in 1979 at the historic South Australian mining town of Burra. Minor revisions were made in 1981 and 1988, with more substantial changes in 1999.

Following a review this version was adopted by Australia ICOMOS in October 2013.

The review process included replacement of the 1988 Guidelines to the Burra Charter with Practice Notes which are available at: australia.icomos.org

Australia ICOMOS documents are periodically reviewed and we welcome any comments.

Citing the Burra Charter

The full reference is *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*. Initial textual references should be in the form of the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013* and later references in the short form (*Burra Charter*).

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The Burra Charter consists of the Preamble, Articles, Explanatory Notes and the flow chart.

This publication may be reproduced, but only in its entirety including the front cover and this page. Formatting must remain unaltered. Parts of the Burra Charter may be quoted with appropriate citing and acknowledgement.

Cover photograph by Ian Stapleton.

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The Burra Charter

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

Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of the 5th General Assembly of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988, 26 November 1999 and 31 October 2013.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

Who is the Charter for?

The Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake works to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians.

Using the Charter

The Charter should be read as a whole. Many articles are interdependent.

The Charter consists of:

- Definitions Article 1
- Conservation Principles Articles 2–13
- Conservation Processes Articles 14–25
- Conservation Practices Articles 26–34
- The Burra Charter Process flow chart.

The key concepts are included in the Conservation Principles section and these are further developed in the Conservation Processes and Conservation Practice sections. The flow chart explains the Burra Charter Process (Article 6) and is an integral part of

the Charter. Explanatory Notes also form part of the Charter.

The Charter is self-contained, but aspects of its use and application are further explained, in a series of Australia ICOMOS Practice Notes, in *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, and in other guiding documents available from the Australia ICOMOS web site: australia.icomos.org.

What places does the Charter apply to?

The Charter can be applied to all types of places of cultural significance including natural, Indigenous and historic places with cultural values.

The standards of other organisations may also be relevant. These include the *Australian Natural Heritage Charter*, *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values* and *Significance 2.0: a guide to assessing the significance of collections*.

National and international charters and other doctrine may be relevant. See australia.icomos.org.

Why conserve?

Places of cultural significance enrich people's lives, often providing a deep and inspirational sense of connection to community and landscape, to the past and to lived experiences. They are historical records, that are important expressions of Australian identity and experience. Places of cultural significance reflect the diversity of our communities, telling us about who we are and the past that has formed us and the Australian landscape. They are irreplaceable and precious.

These places of cultural significance must be conserved for present and future generations in accordance with the principle of inter-generational equity.

The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

- 1.1 *Place* means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.
- 1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.
- Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric*, *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, *records*, *related places* and *related objects*.
- Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups.
- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including elements, fixtures, contents and objects.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of a *place*, and its *setting*.
- Maintenance is to be distinguished from repair which involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.
- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 *Restoration* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing elements without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known earlier state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means changing a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed use.
- 1.10 *Use* means the functions of a *place*, including the activities and traditional and customary practices that may occur at the place or are dependent on the place.

Explanatory Notes

Place has a broad scope and includes natural and cultural features. Place can be large or small: for example, a memorial, a tree, an individual building or group of buildings, the location of an historical event, an urban area or town, a cultural landscape, a garden, an industrial plant, a shipwreck, a site with in situ remains, a stone arrangement, a road or travel route, a community meeting place, a site with spiritual or religious connections.

The term cultural significance is synonymous with cultural heritage significance and cultural heritage value.

Cultural significance may change over time and with use.

Understanding of cultural significance may change as a result of new information.

Fabric includes building interiors and sub-surface remains, as well as excavated material.

Natural elements of a place may also constitute fabric. For example the rocks that signify a Dreaming place.

Fabric may define spaces and views and these may be part of the significance of the place.

See also Article 14.

Examples of protective care include:

- maintenance — regular inspection and cleaning of a place, e.g. mowing and pruning in a garden;
- repair involving restoration — returning dislodged or relocated fabric to its original location e.g. loose roof gutters on a building or displaced rocks in a stone bora ring;
- repair involving reconstruction — replacing decayed fabric with new fabric

It is recognised that all places and their elements change over time at varying rates.

New material may include recycled material salvaged from other places. This should not be to the detriment of any place of cultural significance.

Use includes for example cultural practices commonly associated with Indigenous peoples such as ceremonies, hunting and fishing, and fulfillment of traditional obligations. Exercising a right of access may be a use.

Articles

- 1.11 *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a use involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 *Setting* means the immediate and extended environment of a *place* that is part of or contributes to its *cultural significance* and distinctive character.
- 1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another place.
- 1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the place.
- 1.15 *Associations* mean the connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses to people.
- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of *conservation* is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.
- 2.4 *Places of cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

- 3.1 *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.
- 3.2 Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1 *Conservation* should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.

Explanatory Notes

Setting may include: structures, spaces, land, water and sky; the visual setting including views to and from the place, and along a cultural route; and other sensory aspects of the setting such as smells and sounds. Setting may also include historical and contemporary relationships, such as use and activities, social and spiritual practices, and relationships with other places, both tangible and intangible.

Objects at a place are encompassed by the definition of place, and may or may not contribute to its cultural significance.

Associations may include social or spiritual values and cultural responsibilities for a place.

Meanings generally relate to intangible dimensions such as symbolic qualities and memories.

Interpretation may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric (e.g. maintenance, restoration, reconstruction); the use of and activities at the place; and the use of introduced explanatory material.

The traces of additions, alterations and earlier treatments to the fabric of a place are evidence of its history and uses which may be part of its significance. Conservation action should assist and not impede their understanding.

Articles

4.2 Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the *conservation* of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Article 5. Values

5.1 *Conservation* of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.

5.2 Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different *conservation* actions at a place.

Article 6. Burra Charter Process

6.1 The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy. This is the Burra Charter Process.

6.2 Policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.

6.3 Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

6.4 In developing an effective policy, different ways to retain *cultural significance* and address other factors may need to be explored.

6.5 Changes in circumstances, or new information or perspectives, may require reiteration of part or all of the Burra Charter Process.

Article 7. Use

7.1 Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained.

7.2 A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

Explanatory Notes

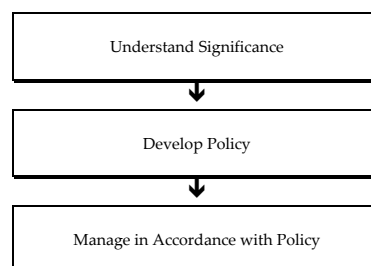
The use of modern materials and techniques must be supported by firm scientific evidence or by a body of experience.

Conservation of places with natural significance is explained in the Australian Natural Heritage Charter. This Charter defines natural significance to mean the importance of ecosystems, biodiversity and geodiversity for their existence value or for present or future generations, in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value.

In some cultures, natural and cultural values are indivisible.

A cautious approach is needed, as understanding of cultural significance may change. This article should not be used to justify actions which do not retain cultural significance.

The Burra Charter Process, or sequence of investigations, decisions and actions, is illustrated below and in more detail in the accompanying flow chart which forms part of the Charter.



Options considered may include a range of uses and changes (e.g. adaptation) to a place.

The policy should identify a use or combination of uses or constraints on uses that retain the cultural significance of the place. New use of a place should involve minimal change to significant fabric and use; should respect associations and meanings; and where appropriate should provide for continuation of activities and practices which contribute to the cultural significance of the place.

Articles

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate *setting*. This includes retention of the visual and sensory setting, as well as the retention of spiritual and other cultural relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Article 9. Location

- 9.1 The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other element of a place should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- 9.2 Some buildings, works or other elements of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other elements do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3 If any building, work or other element is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate *use*. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the place. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, *interpretation* and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has significant *associations* and *meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should always be recognised, respected and encouraged. This is especially important in cases where they conflict.

Explanatory Notes

Setting is explained in Article 1.12.

For example, the repatriation (returning) of an object or element to a place may be important to Indigenous cultures, and may be essential to the retention of its cultural significance.

Article 28 covers the circumstances where significant fabric might be disturbed, for example, during archaeological excavation.

Article 33 deals with significant fabric that has been removed from a place.

For some places, conflicting cultural values may affect policy development and management decisions. In Article 13, the term cultural values refers to those beliefs which are important to a cultural group, including but not limited to political, religious, spiritual and moral beliefs. This is broader than values associated with cultural significance.

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these. Conservation may also include retention of the contribution that *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of a *place*.

Article 15. Change

15.1 Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* and its *use* should be guided by the *cultural significance* of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.

15.2 Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.

15.3 Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.

15.4 The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation*. Maintenance should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its maintenance is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Conservation normally seeks to slow deterioration unless the significance of the place dictates otherwise. There may be circumstances where no action is required to achieve conservation.

When change is being considered, including for a temporary use, a range of options should be explored to seek the option which minimises any reduction to its cultural significance.

It may be appropriate to change a place where this reflects a change in cultural meanings or practices at the place, but the significance of the place should always be respected.

Reversible changes should be considered temporary. Non-reversible change should only be used as a last resort and should not prevent future conservation action.

Maintaining a place may be important to the fulfilment of traditional laws and customs in some Indigenous communities and other cultural groups.

Preservation protects fabric without obscuring evidence of its construction and use. The process should always be applied:

- where the evidence of the fabric is of such significance that it should not be altered; or
- where insufficient investigation has been carried out to permit policy decisions to be taken in accord with Articles 26 to 28.

New work (e.g. stabilisation) may be carried out in association with preservation when its purpose is the physical protection of the fabric and when it is consistent with Article 22.

Articles

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and reconstruction should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20. Reconstruction

20.1 *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In some cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.

20.2 *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional *interpretation*.

Article 21. Adaptation

21.1 *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

21.2 *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant *fabric*, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

22.1 New work such as additions or other changes to the *place* may be acceptable where it respects and does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.

22.2 New work should be readily identifiable as such, but must respect and have minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

Article 23. Retaining or reintroducing use

Retaining, modifying or reintroducing a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

24.1 Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.

24.2 Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Explanatory Notes

Places with social or spiritual value may warrant reconstruction, even though very little may remain (e.g. only building footings or tree stumps following fire, flood or storm). The requirement for sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state still applies.

Adaptation may involve additions to the place, the introduction of new services, or a new use, or changes to safeguard the place. Adaptation of a place for a new use is often referred to as 'adaptive re-use' and should be consistent with Article 7.2.

New work should respect the significance of a place through consideration of its siting, bulk, form, scale, character, colour, texture and material. Imitation should generally be avoided.

New work should be consistent with Articles 3, 5, 8, 15, 21 and 22.1.

These may require changes to significant fabric but they should be minimised. In some cases, continuing a significant use, activity or practice may involve substantial new work.

For many places associations will be linked to aspects of use, including activities and practices.

Some associations and meanings may not be apparent and will require research.

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation should enhance understanding and engagement, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter Process

26.1 Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.

26.2 Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.

26.3 Groups and individuals with *associations* with the *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in identifying and understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

26.4 Statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be periodically reviewed, and actions and their consequences monitored to ensure continuing appropriateness and effectiveness.

Article 27. Managing change

27.1 The impact of proposed changes, including incremental changes, on the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be assessed with reference to the statement of significance and the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes to better retain cultural significance.

27.2 Existing *fabric*, *use*, *associations* and *meanings* should be adequately recorded before and after any changes are made to the *place*.

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

28.1 Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should only be undertaken to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place, or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.

In some circumstances any form of interpretation may be culturally inappropriate.

The results of studies should be kept up to date, regularly reviewed and revised as necessary.

Policy should address all relevant issues, e.g. use, interpretation, management and change.

A management plan is a useful document for recording the Burra Charter Process, i.e. the steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance (Article 6.1 and flow chart). Such plans are often called conservation management plans and sometimes have other names.

The management plan may deal with other matters related to the management of the place.

Monitor actions taken in case there are also unintended consequences.

28.2 Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility

The organisations and individuals responsible for management and decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision and implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Keeping a log

New evidence may come to light while implementing policy or a plan for a *place*. Other factors may arise and require new decisions. A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

New decisions should respect and have minimal impact on the cultural significance of the place.

Article 32. Records

32.1 The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

32.2 Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34. Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.

The best conservation often involves the least work and can be inexpensive.

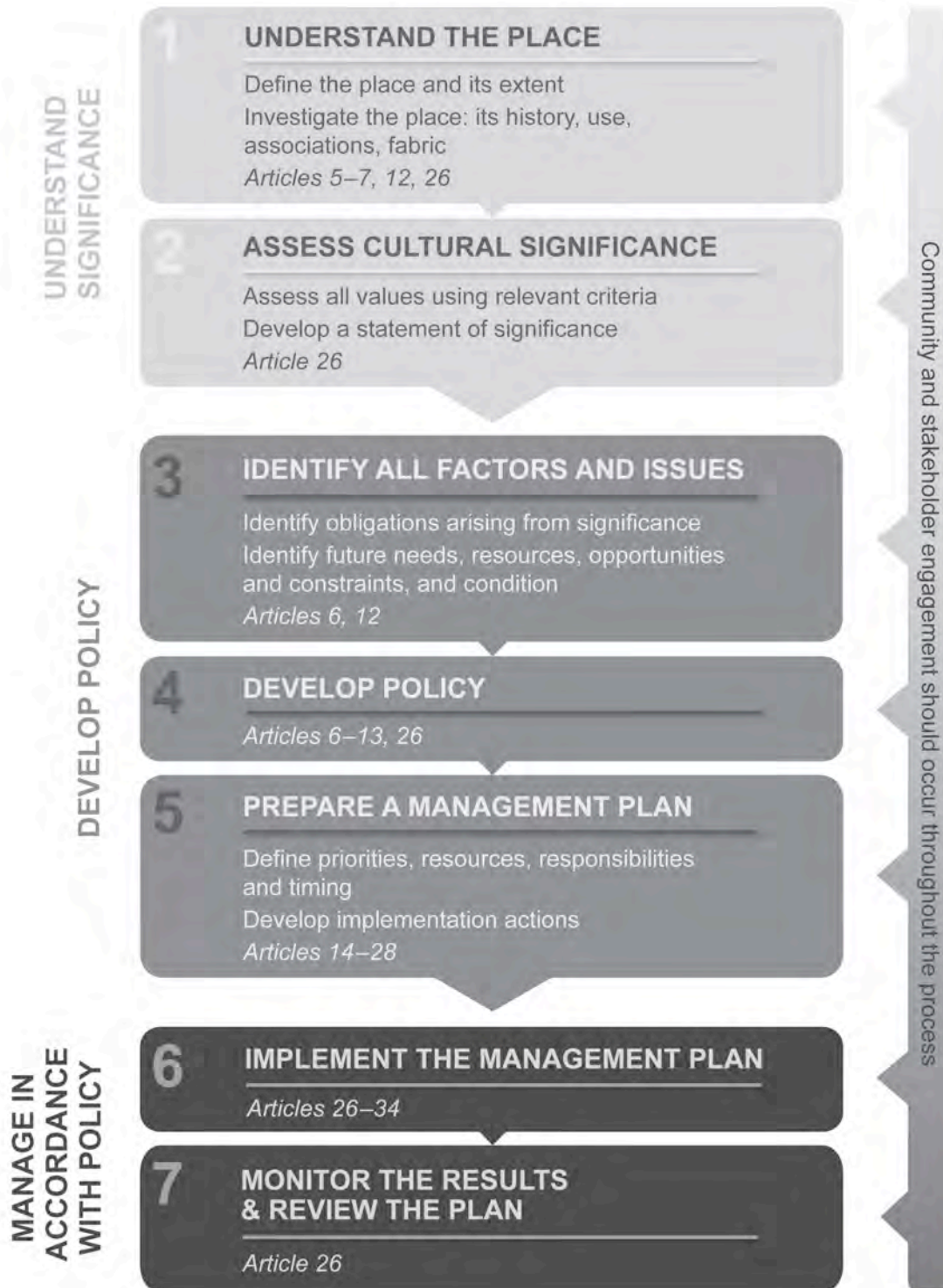
Words in italics are defined in Article 1.

The Burra Charter Process

Steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance

The Burra Charter should be read as a whole.

Key articles relevant to each step are shown in the boxes. Article 6 summarises the Burra Charter Process.



MD⁸