



**Assessing the cultural heritage significance
of places and objects for possible state heritage listing:**

The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines

Endorsed by Heritage Council 6 December 2012

Reviewed and updated 1 December 2022

Acknowledgement of Country

As a peak heritage body, the Heritage Council of Victoria acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the Country that we call Victoria as the original custodians of Victoria's land and waters, and acknowledge the importance and significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage across Victoria. We honour Elders past and present whose knowledge and wisdom has ensured the continuation of Aboriginal culture and traditional practices.

Contact for Enquiries

Please address any queries regarding this document to:

Heritage Council of Victoria

Email: heritage.council@delwp.vic.gov.au

© State of Victoria, Heritage Council of Victoria 2022



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence. You are free to re-use the work under that licence, on the condition that you credit the Heritage Council of Victoria as author. The licence does not apply to any photographs or branding, including the Heritage Council of Victoria logo. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Disclaimer

This publication may be of assistance to you but the State of Victoria and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

Photo Credits: All photographs used with permission. p.11 Sailors' Rest Electric Sign (© 2020 HIN LIM AIPP | Hin Lim Photography); p.11 Waterside Workers Federation Banner (© 2018 HIN LIM AIPP | Hin Lim Photography); p.15 Jack's Magazine (Photograph by John Gollings, courtesy of Working Heritage); p.17 Sandown Park Racecourse Grandstand (© 2019 HIN LIM AIPP | Hin Lim Photography); p.19 Forward Surge (© 2018 HIN LIM AIPP | Hin Lim Photography); p.21 Melbourne AIDS Memorial Quilt (© Melbourne AIDS Memorial Quilt Block B052, image credit Thorne Harbour Health); p.23 Former Aboriginal Church of Christ (© 2021 HIN LIM AIPP | Hin Lim Photography).

Accessibility

If you would like to receive this publication in an alternative format, please telephone the Heritage Council of Victoria on (03)8505 1656, email heritage.council@delwp.vic.gov.au, or via the National Relay Service on 133 677 www.relayservice.com.au. This document is also available on the internet at www.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au.

CONTENTS

Who is this guide for?	2
What is the purpose of these guidelines?	2
What is the Victorian Heritage Register?	2
The role of thresholds in heritage assessment	3
Establishing cultural heritage significance	4
Evidence of cultural heritage significance	4
Extent of registration	4
The age of heritage places and objects	5
Structure and application of the guidelines	5
Definitions	5
Guidelines for:	
Criterion A	8
<i>Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.</i>	
Criterion B	10
<i>Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.</i>	
Criterion C	12
<i>Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.</i>	
Criterion D	14
<i>Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.</i>	
Criterion E	16
<i>Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.</i>	
Criterion F	18
<i>Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.</i>	
Criterion G	20
<i>Strong or special association with a particular present-day community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</i>	
Criterion H	22
<i>Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.</i>	
Acknowledgements	24

Who is this guide for?

This guide outlines key considerations in determining whether a place or object is of state-level cultural heritage significance and could be included in the Victorian Heritage Register.

It is intended to assist:

- **members of the community** who are nominating a place or object for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register, and participating in hearings
- **heritage assessors and advisors** who assess the cultural heritage significance of places and objects
- **statutory decision-makers** who determine whether places and objects should be included in the Victorian Heritage Register.

What is the purpose of these guidelines?

The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and Threshold Guidelines support the operation of the *Heritage Act 2017* (the Act). The Act establishes the Victorian Heritage Register, providing for the identification, registration and conservation of places and objects of state-level cultural heritage significance. It also establishes a framework for the regulation of management and change to those places and objects.

The process of making critical judgements about significance is fundamental to heritage practice in Victoria, Australia and beyond. This document identifies the key matters that the Heritage Council of Victoria considers when determining whether a place or object is of cultural heritage significance to the State of Victoria and warrants inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register. In particular it provides a process for establishing the threshold for state-level cultural heritage significance, the level that is required for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register.

The guidelines were endorsed in 2012 and have supported a greater degree of transparency and rigour in the application of the Heritage Council criteria.

This document is reviewed and updated periodically.

What is the Victorian Heritage Register?

The Victorian Heritage Register (the VHR) is a list of more than 2,400 places and objects (as of 2023) that have been assessed as being of state-level cultural heritage significance to Victoria. The places and objects that have been included in the VHR since its establishment in 1974 reflect how our understanding of heritage – that is, what Victorians value from the past – has evolved over time.

The Heritage Council regards the VHR as an important mechanism to recognise and conserve Victoria's cultural heritage.

HERITAGE ACT 2017

The Act requires criteria to be used when assessing the cultural heritage significance of places and objects and determining whether those places or objects warrant inclusion in the VHR – refer to section 11(1)(k) of the Act.

In 2008 the Heritage Council adopted a set of heritage assessment criteria; Criterion G was updated in 2019. This guide will help users determine whether a criterion is applicable when considering the significance of a particular place or object.

(i) Anyone is able to nominate a place or object for inclusion in the Victorian Heritage Register.

(ii) For those unfamiliar with the *Heritage Act 2017* and conventions in heritage assessment the following resource may be useful:

- [Heritage Victoria video: 'How to make a nomination'](#).

(iii) These guidelines should not be used to inform processes of assessment under different legislation, including the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*.

(iv) Additional guidance to support assessments of significance under the Act may be issued by the Heritage Council as required and should be considered alongside this document.

(v) The VHR can include places or objects that are of significance to the Aboriginal community. However, in accordance with section 8 of the *Heritage Act 2017*, these criteria do 'not apply to a place or object that is of cultural heritage significance only on the ground of its association with Aboriginal tradition'. These places are managed under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*.

Contact First Peoples – State Relations (aboriginalaffairs@dpc.vic.gov.au) to discuss the potential inclusion of such places and objects in the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register.

(vi) Inclusion in the VHR does not prohibit change, but a permit may be required for any proposed changes. For further information see '[State heritage listing](#)', on the Heritage Victoria website.

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

The eight Heritage Council criteria are:

- (a) Importance to the course, or pattern, of Victoria's cultural history.
- (b) Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Victoria's cultural history.
- (c) Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Victoria's cultural history.
- (d) Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural places and objects.
- (e) Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics.
- (f) Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
- (g) Strong or special association with a particular present-day community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- (h) Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Victoria's history.

Only one criterion needs to be satisfied to meet the threshold for inclusion in the VHR, though many places and objects meet two or more criteria. There is no place or object in the VHR that meets all criteria.

The role of thresholds in heritage assessment

The significance threshold determines the level of cultural heritage significance a place or object has and what mechanisms can therefore be used to protect and manage it. The significance threshold can be defined as:

the minimum level of cultural heritage significance that a place or object must possess to justify its inclusion on the relevant local, state, national or world heritage list.

In Victoria, places and objects of cultural heritage significance can be protected and managed through one or more of four statutory mechanisms, each having its own threshold.

LOCAL HERITAGE OVERLAYS

A place that has cultural or natural heritage values of importance to a municipality, suburb or locality in Victoria can be included in the Heritage Overlay of a local government planning scheme. In Victoria, Heritage Overlays protect over 19,000 places of significance at a local level (as of 2022). Heritage Overlays protect the largest number of places of cultural heritage significance in Victoria.

VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER

This document assists in establishing which places and objects may have outstanding cultural heritage value to the State of Victoria, and which therefore can be included in the VHR. The VHR protects approximately 2,400 places and objects, which have been determined to be of state-level significance. The VHR also automatically includes all shipwrecks in Victorian waters aged 75 years or more, of which there are around 660 (based on 2022 figures). The VHR does not include places or objects of natural heritage value.

NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST

The National Heritage List recognises places of outstanding cultural and natural heritage value to the Australian nation. There are currently 119 places throughout Australia in this list, of which 27 are in Victoria.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(vii) When considering the cultural heritage significance of a place or object at the state level, the following resources may assist:

- [Heritage Protection Explained](#)
- [The Burra Charter Practice Note Understanding and assessing cultural significance \(2013\)](#)
- [Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes \(2010\)](#)
- [Guidance on identifying places and objects of state-level social value in Victoria \(2019\)](#)
- [Victorian Heritage Database](#).

(viii) There are more than 186,000 individual properties protected by the Heritage Overlay.

WORLD HERITAGE LIST

The UNESCO World Heritage List recognises places of outstanding natural and cultural value to the world. There are two inscriptions from Victoria in this list: the Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens, and the Budj Bim Cultural Landscape.

Establishing cultural heritage significance

Evidence of significance can take many forms, including the place or object itself (see below), oral, documentary or archival sources (see explanatory note).

Some places or objects may be well-documented, and the process of assembling evidence of their significance will be straightforward. Other places (or objects) may require more investigation, research and/or comparative analysis to understand their significance. Places/objects that may require more detailed research include those associated with minority communities and/or disadvantaged groups, who historically have been marginalised from processes of heritage assessment.

Investigation to establish significance may include historical, documentary and archival research; analysis of fabric or landscape; archaeological investigation; or oral history or community-based research such as interviews, surveys or other social research methods.

The different assessment criteria in this guideline may require different approaches to information gathering and analysis. The role of comparative analysis – that is comparing a place or object to other similar places or objects – is generally more relevant to establishing rarity or how well a type of heritage place or object is represented, than to values derived from association with communities, people or historical events.

Evidence of cultural heritage significance

Places and objects do not speak for themselves. In some cases, evidence of the reason(s) for the significance of a place or object will be visible in its physical form. In other cases, the reasons for significance may not be obvious in the fabric of the place or object but can be found in other forms of evidence (including information derived from historical and/or documentary and/or oral sources). For all places, significance will be attached to a geographically defined area. This does not apply to objects, which may not be dependent on association with a place or setting for significance.

Extent of registration

HERITAGE PLACES

For heritage places, the extent describes the spatial area (land) covered by registration. In determining an appropriate extent, consideration should be given to what extent of land protects the key features to which state-level significance is attached, such as heritage buildings, walls, outbuildings, statues, landscape elements and historic boundaries. An extent will also include land that ensures that the setting, context or significance of the key elements will not be adversely impacted by development in the future, and contributes to the understanding, protection and the conservation of the place.

(ix) UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

(x) The following sources will provide guidance on approaches to establishing significance:

- [*The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance \(2013\)*](#)
- [*The Conservation Plan \(2013\) by James Semple Kerr*](#)
- [*Guidance for the documentation of a 'registered object integral to a registered place' in Victoria \(2020\)*](#)
- [*Guidance on identifying places and objects of state-level social value in Victoria \(2019\)*](#)
- [*Landscapes of Cultural Heritage Significance Assessment Guidelines \(2015\)*](#)

(xi) The ability of a place to demonstrate evidence of significance is a consideration that, to varying degrees, applies to all of the criteria. For some the imperative for physical evidence is stronger than others. Criterion A, for instance, prioritises the strength of historical associations, demonstrated through documentary or other evidence, meaning that the need for physical evidence that is expressive of significance may be relatively low. For Criterion D, the need to demonstrate that a place/object is a notable example of a class would typically require physical evidence.

HERITAGE OBJECTS

For objects the extent of registration will typically comprise all of the object, including any detachable elements.

The age of heritage places and objects

Heritage is something from the past that we value in the present to such an extent we wish to preserve it in the future. As a general principle a generation (or approximately 25–30 years) of use and interaction should pass before a place or object is considered ‘heritage’. The passage of time allows the cultural heritage values of a place or object to be more fully documented, consolidated and better appraised.

Structure and application of the guidelines

The following approach is employed to help users of the guidelines to determine whether a place or object is likely to satisfy the state-level threshold for each heritage assessment criterion:

STEP 1: A basic test for **satisfying the criterion**. If the test is not met, the criterion is unlikely to be satisfied and the assessment can move to consideration of the next criterion.

STEP 2: A basic test for **determining state-level significance**. If the test is not met, the criterion is unlikely to be satisfied at the state level and the assessment can move to consideration of the next criterion.

STEP 3: A list of **exclusion guidelines** by which a place/object will generally be disqualified from being able to satisfy the criterion at the state level. If one of the exclusion guidelines is triggered, the criterion is unlikely to be satisfied at the required threshold and the assessment can move to consideration of the next criterion.

Reference tools with further information are included for some criteria.

Having followed this approach, if a place/object appears to meet the state threshold for one or more criterion then the place/object may, at the discretion of the Heritage Council, be included in the VHR.

Definitions

Aesthetic: (in relation to heritage significance) Aesthetic characteristics and qualities relate to how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. These qualities may relate to the concept of beauty; or they may be characteristics associated with good design. Aesthetic values can be the result of the conscious design of a place or object. They can also be the outcome of the way in which a place or object has evolved and been used over time. Many places and objects combine both aspects (for example, where the qualities of an already attractive landscape have been reinforced by artifice), while others may inspire awe or fear. Aesthetic values tend to be specific to a time and cultural context.

(xii) Short case studies (called ‘illustrative examples’) of places and objects that satisfy the criterion at the state level are provided, against which the place or object can be compared. To accurately corroborate a criterion and threshold finding, the place or object should be compared against a broad range of relevant examples that are of state significance (for example, by using the Victorian Heritage Database and available thematic studies). The illustrated examples provided in this guide, as for most places and objects, will also often satisfy other criteria.

Attachment: Attachment describes people's connection to a place or object. This includes feelings, memories and associations that are important to a community or cultural group's sense of identity, as well as practices, expressions and representations. The reason(s) may be related to a common cause, experience, ideal, belief or cultural practice. The intensity of attachment to place – from ordinary to profound – can fluctuate over time. The nature of the attachment may vary within the community or cultural group but, in the case of Criterion G, must be strong or special. A place or object may be a source of positive association for some people and negative association for others.

Class: (in relation to a class of cultural place) Generally, this refers to a sub-category of a broad place type, such as 'WWI memorials' (within the broad 'war memorials' place type) or 'grammar schools' (within the broad 'schools' place type). A class is generally defined by a specific purpose or use, era, design characteristic, architectural style, construction technique, materials used or some other recognisable quality. A class should be readily discernible as a sub-category of a broad place type and should not be narrowed by multiple qualifiers. An example of a class defined by too many qualifiers is 'Timber theatres from the Edwardian era in rural areas'. A more appropriate class would be 'Edwardian Theatres'.

Community: A community or cultural group is a group of people who share a common interest, including an experience, purpose, belief system, culture, ethnicity or values. The members are connected through a common interest or cause and may live or meet in the same locality; or were once located together and are now geographically dispersed; or may have never met in person (for example are a virtual group and interact online).

Fabric: Means all the physical material of a place or object, including components, fixtures and contents (taken from the Burra Charter). It may also include living material such as trees and other plants if they have cultural heritage values. Fabric can be visible, as in a building, or hidden, as in an archaeological site.

Integrity: Refers to the degree to which the heritage values of the place or object are legible and able to be understood and appreciated. For example, does it include all the elements necessary to express its significance? If considerable change to the intactness of a place or object has occurred (through changes to the fabric or setting, physical deterioration etc) the significant values may not be readily identifiable and the place or object may have low-level integrity. It should be noted that non-original fabric can contribute to the integrity of a place/object.

Place: Means a *geographically defined area*. It may be of any size and may include built or natural elements. *Cultural heritage significance may be embodied in a place: for example in its fabric, setting, association or community attachments* (phrases in italic are taken from The Burra Charter).

Rare: Examples of a class of place/object that are rare may relate to past ways of life, customs, processes, land uses, functions or design that were always few in number, or that are now few in number. Examples may include places/objects associated with uncommon aspects of human occupation and activity; those demonstrating a past human activity or aspects of culture that are now rare, obsolete or no longer practised; or those with uncommon integrity in the Victorian context. It should be noted that all places are 'unique' in one way or another. This does not make them 'rare' as considered under these guidelines. It should also be noted that 'rarity' in the context of these guidelines should not be applied in cases where the place or object is rare by default, for example as the only one in a specialised class (i.e. there is only one Eye and Ear Hospital in Victoria) or

(xiii) For more information see the Heritage Council's *Guidance on identifying places and objects of state-level social value in Victoria (2019)*.

(xiv) Note: While a 'class' under Criterion D may apply to architectural styles, places with 'architectural values' may satisfy other Criterion, such as Criterion E (aesthetic significance) and Criterion F (creative or technical significance).

INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

where a significant event that was necessarily singular occurred (i.e. the opening of the first Parliament of Australia at the Royal Exhibition Building).

Social value: Social value is a collective attachment to a place or object that embodies meanings and values that are important to a community or cultural group. The reasons for the attachment may be spiritual, religious, cultural, political or derived from common experience. The attachment of the relevant community with the place/object may be evident in its physical fabric and/or revealed through background research, direct community engagement, observational techniques or media analysis that demonstrate customary usage, access, symbolism or other community function.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

(xv) For more information refer to [Guidance on identifying places and objects of state-level social value in Victoria \(2019\)](#).

CRITERION A: IMPORTANCE TO THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF VICTORIA'S CULTURAL HISTORY

A place or object is likely to satisfy this criterion at the state level only if **all** of the following requisites are met:

STEP 1: TEST FOR CRITERION A

A1) The place/object has a clear association with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's cultural history.

AND

A2) The event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life is of historical importance, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria.

AND

A3) There is evidence of the association to the event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's cultural history.

IF A1, A2 AND A3 ARE SATISFIED THEN CRITERION A IS LIKELY TO APPLY (BUT NOT NECESSARILY AT THE STATE LEVEL)

STEP 2: STATE LEVEL TEST FOR CRITERION A

SA1) The place/object allows the clear association with the event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of historical importance to be understood better than most other places or objects in Victoria with substantially the same association.

IF SA1 IS SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION A IS LIKELY TO BE RELEVANT AT THE STATE LEVEL

Note: The sub-themes in *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* may assist in understanding the events, phases, periods, processes, functions, movements, customs and ways of life in Victoria's history.

STEP 3: EXCLUSION GUIDELINES FOR CRITERION A

The place or object is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XA1	Tenuous or indirect association	The association of the place/object to the historically important event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life is incidental (minor, secondary) or unremarkable. For instance, every rural property is not important in demonstrating the spread of European settlement or pastoral land use across Victoria.
XA2	Low or questionable historical importance	The place/object has an association with, or demonstrates evidence of, a historical event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life that is too narrowly defined, i.e. the event, phase etc has not made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria. For example, thyme cultivation is an activity of historical importance, but it has not made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria (as opposed to 'Agriculture').
XA3	Poor evidence	No reliable or verifiable physical, documentary or oral history evidence remains to demonstrate the association of the place/object with a historical event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life. For example, a 'legend' relating to a place or object needs to be backed up by strong documentary or other evidence if the place/object is to be registered on the basis of that story.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF CRITERION A BEING SATISFIED



The **Miner's Rights Collection**, Ballarat (VHR H2112), is a collection of historical significance associated with the Eureka uprising and the subsequent improvement to miner's rights and conditions on the goldfields through the development of an administrative system that remained substantially unchanged from the 1850s to the 1970s.



The **Collins Settlement Site**, Sorrento (VHR H1050), is historically significant as the site of the British Government's first official settlement in southern Australia in 1803.



Big Lizzie, Red Cliffs (VHR H1919), is a tractor and two trailers of historical significance for their association with land clearing in the Mallee and Mildura regions for agriculture and the establishment of soldier settlement schemes following World War I.



The **Loveridge Lookout**, Anglesea (VHR H2403), is of historical significance as one of two remaining Volunteer Air Observers Corps (VAOC) posts in the state built to defend Australia during World War II. The Lookout was continuously staffed by civilian volunteers, most of whom were women.



The **Sewerage Pumping Station**, Spotswood (VHR H1555), is historically significant as the key component of Melbourne's first centralised sewerage system which began operations in 1897. The station is unique in Australia as an intact ensemble of buildings, sewage pumping machinery and objects.



The **State Library of Victoria**, Melbourne (VHR H1497), is historically significant as the principal educational and cultural centre for the people of Victoria for more than 150 years. The early buildings are significant as the first purpose built, free public library in Australia and one of the first in the world.



Hanging Rock Reserve, Newham (VHR H2339), is historically significant as an early and popular recreational destination and meeting place for Victorians. Since the 1860s large numbers of visitors have congregated here to be entertained, climb the Hanging Rock formation and participate in outdoor sport and leisure activities, including horse racing.



The **Ballarat Botanical Gardens**, Ballarat (VHR H2252), is historically significant as a particularly fine and highly intact botanic garden in Victoria. The gardens clearly demonstrate the acclimatisation and zoological gardens movements in Victoria.



Station Pier (southern section), Port Melbourne (VHR H0985), is historically significant for its association with Australia's involvement in the World War II, both as an embarkation and arrival point for Australian troops and an embarkation point for US troops. It is also associated with the Australian Government's post-war migration program, which transformed Victoria's society in the 1950s and 1960s.

CRITERION B: POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF VICTORIA'S CULTURAL HISTORY

A place or object is likely to satisfy this criterion at the state level only if **all** of the following requisites are met:

STEP 1: TEST FOR CRITERION B

B1) The place/object has a clear association with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of importance in Victoria's cultural history.

AND

B2) There is evidence of the association to the event, phase, etc*.

AND

B3) There is evidence that the place/object is rare or uncommon, or has rare or uncommon features (see definition of 'rare' on p.6).

IF B1, B2 & B3 ARE SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION B IS LIKELY TO APPLY (BUT NOT NECESSARILY AT THE STATE LEVEL)

STEP 2: STATE LEVEL TEST FOR CRITERION B

There is evidence that:

SB1) the place/object is rare or uncommon, being one of a small number of places/objects remaining that demonstrates the important event, phase etc*;

OR

SB2) the place/object is rare or uncommon, containing unusual features, and these features are of note and these features were not widely replicated in Victoria;

OR

SB3) the existence of the class of place/object that demonstrates the important event, phase etc* is endangered to the point of rarity due to threats and pressures on such places/objects in Victoria.

IF ANY ONE OF SB1, SB2 OR SB3 IS SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION B IS LIKELY TO BE RELEVANT AT THE STATE LEVEL

* i.e. event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom, way of life of importance in Victoria's cultural history.

Note: The sub-themes in *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* may assist in understanding the events, phases, periods, processes, functions, movements, customs and ways of life in Victoria's history.

STEP 3: EXCLUSION GUIDELINES FOR CRITERION B

The place or object is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XB1	Low or questionable importance of attribute linked to the place/object	The place/object is rare, or is even the only one of its type, but the attribute(s) of claimed rarity is of questionable importance. For example, the only two-storey potting shed or bandstand with fitted windows.
XB2	Dependence on too many qualifiers	The claimed rarity is dependent upon numerous qualifiers being strung together. For example, 'the place is the <i>only</i> stone house <i>with</i> a slate roof <i>in</i> the Federation style <i>designed</i> by the architect John Smith'. As a general guide, the identification of a class and one qualifier will be acceptable, such as 'Federation style houses'.
XB3	Place/object is 'endangered' only because of an imminent demolition threat	For the purpose of this criterion, 'endangered' should generally relate to a class of place/object that has become so rare over time that there is a risk that in the short to medium term that no such place/object will remain.
XB4	Poor evidence	No reliable or verifiable physical, documentary or oral history evidence remains to demonstrate the association of the place/object with a historical event, phase etc. or to the rarity/endangered status being claimed.
XB5	Uniqueness rather than rarity is claimed	All places and objects are unique: small variations in fabric and form are to be expected between places and objects in a class. This is not the same as rarity under these guidelines.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF CRITERION B BEING SATISFIED



The **Cab Building and House**, Maryborough (VHR H2151), is a rare surviving example of a nineteenth century horse cab building and associated residence. It demonstrates a means of transport and industry that was essential until the twentieth century and has now completely disappeared.



The **Portland Inn**, Portland (VHR H2071), built c.1841, is significant as one of relatively few surviving pre-1851 structures in Victoria and for its association with the earliest officially sanctioned settlement of Portland, the first permanent post-contact settlement in Victoria.



The **Bellhouse Iron House**, South Melbourne (VHR H1888), is significant as one of the few surviving examples of prefabricated, portable iron housing imported from England in the 1850s due to the rapid increase in population and scarcity of materials and labour during the gold rush.



The **Sailors' Rest Electric Sign**, Geelong (VHR H2338), is significant as a rare surviving original electric bulb sign in Victoria. Bulb signs were the first type of electric signage, preceding neon signage.



The **Shot Tower**, Clifton Hill (VHR H0709), is rare as one of two surviving shot towers in Victoria. Its form reflects the shot production process: the shot was produced by dropping molten lead through sieves at the top of the tower into water at the bottom. The height of the tower allowed the shot to form before reaching the bottom.



The **Carousel**, Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens (VHR H1064), is significant as a rare and intact example of a nineteenth century Carousel in Victoria – fewer than 200 Carousels survive world-wide.



The **Stock Selling Ring**, Casterton (VHR H0314), is one of the few remaining examples of a stock selling ring in Victoria – a building type that was once common in Victoria.



The **Waterside Workers Federation Banner**, Melbourne (VHR H2385), is a rare surviving union banner and a rare example of a banner produced at a time when few were being created or commissioned.



The **Archbold Gold Treatments Works**, Chewton (VHR1351), is a rare example of a gold assaying and treatment works. It contains relics and machinery used to treat gold bearing ore, from the mid-1880s to the 1950s.

CRITERION C: POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF VICTORIA'S CULTURAL HISTORY

A place or object is likely to satisfy this criterion at the state level only if **all** of the following requisites are met:

STEP 1: TEST FOR CRITERION C

C1) The:

- physical fabric, **AND/OR**
 - documentary evidence, **AND/OR**
 - associated oral history or cultural narratives,
- relating to the place/object indicates a likelihood that the place/object contains evidence of cultural heritage significance that is not currently visible and/or well understood or available from other sources.

AND

C2) From what we know of the place/object the physical evidence is likely to be of an integrity and/or condition that it could yield information through detailed investigation (see definition of 'integrity' on p.6).

IF C1 AND C2 ARE SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION C IS LIKELY TO APPLY (BUT NOT NECESSARILY AT THE STATE LEVEL)

STEP 2: STATE LEVEL TEST FOR CRITERION C

SC1) The information that might be obtained through investigation has the potential to yield knowledge of significance to Victoria.

IF SC1 IS SATISFIED, CRITERION C IS LIKELY TO BE RELEVANT AT THE STATE LEVEL

Note: This criterion will often apply to archaeological sites (land and maritime archaeology) and places that develop over time through the layering of fabric and accumulation of evidence of use and change. Such places may include (or have the potential to disclose) significant fabric that has been concealed by processes of change.

STEP 3: EXCLUSION GUIDELINES FOR CRITERION C

The place or object is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XC1	Poor evidence	No reliable or verifiable physical, documentary or oral history evidence exists to provide a reasonable indication that physical evidence of research potential may be present OR insufficient information exists to locate the likely physical evidence with sufficient accuracy.
XC2	Dubious importance of information to be yielded	The information likely to be yielded is of low or questionable historical importance, i.e. the information is unlikely to contribute to an understanding or appreciation of important aspects of Victoria's cultural history.
XC3	High degree of disturbance	The physical evidence has been, or is likely to have been, so disturbed by subsequent activity that any research potential is compromised.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF CRITERION C BEING SATISFIED



Refuge Cove, on the eastern side of Wilsons Promontory (VHR H1729), is significant for its potential to yield information relating to the bay whaling industry that operated there from 1841 and other nineteenth century activities including quarrying and timber getting.



The **Chinese Kiln and Market Garden**, North Bendigo (VHR H2106), is the only known surviving Chinese brick kiln in Victoria and has a high potential to yield information about the processes and technology of brick manufacture and market garden operations that Chinese migrants brought to Australia in the nineteenth century.



Eureka Historic Precinct, Ballarat (VHR H1874), is significant because of its potential to yield archaeological evidence of events and individual participants in the rebellion of 1854 through subsurface deposits or artefacts, and for the presence of the Eureka Lead, the auriferous deposit being worked by the miners at the time.



The **Ellen Kelly Homestead Site**, Glenrowan West (VHR H2410), is the site of the 'Fitzpatrick incident', widely regarded as the trigger event for the Kelly Outbreak. It is significant for its potential to contain archaeological evidence relating to the construction and occupation of the Kelly family dwellings and to reveal currently unavailable information regarding the Kelly family's material domestic life.



The **Bessiebelle Sheepwashes and Yards**, Bessiebelle (VHR H2033), are significant for their potential to inform our knowledge of large-scale mid-nineteenth-century sheep-washing processes and technologies.



The **Steampacket Hotel**, Portland (VHR H0239) is significant for its potential to reveal information about interior finishes over time through the accumulations of wallpaper in the upstairs attic rooms dating from the 1850s and the linoleum laid on the floor in several rooms over various different periods.



Nerre Nerre Warren, Endeavour Hills (VHR H2348), is significant for its potential to yield information about the first Native Police Corps established in Victoria in 1837, the daily lives of the people in the Westernport District of the Port Phillip Protectorate (1841–43) and the workings of the Horse Stud Depot of the Victoria Police (1853–1931).



The **Convincing Ground**, Allestree (VHR H2079), was the location of one of Victoria's first whaling stations and a place of contact and conflict between Europeans and Aboriginal people. It contains historical archaeological remains that have the potential to provide information about the establishment and development of the whaling industry from the mid-1830s on.



The **Old Swan Inn**, Fyansford (VHR H0267), is significant for its potential – both in the subsurface of the site and its standing physical fabric – to yield information about the early occupation of the Port Phillip District, early colonial buildings and their construction, gardens and landscaping, transport infrastructure and routes of movement and trade.

CRITERION D: IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A CLASS OF CULTURAL PLACES AND OBJECTS

A place or object is likely to satisfy this criterion at the state level only if **all** of the following requisites are met:

STEP 1: TEST FOR CRITERION D

D1) The place/object is one of a class of places/objects that has a clear association with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Victoria's history (see definition of 'class' on p.6).

AND

D2) The event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life is of historical importance, having made a strong or influential contribution to Victoria.

AND

D3) The principal characteristics of the class are evident in the physical fabric of the place/object.

IF D1, D2 AND D3 ARE SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION D IS LIKELY TO APPLY (BUT NOT NECESSARILY AT THE STATE LEVEL)

STEP 2: STATE LEVEL TEST FOR CRITERION D

SD1) The place/object is a notable example of the class in Victoria (refer to Reference Tool D).

CRITERION D IS LIKELY TO BE RELEVANT AT THE STATE LEVEL

REFERENCE TOOL D

The term 'notable' is used in these guidelines to mean any of the following:

A fine example

- The place/object displays:
 - a large number or range of characteristics that are typical of the class; **OR**
 - the principal characteristics of the class in a way that allows the class to be easily understood/appreciated.

AND

- The place/object displays characteristics that are of a higher quality or historical relevance than are typical of places/objects in the class.

An influential example

- The place/object contains physical characteristics of design, technology or materials that were copied in subsequent places/objects of the class (direct physical influence); **OR**
- Other places/objects were created, altered or used in response to the characteristics of this place/object.

A pivotal example

- The place/object encapsulates a key evolutionary stage in the development of the class.

STEP 3: EXCLUSION GUIDELINES FOR CRITERION D

The place or object is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XD1	Demonstrates few characteristics of the class	The place/object does not exhibit the principal characteristics that define the class, either having never possessed them or having lost them through subsequent development, activity or disturbance.
XD2	Poor evidence	There is a lack of reliable or verifiable physical, documentary or other evidence to indicate the place/object clearly belongs to a specific class of place/object and is a notable example within that class.
XD3	Low or questionable historical importance of class	The class itself is not associated with an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life of historical importance in the Victorian context, or the association is incidental or cannot be substantiated. For example, not every fine example of a road culvert or fowl house warrants inclusion in the VHR.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF CRITERION D BEING SATISFIED



Stawell Court House, Stawell (VHR H1997), built in 1878–79 is significant as a particularly fine and highly intact example of a large courthouse in the Victorian Free Classical style. It incorporates the key features of a recessed entry, arcade, gallery and hipped roof.



Glass Terrace, Fitzroy (VHR H446), a two-storey terrace of eight houses in the Colonial Regency style, is significant as a particularly fine and intact early surviving terrace house design, which was to become a distinctive Melbourne building type.



Warracknabeal Town Hall, Warracknabeal (VHR H2223), is significant as a particularly fine and intact representative example of an interwar town hall in the Moderne style.



Georgie's Hut (Chinese Market Garden objects), Donald (VHR H0873), are significant as a fine collection of objects that demonstrate a particular way of life. They are surviving objects relating to the Chinese market garden industry, once widespread in Victoria, and provide information about the market garden operations and domestic life.



Jack's Magazine, Maribyrnong (VHR H1154), is a notable and highly intact example of a gunpowder magazine complex. It clearly demonstrates the principal characteristics of the class through its high degree of integrity (including the quality of its bluestone construction), siting, layout, materials and form. The size, quality and historical relevance of its characteristics is evidence of the importance of mining in Victoria's history.



The Footscray Psychiatric Centre, Maribyrnong (VHR H2395), is a notable example of a community mental health facility, demonstrating the principal characteristics of the class through its size, siting and internal layout. It is also a notable example of a Brutalist building, exhibiting a particularly monolithic interpretation of that class of design.



Rail Bridge over Stony Creek, Nowa Nowa (VHR H1436), is significant as a fine example of a timber trestle railway bridge, demonstrating the ingenuity and skill involved in constructing a railway line over a long distance, through difficult terrain and utilising local timber resources.



The Former Common School No. 1124, Muckleford South (VHR H1380), was built in 1871 and was an influential example for subsequent school designs. The plan, elevation and classroom layout were all typical of 'Common Schools', which were developed in the period of rural expansion following the gold rushes and the Selection Acts.



The Andersons Mill Complex, Smeaton (VHR1521), is significant as a fine and highly intact representative example of a rural industrial complex associated with the early period of wheat growing in Victoria.

CRITERION E: IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS

A place or object is likely to satisfy this criterion at the state level only if **all** of the following requisites are met:

STEP 1: TEST FOR CRITERION E

E1) The physical fabric of the place/object clearly exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics (see definition of 'aesthetic' on p.5).

IF E1 IS SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION E IS LIKELY TO APPLY (BUT NOT NECESSARILY AT THE STATE LEVEL)

STEP 2: STATE LEVEL TEST FOR CRITERION E

SE1) The aesthetic characteristics are 'beyond the ordinary' or are outstanding as demonstrated by:

- evidence from within the relevant discipline (architecture, art, design or equivalent);

AND/OR

- critical recognition of the aesthetic characteristics of the place/object within a relevant art, design, architectural or related discipline within Victoria;

AND/OR

- wide public acknowledgement of exceptional aesthetic qualities of the place/object in Victoria expressed in publications, print or digital media, painting, sculpture, songs, poetry, literature, or other media.

IF SE1 IS SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION E IS LIKELY TO BE RELEVANT AT THE STATE LEVEL

REFERENCE TOOL E: Questions to ask when considering aesthetic value

- Does the place (or object) have special compositional or uncommonly attractive qualities involving combinations of colour, textures, spaces, massing, detail, movement, unity, sounds, scents?
- Is the place (or object) distinctive within the setting or a prominent visual landmark?
- Does the place (or object) have qualities which are inspirational or which evoke strong feelings or special meanings?
- Is the place (or object) symbolic for its aesthetic qualities: for example, does it inspire artistic or cultural response, is it represented in art, photography, literature, folk art, folk lore, mythology or other imagery or cultural arts?
- Does the place (or object) display particular aesthetic characteristics of an identified style or fashion?

(This content is drawn from the Burra Charter Practice Note 'Understanding and assessing cultural significance', Version 1, November 2013.

STEP 3: EXCLUSION GUIDELINES FOR CRITERION E

The place or object is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XE1	Lacks distinctiveness	The place/object has aesthetic qualities but they do not exceed those of the general class to which the place/object belongs.
XE2	Poor, indirect or unproven recognition	The aesthetic qualities of the place/object have only received limited public or disciplinary recognition (as appropriate).
XE3	Degraded aesthetic qualities	The aesthetic characteristics of the place/object have been irreversibly degraded through changes to the fabric of the place/object, changes to the setting of the place/object; or the degraded condition of significant elements of the place/object (in some instances).
XE4	No clearly definable aesthetic characteristics	Being "pretty" or "attractive" or popular is insufficient for the purposes of satisfying this criterion.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF CRITERION E BEING SATISFIED



The **Royal Botanic Gardens**, Melbourne (VHR H1459), is significant for the design and planting established by William Guilfoyle between 1873 and 1909 that combines both picturesque and gardenesque landscape features, structures, botanical collections and the extensive use of subtropical species and bold foliage. The internationally acclaimed landscape, with sweeping paths, lawns, dense shrubberies, beds and specimen trees, internal and external vistas, and the location and design of buildings and structures, are of the highest quality.



The **Clyde Cameron College**, Wodonga (VHR H2192), is a highly creative and largely intact example of the late twentieth century Brutalist style. It was the subject of high professional acclaim in 2008 when it was given the 25 Year-Award for Enduring Architecture from the Australian Institute of Architects Victorian chapter.



The **Marianne Gibson Quilt**, Wangaratta (VHR H2297), created from 1890–1896, has aesthetic significance as an outstanding example of the craft of crazy quilting. The quilt has been the subject of acclaim in several books written by Margaret Rolfe, one of the foremost quilt scholars in Australia, and by Patricia Cox Crews, Professor of Textiles, Clothing and Design and the Director of the International Quilt Study Center at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln. The quilt was displayed in the National Exhibition of Historic Quilts in Sydney in 1988 and was put onto the online National Quilt Register in 1996.



Federation Square, Melbourne (VHR H2390), is significant as a visually distinctive arrangement of non-orthogonal forms that uses a design of lines and fractal geometries to achieve a complete aesthetic of coherence and difference. It is one of the most awarded projects in the history of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects Victoria and has been critically acclaimed in state, national and international architectural publications.



The **Marmalake/Murtoa Grain Store** (VHR H0791) was constructed in 1941 for the temporary storage of wheat during wartime. It is of aesthetic significance as a building that provokes inspirational or strong feelings in people who visit the place. It is valued for its impressive external presence in the surrounding plain and for the aesthetic qualities of its vast internal space which has been compared to both cathedrals and forests.



The **Sandown Park Racecourse Grandstand**, Springvale (VHR H2391), is of aesthetic significance for its sophisticated and elegant form reflective of a period of vigorous architectural experiment in postwar Melbourne. Its cantilevered roof and bold single tier articulation combine to produce a structure of dynamism and daring visual impact. It was featured on the front cover of two leading architectural journals of the day and the design was described 'striking' and 'ultra-modern'.

CRITERION F: IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD

A place or object is likely to satisfy this criterion at the state level only if **all** of the following requisites are met:

STEP 1: TEST FOR CRITERION F

F1) The place/object contains physical evidence that clearly demonstrates creative or technical achievement for the time in which it was created.

AND

F2) The physical evidence demonstrates a high degree of integrity.

IF F1 AND F2 ARE SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION F IS LIKELY TO APPLY (BUT NOT NECESSARILY AT THE STATE LEVEL)

STEP 2: STATE LEVEL TEST FOR CRITERION F

SF1) The nature and/or scale of the achievement is of a high degree or 'beyond the ordinary' for the period in which it was undertaken as demonstrated by:

- evidence from within the relevant creative or technological discipline that recognises the place/object as a breakthrough in terms of design, fabrication or construction techniques and/or as a successful solution to a technical problem that extended the limits of existing technology;

AND/OR

- critical acclaim of the place/object within the relevant creative or technological discipline as an outstanding example in Victoria;

AND/OR

- wide acknowledgement of exceptional merit in Victoria in media such as publications or print/digital media;

AND/OR

- recognition of the place/object as an outstanding example of the creative adaptation of available materials and technology of the period.

IF SF1 IS SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION F IS LIKELY TO BE RELEVANT AT THE STATE LEVEL

STEP 3: EXCLUSION GUIDELINES FOR CRITERION F

The place or object is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XF1	High degree of achievement unproven or unsubstantiated	The available documentary or technical evidence indicates the creative or technical achievements of the place/object are unlikely to be of a high degree or 'beyond the ordinary'.
------------	---	--

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF CRITERION F BEING SATISFIED



The **Morell Bridge** over the Yarra River at Anderson Street, South Yarra (VHR H1440), is significant as the first reinforced concrete bridge built in Victoria (1899) – only two years after the first reinforced concrete bridge in the world – and the first in Victoria to use the innovative Monier construction technique patented by Joseph Monier, a French manufacturer of garden ware.



The **Commercial Travellers Association Building**, Melbourne (VHR H0934), is of architectural significance for a number of innovations, such as the use of welded wire reinforcing mesh, perhaps the first use of such material in Victoria, and 'Mack' slab cement partitions, the only known use of this technology in Victoria. It was also one of Australia's earliest steel framed buildings.



Essendon Incinerator Complex, Essendon (VHR H0434), built in 1929-1930, is significant for its distinctive design by the Walter Burley Griffin architectural practice. The design set a new standard in Australia for industrial buildings that could be accommodated within developed municipal areas.



The **Solar House**, Templestowe (VHR H1312), is significant as the first commercially available solar energy project house in Australia. The integrated building and equipment system was designed to provide approximately 60 percent of the annual heating requirements for the house.



ICI House, Melbourne (VHR H0786), is significant for its considerable advancements in local construction techniques, including framed glazed curtain walls and innovative use of concrete, including precast reinforced units in structural members and flooring. The division of the glazed office space from the solidly clad service tower predates similar developments overseas.



Forward Surge, Southbank (VHR H2378), is significant because the fabrication and installation of this large, heavy artwork was a technical achievement by the sculpture fabricators and installers. It is also significant as an abstract sculpture made from multiple different elements which succeed in creating changing sensations of form, space and light as people walk through and around them.



The **Ovoid Sewer Aqueduct** over Barwon River, Geelong (VHR H0895), is significant as an outstanding application of the Considere system of concrete reinforcement in a design derived from the steel Firth of Forth Bridge in Scotland. It enabled an overall length and span which exceeded any other reinforced concrete structure at the time of construction.



CSIRAC (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation Computer), held at the Melbourne Museum (VHR H2217), is highly significant as Australia's first programmable digital computer and the only surviving intact first generation computer in the world.



The **New Works Historic Complex**, Lakes Entrance (VHR H1532) is significant as the site of a major nineteenth century engineering achievement in Victoria. The New Works addressed the unreliable natural entrance from the sea to the Gippsland lakes, encouraging further development in this relatively isolated part of the colony.

CRITERION G: STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH A PARTICULAR PRESENT-DAY COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS

A place or object is likely to satisfy this criterion at the state level only if **all** of the following requisites are met:

STEP 1: TEST FOR CRITERION G

G1) The place/object demonstrates social value to a community or cultural group in the present day in the context of its cultural heritage significance. Evidence must be provided that all three facets of social value are met (see definition of 'social value' on p.7):

- (i) existence of a community or cultural group (see definition of 'community' on p.6);
- (ii) existence of a strong attachment of a community or cultural group to the place or object (see definition of 'attachment' on p.6);
- (iii) existence of a time depth to that attachment (refer to Step 1 Reference Tool).

IF G1 IS SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION G IS LIKELY TO APPLY (BUT NOT NECESSARILY AT THE STATE LEVEL)

STEP 2: STATE LEVEL TEST FOR CRITERION G

SG1) Evidence that the social value resonates across the broader Victorian community as part of a story that contributes to Victoria's identity (refer to Step 2 Reference Tool).

IF SG1 IS SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION G IS LIKELY TO BE RELEVANT AT THE STATE LEVEL

REFERENCE TOOL G – STEP 1

What is the time depth of the attachment?

(i) Time depth is the length of time over which a community or cultural group's connection to place can be demonstrated to have endured. An appropriate time depth to underpin social value will typically be of long standing (a generation, or 25 to 30 years, may be accepted as a rough guide). **OR**

(ii) Time depth can be of more recent origin, often provoked by a sense of loss or change, including change of use. People are sometimes unaware of their attachment to a place/object until it is under threat. *If the time depth is of this type, specific evidence should be provided as to why it should be considered a facet of social value.*

REFERENCE TOOL G – STEP 2 (both 'a' and 'b' need to be met)

a) Does the social value resonate at a state level, i.e. across the 'broader Victorian community'?

The 'broader Victorian community' is the population of Victoria (i.e. the people) who live across the state and/or those who share a common geographical connection to Victoria. To meet Criterion G at a state level, the social value of the place/object must resonate (or exert an influence) beyond a particular local, social or cultural community and into the 'broader Victorian community'.

b) Is the social value part of an event or story that contributes to 'Victoria's identity'?

Victoria's identity includes the events and/or themes that underpin the stories that Victoria tells about itself. To meet Criterion G at a state level, the place/object must be associated with, represent or be identified with an established or emerging story or theme that contributes to or forms part of Victoria's identity.

STEP 3: EXCLUSION GUIDELINES FOR CRITERION G

The place or object is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XG1	Lack of a community or cultural group	As required under Step 1 (i).
XG2	Lack of a strong or special attachment	As required under Step 1 (ii).
XG3	Lack of time depth (ie: lack of existence)	As required under Step 1 (iii).
XG4	Not resonant across the broader Victorian community	The social value does not exert an influence across the Victorian community as required under Step 2(a).
XG5	Not part of Victoria's identity	The social value is not associated with, nor represents, nor is identified with an established or emerging story or theme that contributes to or forms part of Victoria's identity, as required under Step 2(b).
XG6	The social value is historical rather than in the present day	The association with the community, or the community itself, no longer exists. In this case it may be relevant to consider the cultural heritage significance of the place/object under Criterion A.
XG7	No association between the social value and the place/object	The place/object does not demonstrate social value because there is no association or low association between the proposed social value and the place/object.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF CRITERION G BEING SATISFIED



The **Salvation Army Temple**, Melbourne (VHR H0436) is significant for its enduring association with the Salvation Army, one of the most recognised religious and charitable groups in Victoria and Australia. The Temple continues to serve as a centre for worship, meetings and the administration of service delivery by 'the Salvos'.



Loong, Chinese Dragon (VHR H2120) is a ceremonial dragon held by the Golden Dragon Museum, Bendigo. It is a rare surviving artefact associated with the Victorian Chinese community's customary and continuing practice of public performances and processions in different parts of the state.



The **Melbourne AIDS Memorial Quilt**, Melbourne (VHR H2418), has a strong, special and continuing association with particular groups affected by the AIDS crisis and their families. Quilt panels are still accepted to commemorate people who die (or who have died) from AIDS-related conditions and the panels are also regularly exhibited around the state.



The **East Melbourne Synagogue**, East Melbourne (VHR H0495) is significant for its long and continuous association with Melbourne's Jewish community. It is the oldest and largest functioning Synagogue in Victoria.



The **Bangerang Cultural Centre**, Shepparton (VHR H1082) is significant for the important role it has played for Bangerang people in preserving their identity and raising awareness of Indigenous culture more broadly to the Victorian and wider community.



Central Park, Stawell (VHR H2284) is significant for its long and continuous association with the Stawell Athletic Club, which established the now internationally famous Stawell Gift footrace in 1878.



The **Former Benalla Migrant Camp**, Benalla (VHR H2358) was part of the government immigration programme to increase Victoria's population post-WWII. It is of significance for its connection with former residents and their families and for the way that the experiences of post-WWII non-British migrants can be interpreted to the broader Victorian community.



Bells Beach Surfing Recreation Reserve (VHR H2032) is significant for its long and continuous association with the Victorian and Australian surfing community and as the location of the world's longest running surf competition.



The **Ballarat Trades Hall** (VHR H0657) is significant for its enduring association with the labour and trade union movement since the construction of the building in 1887-88.

CRITERION H: SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN VICTORIA'S HISTORY

A place or object is likely to satisfy this criterion at the state level only if **all** of the following requisites are met:

STEP 1: TEST FOR CRITERION H

H1) The place/object has a direct association with a person, or group of persons, who have made a strong or influential contribution in their field of endeavour.

AND

H2) There is evidence of the association between the place/object and the person(s).

AND

H3) The association relates:

- directly to achievements of the person(s); **AND**
- to an enduring and/or close interaction between the person(s) and the place/object.

IF H1, H2 AND H3 ARE SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION H IS LIKELY TO APPLY (BUT NOT NECESSARILY AT THE STATE LEVEL)

STEP 2: STATE LEVEL TEST FOR CRITERION H

SH1) The life or works of the person/persons are important to Victoria's history.

AND

SH2) The place/object allows the association between the person or group of persons and their importance in Victoria's history to be readily appreciated better than most other places or objects in Victoria.

IF SH1 AND SH2 ARE SATISFIED, THEN CRITERION H IS LIKELY TO BE RELEVANT AT THE STATE LEVEL

STEP 3: EXCLUSION GUIDELINES FOR CRITERION H

The place or object is unlikely to satisfy this criterion at the state level if any of the following conditions apply:

XH1	Poor, indirect or unproven association	The association of the person(s) with the place/object is tenuous or cannot be substantiated or verified. For example, the person spent a brief, transitory or incidental time at the place without leaving evidence or achieving anything there that is relevant to their importance.
XH2	Inability to demonstrate association	No (or very limited) physical or documentary evidence remains to demonstrate the association of the place/object with the person(s) or, in the case of physical evidence, the remaining physical fabric has been so altered that it no longer demonstrates reasonable evidence of the association.
XH3	Person(s) is of local significance only	There is insufficient reliable or verifying information available to support a claim that the person(s) is of more than local importance.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES OF CRITERION H BEING SATISFIED



Mary MacKillop House, East Melbourne (H1062), is significant for its association with Mother Mary MacKillop, now St. Mary of the Cross, co-founder of the Order of the Sisters of Saint Joseph and beatified by Pope John Paul II in 1995. MacKillop founded the first Providence in the East Melbourne area in 1902. She remained involved in the work carried out there until her death in 1909.



The **Former Aboriginal Church of Christ**, Fitzroy (VHR H2393), is significant for its association with its Founder Pastor Sir Douglas Nicholls, who made a strong and influential contribution to the Aboriginal rights movement and social justice for Aboriginal people. He attracted a large congregation and galvanised the Aboriginal community in the fight for human rights.



Longacres, Olinda (VHR H1876), is significant for being established and used by the prominent artist (Sir) Arthur Streeton, who had the house built for his own use in 1923–24. He created most of the garden himself, all of which remains much as it was during Streeton's occupation.



The **Fletcher Jones Factory and Gardens**, Warrnambool (VHR H2101), were established in 1948 by clothing manufacturer David Fletcher Jones who provided innovative benefits for his employees. The company's distinctive ethos is reflected in the extensive gardens established for the enjoyment of staff and local residents.



Menlo, Templestowe (VHR H2294), is significant for its association with Edna Walling, one of Australia's most important and influential garden designers of the twentieth century. Menlo is one of the finest and most intact Walling-designed structural gardens.



The **Stringybark Creek Site**, Archerton (VHR H2205), is strongly associated with the members of the Kelly Gang (Ned Kelly, Dan Kelly, Joe Byrne and Steve Hart), and with the four police officers (Thomas Lonigan, Michael Scanlon, Michael Kennedy and Thomas McIntyre) who fought the bushrangers at the site, in the events that precipitated the Kelly Outbreak.



The **Former Metropolitan Farm**, Cocoroc (VHR H2400), is significant for its association with the Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW), which established and developed the farm from 1890 to 1992. As well as being a key part of Melbourne's sewerage system, it was also a 'government town' for a large community of MMBW workers and families until the 1970s.



The **Women's Suffrage Petition**, held in the Public Records Office of Victoria (H2121), is significant for its association with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Victorian Temperance Alliance and their role in fighting for – and obtaining – Victorian women's right to vote.



The **Robin Boyd House II**, South Yarra (VHR H2105), is significant for its direct association with nationally-acclaimed architect and architectural critic, Robin Boyd, a member of a well-known Melbourne family of artists and writers. Designed by Boyd as his family home, it exemplifies many of the theories espoused in his writings and he lived there from 1959 until his death in 1971.

Acknowledgements:

Under an information-sharing agreement between the Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand, this guideline draws heavily upon the work in developing assessment methodologies and thresholds undertaken by heritage jurisdictions across Australia, including:

- the Queensland Heritage Council's 2006 publication: *Using the Criteria: a Methodology*;
- the NSW Heritage Office's publications *Assessing Heritage Significance* 2001, *Levels of Heritage Significance* 2008 and *Assessing Significance for Archaeological Sites and Relics* 2009;
- the Australian Heritage Council's publications *A Guide to Heritage Listing in Australia: Thresholds for Different Levels of Heritage Listing* 2008 and *Guidelines for the Assessment of Places for the National Heritage List* 2009;
- Heritage Tasmania's draft report *Assessing Historic Heritage Significance: Criteria and Threshold Guidelines* 2011;
- the ACT Heritage Council and Chief Minister's Department draft report *Guidelines for Assessing Places and Objects Against the Criteria of the Heritage Act 2004* 2011; and
- the Heritage Council of Western Australia's publication *Criteria for the Assessment of Local Heritage Places and Areas* 2007;

and draws upon a number of Victorian reports including previous drafts by A Cahir, C Gribbin and D Scott, plus:

- *Review of Criteria and Thresholds for Inclusion of Places on the Heritage Overlay*, Ian Wight, Heritage Victoria 2007;
- *Assessing Heritage Places of Local Significance Using Criteria and Thresholds*, Dr David Rowe for Planning Panels Victoria 2011;
- *Assessing Historical Archaeological Significance*, Heritage Victoria and Heritage Council of Victoria 2004;
- *Assessing & Managing Social Significance*, Adam Mornement (Lovell Chen) and Dr Cristina Garduño Freeman (University of Melbourne) for the Heritage Council of Victoria 2018.

In producing the 2022 update to these guidelines the Heritage Council of Victoria would like to thank Heritage Victoria and the many heritage practitioners who generously provided feedback and contributed their expertise through the consultation process, and also acknowledge the work of Adam Mornement (Lovell Chen) and Professor Tracey Ireland (University of Canberra) and their recommendations for improvements based on this feedback.