

ADELAIDE AND RURAL SETTLEMENT LANDSCAPES WORLD HERITAGE REPORT

Duncan Marshall AM

for the
City of Adelaide

2021

THE
DISTRICT OF
ADELAIDE,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA;

As divided into Country Sections.

from the Trigonometrical Surveys of

Colonel Light

late Sur. Gen.

John Arrowsmith
10 Soho Square,
1839.

* Before this map the rivers were in view during the dry season.
© Station of the Trigonometrical Survey.
The large sections contain 64 Acre each.
The small "10" "10" "10" "10" "10"

Scale of Miles.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Adelaide has commissioned this report as a further stage in an overall project related to the potential World Heritage nomination for the city and its associated rural landscapes. An earlier stage involved an expert review of the World Heritage potential of the city, as well as consideration of the merits of a combined bid with the Mount Lofty Ranges reflecting the rural settlement landscapes from colonial times.

The tasks in the current stage addressed in this report are as follows:

- producing a single integrated and higher-level document based on the two expert reviews (for Adelaide and the rural settlement landscapes of the Mount Lofty Ranges), to address a single narrative for the combined bid and the possible name for the nominated property; and
- preparing an integrated workplan covering both the Adelaide component and the associated rural settlement landscapes, based on the expert reviews.

The proposed core World Heritage narrative is,

The nineteenth century property comprising Adelaide and its Rural Settlement Landscapes, including the early Adelaide plan, is of Outstanding Universal Value as exceptional evidence of the Wakefield systematic colonisation model, an important and influential model in the history of European free migration and colonial settlement. It is the most complete realisation of British colonial settlement planning in the world, and/or a major achievement of such colonial planning.

The colonial settlement also significantly impacted Aboriginal peoples, and a World Heritage nomination would address all aspects of the colonial history including recognition of such impacts.

To achieve World Heritage listing, Adelaide and the associated rural settlement landscapes would need to meet at least one World Heritage criterion. Current research suggests it could meet three criteria, and preliminary value statements are provided.

With regard to the property name, it is recommended to adopt a neutral working name for the time being, with a view to reviewing options later in the process as further stakeholder consultation is undertaken. The suggested neutral working name is,

Adelaide and its Rural Settlement Landscapes.



Figure 1. View of the City of Adelaide and its northern Park Lands
Source: Duncan Marshall



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1. INTRODUCTION

The City of Adelaide has commissioned this report as a further stage in an overall project related to the potential World Heritage nomination for the city and its associated rural settlement landscapes. An earlier stage involved an expert review of the World Heritage potential of the city, as well as consideration of the merits of a combined bid with the Mount Lofty Ranges reflecting the associated rural settlement landscapes from colonial times.

The tasks in the current stage addressed in this report are as follows:

- producing a single integrated and higher-level document based on the two expert reviews (for Adelaide and the rural settlement landscapes of the Mount Lofty Ranges). This is to address a single narrative for the combined bid and the possible name for the nominated property; and
- preparing an integrated workplan covering both the Adelaide component and the associated rural settlement landscapes, based on the expert reviews.

Other tasks addressed separately are:

- planning for and leading a small expert workshop to explore the findings of the expert reviews, further refine the draft Outstanding Universal Value, and explore likely places for inclusion (without being conclusive at this stage). Importantly, the workshop would be an opportunity to help identify key potential experts to further assist with the nomination; and
- in-person meetings and other meetings by video-conferencing.

The consultant who prepared this report is Duncan Marshall AM B.Arch(Hons) BA MICOMOS.

The consultant is grateful to the following people for their assistance.

Rick Hutchins	City of Adelaide
Martin Cook	City of Adelaide
Amanda McConnell	City of Adelaide

Jason Irving	Department for Environment and Water
Melissa Bright	Adelaide Hills Council
Marc Salver	Adelaide Hills Council

Figure 2. View of the Southern Rural Settlement Landscape in the vicinity of Willunga
Source: Duncan Marshall



2. CORE WORLD HERITAGE NARRATIVE AND VALUES FOR ADELAIDE AND THE RURAL SETTLEMENT LANDSCAPES

This chapter presents an overview of the proposed core narrative for a World Heritage nomination for Adelaide and its associated rural settlement landscapes. This is followed by brief background to this core narrative, and preliminary World Heritage value statements.

2.1 CORE NARRATIVE – OVERVIEW

The 1837 Adelaide town plan and associated rural settlement landscapes have substantial World Heritage potential. The suggested core narrative is as follows.

The nineteenth century property comprising Adelaide and its Rural Settlement Landscapes, including the early Adelaide plan, is of Outstanding Universal Value as exceptional evidence of the Wakefield systematic colonisation model, an important and influential model in the history of European free migration and colonial settlement. It is the most complete realisation of British colonial settlement planning in the world, and/or a major achievement of such colonial planning.

The colonial settlement also significantly impacted Aboriginal peoples, and a World Heritage nomination would address all aspects of the colonial history including recognition of such impacts.

2.2 CORE NARRATIVE – BACKGROUND

There are two key themes which underpin the core narrative. Brief background to these themes is provided below.

Evidence of the important and influential Wakefield Systematic Colonisation Model

Migration is a major and enduring theme through much of world history from ancient times to the present day. European emigration coupled with colonisation from about 1500 CE was itself of great historical importance marking the beginning of globalisation, and it arose as a result of the explorations in the Age of Discovery. From 1500-1783 CE there were 1.4 million migrants, and from 1815-1930 CE there were 60 million migrants. The Americas were the major destination, with 32 million people travelling to the USA in 1821-1932 CE. In the same period, Australia received 2.9 million migrants. These migrants could be either free or indentured (contracted).

The systematic colonisation of South Australia saw the arrival of tens of thousands of people in the initial period of the settlement scheme from 1836-1857 CE.

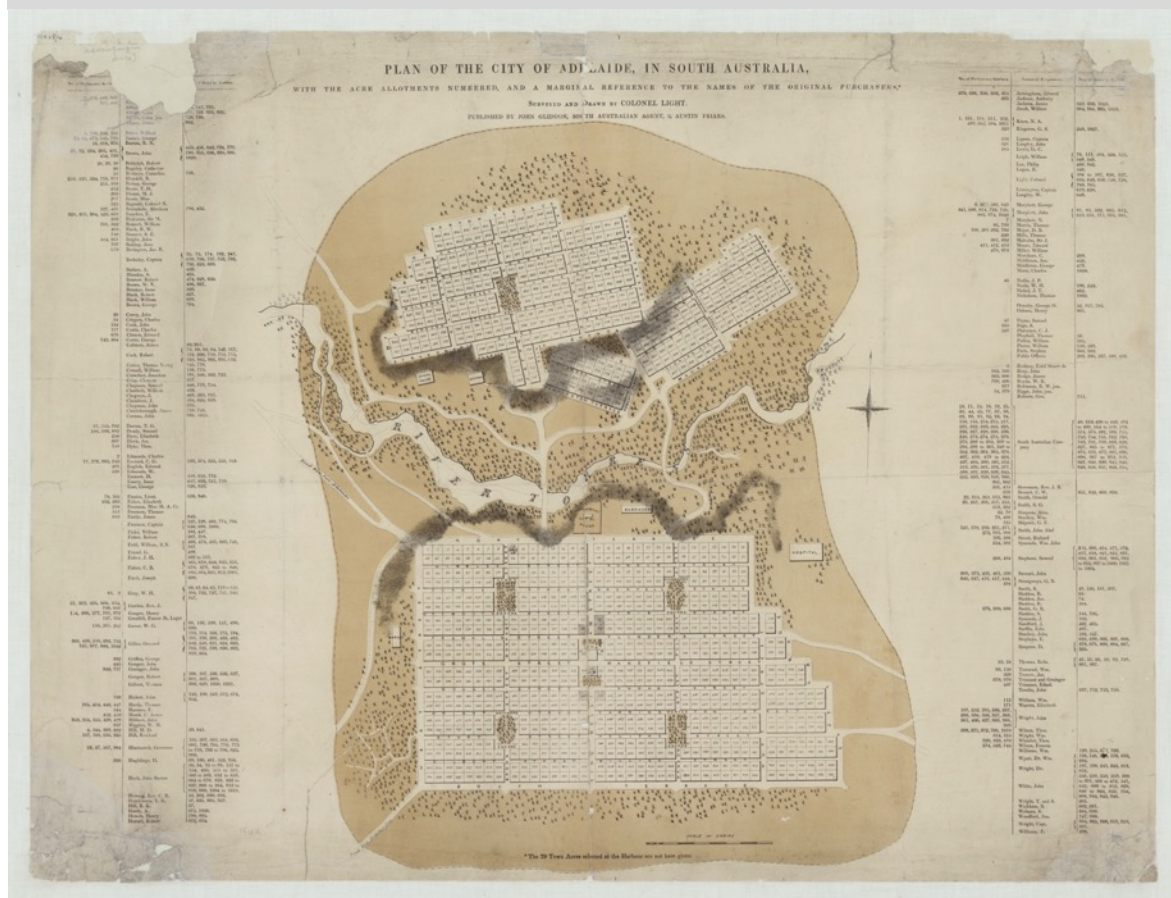
The migrations to other places prior to South Australia tended to involve a number of problems related to land acquisition, labour shortages and the consequent reliance on

unfree labour such as convicts or indentured labour. Previous Australian colonisation efforts were characterised by an unstructured approach. Wakefield's systematic colonisation was informed by Enlightenment ideals and was designed to avoid these problems and result in a superior colony based on free settlement, the sale of land at a sufficient price, funding to assist emigration, and the careful selection of migrants to create a viable colony.

The systematic colonisation of South Australia was an important departure from the unsystematic colonisation which characterised much of European free migration, especially that to the Americas. It was also influential on colonisation projects to other parts of the world.

Figure 3. Plan of Adelaide, 1840, showing original purchasers including those who purchased through the preliminary land order system

Source: <http://adelaide.sa.gov.au/sites/default/files/images/maps/b1831757.png>



The most complete realisation of British colonial settlement planning in the world, and/or a major achievement of such colonial planning

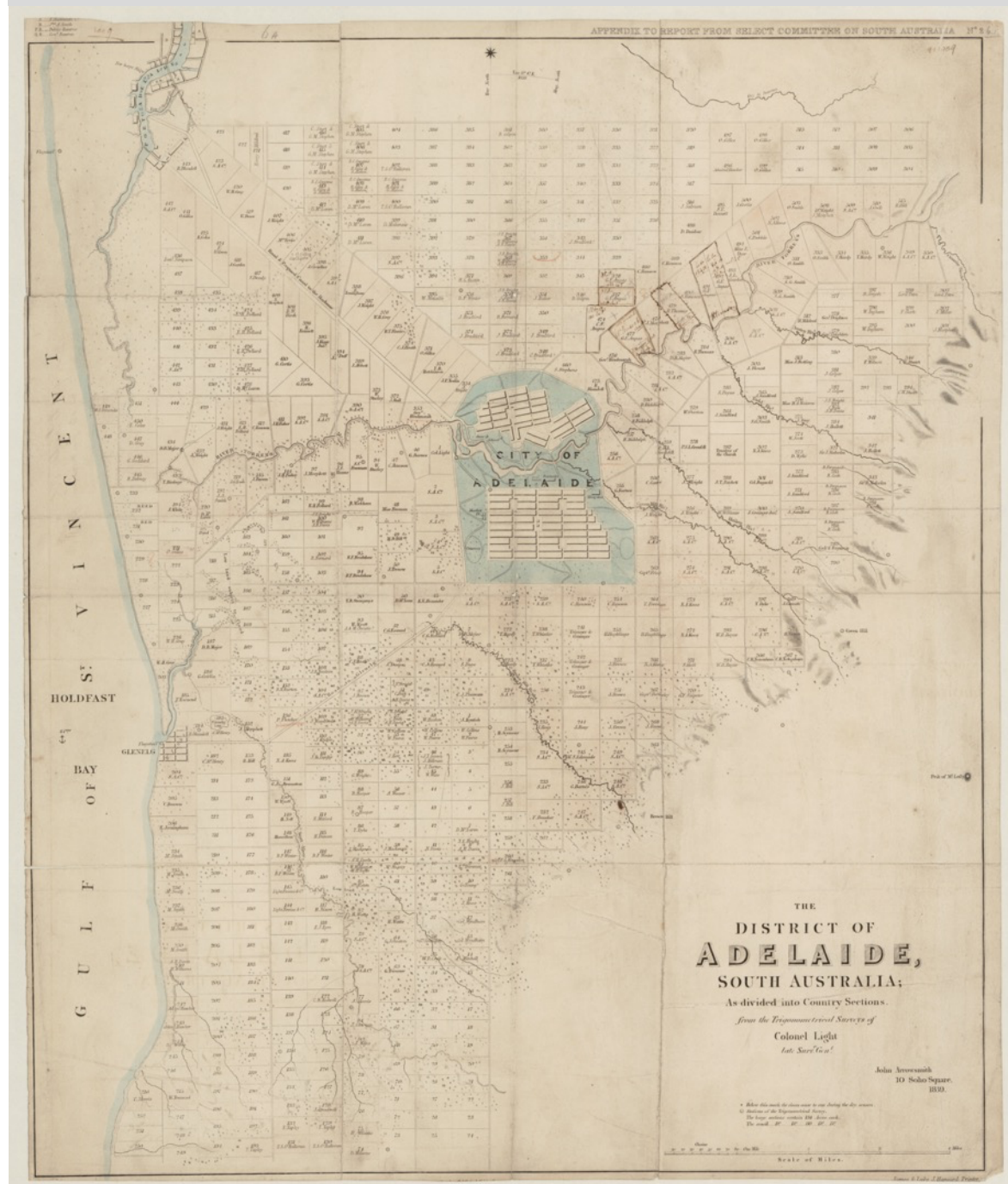
Research into the urban and rural aspects of colonial settlement planning of Adelaide and its Rural Settlement Landscapes concludes that:

- it includes the most complete realization/a grand example/a major achievement of the colonial town planning model. With parklands framing and encasing urban spaces, the city layout is designed to take full advantage of the topography, an important innovation for the time. Adelaide and the settlement of South Australia have all the essential elements of the 'grand model', an important 17th century utopian plan for colonial settlement, and it is distinguished by encircling parklands and internal public squares, preserved largely intact;

- most of the Adelaide plan's elements were not novel but their arrangement on the ground was an inspired response to site and opportunity, and represented the culmination of the whole colonial planning movement of the time;
- with a grid street pattern, systemic provision of town squares, and defining parkland, Adelaide combined numerous physical planning ideas and innovations of the colonial era;
- Adelaide was itself to be a prototype for the development of other 'parkland towns' in Australia and New Zealand;
- key features in the rural landscapes include concentrated settlement, land rights allocated in a combination of town and country lots, towns planned and laid out in advance of settlement and 80 acre farm units (sections); and
- the rural landscape also demonstrates the vital adaptation of the model to the real and local conditions of the recipient colony, including significant adaptation by immigrants of different cultural groups within the overall settlement enterprise.

Note that the following figure is intended to just give some impression of the early planning for rural landscapes associated with the settlement of South Australia. It is not a portrayal of the likely boundaries for or extent of a World Heritage nomination.

Figure 4. Plan of the District of Adelaide, 1839, showing original rural settlements close to the city
Source: <https://digital.collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/nodes/view/821>



2.3 PRELIMINARY VALUE STATEMENTS AGAINST WORLD HERITAGE CRITERIA

To achieve World Heritage listing, Adelaide and the associated rural settlement landscapes would need to meet at least one World Heritage criterion. Current research suggests it could meet three criteria. Preliminary value statements for these criteria are provided below.

Criterion (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design

Adelaide and its Rural Settlement Landscapes is the outstanding example of the 19th century Wakefield systematic colonisation model for the creation of a viable settler community based on free migration and a progressive society. Within the context of the major European migrations from about 1500 CE to 1914 CE, it was a radical and influential departure from the prevailing Atlantic and forced migrations, and was the first example of systematic colonisation.

The property was the powerful model for the development of new colonial societies in several other countries from the 19th century. Based on an ideal model developed in the United Kingdom, the rural landscapes also demonstrate the vital adaptation of the model to the real and local conditions of the recipient colony, including significant adaptation by immigrants of different cultural groups within the overall settlement enterprise.

As the planned capital of the colonial society, expressing a key aspect of Systematic Colonisation, the Adelaide plan of 1837 reflects an important interchange given the influence of British colonial town planning in this period of major European colonisation. British colonial activities were a major global theme in the period from the late sixteenth century through to the mid twentieth century, and variously encompassed substantial territory in North America, Africa, India and Australia. Town planning was a key part of this colonisation and settlement, and model town plans evolved and guided British settlers. Adelaide's plan was strongly influenced by the evolved model, and it is the most complete realisation of the colonial town planning model.

In addition, the Adelaide plan was to influence the development of hundreds of smaller towns in South Australia, as well as colonial towns in New Zealand.

The Adelaide plan is also of significance in the history of town planning because of its influence on the founding ideas of the Garden City movement.

Criterion (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history

Adelaide and its Rural Settlement Landscapes is the outstanding example of the implementation of the 19th century Wakefield systematic colonisation model, which in part took advantage of the pre-existing Aboriginal managed landscape. Key features of the model included land sales synchronised to subsidise immigration of free settlers/labour for the colony, the recruitment of younger families as ideal settlers, concentrated settlement, 80 acre farm units (sections), and broader utopian principles such as religious freedom.

This model is reflected in the city and rural landscapes and marks an important change in the period of major European migrations and associated colonisation towards a progressive society and free migration to the far-distant lands of Australia. The property is the original and most enduring expression of systematic colonisation.

The Adelaide plan as part of systematic colonisation is also the outstanding example of the British colonial town planning model developed during the period of European colonialism. This was a major historical period which grew out of the Age of Discovery and saw European powers establish colonial settlements throughout many parts of the world. This period re-shaped world history and its consequences are still substantial and evident.

British colonialism was a very substantial part of this history from the late sixteenth century. Town planning was part of this colonisation and settlement, and model town plans evolved and guided British settlers. Adelaide's plan was strongly influenced by the evolved model, and it is the most complete realisation and a grand example of the colonial town planning model. It includes key features such as concentrated settlement, land rights allocated in a combination of town and country lots, the town planned and laid out in advance of settlement, wide streets laid out in geometric, grid-iron form, a settlement area of about one square mile, public squares, standard-sized rectangular plots, spacious in comparison with those in British towns of the time, some plots reserved for public purposes (including major public buildings reinforcing the plan), and a physical distinction between town and country by an encircling green belt of park lands.

Another important feature of the Adelaide plan is its distinctive response to the topography and natural qualities of its location, reflecting early environmental planning.

Criterion (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria)

Adelaide and its Rural Settlement Landscapes is the supreme realisation of the transformational shift in European colonisation in the period from about 1500 CE to 1914 CE. The unprecedented colonisation strategy was based on a progressive political/economic model which evolved from the Enlightenment and championed free settlement and the abolition of slavery, assisted free migration, free markets, gender equality, the secret ballot, religious tolerance and Indigenous rights, in order to create a secular, self-governing, democratic and modern society. However, in practice these utopian ideals were in some cases not fully realised, and some proved a failure, especially in the case of Aboriginal rights.

The property and its associated ideas were highly influential in the creation of other new colonial societies in the period, and these ideas have become central to the concept of modern democratic societies.

The Adelaide plan is directly and tangibly associated with ideas arising from the Philosophical Radicals in Britain during the nineteenth century. With links to the Enlightenment which preceded it, the Philosophical Radicals advanced Jeremy Bentham's utilitarian philosophy which defined the maximisation of happiness as the moral standard for action. The Philosophical Radicals and their ideas were a prominent in Britain and also influential in other parts of the world.

The social and economic planning for the new colony in South Australia which derived from the Philosophical Radicals was coupled with rural as well as urban planning, and a range of features in the Adelaide plan are the tangible expression of their ideas, in particular the provision of open spaces/squares and parklands.

3. SUGGESTED NAME FOR THE NOMINATED PROPERTY

The name for the proposed property to be nominated for World Heritage listing is a small but highly important aspect of the overall project. The name needs to capture a sense of the nominated property, its identity and perhaps values.

A previous suggested name was,

Systematic Colonisation Settlement Landscapes of South Australia.

Variations could be,

Adelaide and the Systematic Colonisation Settlement Landscapes of South Australia

Adelaide and its Systematic Colonisation Settlement Landscapes

Colonial Adelaide and its Settlement Landscapes

Adelaide and its Rural Settlement Landscapes.

While an accurate descriptive term, the use of the term “colonisation” comes with negative connections for some, especially for Aboriginal people, and it is not conducive to this project being an opportunity for “healing” and telling all stories associated with Adelaide’s settlement history.

Another issue is that some options for the name are relatively long.

It may be worthwhile adopting a more neutral working name for the time being, with a view to reviewing options later in the process as further stakeholder consultation is undertaken. The suggested neutral working name is,

Adelaide and its Rural Settlement Landscapes.

4. INTEGRATED WORKPLAN FOR THE WORLD HERITAGE TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION AND NOMINATION

This chapter begins with some general comments about Tentative Listing and World Heritage nominations. This is followed by a summary of major research gaps for developing the Tentative List submission and nomination, and then a preliminary work plan for preparing a Tentative Listing and nomination. The chapter concludes with some additional comments about developing the Tentative List submission.

4.1 TENTATIVE LISTING AND NOMINATIONS

There are several initial points to recall in the development of a World Heritage nomination:

- such nominations are the largest and most complex tasks in the heritage sector, usually taking many years, requiring resourcing and persistence, and resulting in a substantial document of many hundreds of pages. There is a set format for the contents of a nomination provided in Annex 5 of the World Heritage *Operational Guidelines*;
- a carefully planned approach is essential, usually involving a team and a lead author, and supported by other experts, stakeholders and political leaders, often structured into groups or committees;
- developing a nomination is invariably an iterative process. For example, Outstanding Universal Value may be drafted, tested, revised, tested, informed by the comparative analysis, revised, informed by issues of integrity, authenticity, protection and management, revised, peer reviewed, and so on. This is normal and part of the strength of the process;
- while the task is large it is commensurate with the rewards of World Heritage listing;
- successful nominations are usually the result of a body of expert work coupled with a campaign to develop a broader international body of expert opinion in favour of the nomination – a critical mass of supportive expert opinion. There are various ways of encouraging such support, and the efforts of other countries provide a range of examples in achieving this;
- successful nominations are also the result of ensuring or developing support within governments and the local community; and
- in the case of the Adelaide plan, the support of the City of Adelaide is very important and complements the support of a range of local governments for the rural settlement landscapes.

The development of the nomination may be broadly divided into the following stages:

- initial research, which will underpin the later Tentative List and nomination stages;
- development of a Tentative List submission, to some extent also drawing on the initial tasks noted below;
- development of the nomination – initial tasks – refine draft Outstanding Universal Value, develop comparative analysis, refine attributes and identify boundaries;
- development of the nomination – later tasks – ongoing refinement of Outstanding Universal Value, comparative analysis, attributes and boundaries, and development of the remaining parts of the nomination; and

- other important tasks (eg. development of a management plan or system which will be vital to support the nomination).

The Tentative List is a formal part of the overall process for the development of the World Heritage List, especially related to nominations to the List. As noted in the *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* (UNESCO World Heritage Centre 2019):

A Tentative List is an inventory of those properties situated on its territory which each State Party considers suitable for nomination to the World Heritage List. States Parties should therefore include, in their Tentative Lists, details of those properties which they consider to be of potential Outstanding Universal Value and which they intend to nominate during the following years. (Paragraph 62)

Tentative Lists are a useful and important planning tool for States Parties, the World Heritage Committee, the Secretariat, and the Advisory Bodies, as they provide an indication of future nominations. (Paragraph 70)

Several important points to note are:

- Tentative List submissions are checked for completeness of the documentation, but are not evaluated in terms of the claimed Outstanding Universal Value;
- the submission is usually quite short, perhaps a few pages;
- Tentative List submissions are not meant to be based on a fully developed case for World Heritage listing. There needs to be reasonable expert grounds for believing a property may meet the requirements for World Heritage, but this does not mean absolute certainty is required. Such certainty, or at least greater certainty, only arises through the research to prepare the actual nomination dossier. State Parties have on occasions included properties on the Tentative List which have subsequently been found through such research not to have a good case for Outstanding Universal Value. This is exactly how the Tentative List should operate;
- a property needs to be on the Tentative List for one year before it can be nominated;
- Australia has, over decades, not been able to develop a meaningful Tentative List for many reasons. One of those reasons has been that successive governments have been reluctant to list properties unless the Commonwealth and relevant State or Territory governments were in full agreement. While this is largely a political issue, there is also a technical dimension as the support of Commonwealth, State or Territory heritage authorities is also a factor. This has also sometimes meant that Tentative Listing has only occurred when there has been a full commitment to proceed with a nomination;
- it is noted that other States are also likely to have Tentative List proposals (eg. Victoria with regard to the Goldfields). Tentative Listing is not a competition. State Parties can submit any number of properties and there is no limit. The only limit applies to nominations that can be submitted in any given year – which is one nomination. But recognising that it takes considerable time to develop a nomination, there is actually likely to be no competition between ‘rival’ Australian nominations;
- the development of a Tentative List submission is a much smaller and simpler technical/expert task compared to a nomination. Nonetheless, it requires careful consideration and a good expert foundation; and
- one challenging task may be achieving Commonwealth and State support in terms of politicians and heritage experts within government.

In the case of the Tentative List submission, the connection between this step and National Heritage listing should also be confirmed. In the case of Adelaide, the Park Lands and

City Layout are already on the National Heritage List, although it is suspected the whole of the city within the Park Lands will need to be the basis of a World Heritage nomination. If the latter basis is accepted, then the link between Tentative Listing and National Heritage should probably be confirmed. Previously the policy has been to require National Heritage listing before inclusion on the Tentative List, although more recent developments suggest this is not strictly always the case.

Based on the experience of other nominations of urban areas for World Heritage, a nomination including Adelaide should be for the whole of the urban form, such as related to the 1837 plan, as realised. But this does not necessarily mean that every building in the city, even very modern buildings, need be regarded as an attribute of Outstanding Universal Value. The focus is likely to be on aspects of the pre-colonial landscape as well as colonial era planning, forms and fabric. The boundaries of the rural settlement landscapes to be included are yet to be determined.

4.2 SUMMARY OF RESEARCH GAPS

The following is a summary of the major research gaps for developing the Tentative List submission and nomination. These tend to focus on gaps which relate to the justification of Outstanding Universal Value, and there are no doubt other gaps to be addressed later, once the justification is reasonably robust.

These research gaps relate largely to the Adelaide plan and less to the rural settlement landscapes, and there are overlaps as well.

The gaps are:

- developing an adequate understanding of the impacts of settlement on Aboriginal peoples relevant to underpinning the overall project, noting there is existing research which may partly or largely address this need;
- developing a thematic study of European colonial settlement models;
- exploring whether systematic colonisation might otherwise be expressed as part of, or a major element within, a British colonial settlement model or models;
- confirming that the systematic colonisation model incorporated the prevailing, evolved colonial town planning model, including integral elements, such as the linked town and rural landholdings, as well as the concentrated town settlement physically separated from rural lands by park lands;
- preparing a thematic study of European colonial planned towns, including some comparative analysis (King (1990, pp. 141-2) contains a useful list of British colonies and major cities);
- developing a better understanding of the colonial town planning model in terms of its history and the essential elements of that model or models (eg. is it just the town planning components of the Grand Model?);
- confirming that the town planning components of the Grand Model are the same as or at least connected to the model plan promoted by the British Board of Trade;
- documenting the historical and surviving qualities of other examples of colonial town planning, potentially including Savannah, Philadelphia, Charleston and new towns in Upper Canada, perhaps linked to the thematic study noted above;
- documenting the integrity of comparable and key examples of colonial town planning, perhaps linked to the thematic study noted above;

- developing a conclusive understanding of the influence of the Adelaide plan on the Garden City movement and the associated significance;
- establishing whether the Adelaide plan was influenced by the Spanish town planning instructions codified in the 1570s;
- developing a better understanding of the links between town blocks and rural land purchases in the case of Adelaide, ie. specific and intact examples;
- clearly identifying the standard or common and novel elements of the Adelaide plan;
- seeking to better understand the designed purpose of the Park Lands;
- researching whether other aspects of urban planning, apart from the open spaces/squares and parklands, can be identified as evidence of the ideas of the Philosophical Radicals; and
- researching the international influence of the Adelaide plan, including numerous New Zealand examples (suggestions include Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, New Plymouth, Nelson, Canterbury region, Wanganui, Hamilton, Alexandra, Clyde, Cromwell, Gore and Port Chalmers) as well as any influence in other countries. While some of this influence is discussed in the expert review of the City of Adelaide (Marshall and Lennon 2020), the focus is on the settlement landscapes rather than colonial town plans.

These gaps are addressed in the following preliminary workplan.

Developing the Tentative List submission and nomination will require information on a range of contexts, such as the several thematic studies noted above, and other matters noted in the preliminary workplan below. At this stage, these various contexts seem important to explore as part of developing the justification of Outstanding Universal Value. However, it is worth noting the research may lead to some contexts being more important than others, or refinement of the relevant context/s, all as part of the process to develop a robust justification of Outstanding Universal Value.

Finally, while not part of the work required for a Tentative List submission or a nomination, it may nonetheless be important to simply document a few relevant case studies of other World Heritage cities and landscapes which contain both attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, and non-attributes. This would be to re-assure stakeholders that a World Heritage inscription of the whole of the City of Adelaide and associated rural landscapes will not impose unreasonable constraints on modern existing or future developments.

4.3 PRELIMINARY WORKPLAN

Table 1 below presents an overall preliminary workplan for the stages noted above. Initial tasks are highlighted in green. To some extent, there is some potential or real overlap between the Tentative List tasks and the nomination tasks. Hopefully, at least some tasks may be able to build upon previous work undertaken. Further development of the workplan would include an assessment of previous work and its usefulness for the next phase of the project. No timings for tasks are indicated at this stage, with one exception.

Table 1. Preliminary World Heritage Nomination Workplan

No.	Task	Comments	Timing
Initial Research and Tasks			
	Possibly provide a project status briefing webinar	Given delays due to the pandemic, this possible briefing is intended to inform key experts and stakeholders about the expert reviews and project status, as a lead-in to the expert workshop below.	December 2021 or January 2022
	Undertake an initial Expert Workshop	To: - review the findings of the expert reviews undertaken for the Mount Lofty Ranges and Adelaide, including further refinement of the draft Outstanding Universal Value - explore likely places for inclusion - to help identify experts to assist with further stages of the overall project	February 2022
	Establish a Governance structure	Establish an initial governance structure for the overall project, noting this structure and membership may evolve through time. This structure might include: - oversight committee (ministerial/ mayoral level) - project management group - stakeholder group - expert reference group - lead expert - core team The first part of this structure, the project management group, should be established prior to the expert workshop.	December 2021
	Undertake a thematic study of European colonial settlement models	Including: - exploring whether systematic colonisation might otherwise be expressed as part of, or a major element within, a British colonial settlement model or models - confirming that the systematic colonisation model incorporated the prevailing, evolved colonial town planning model, including integral elements, such as the linked town and rural landholdings, as well as the concentrated town settlement physically separated from rural lands by park lands	
	Undertake a thematic study of European colonial planned towns, including some comparative analysis	Including: - developing a better understanding of the colonial town planning model in terms of its history and the essential elements of that model or models (eg. is it just the town planning components of the Grand Model?) - confirming that the town planning components of the Grand Model are	

Table 1. Preliminary World Heritage Nomination Workplan

No.	Task	Comments	Timing
		the same as the model plan promoted by the Board of Trade - documenting the historical and surviving qualities of other examples of colonial town planning, potentially including Savannah, Philadelphia, Charleston and new towns in Upper Canada - documenting the integrity of comparable examples of colonial town planning	
	Undertake further research on specific issues related to Adelaide and the rural landscape	Research to include: - developing a conclusive understanding of the influence of the Adelaide plan on the Garden City movement and the associated significance - establishing whether the Adelaide plan was influenced by the Spanish town planning instructions codified in the 1570s - developing a better understanding of the links between town blocks and rural land purchases in the case of Adelaide, ie. specific intact examples - clearly identifying the standard or common and novel elements of the Adelaide plan - seeking to better understand the designed purpose of the Park Lands - researching whether other aspects of urban planning, apart from the open spaces/squares and parklands, can be identified as evidence of the ideas of the Philosophical Radicals - researching the international influence of the Adelaide plan, including numerous New Zealand examples (suggestions include Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, New Plymouth, Nelson, Canterbury, Wanganui, Hamilton, Alexandra, Clyde, Cromwell, Gore and Port Chalmers) as well as any influence in other countries	
	Develop initial information about the management implications of World Heritage Listing	This information will help stakeholders understand the implications of listing, focusing on likely practical matters. This information will be helpful for stakeholder and community engagement. The information should be updated as the understanding of the values and boundaries of the property are refined.	

Table 1. Preliminary World Heritage Nomination Workplan			
No.	Task	Comments	Timing
	Prepare case studies of other World Heritage cities and landscapes which contain both attributes of Outstanding Universal Value, and non-attributes	This would include documentation of a few relevant cases. This information would be to re-assure stakeholders that a World Heritage inscription of the whole of the City of Adelaide and associated rural landscapes will not impose unreasonable constraints on modern existing or future developments.	
Tentative List Submission			
	Link the clarification of connection between National Heritage listing and inclusion on the Tentative List, and other matters	At present it appears there is some flexibility in the policy linking National Heritage and World Heritage. This flexibility should be confirmed in the case of the proposed property, noting that part of the proposed property (Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout) is already National Heritage listed. Given the creation of the colony on Aboriginal lands, continuing connections to country, and the possible inclusion of Aboriginal managed lands within the property, the requirements of the Commonwealth regarding demonstrating Aboriginal consent should also be clarified.	
	Prepare draft Tentative List submission (number of drafts TBA)	Initial task • The submission is quite short, and will draw on the initial research above and the tasks below related to the development of the nomination itself • Identify lead person for the submission and core team • Develop more detailed workplan for the submission • Review of current or possible additional committees or reference groups to support the submission • Strengthen the understanding of Outstanding Universal Value as much as possible, noting this task will continue through the development of the nomination dossier • Refine the understanding of attributes • Give some indication of possible draft boundaries, noting these are subject to further refinement • Develop initial information about likely management implications	
	Seek expert review/s on draft Tentative List	Initial task • Related to the expert reviews for the nomination itself, but with a more limited scope	

Table 1. Preliminary World Heritage Nomination Workplan

No.	Task	Comments	Timing
		Identify experts to support the submission development through reviewing drafts (suggestions might include the International Planning History Society, Global Urban History Project, International Garden Cities Institute and possibly the International Federation of Surveyors)	
	Develop and implement an Engagement Strategy (Governments/community/stakeholder engagement)	Initial task - Develop an Engagement Strategy to promote understanding and encourage government/community/stakeholder support, including Aboriginal stakeholders and government heritage authorities - Implement the Engagement Strategy	
	Seek Government agencies' review/s of draft Tentative List submission/s	Initial task - Seek review/s of draft Tentative List submission/s by: - related local government Councils including the City of Adelaide and rural councils (eg. Adelaide Hills Council etc) - SA Heritage Council - SA Department for Environment and Water - Australian Heritage Council - Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment	
	Seek State government support/agreement for the Tentative List submission	Initial task - Build upon earlier engagement with State government agencies as part of other tasks - This is the decision point for formal State government support to take the proposal to the Environment Ministers Meeting, which is the forum to be consulted prior to the Commonwealth lodging the submission with the World Heritage Centre	
	Seek the Environment Ministers Meeting agreement to the Tentative List submission	Initial task - The SA Government would provide this as an agenda item for a meeting organised by the Commonwealth. - The agreement would simply be a decision taken by the Ministers.	
	Seek final government review of the draft Tentative List submission	Initial task	
	Prepare final Tentative List submission	Initial task	

Table 1. Preliminary World Heritage Nomination Workplan			
No.	Task	Comments	Timing
	Despatch of the Tentative List submission to the World Heritage Centre (WHC) by the Commonwealth	Initial task	
Nomination – General Tasks			
	Develop and update the nomination workplan	Initial task This workplan is a first draft version, and it would be updated as necessary during the life of the overall project	
	Overall project coordination	Ongoing task - Identify lead person for nomination project and core team, to lead and coordinate the overall project - Should include a review of current or possible additional committees or steering/reference groups to support the nomination	
	Develop and implement a Communication Strategy (community/stakeholder consultation)	Initial task - Develop a communication strategy (this might include an evolving short nomination summary and other fact sheets to address issues, amongst other products) - Implement the strategy	
	Draft Nomination (number of drafts TBA)	Later task	
	Seek expert review/s on the Draft Nomination	Ongoing task - Maybe worth establishing a panel of reviewers whose support will be needed periodically, including World Heritage and subject matter experts – not clear if this group will meet or work separately - Includes international peer review, which might partly be addressed through an international workshop - Develop an indicative schedule for expert reviews	
	Seek Government agencies' review/s on the Draft Nomination	Later task	
	Print Draft Nomination	Later task	
	Send Draft Nomination to WHC	Later task	
	WHC to review Draft Nomination	Later task	
	Final government review of Draft Nomination	Later task	
	Finalise Nomination	Later task	
	Nomination production	Later task	
	Despatch Nomination to WHC by the Commonwealth	Later task	
Nomination – Components of the Dossier			
1.	Identification of the Property		

Table 1. Preliminary World Heritage Nomination Workplan

No.	Task	Comments	Timing
1.a	Country (and State Party if different)	Later task	
1.b	State, Province or Region	Later task	
1.c	Name of Property	Initial task Important for the branding/ recognition/publicity of the property, even if it may change later	
1.d	Geographical coordinates to the nearest second	Later task	
1.e	Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone	Initial task - Source good quality topographical and cadastral base mapping - Generate base mapping of relevant attributes - Begin mapping of possible boundaries based on identified attributes - Refine as attributes are refined and other issues considered (integrity, authenticity, protection, management)	
1.f	Area of nominated property (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.) Area of nominated property: _ ha Buffer zone _____ ha Total _____ ha	Later task	
2.	Description		
2.a	Description of Property	Later task	
2.b	History and Development	Later task	
3.	Justification for Inscription		
3.1.a	Brief synthesis	Initial task	
3.1.b	Further research and finalise selection of criteria under which inscription is proposed (and develop justification text for inscription under these criteria)	Initial task - Development of the justification text to support/refine the criteria text - Develop text on the broader theme of migration, into which the South Australian example and systematic colonisation can be contextualised - Prepare summary text on the theme of European colonial settlement models, and the place of the Wakefield model within this context - Develop background text on the character of non-systematic colonisation, with examples - Develop background text on the Enlightenment/post-Enlightenment, and the impact on the development of model societies - Develop an understanding of the role of the city of Adelaide (eg. the town	

Table 1. Preliminary World Heritage Nomination Workplan

No.	Task	Comments	Timing
		acres and more broadly) in the systematic colonisation story • Refine the description of the characteristics of systematic colonisation, including the size and variability of sections (farm units) • Ensure the presentation of systematic colonisation reflects both the idealised theory as well as the reality of its implementation, including a fair reading of positive and negative aspects • Develop an overview of the authoritative historical assessments of systematic colonisation, including whether there is a prevailing consensus about its importance • Prepare summary text on European colonial planned towns, and the place of British towns and Adelaide within this context • Otherwise draw on the initial research to inform the justification text • Revise the draft OUV in the light of the comparative analysis	
3.1.c	Develop a Statement of Integrity	Initial task • Integrity is a measure of the completeness or intactness of the attributes that convey Outstanding Universal Value (eg. are all attributes in the property, and also are they impacted by development or neglect?) • Ongoing identification and refinement of attributes • Establish integrity of attributes and overall property	
3.1.d	Develop a Statement of Authenticity (for nominations made under criteria (i) to (vi))	Initial task • Establish authenticity of attributes and overall property	
3.1.e	Develop text on protection and management requirements	Later task	
3.2	Prepare a Comparative Analysis	Initial task • Develop the analysis, especially regarding other examples of systematic colonisation in the world and what landscape evidence exists of these, as well as European colonial planned towns • Also develop the analysis related to agricultural innovation • A close/closer check of Tentative Lists should be included	

Table 1. Preliminary World Heritage Nomination Workplan			
No.	Task	Comments	Timing
3.3	Develop the Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	Initial task Based on inputs from other tasks	
4.	State of Conservation and factors affecting the Property		
4.a	Prepare text on the present state of conservation	Later task	
4.b	Prepare text on factors affecting the property	Later task	
4.b(i)	Prepare text on development Pressures (e.g., encroachment, adaptation, agriculture, mining)	Later task	
4.b(ii)	Prepare text on environmental pressures (e.g., pollution, climate change, desertification)	Later task	
4.b(iii)	Prepare text on natural disasters and risk preparedness (earthquakes, floods, fires, etc.)	Later task	
4.b(iv)	Prepare text on responsible visitation at World Heritage sites	Later task	
4.b(v)	Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone Estimated population located within: Area of nominated property Buffer zone Total Year	Later task	
5.	Protection and Management of the Property		
5.a	Ownership	Later task	
5.b	Protective designation	Later task	
5.c	Means of implementing protective measures.	Later task	
5.d	Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located (e.g., regional or local plan, conservation plan, tourism development plan)	Later task	
5.e	Property management plan or other management system	Later task	
5.f	Sources and levels of finance	Later task	
5.g	Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques	Later task	
5.h	Visitor facilities and infrastructure	Later task	

Table 1. Preliminary World Heritage Nomination Workplan			
No.	Task	Comments	Timing
5.i	Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property	Later task	
5.j	Staffing levels and expertise (professional, technical, maintenance)	Later task	
6.	Monitoring		
6.a	Key indicators for measuring state of conservation	Later task	
6.b	Administrative arrangements for monitoring property	Later task	
6.c	Results of previous reporting exercises	Later task	
7.	Documentation		
7.a	Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form	Later task	
7.b	Texts relating to protective designation, copies of property management plans or documented management systems and extracts of other plans relevant to the property	Later task	
7.c	Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property	Later task	
7.d	Address where inventory, records and archives are held	Later task	
7.e	Bibliography	Ongoing task	
8.	Contact Information of responsible authorities		
8.a	Preparer Name: Title: Address: City, Province/State, Country: Tel: Fax: E-mail:	Later task	
8.b	Official Local Institution/Agency	Later task	
8.c	Other Local Institutions	Later task	
8.d	Official Web address http:// Contact name: E-mail:	Later task	
9.	Signature on behalf of the State Party	Later task	

Table 1. Preliminary World Heritage Nomination Workplan			
No.	Task	Comments	Timing
Other Tasks			
	Development of management plan/system	Later task	
	Development of tourism management plan, including interpretation	Later task	

4.4 ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ABOUT DEVELOPING THE TENTATIVE LIST SUBMISSION

While it might be possible to proceed with developing a Tentative List submission based on current information, it would seem prudent to firstly undertake the initial research identified in the preliminary workplan above. This will provide a more robust basis for the submission, and the eventual nomination. It will also help persuade the Commonwealth of the merits of the case.

This would also allow time to begin engagement with stakeholders and the local community about the possibilities of World Heritage, especially if more than just the City Layout and Park Lands are likely to be included within the City of Adelaide, which is recommended. This is also relevant for the associated rural landscapes. The key issue may be the management implications if World Heritage inscription is achieved, and early work can be undertaken to begin the development of an understanding of those implications, for use in consultations.

It should be noted the Tentative List submission does not include or require boundary information. Such information is only provided with the nomination. Nonetheless, it is likely there will be keen interest from stakeholders and the local community in the possible/likely boundary and developing a draft boundary should probably be an early priority.

Accordingly, the initial research and work undertaken for the Tentative List submission should usefully:

- strengthen the understanding of Outstanding Universal Value as much as possible, noting this task will continue through the development of the nomination dossier;
- refine the understanding of attributes;
- give some indication of possible draft boundaries, noting these are subject to further refinement; and
- develop initial information about likely management implications.

The tasks on OUV and attributes will be inputs to the submission, and the boundary and management implications information will be helpful for stakeholders including governments, their heritage authorities and the local community.

In order to address the issues noted regarding governments, community and stakeholders, including government heritage authorities, it seems worthwhile also developing a strategy to promote understanding and encourage support for the submission.

10. REFERENCES

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