

SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



Government of South Australia

Department for Environment
and Water

NOMINATION FORM

To help your nomination be successful, please fill out this form with as much information as possible.

Feel free to expand the answer fields as much as you require or append information to the form.

It is important that you attach images and a map of what you are nominating by email or by fax.

Please note that places which have been nominated during past three years will not be reconsidered by the South Australian Heritage Council unless you can provide significant new information not provided through the previous nomination and assessment.

For assistance with this form you may contact:

Your local historical society or heritage adviser may be of assistance OR you may telephone an assessment officer in Heritage South Australia on (08) 8124 4960.

A. Nominated Place

1. Name	
Name of Place / Object:	Former G.J. Coles building Rundle Mall
Any other or former name(s):	
Is the place already on another heritage list?	Yes. City of Adelaide, Local Heritage number 25366

2. Location					
Street Address:	112-118 Rundle Mall				
	Suburb / Town: Adelaide			Post Code: 5000	
Local Council Name:	City of Adelaide				
Land Description: Note several current CTs CTs 5886/22; 5886/23 and 5886/24	Title: CT 5886/22	Volume: 22	Folio:	Parcel Type:	Parcel No:
	Plan Type:	Plan No:	Section:	Hundred:	
GPS Location/s: (If known)	Longitude / Easting / X		Latitude / Northing / Y (Datum =)		

3. Ownership	
Name of Owner(s): Note: multiple CTs indicate other owners besides this	
Contact person: (if different from owner explain relationship)	
Postal Address:	Street Address:
	Suburb / Town: Post Code:
Phone Number:	
Ownership History:	

4. Nominator (your details)	
Your Name/s:	

SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



Government of South Australia

Department for Environment
and Water

NOMINATION FORM

Organisation/Position:	[REDACTED]
Daytime Phone:	[REDACTED]
Fax:	n/a
Postal Address:	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Email Address:	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Please send all correspondence to both email addresses

NOMINATION FORM

B. Description

5. Description of nominated place or object

Description of the nominated place or object and its current condition:

A five-storey retail premises with frontages to both Rundle Mall and Charles Street. The basement level and ground floor levels are still used for retail purposes. The upper levels have been converted to classrooms and for other purposes since the mid-1980s, when it ceased to be a Coles store.

The most striking feature of the building was, and remains, its ultra-modern, stream-lined horizontality, produced by the use of almost continuous windows separated by bands of tan coloured terracotta faience tiling that wrap smoothly round the curved corner on Charles Street to envelop both facades.

This curved corner was once dominated by large porcelain neon letters forming the company's name, "COLES", that were big enough to have been visible from King William Street at the time the store opened in 1940. These have now been replaced with similar lettering reading "Central".

The exterior remains remarkably intact: including all of the original and rare faience tiled facade, all of the original steel framed windows and other external details such as the projecting "eyebrow" lintel at the uppermost level. This makes the former Coles building a rare example of retail architecture that has not been altered, added on to, adjoined, or corrupted in any way above ground level that detracts from its

NOMINATION FORM

original design intent and appearance when first opened for trade in November 1940.

After World War II, retail design philosophy evolved, particularly in the United States, to exclude natural light and rely entirely on artificial lighting and air-conditioning. This served to cocoon the customer in a totally artificial world, disconnected from the weather and the time of day. To achieve this, external walls were solid, with minimal decoration other than signage.

The retail design changes described above reached Adelaide in the 1960s. The former David Jones building was an excellent example of this type of change, with its high quality external cladding and sculpture. It has been significantly altered today with the addition of several external windows and other major facade changes.

Thus, the former Coles building is the last intact example of large format multi-level retail architecture that utilised extensive external glazing to illuminate the interior and merchandise for sale, and to permit the customer to see outside and to know the time of day.

The faience tiled facade is in excellent condition and has suffered minimal interference since its original installation. A highlight of the building, both in its extensive use on both street facing facades and the embedded horizontal bands, it is one

NOMINATION FORM

	<p>of only a few remaining examples of this facade treatment in South Australia.</p> <p>The curved external corner is also relatively rare and is still used for the primary signage for the key tenants, such was the success of this key feature of the building. Also dominant are the steel framed windows, again so rare to see in original condition, particularly on a retail building and one in such a prime location for redevelopment.</p> <p>The sensitive removal of the glazed barrel vault installed in the 1980's, and reconstruction of the verandah line, has returned the Rundle Mall facade to its original configuration above the verandah. The facade was carefully restored during this process to remove evidence of the 1980's intervention, mostly successfully.</p>
<p>Are you aware of any modifications or additions to the place or object? Can you provide dates for these changes?</p>	<p>Original plans were drawn up in 1939 by Harry Norris, a very prominent Melbourne architect of the Inter-War period who is today regarded as the most important exponent of the modern style in retail architecture. The grand opening of the store took place in November 1940.</p> <p>Plans held in the archives of the City of Adelaide indicate that there were modifications carried out in:</p> <p>1947-8 by Claridge, Hassell and McConnell 1959 alterations to shop front by Hasell and McConnell 1985 by architect N. Morisini for Emanuel Group. This added a glazed barrel vault</p>

SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



Government of South Australia

Department for Environment
and Water

NOMINATION FORM

	<p>installed in the 1980's, subsequently removed.</p> <p>The building has taken on other uses since being vacated by Coles in about 1984. The second floor was converted for use as a Youth Centre for the South Australian Health Commission in 1985. Prides Business College converted the third floor for use as teaching purposes in late 1988: Prides altered the first floor for classrooms and offices in 1999. It has not been possible to assess the interior of the building for changes.</p> <p>In summary, we are aware of changes, such as the shopfront at ground level, as is extremely common in retail environments, and some relatively minor changes to back of house facilities Some of these changes have subsequently been reversed/removed: for example, the glass arched basement entrance added in the 80's.</p>
<p>Do you believe there may be historical items under the ground? Should an archaeological investigation be considered?</p>	No
<p>Date you inspected the place or object:</p>	Not inspected
<p>Current use of the place or object:</p>	Ground floor and basement are still used for retail purposes. We are not sure of the current use of the upper floors.
<p>Original or former use(s):</p>	A new CBD retail outlet for G.J. Coles, opened in 1940, replacing an earlier store that was demolished to allow for building of a strikingly modern premises designed to command its corner position on Rundle Street and Charles Street.

SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



Government of South Australia
Department for Environment
and Water

NOMINATION FORM

<p>Are there any current or long term threats to the nominated place or object?</p>	<p>Changes to the modern retail environment, such as the ever-increasing volume of internet shopping, may lead to eventual pressure for redevelopment.</p> <p>As Collins, in ‘Department Store Architecture in SA’ notes, “Many former department stores have already been demolished: among them, the original [1928] Myer Emporium building that was demolished to make way for the Myer Centre that opened in 1991. Other examples include Charles Birks and Co building- demolished to build a new David Jones in 1954; Harris Scarf’s city building- demolished in 2011 to make way for the Rundle Place Shopping Centre; Foy and Gibsons, formerly on the south eastern corner of Rundle Street and Pulteney Street, demolished 1975-6, and in turn also major alterations to Cox Foy’s.”</p> <p>At the International level, the threat to department stores was recognised in Britain in a 2022 report thus:</p> <p>“This urgent report from Save Britain’s Heritage highlights the wide-reaching threat to an entire class of historic buildings- the department stores. The pandemic has accelerated a move away from high street shopping that was already well underway, causing the collapse of high-profiles chains and leaving a great many buildings vacant.”</p>
<p>Name of Builder:</p>	<p>Fricker Bros were awarded the contract for the erection and completion of a building of</p>

SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



Government of South Australia

Department for Environment
and Water

NOMINATION FORM

	<p>‘structural steel and reinforced concrete’, referred to as ‘Store No 23, Adelaide’, with shopfronts and interior decoration of ground and lower ground floors by Brooks Robinson Pty Ltd. The structural engineers were Clive S Steele of Melbourne. In 1940, Fricker Bros added an awning to the building.</p>
Any other information:	

C. History

6. Origins and history	
Years of Construction:	Start: 1939 Finish: 1940
Name of Designer / Architect:	Harry Norris
History of the nominated place or object:	

NOMINATION FORM

Historical sources used

to support

your nomination:

Please attach copies of pages from publications or newspaper articles as appropriate.

Newspapers:

Advertiser Friday 15 Dec 1939 p. 24 New Building for G.J. Coles Ltd

News, Tue 12 Nov 1940 p. 9 Young Man's display Idea led to formation of great business, also p. 8, Advertising. [Opening Day spread] Coles' big streamlined 258,008 pound store will open on Thursday.

Mail, Saturday October 31st 1936 p. 29 Woolworths New Stores Opens Next Thursday.

Books, Journals and articles

The BUILDER, Incorporating "Building & Construction", Manufacturing, Engineering and Research, Adelaide: Vol. 15, No. 680, 30.11.1939, p. 11; Vol. 16, No. 9, 29.2.1940, p. 11; Vol. 16, No. 12, 21.3.1940, p. 17; Vol. 16, No. 28, 11.7.1940, p. 19.

Building, Feb 24 1941, pp. 25-28 Adelaide's New Modern Store

Johnson, Donald Leslie 1980 "Australian Architecture 1901-51, pp. 143-44] Sydney University Press.

Grow, Robin 2020, Harry Norris- Designing Melbourne's Skyline. Spirit of Progress, Winter 2020 pp. 8-11

Lloyd, Harriet 2022. Departing Stores- Emporia at Risk. Save Britain's Heritage. London, April 2022.

Elvins, Sarah (2021) 'A stairway that does its own climbing': the department store escalator and the promises of modernity, 1900-1950, History of Retailing and Consumption, 7:1, 79-97, DOI: [10.1080/2373518X.2021.1984688](https://doi.org/10.1080/2373518X.2021.1984688)

Websites

Heritage place information sheet-112-118 Rundle Mall, with information from City of Adelaide Heritage Survey (2008). downloaded from <https://www.experienceadelaide.com.au/heritage-places/former-coles-department-store-112-118-rundle-mall-adelaide/> accessed 22/1/24

Adelaide City Council, "Coles Building," *Adelaide City Explorer*, accessed January 22, 2024, <https://adelaidecityexplorer.com.au/items/show/395>. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coles_Group

On Hassell and McConnell relationship with GJ Coles in 1953:

Alterations to Main North Road store see Advertiser Wed 16 September 1953 p. 6 Tenders Called

New Store for Whyalla: see Advertiser Wed 29 July p. 6 Tenders Called

D. Heritage Significance

7. Statement of State Significance - Why is the place or object important to South Australia?

The former G.J. Coles store in Rundle Mall is of State heritage significance for 3 reasons: as an Inter-War retail store that has escaped demolition and largely retains its original external appearance, secondly as the only remaining example of an Variety Store, a form of retailing that was based on an American model and reached its maximum popularity shortly before the advent of the supermarket in the 1960s, and thirdly as the only example in Adelaide of a beautifully executed and technically ultra-modern building designed by architect Harry Norris, Melbourne's pre-eminent designer of retail premises in the Art Deco and Streamline styles.

These three reasons are elaborated below:

An intact Inter-War flagship store in Adelaide's premier retail strip.

The former G.J. Coles building is one of very few of Rundle Street's Inter-War retail stores that has not only escaped demolition but largely retains its original appearance, at least externally. It is also the last intact example of large format multi-level retail architecture that utilised extensive external glazing to illuminate the interior and merchandise for sale.

Post WWII, retail design philosophy evolved to exclude natural light and instead relied entirely on artificial lighting and air-conditioning, to cocoon the customer in an artificial world, disconnected from the weather and time of day. External walls were solid, with minimal decoration other than signage in many cases. The former David Jones building was an excellent example of this, with high quality external cladding and sculpture. [It has been significantly altered today with the addition of several external windows and other major facade changes]

Only remaining example of an Inter-War variety store.

As the only remaining example of a Variety Store, as distinct from a Department Store. Variety stores in the Inter-War period were a new form of retailing, originating in the United States and selling a more limited range of goods than a department store [for example larger items such as furniture were not stocked] and offered at a keen price point to attract budget-conscious customers, usually those on

a lower income. Profit was to be made on the volume of sales, with the mark-up on individual items being quite slim. Naturally, stores such as this had an advantage over others in the difficult economic times of the Great Depression. While modern variety stores use the self-service model, their forerunners in the earlier years arranged the stock in each bay or section in large, shallow trays that allowed customers a good visual inspection of the goods. The salesperson standing at the centre of each bay could take items out for closer inspection if required and then complete the transaction. The layout of these bays is shown clearly in a photo, believed to date from 1944, in the SLSA collection. This photograph is reproduced later in this submission.

G.J. Coles opened its first variety store in Collingwood, Victoria in 1914, and its first Adelaide variety store in 1932. In 1936, the State's Centenary year, their competitor, Woolworths, opened its first South Australian branch, also in Rundle Mall. As the state's economy began to shake off the effects of the Depression, competition for the business of Adelaide's budget-conscious housewives would have been intense. This is probably one reason why Coles decided to expand its Rundle Street store, engaging the services of architect Harry Norris to design the new premises.

Harry Norris already had an established history of designing new stores for G.J. Coles in Victoria, in particular the Bourke Street flag-ship store that is now the David Jones Menswear Store {State Heritage Register of Victoria H2154}. Norris travelled to the USA, the home of budget retailing, at least every second year.

The exterior treatment of the Rundle Street Woolworths was typically Art Deco [see photograph in the Appendices]. By contrast, for the new Coles in Rundle Street in 1939, Norris was to tap into the most recent design trend coming out of the USA, where 'streamlining' was considered the best way of capturing the modern spirit. Extraneous detailing was now avoided in favour of smooth, 'aerodynamic' surfaces and flowing curves. The greater use of structural steel in construction made it possible to include more and larger windows: or even, as in the new Coles building, continuous bands of windows. While this was becoming a treatment of choice in industrial buildings of this era, it was **much less commonly was it applied to retail premises.**

NOMINATION FORM

Only building in Adelaide designed by architect Harry Norris

The former Coles Building in Rundle Mall is the only remaining building in South Australia designed by Harry Norris, acknowledged as Melbourne's most prominent architect of retail buildings during the Art Deco era.

Norris first visited the USA in 1925, and followed up with a trip every two years, being one of the few Melbourne architects who regularly gained first-hand knowledge of overseas trends in architecture and design.

It would appear that in 1936 Harry Norris designed the 3-storey Duncan and Fraser building that once stood at 54 Franklin Street. A floor plan for this building is held at the Architecture Museum, University of South Australia. However, this building has subsequently been demolished, leaving the former Coles building as the only remaining example of a prominent Art Deco architect at the apex of his career.

[Entry for Harry Norris in Donald Leslie Johnson's 1980 "Australian Architecture 1901-51, pp. 143-44] Sydney University Press. 1980.

8. Significance Criteria

The South Australian *Heritage Places Act 1993* lists seven criteria by which places are assessed as 'State significant.' Please tick the criteria you feel the place demonstrates and explain your reasons.

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

Throughout the 20th century, Rundle Street was the State's premier retail strip and the locus of most of the major Department stores. Rundle Street, now Rundle Mall, has remained predominantly commercial but most of the department stores from the Inter-War period have been lost.

The new Coles store, designed in 1939 and opened in 1940, was the State's most up-to-date retail centre, for at least three reasons: its striking modern design, its technical innovations [such as the vast expanse of floor space on the ground floor especially designed to be unimpeded by columns, and the installation of the first simultaneous two-way escalator in the State] and in its provision of amenities for the convenience and comfort of shoppers, such as the first-floor cafeteria with soda fountain, along with ladies' and men's lounges. The cafeteria was of great social importance as a meeting place for tired shoppers. It was deliberately not located on the ground floor, meaning that customers had to walk past stock in order to reach it, maximizing the chance of an impulse purchase. Retailing was, after all, about selling, and the psychology of marketing was already being studied and applied in the USA.

The importance of the window treatment

There was a revolution in retail architecture between the 1930s and the 1950s and this was reflected in the structure of the buildings, the floor plans, the fenestration and the way the merchandise was displayed.

In the 1930s, stock was displayed along the walls where the natural light was best. Floor plans were kept open but not too deep. Stores and services were located with direct access from the rear. Borrowing from industrial design, the Coles building with its continuous bands of steel-framed windows interspersed with bands of ceramic tiling maximized the amount of natural light penetrating to the interior.

Already by the late 1940s in the United States, however, scientific studies of the psychology of shopping led to designs that excluded natural light as completely as possible from the interior of stores. Instead, consumers were to be bathed in soft artificial light, soothed by soft Muzak and cocooned away from the real world in a kind of consumer dream state.

By the 1960s, Adelaide department stores were following this trend, with new stores specifically designed with no windows at all above ground level. External walls were therefore solid, with minimal decoration other than signage in many cases. The former David Jones building was an excellent example of this, with high quality external cladding and sculpture. It has been significantly altered today with the addition of several external windows and other major facade changes.

At the same time, another revolution in retailing was occurring as shopping moved outside the city into suburban malls surrounded by vast car-parks, where not only the individual store but the entire complex was lit by artificial means. As the suburbs drew shoppers away from the CBD, department stores in the CBD began to find it challenging to lure them back. Formerly large stores closed their doors and some were demolished. As Collins, in 'Department Store Architecture in SA' notes, "Many former department stores have already been demolished: among them, the original [1928] Myer Emporium building that was demolished to make way for the Myer Centre that opened in 1991. Other examples include Charles Birks and Co building- demolished

to build a new David Jones in 1954; Harris Scarf's city building- demolished in 2011 to make way for the Rundle Place Shopping Centre; Foy and Gibsons, formerly on the south eastern corner of Rundle Street and Pulteney Street, demolished 1975-6, and in turn also major alterations to Cox Foys."

Thus, the former GJJ. Coles building remains and stands almost alone today as a reminder of important retailing trends in the Inter-War period.

- It has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.

With many of the other department stores of this era now demolished, the former Coles building serves as a reminder of an era in retailing when a visit to a department store in the City was regarded as something of a special event. People dressed in good clothes, women donned hats and gloves.

The social significance of Coles cafeteria as a meeting point.

Women would arrange to meet friends in the city and joined them for lunch or afternoon tea in one of the stores once the shopping was complete. Department stores, and even a large variety store such as Coles were well aware of this phenomenon, and made special provision to attract female shoppers by providing facilities for their comfort, such as powder rooms, clean rest rooms with seating, and cafes or, as in the case of Coles, a cafeteria.

The soda fountain and the stream-lined style of self-service would have added a touch of modern American glamour to the event, being something that most people would have seen in movies but never

experienced for themselves.

- It may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history.

Coles Stores had a major point of difference from other 1930s department stores in adopting the American "Variety Store" model. These sold a wide variety of affordable but good quality merchandise such as drapery, kitchenware, hardware, stationery and haberdashery, but did not try to compete with the 'Department Stores' that also offered a much greater range, as well as larger items such as furniture and white goods and services such as curtaining.

The price-point of the variety store was also designed to appeal to customers of more limited economic means than those of actual department stores.

Retailer George Coles's first Melbourne store carried the motto "3d, 6d, nothing over 1/-", painted in large letters on the canopy. He had been impressed with the '5 and 10 cent stores' he had seen on business trips to the USA.

Like its arch-rival, Coles, Woolworths also began [in 1924] as a variety store. The first Adelaide store was opened in Rundle St in 1936 in an art deco building designed by F Kenneth Milne. {See SLSA photo B-7050]

Competition between Coles and Woolworths in the variety store retailing segment would have been intense, and probably explains the expansion of the Coles building in 1939. The Coles building survives today while its competitor, the Milne-designed building was demolished. This leaves Coles as the only remaining example of an Inter-War variety store.

NOMINATION FORM

In addition, with many of the other department stores of this era having been demolished, it serves as a reminder of an era in retailing when a visit to a department store in the City was something of a special event, requiring the wearing of hats and gloves for women and often followed by lunch or afternoon tea in one of the stores once the shopping was complete. Special features of social significance included the cafeteria as a meeting point.

- It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.

Post-depression growth of retailing in Rundle Street, then, as now, the premier retailing area in the CBD. Coles Rundle Street was the flagship store in South Australia of what was, even then, a national company.

- It demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.

The former Coles building is an excellent example of stream-lined Inter-War design by a nationally recognised architect. Features of particular importance include the high quality of the external detailing, with noteworthy exterior features including the rounded corner; faience tiling; the name COLES spelt out in red [now reading Central]; the original neon, and the use of bands of metal-framed windows on all floors above the ground level to allow maximum natural light to penetrate the store.

The immense size of the building and the use of wrap-around windows rather than solid weight-bearing walls made the interior engineering a great accomplishment that was congratulated in *The Builder* [February 1941] and was described in *The News* [12-4-40] as below:

“As the area of the floor is 10.800 sq. ft. large spans have been overcome by an engineering feat reflecting the keenness of designing. Normally bulky internal columns are employed to help carry the great weight

from overhead, but only four small columns have been used, with the large lateral spans of 49 ft. The big beams have been built into the ceiling. Each column passes through a counter, thus reducing inconvenience and congestion in the aisles.”

An equally important technical accomplishment was the installation of the two-way escalator that linked the ground floor and basement. This was the **first of its type in South Australia**, as recorded in The News, 12-11-40) as follows:

“Adjoining Escalators: While one escalator is ascending the other will descend, but the mechanism is reversible, and both can be run either way to cope with peak: rushes. Malcolm Moore Ltd., engineers, of Port Melbourne, made and installed the escalators. which are the most modern type in the world.”

In a recent article on the development of the escalator, Elvins (2021) noted that:

“Department stores were crucial in adopting new technologies in the city. Many people first encountered ‘moving staircases’ in the aisles of the store. The installation of new escalators became an occasion for celebration, as stores emphasized their modernity and commitment to progress. Familiarity with riding on escalators could separate the urban sophisticate from the country bumpkin. Well into the 1940s, crowds greeted escalators with enthusiasm. For retailers, the technology offered new possibilities for store layouts and convenience for shoppers and employees.”

The quality of the technical and design innovation displayed in the former G.J. Coles building can be

attributed in large part to the architect, Harry Norris (12 June 1888 – 15 December 1966). Norris is today noted for his 1930s commercial work in the Melbourne CBD. He was one of the first architects to introduce the Art Deco style to major commercial projects. The president of the Art Deco and Modernism Society of Australia claimed [Grow, 2022] that “Harry Norris was Melbourne’s most acclaimed architect from the Art Deco period...striking out on his own in 1919 and establishing an office at 317 Collins Street”.

Norris is known to have begun visiting the USA in 1925, and followed up with a trip every two years, being one of the few Melbourne architects who regularly gained first-hand knowledge of overseas trends in architecture and design.

Norris also had a long relationship with George Coles, after having made a success of a difficult remodelling job for Coles. He went on to become the principal designer of Coles stores throughout Melbourne, including the Coles No 1 [1929] flagship store in the retail hub of Bourke Street, finished in pink terra-cotta and trading today as David Jones Menswear Store.

The firm sent Norris overseas regularly, particularly to the USA, the home of budget retailing. He was to design many matching Art Deco branches in the 1930s, and some of the earliest Coles supermarkets in the 1950s. A feature [of the stores] was ample natural light provided by skylights and the stores were generally faced with curved glass windows.

NOMINATION FORM

It has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it.

It has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.

E. Additional Information

9. Images/Maps/Diagrams/Site Plans

A full range of images including maps, site plans, and photographs will help your nomination.

Please provide:

- a clear outline of the place or object being nominated within any maps or plans provided
- high quality images of the place or object (please list the total number of images being provided)
- the subject of each image
- the date each image was created
- the author of each image, and
- the copyright holder of each image (if known)

List of images supplied below:

- Time-line of photographs of the Coles Building- Recent to historical
- 1937 photograph of the Woolworths Variety Store, in Rundle Mall, for comparison
- Original plan images from the Archives of the Adelaide City Council.

Recent photos

Rundle Mall/Charles Street corner, 2023. Photograph: [REDACTED]



SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



Government of South Australia
Department for Environment
and Water

NOMINATION FORM

Charles St view of the former Coles building, 2023, Photograph: [REDACTED].



Historical Photographs

1941: Photograph taken from page 27 of Building, Feb 24 1941, pp. 25-28; magazine held at the Architecture Museum, University of South Australia. Photograph [REDACTED], 2024.



NOMINATION FORM

Ground floor interior of the Coles building, c. 1944- exact date unknown. SLSA photo, no copyright restrictions known.



Coles Building 1962, by night. SLSA 1417-1-17 No known copyright restrictions.



c.1951. Rundle Street from the Pulteney Street corner, showing Coles and John Martins, amongst other shops. SLSA PRG 287/1/15/90. This image has no known copyright restrictions.



PRG 287/1/15/90

Rundle Street, eastern end, 1966.

1966. SLSA B16369. This image has no known copyright. Rundle Street, north side. Shops visible include HG Palmer electricals, Mylady's Dainties Knitwear, Jarman's Shoes, Hotel Richmond, Coles, John Martins, Woolworths, Wendts Jewellers, Balfours and Myers.



Woolworths variety store, Rundle Street. 1937. For comparison.

SLSA 7050. This image has no known copyright restrictions. General description: Rundle Street is busy with cars and pedestrians. The massive Art Deco facade of Woolworths is situated between two popular ladies fashion shops, Judell's on the right and Waxman's on the left. June 5th 1937.

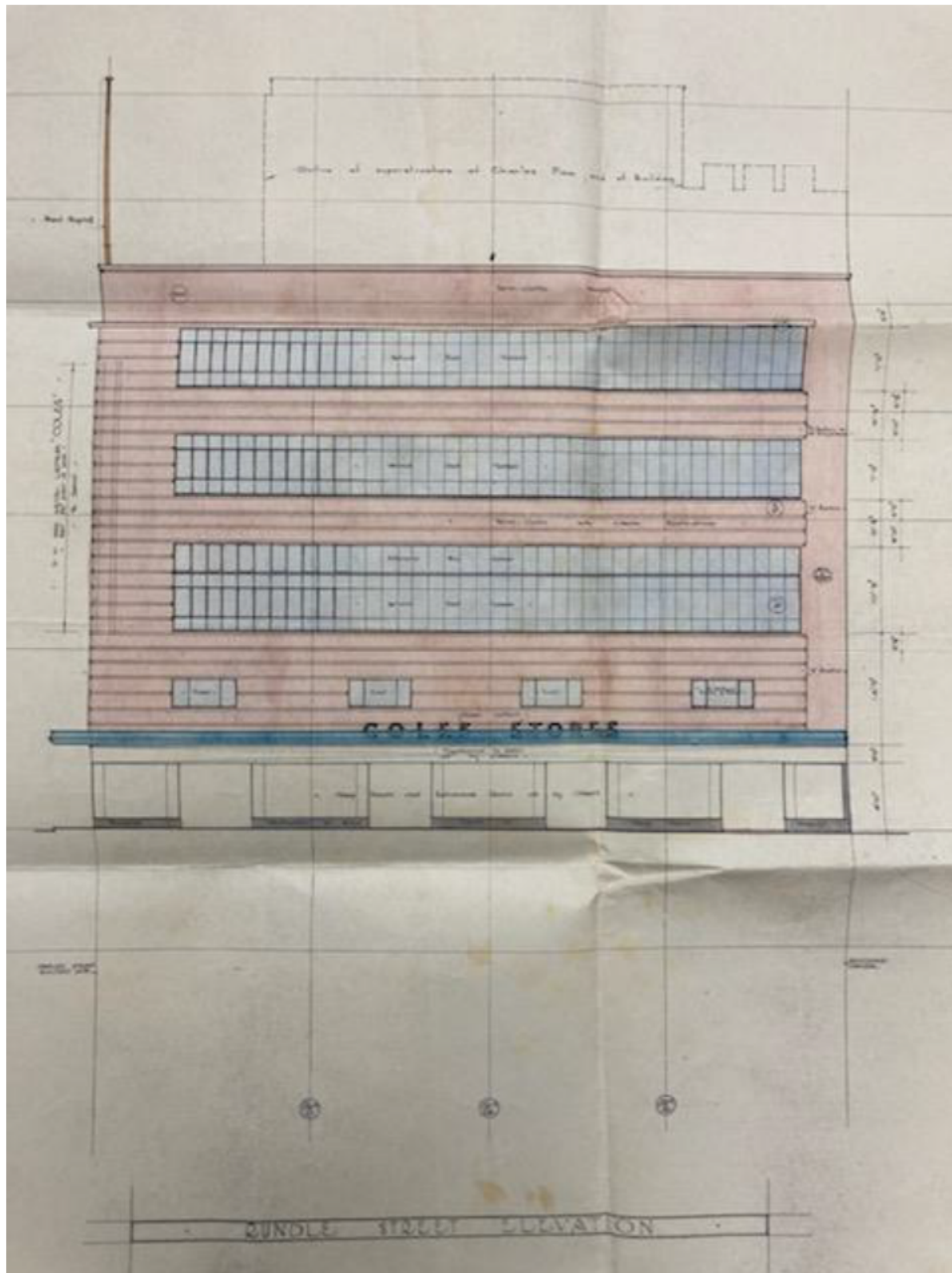


B 7050

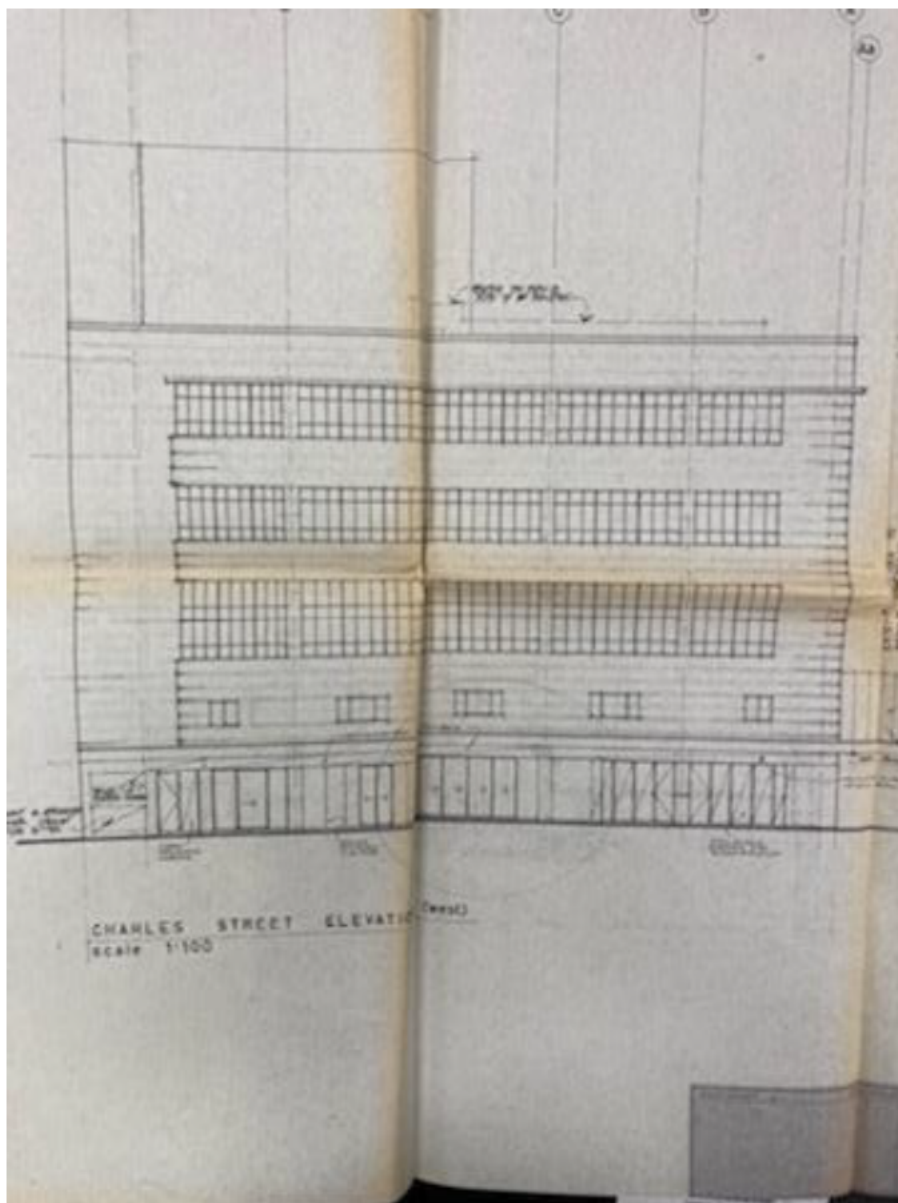
Original drawings and plans by the office of Harry Norris.

All images below are from the archives of the City of Adelaide, all photographs by [REDACTED].

Rundle Street elevation

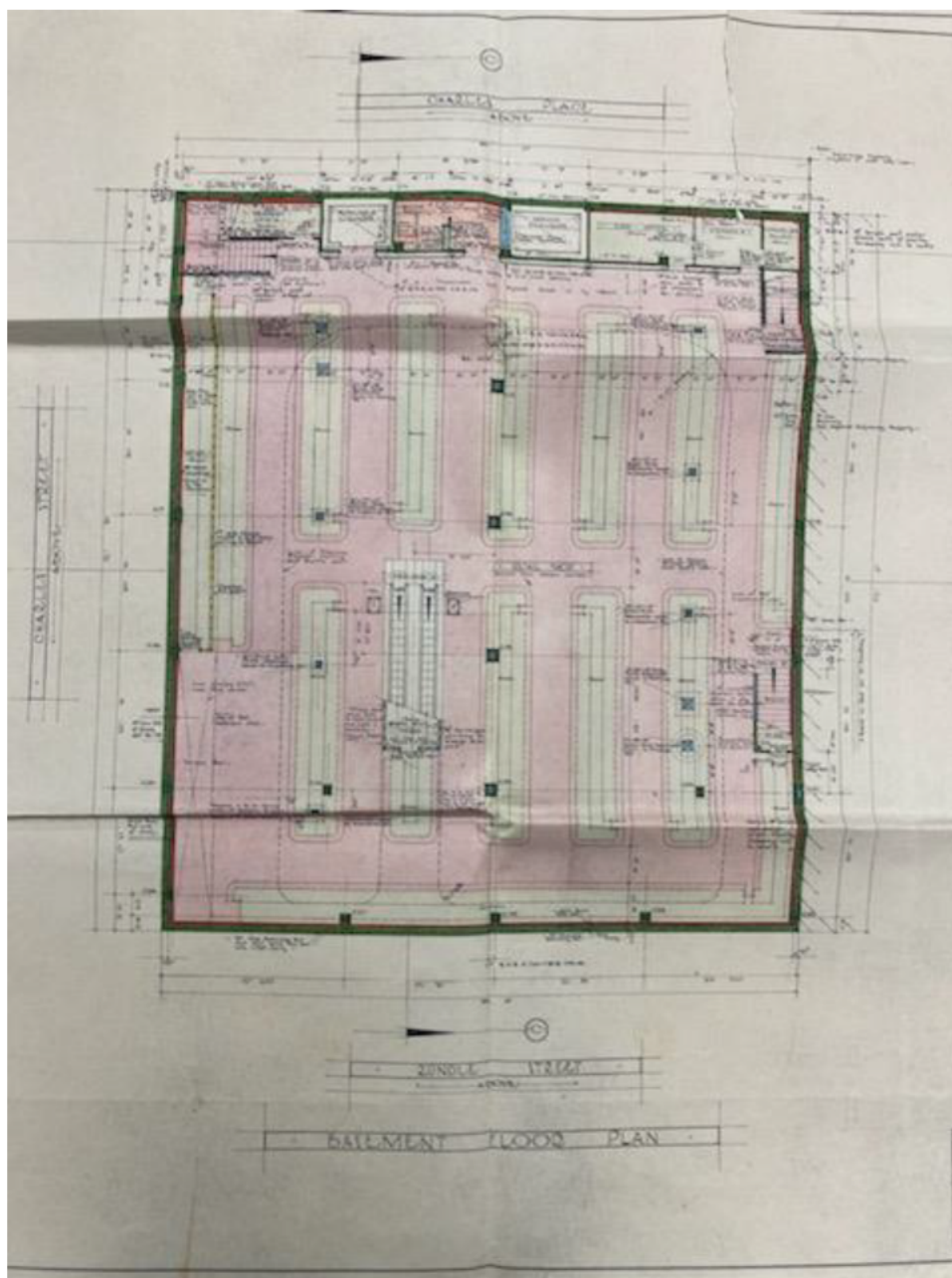


Charles Street elevation

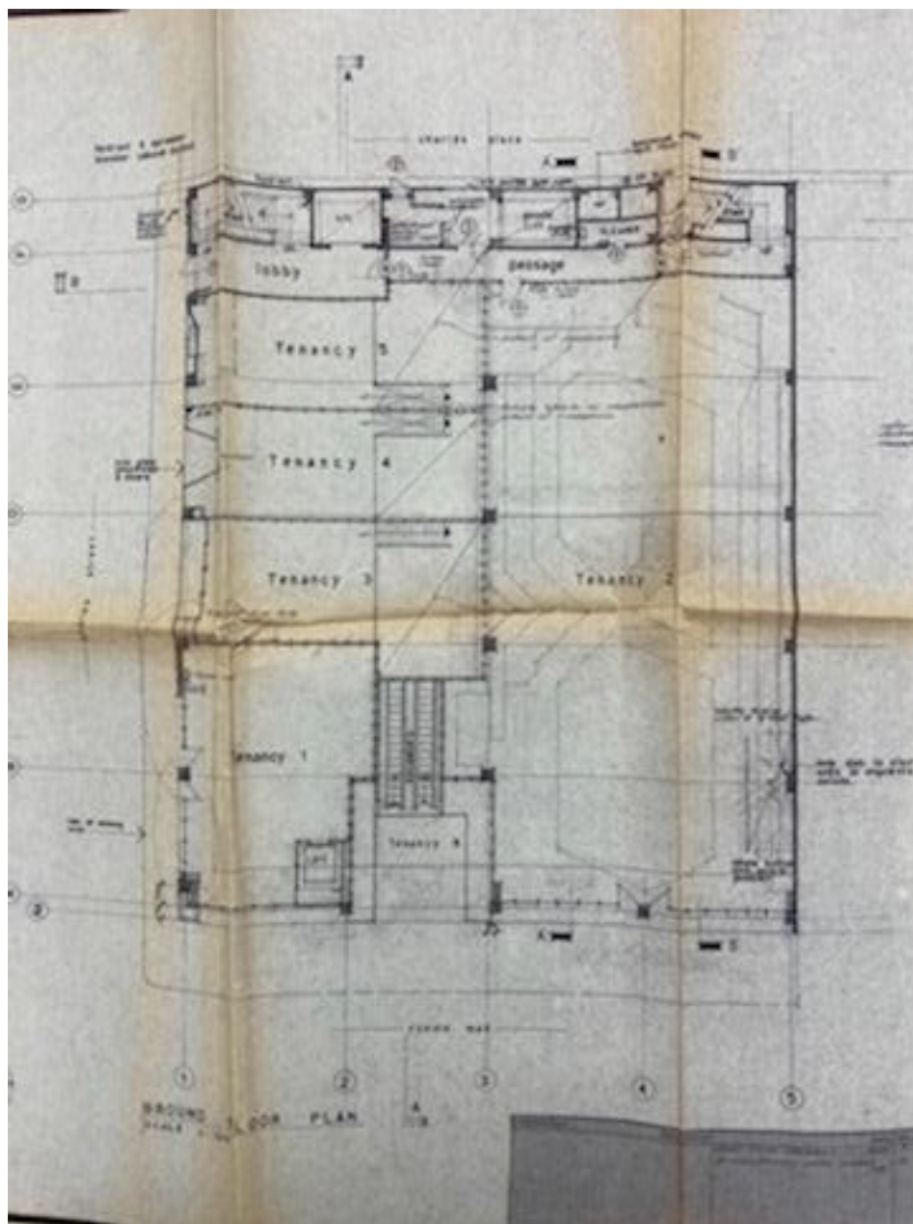


NOMINATION FORM

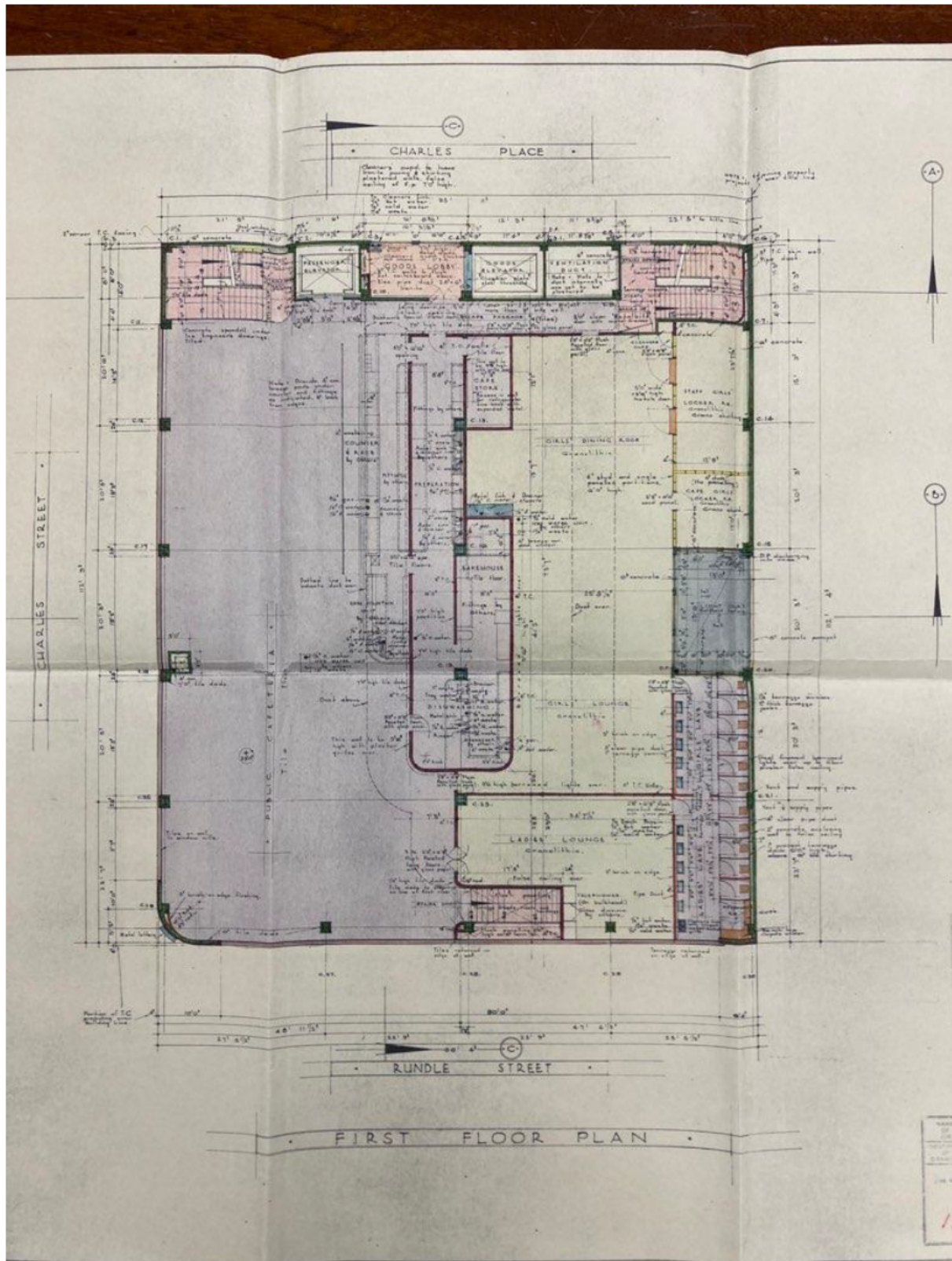
Basement floor plan



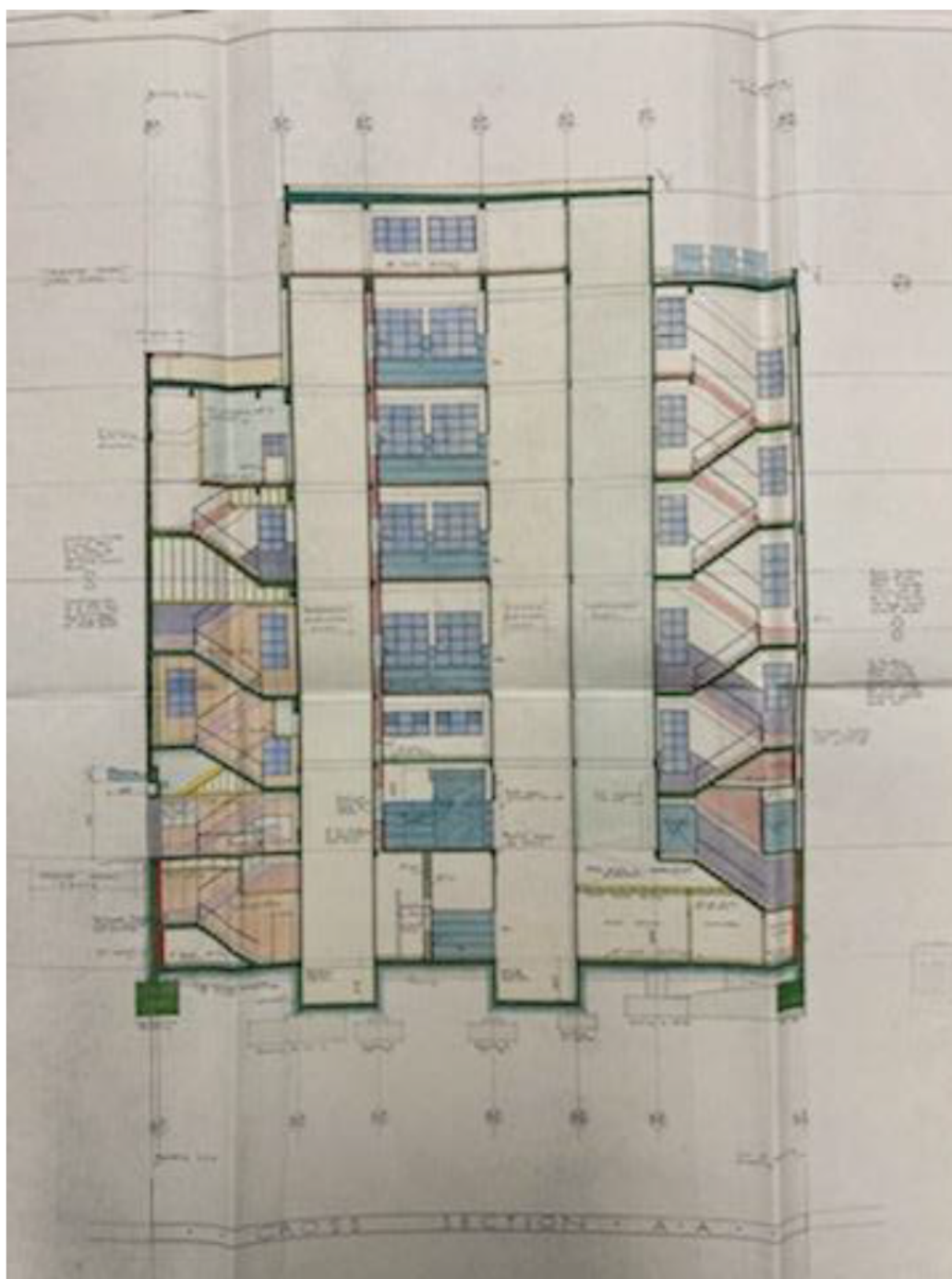
Ground floor plan



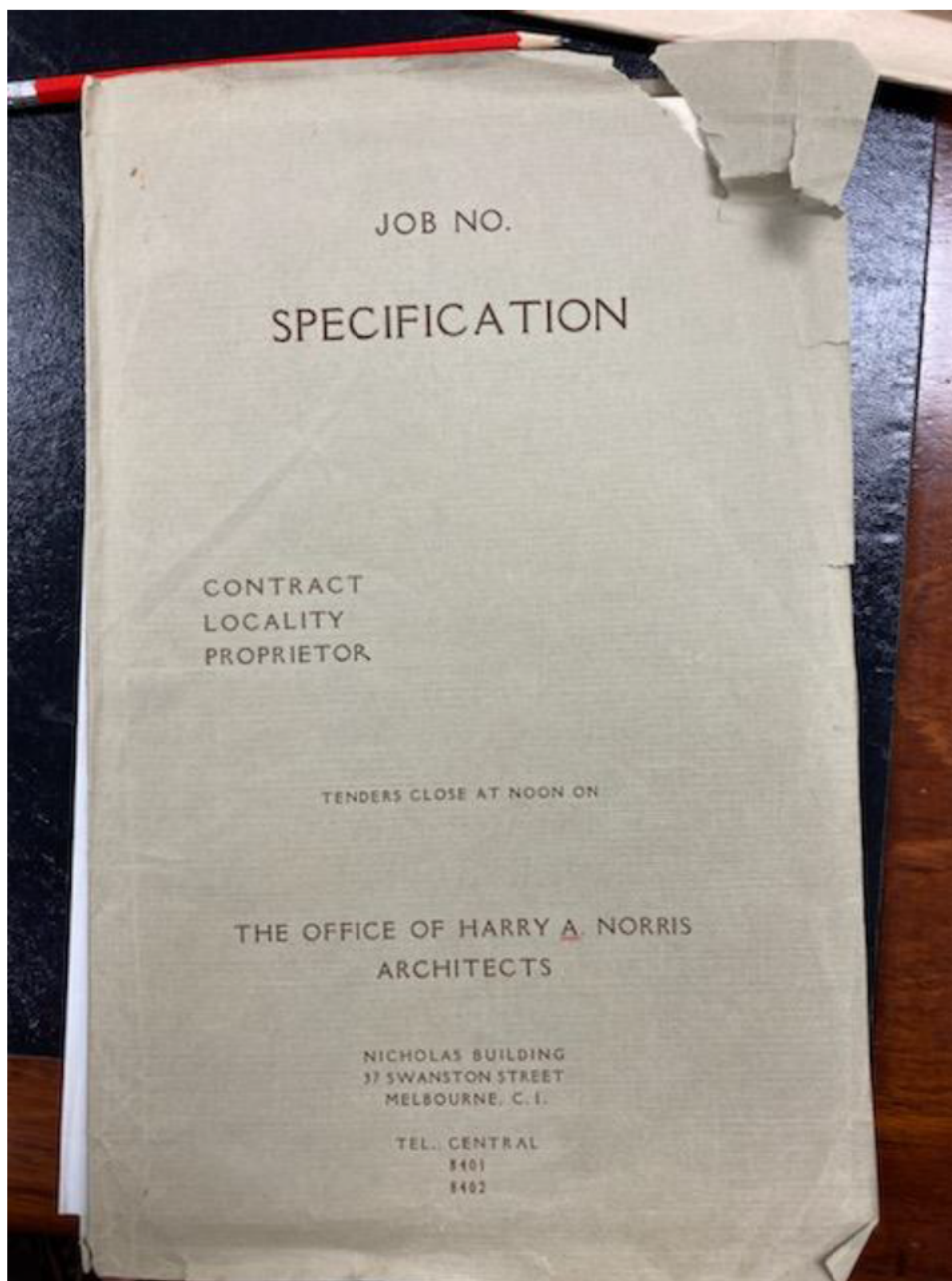
First floor plan



Cross sectional view



Specifications Document



SA Heritage Register

Nomination form



Government of South Australia

Department for Environment
and Water

NOMINATION FORM

The South Australian Heritage Council is committed to transparency in relation to the listing process and wishes to enhance public confidence in the nomination, listing and decision-making process. The Council's policy is to make nominations for State heritage listing and submissions on provisional entries publicly available via webpage or to interested parties. The Council will adhere to the Privacy Principles and your name and personal details will not be released.

I/we [REDACTED]
nominate THE FORMER COLES BUILDING LOCATED AT 112-118 RUNDLE MALLL [REDACTED] to be heritage listed.

The information I/we have provided is correct to my/our knowledge.

Your Signature/s: [REDACTED]

Date: 13/3/24

A heritage officer may contact you to discuss aspects of the nomination.

Nomination Form Checklist

Please check that your nomination includes:

- A clear indication of the location of the place or object (including map/s). Where a number of features are nominated, show the location of each and/or a boundary surrounding the significant elements of the site.
- A history of the place or object explaining important aspects relevant to the nomination.
This should generally help support arguments of cultural significance.
- A clear description of the nominated place or object/s.
- A statement of significance and indication on how the place or object satisfies one or more of the significance criteria.
- A heritage officer may contact you to discuss aspects of the nomination.

Email: DEWNRHeritage@sa.gov.au

Post: Executive Officer, South Australian Heritage Council

Department for Environment and Water

GPO Box 1047, Adelaide 5001