

# South Australian Heritage Council

## HERITAGE NEWS – MAY 2024



Image: The Bush Inn following conservation works, including repointing, 2003.  
Source DEW files.

Heritage News contains updates from the South Australian Heritage Council meeting held on 23 May and other topical news relating to conserving and promoting South Australia's unique heritage.



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# Provisional Entries in the South Australian Heritage Register

## Crown and Anchor Hotel, 196 Grenfell Street, Adelaide. On Kurna Country.

The Crown and Anchor Hotel was established in 1853 and is listed as a Local Heritage Place by the City of Adelaide.

There is a well-publicised development proposal for the site that the Crown and Anchor Hotel resides on, and more than 800 submissions were received by the State Commission Assessment Panel as part of its decision making on this matter.

Two nominations for State Heritage consideration of the Crown and Anchor Hotel have been provided to the South Australian Heritage Council (the Council) and they can be read here:

[Nomination 1](#)

[Nomination 2](#)

On 26 April 2024, the Chair, Ms Sandy Verschoor, provisionally entered the Crown and Anchor Hotel under delegated authority, to enable a full assessment of it to take place. This decision triggers three months of community consultation, with the last day to put in a submission being 3 August 2024.

The submission form can be downloaded [here](#)

The Council encourages you to have your say where you think the Crown and Anchor Hotel has State Heritage significance under one or more of the criteria for listing under section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



Image: Crown and Anchor Hotel. Source: DEW files.

## **Bruceden Court (flats), 2A Deepdene Avenue, Westbourne Park. On Kaurua Country.**

Bruceden Court (flats), constructed in 1940-1941, demonstrates an important evolution in the way South Australians lived during the twentieth century, by providing the middle class with a popular alternative to conventional detached housing. Designed by architect Gordon Beaumont Smith, Bruceden Court (flats) demonstrates the increasing sophistication of purpose-built interwar flat design over time and is an uncommon and high-quality example of this new, modern way of living.

Bruceden Court (flats) is also an outstanding example of interwar streamlined architecture articulating many key attributes of the style.

Council provisionally entered this place under criteria a), b), d) and e) of Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*. The criteria are listed on the last page of this Heritage News for your information.

You can read the Summary of State Heritage Place [here](#)

This decision triggers three months of community consultation. You are encouraged to have your say. You can download a submission form through the web link above.



Image: Bruceden Court (flats). Source: DEW files.

# Nominated places not entered in the South Australian Heritage Register

## Retten (flats), 8 Giles Avenue, Glenelg. On Kurna Country.

In February 1938, Adelaide merchant Alfred Netter acquired a portion of Block 19 in the subdivision of Section 204 laid out as Glenelg, including a large house. Netter approached Adelaide architect Harold T. Griggs to design a three-storey block of flats on his portion of Block 19. Netter named the flats 'Retten', derived from his own surname spelled backwards, and lived there from c.1938.

Griggs' design for Retten (flats) re-used the footings and walls of the existing house to form part of the ground floor, which in turn dictated the first-floor plan above. A new two-storey wing was also built to the east of and adjoining the original structure. This made Retten (flats) a hybrid of purpose-built and converted elements. Retten (flats) was built over eleven months by Nailsworth contractor M. F. (Melville Francis) Norton, with terrazzo work by Peter Ciprano.

Alfred Netter married his second wife, Lorna Elaine (nee Stratford) in June 1941 and sold Retten (flats) shortly afterward, as Lorna had become pregnant with daughter Judy. The expectant parents considered that the Retten (flats) penthouse, reached by a long staircase, was 'not a proper place for babies'.

Council determined that Retten (flats) did not meet the high threshold for listing as a State Heritage Place and rejected it for entry in the South Australian Heritage Register.

If you are interested in reading more about this place, the report can be downloaded [here](#)



Image: Retten (flats) Source: DEW Files.

# Designations in the South Australian Heritage Register

Under Part 5 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*, special protection applies to State Heritage Places designated as places of archaeological, geological, palaeontological or speleological significance.

A person must not, without a permit from the South Australian Heritage Council, excavate or disturb a State Heritage Place designated as a place of archaeological, geological, palaeontological or speleological significance or remove, damage, destroy or dispose of any archaeological, geological, palaeontological or speleological specimens from such a place.

## **Wilkawillina Archaeocyatha Site. On Adnyamathanha Country.**

Archaeocyatha, which partly resembled both sponges and coral, are known to be the first great reef builders in the sea, with a wide geographical distribution, and are some of the earliest fossils to be preserved in the Cambrian sediments of South Australia.

The Wilkawillina Archaeocyatha Site includes sedimentary rocks predominantly from the Early Cambrian with some early middle Cambrian sediments approximately 530-509 million years ago.

The massive outcrops of Wilkawillina Limestone in this area contain fossil Archaeocyatha in a state of remarkable preservation on a scale rarely found in other parts of the world.

Their appearance is used as a marker fossil to differentiate between Precambrian rocks and the earliest Cambrian rocks. Their preservation in South Australia is exceptional and various species from this locality have been used for correlation with other regions worldwide. Several type sections for Early Cambrian fossiliferous rocks, including that of the Wilkawillina Limestone, have been designated in the locality.

This place was Registered as a State Heritage Place on 19 August 1993.

The Council also approved a Better Heritage Information report on Wilkawillina Archaeocyatha Site – see page 9 of this Heritage News for more information.



Image: An example of fossils of Wilkawillina. Source DEW files.

# Confirmations in the South Australian Heritage Register

## Former Salisbury Methodist Church, 59-61 Park Terrace, Salisbury. On Kurna Country.

The former Salisbury Methodist Church, opened in 1961, is an outstanding example of late twentieth-century ecclesiastical Modern Movement architecture in South Australia. South Australian architect W. Lance Brune's innovative, well-resolved design is notable for its dramatic and distinctive A-frame roof, feature cross and foundation stone and the exposed steel joist rafters of its chapel, contrasting with the flat roofs of the non-worship wings. These elements are unified through the use of similar materials, details and modular construction units throughout the exterior of the complex. The former Salisbury Methodist Church was the prototype that inspired numerous other true A-frame churches subsequently built in South Australia.

Council confirmed the Former Salisbury Methodist Church as a State Heritage Place under criterion e) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



Image: former Salisbury Methodist Church. Source: DEW files.

## **Naracoorte Church of Christ, 64 Jenkins Terrace, Naracoorte. On Bungaditj, Marditjali, Meintangk, Ngarrindjeri and Potaruwutj Country.**

The Naracoorte Church of Christ complex, completed in 1966, was one of relatively few designed and built in a single construction phase during the post-war period. In addition to the main worship space, the church possesses a number of spaces designed specifically as community facilities including an activity hall, kitchen, kindergarten and a series of Sunday school rooms. As such, Naracoorte Church of Christ is an unusually complete, coherent and intact example of the class of place, post-war church.

The Naracoorte Church of Christ is also an outstanding example of late twentieth-century ecclesiastical Modern Movement architecture in South Australia. The building is notable for the dramatic and distinctive A-frame roof, spire and steel joist buttressing of its chapel, contrasting with the flat roofs of the non-worship wings. These elements are unified through the use of similar materials, details and modular construction units throughout the complex.

Council confirmed the entry of the Naracoorte Church of Christ in the South Australian Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place as it satisfies criterion d) and e) under section 16(1) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



Image: Naracoorte Church of Christ. Source: DEW files.

# Better Heritage Information Reports

There are many State Heritage Places that were heritage listed at a time when only limited information was required to enter them in the Register. In many cases this included only the address of the place, the name and the Certificate of Title. Council, with the assistance of Heritage South Australia assessment officers, is now improving the information about why they are State Heritage Places.

At this meeting, the Council approved ten reports for inclusion in the supplementary information to the Register entry. Except for the Wilkawillina Site, which is discussed on page 6, these places are summarised below.

## **Tufa Waterfall, Bunkers (private) Conservation Reserve. On Adnyamathanha Country. State Heritage Place 14802.**

'Tufa' is a form of limestone precipitated from calcium-rich water, which creates delicate rock structures. The landform was created during the Late Pleistocene-Holocene (100,000 to 10,000 years ago) by the movement of calcium-rich water from nearby springs between red, Precambrian cliffs (approximately 717-660-Million-years-old). The presence of the fossil waterfall suggests a wetter environment than is currently known in the now arid Flinders Ranges. The uncommon and approximately 20-35-metre tall tufa deposit features three overhanging tiers, containing two large caves with decorations within and provides abundant opportunity for palaeoenvironmental research.

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place on 9 October 1997.



Image Tufa Waterfall. Source: DEW Files.

## **Shops, 41-43 Commercial Road, Strathalbyn. On Ngarrindjeri Country & Peramangk Country. State Heritage Place 11608.**

Built in 1916 by Frederick Woolfitt for his son Cecil, the Shops at 41-43 Commercial Road are associated with the commercial development of the township of Strathalbyn and its continuation as a regional service centre in the early twentieth century.

Cecil Woolfitt operated a general store from the premises until the 1950s, supplying the town and surrounding area with groceries such as tinned corned beef, camp pie, mustard pickles, and custard powder, as well as homewares and drapery. Commercial properties like the Shops were vital to the success of the township and demonstrate the importance of local businesses in supporting primary industry.

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place on 1 September 1983.



Image: Shops, 41-43 Commercial Road, Strathalbyn. Source: DEW Files

## **National War Memorial, North Terrace, Adelaide. On Kurna Country. State Heritage Place 13660.**

Unveiled on ANZAC Day 1931, the National War Memorial commemorates the role of South Australian service personnel and the ultimate sacrifice they made in the defence of the state and nation. Over the course of time and in the face of subsequent conflicts, the National War Memorial has also come to be a place to commemorate all South Australians who have died overseas in the service of their country and is the focus of the state's collective remembrance, notably on ANZAC and Remembrance Days. The First World War was a notable event in the history of South Australia and the National War Memorial is a tangible symbol of South Australia's contribution to the unification of the young, federated nation towards a common goal.

Designed by Woods, Bagot, Jory and Laybourne Smith, with contributions by Sydney-based sculptor George Rayner Hoff, the memorial brought together some of the state's best artisans to commemorate the approximate 5,511 South Australian service personnel who died on active service during the First World War. It was designed as both a site of remembrance and as an expression of optimism for the future. The result is an unconventional composition that successfully blends the conservative classical imagery of the triumphal arch, the realistic imagery of the bronze sculptures, with the ethereal imagery of the Art Deco marble sculptures, distinguishing it from the classical imagery employed in similar memorials.

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place on 11 September 1986.



Image: National War Memorial. Source DEW files.

## **'Granny Banks' Cottage, 15 Sturt Street, Robe. On Bungaditj Country. State Heritage Place 12646**

The Granny Banks' Cottage demonstrates the formative years of Robe as a key South Australian seaport town. The vernacular construction of the original cottage built between 1847-1850 reflects the ad hoc nature of early residential buildings in Robe. Paired with the more robust construction of the c.1853 addition, Granny Banks' Cottage captures the early development of Robe.

Granny Banks' Cottage has housed key figures associated with the town's early history. Reflecting Robe's origins as a government town, government employees were the first to live in the cottage. They were followed by George Ormerod, a prominent pastoralist and merchant. Ormerod lived at the site with his family while they waited for their new house ('Moorakyne' (SHP 10363)) to be constructed further down Sturt Street. During their residency, the second cottage was erected. The site was subsequently owned by Arthur Banks, a teamster, and Sarah Banks, later known as 'Granny Banks'. The latter was a well-known and respected local resident, and the place now bears her name.

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place on 8 November 1984.



Image: Granny Banks Cottage. Source: DEW files.

## **Caledonian Inn, 1 Victoria Street, Robe. On Bungaditj Country. State Heritage Place 12368.**

Erected for Scottish migrant Peter McQueen between 1858 and 1859, the Caledonian Inn in Robe demonstrates the social and commercial development of one of South Australia's key seaport towns during the 1850s and 1860s. Although the Robe Hotel had opened in 1847 as the 'Bonnie Owl', the Caledonian Inn was one of the first among several other pubs that emerged in Robe during the mid-1850s and early 1860s. The emergence of these new pubs demonstrates the general commercial and economic confidence exhibited during Robe's heyday as a thriving seaport town.

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place on 1 September 1983.



Image: The Caledonian Inn. Source: DEW files

## **Wilson's Saddlery – Former, 5 Victoria Street, Robe. On Bunganditj Country. State Heritage Place 12644.**

Built in c.1858, Wilson's Saddlery in Robe demonstrates the economic and social importance of the horse industry throughout the South East during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Robe had one of South Australia's most active and lucrative ports during the 1850s and 1860s and serviced the entire South East. Horses played a major role in land-based transportation to and from the port. Horse breeding was also a major industry in the region, and horses were exported via Robe, including to India. Moreover, recreational pursuits and activities were hugely popular in and around Robe, especially horse racing and other equine sports.

Situated on Victoria Street which connects to the main roads of the port, Mundy Terrace and the Royal Circus, the saddlery served local and regional horse owners, drivers and riders. Wilson's Saddlery is one of the few places that demonstrates Robe's place within this history of the State.

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place on 8 November 1984.



Image: Wilson's Saddlery. Source: DEW files.

## Dwelling – ‘Attic House’, 18 Victoria Street, Robe. On Bunganditj Country. State Heritage Place 12633.

Built in 1869 for tailor William Trail McLean, Attic House was one of several commercial properties established along Victoria Street in Robe between the 1850s and 1860s. McLean, a Scottish migrant, had grown his tailoring business in Robe during the 1860s, before building his new store in 1869. The business lasted until the mid-1870s, when McLean and his family relocated to Adelaide to take over a clothing factory. His brief proprietorship and departure for new opportunities elsewhere is reflective of Robe’s decline as a major seaport during the 1870s. Attic House thus demonstrates the commercial growth and plateau of Robe during its heyday as a key South Australian seaport town.

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place on 28 November 1985.



Image: Front of Attic House showing shop and attached dwelling, 1980. Source: DEW files



Image: Attic House, September 2023. Source DEW files

## Former Bush Inn, Main Road, Robe. On Bunganditj Country. State Heritage Place 10265.

Erected by April 1861, the Bush Inn in Robe demonstrates the commercial prosperity of one of South Australia's key seaport towns during the 1850s and 1860s. Located on the main road into Robe, it is the town's only surviving roadside inn that specifically catered for teamsters during the 1860s and early 1870s, demonstrating the movement of wool and other goods between Robe, the South East and intercolonial and international markets.

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place on 1 September 1983.



Image: The Bush Inn – 1980. Note signage at the front. Source DEW files.



Image: The Bush Inn following conservation works, including repointing, 2003. Source DEW files.

## **Davison's Shop, 32 Smillie Street, Robe. On Bunganditj Country. State Heritage Place 12540.**

Likely built in the mid-1850s, the store and dwelling now known as Davison's Shop demonstrates the commercial growth of Robe during its heyday as a key South Australian seaport town during the 1850s and 1860s. Several businesses have been conducted from Davison's Shop demonstrating its diverse role in the commercial operations of Robe and the consolidation of Smillie Street as a hub of commercial activities. As a combined store and dwelling, Davison's Shop also demonstrates a once common way of operating a shop during the nineteenth century.

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place on 5 April 1984.



Image: Davison's Shop undergoing conservation work and alterations, c.1981 (note the new windows on the eastern elevation). Source: DEW files.



Image: Davison's Shop in 2003. Source DEW files.

# Other Heritage News / Events

## Restoring a State Heritage Place - Pise Cottage

This is a must watch!

The host of tv show Restoration Australia, Professor Anthony Burke, joins homeowners Kirsty and Mark Nield in series 6, episode 3 who are doing all they can to preserve a valuable slice of Australian history.

This building is an example of an early (c 1850s) pise cottage which retains many original features, including shingle roof, pise walls and external joinery.

Pise was a common building method in the early years of the settlement of South Australia. Pisé de terre, or “rammed earth,” is an ancient form of building construction.

Owner Kirsty Nield is also a valued member of the Heritage SA team in the Department for Environment and Water.

You can watch it here: [ABC iview link](#) Or you can read the ABC [news story](#).

## World Environment Day – 5<sup>th</sup> June

This year’s World Environment Day campaign focused on land restoration, desertification and drought resilience under the slogan “Our land. Our future. We are #GenerationRestoration.”

*The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* along with the *Native Vegetation Act 1991* are the main legislative instruments to achieve this, however the *Heritage Places Act 1993* also has a role to protect trees for their cultural significance.

The following is a list of trees protected as State Heritage Places through the *Heritage Places Act 1993*:

- Fry’s Clump near Balaklava
- Old Gum Tree Site (supposed site of proclamation of the establishment of government in 1835, MacFarlane Street, Glenelg North)
- Ring of Oaks associated with Salem Baptist Church, John Fisher Avenue, Gumeracha
- Gray’s Tree, Lake Massacre, Off Strzelecki Track, Innamincka
- River Red Gum, Glynburn Road, Kensington Gardens
- Reeves Point Settlement Site (site of the first official settlement in the Colony), including cemetery, well and mulberry tree - see also 14039 Old Government Quarry, Kingscote.
- Cassini Station Complex and Mulberry Tree, Kingscote.
- Silvicultural Reserves (Pinus radiata 1900, Pinus canariensis 1903, E. sideroxylon 1898 & 1900), Kuitpo Forest, Old Coach Road, Kuitpo Forest.
- Manoora Railway Station & Yard, including Goods Shed, Water Tower, Crane and Palm Trees, Manoora.
- River Red Gum, Douglas Street, Millswood.
- Avenue of Pinus Radiata, Mount Burr Forest Reserve, Mount Burr
- Mann Terrace Olive Plantation, North Adelaide
- Tree planted to commemorate the Japanese Surrender of World War Two, Parilla.
- Frenchman’s Rock Monument, Well & Pine Trees. Frenchmans Terrace, Penneshaw.
- Olivewood Site, including palm trees lining driveway, Renmark Avenue, Renmark.
- Alexandra Avenue Plantation, including Trees and War Memorial, Rose Park
- Herbig Family Tree, Mount Pleasant Road, Springton
- River Red Gum, Heatherbank Terrace, Stonyfell.

- Prescott Terrace Soldier's Memorial Avenue Memorial Trees, Prescott Terrace, Toorak Gardens.
- Waite Arboretum, Waite Agricultural Research Institute, Urrbrae.
- Coward Springs Railway Site, including the date palms and tamarisk trees near William Creek.

Further to the above, the Belair National Park is an example of a sizeable area of vegetation protected within a State Heritage Area (as opposed to a State Heritage Place). The Belair National Park is also protected through the National Parks & Wildlife Act).

Established in 1891, Belair National Park signifies South Australia's commitment to preserving natural areas for both conservation and recreation. 'National Park', as it was originally known, was created on land originally set aside in the 1840s as the Government Farm and includes the first Governor's summer residence, built in 1859.

The Belair National Park state heritage area is an 835ha reserve and is located in the Adelaide Hills, 13km from the Adelaide city centre.

## Commonwealth Grants

South Australia has been successful in receiving grant funding from the Australian Government for projects involving two National Heritage Places:

- **Cuttlefish Coast Sanctuary Zone (\$400,000 grant)**

The project will develop a Conservation Management Plan and Tourism Plan for the newly listed heritage place Cuttlefish Coast Sanctuary Zone to ensure increased visitation occurs in a sustainable manner and minimises impacts on the Cuttlefish Coast and connected ecosystem.

The project activities include engaging First Nations and local stakeholders in developing Conservation Management Plan and Tourism Plan, commencing research, monitoring current and future impact of visitation, and developing a site interpretation plan with initial roll out of interpretative materials.

- **Witjira-Dalhousie Springs (\$400,000 grant)**

The project aims to develop a Conservation Management Plan and upgrade visitor infrastructure for Witjira-Dalhousie Springs to manage increased visitation in a sustainable way.

The project activities include developing interpretation plan with the Conservation Management Plan, engaging community stakeholders, expanding, and revegetating existing campground, installation of fencing, upgrading water supply system, demolishing existing toilet and shower block, and replacing campground signages.

For a full list of successful projects throughout Australia, they can be found [here](#)

## Heritage by numbers

South Australia has a rich and multifaceted history reflected in its tangible heritage. Here are some statistics about Heritage in South Australia, by the numbers:

- 1 World Heritage Place (Australian Fossil Mammal Sites at Naracoorte)
- 10 National Heritage Places
- 11 Commonwealth Heritage Places
- 2329 Confirmed State Heritage Places
- 8 Provisionally listed State Heritage Places
- 17 State Heritage Areas
- 29 State Heritage Objects
- 17 State Heritage Places Designated for their archaeological significance
- 38 State Heritage Places Designated (26 with geological significance, 16 with palaeontological significance and 4 with speleological significance (noting six places have more than one type of designation)).
- Over 7,250 Local Heritage Places in 27 of the 68 Local Councils of SA

## The Criteria

### Heritage Places Act 1993 – Section 16—Heritage Significance

A place is of heritage significance if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

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

# More information

If you would like to know more about the work of the South Australian Heritage Council and Heritage South Australia, here are some useful links.

Receive information through our email distribution list. Email us at: [dew.heritage@sa.gov.au](mailto:dew.heritage@sa.gov.au)

Web: <https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage>



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