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HERITAGE SNAPS PHOTO COMPETITION

The finalists of 2020

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ALEXANDRA AVENUE TREES KAURNA COUNTRY ROSE PARK PHOTO BY DAVID BILLS

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 13987



English elm and oak trees were planted along Alexandra Avenue in Rose Park to memorialise the fallen of World War I.

On 19th July 1919, a welcome home parade was held in Adelaide for servicemen.

There was also a ceremony at Rose Park where a tree was planted on Alexandra Avenue and Prescott Terrace for each of the soldiers from the Burnside district who fell in World War 1.

This beautiful photo captures the gracious streetscape planting and atmosphere of Alexandra Avenue, Rose Park.



ARKARoola
ADNYAMATHANHA COUNTRY
via LEIGH CREEK
PHOTO BY JOSHUA CORKE
STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 26404



The Arkaroola area is of State heritage significance because it is one of the most diverse landscapes in South Australia, with outstanding scientific, environmental, cultural and social values. There is a unique combination of many layers of natural phenomena and the concentration and integration of geological, botanical and zoological values in one region is of exceptional significance.

Arkaroola is located in the Northern Ikara-Flinders Ranges, around 600 kilometres north of Adelaide. Arkaroola is part of the traditional country of the Adnyamathanha people and is rich with cultural significance.



BEN MOROWIE SHIPWRECK
NARUNGA COUNTRY
WALLAROO
PHOTO BY JAMES ROBERTS

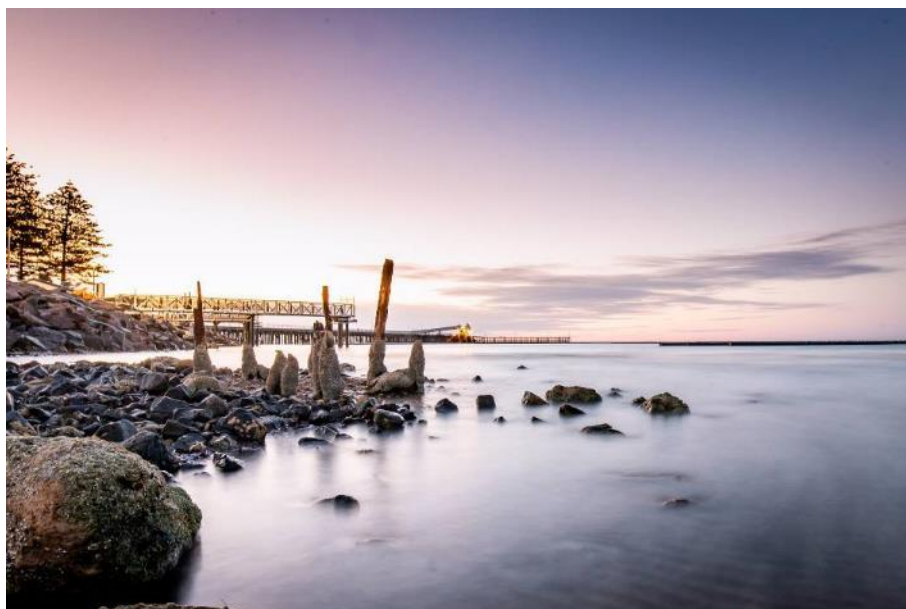
WRECK NO: 5225



The Ben Morowie was a wooden cutter was wrecked on 27 June 1870 off the coast of Wallaroo, Yorke Peninsula.

During a heavy westerly gale, the vessel dragged its anchor and drifted onto the Smelting Works Company's slag bank and broke up.

This photo shows the remains of the Ben Morowie wreck today.



BLUE LAKE, MOUNT GAMBIER VOLCANIC COMPLEX BUANDIG COUNTRY MOUNT GAMBIER PHOTO BY MADISON SAUNDERS

STATE HERITAGE AREA – No. 14113



The Mount Gambier Volcanic Complex was declared a State Heritage Area as an example of recent geological and in particular volcanic activity in South Australia.

Early each November, the lake's sombre blue, which is in evidence during the winter months, mysteriously changes to an intense deep turquoise blue almost overnight.

It is a lovely 3.6 kilometre walk around the Blue Lake. Take in the Pioneer Memorial, the Centenary Tower, the Pumping Station and stop at the Rotary Lookout from which you can also see Mount Schank.

“WarWar” meaning the sound of many crows is the Buandig traditional name for the Blue Lake.

Mount Gambier is around 435 kilometres south east of Adelaide.



CAPE WILLOUGHBY LIGHTHOUSE KANGAROO ISLAND

PHOTO BY GARY SYMONDS

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 10391



This lighthouse is located on the eastern end of Kangaroo Island, 28 kilometres from where the ferry from the mainland arrives at the town of Penneshaw.

Kangaroo Island was separated from mainland Australia around 10,000 years ago, due to rising sea level after the last glacial period.

The Cape Willoughby Lighthouse was the first to be built in South Australia. It was named the Sturt Light after the noted explorer Capt. Charles Sturt and first illuminated on 10 January 1852. Its construction signified the vital importance of shipping to the colony's economy. The mechanism for the light was brought out from England.

Kangaroo Island is known as Karta ("Island of the Dead") by Ngarrindjeri and Ramindjeri peoples.



CUMMINS HOUSE EARLY FOG KAURNA COUNTRY NOVAR GARDENS PHOTO BY CHRIS PEDERSEN

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 10552



Cummins House is one of South Australia's earliest extant buildings and reveals considerable details about the design and construction materials and methods of buildings from this era (1842-1854). The house was thought to be designed by George Strickland Kingston for John and Elizabeth Morphett (later Sir John) who played a profound role in the establishment and development of the Colony of South Australia.

Cummins House was lived in by five generations of the Morphett family and is one of a very few residences in South Australia that has been occupied by one family for such a long period of time.

The house and garden is open the first and third Sunday of each month from 2pm to 4:30pm for guided tours and Devonshire Tea – put on by the Cummins Society Friends Group.

This image was taken by Chris Pedersen who is also a member of the Cummins Society. When he doesn't have the camera in hand, you might find Chris tending the garden.



FORMER ADELAIDE STOCK EXCHANGE KAURNA COUNTRY 53-57 EXCHANGE PLACE, ADELAIDE PHOTO BY ZHENQI YANG

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 11580



This striking building in the heart of the city of Adelaide was built in 1901. It was designed by Dunn and Fuller, of load-bearing brick construction and was originally built as the Adelaide Stock Exchange. It is one of few remaining Federation/Edwardian style buildings in Adelaide. The brick tower with spire is a dominant feature. Today, this building is used as a Science Exchange and it has five versatile rooms for hire. Why not plan your next meeting here?



FORMER WOOLSHED FLAT WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

KAURNA COUNTRY

WOOLSHED FLAT

PHOTO BY SANDY HORNE

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 13046



This little known place has been put on the map by photographer Sandy Horne. It is located in the mid north of South Australia. Woolshed Flat is near the southern end of the Clare Valley, in the District Council of Clare and Gilbert Valleys. It is about a 2 hour drive from the city of Adelaide.

The former Woolshed Flat Wesleyan Methodist Church was built in the Gothic style utilising locally-quarried sandstone and opened in 1859.

It is significant as an example of a small early rural Wesleyan Church, sited amid wheat fields rather than in a town to serve the families on nearby farms.



OSCAR WHARF, GOOLWA STATE HERITAGE AREA NGARRINDJERI COUNTRY GOOLWA PHOTO BY COLIN HAIGH

STATE HERITAGE AREA – No. 13934



Australia's first Cittaslow Town, Goolwa is on the Fleurieu Peninsula, around 85 kilometres south of Adelaide. It was once a thriving river port – the last on the Murray River before it reached the Southern Ocean.

It is now a popular tourist town and today Goolwa offers a steam-to-steam experience with PS Oscar W, a 112 year old authentic paddle steamer - featured in this photo alongside the Goolwa wharf.

The inner part of the town of Goolwa was declared a State Heritage Area because of the town's historical importance as a bustling river port between the 1850s and the 1880s. During this time Goolwa was one of Australia's principal river ports and an important centre for trade between South Australia and the eastern states. There are a remarkably representative group of buildings and relics surviving from this era in the present townscape. The wharf and tramway precinct is of particular significance.



LAKE HARRY DATE PLANTATION SITE ARABANA COUNTRY MARREE PHOTO BY CHRIS KIRBY

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 12760



Lake Harry is 610 kilometres north of Adelaide not far from the town of Marree.

The site, comprising ruins, is significant because it is the remains of the largest date plantation in South Australia, planted on an experimental basis by the State Government during the late 1880s and early 1890s. It is an example of attempts to establish viable industries in the arid areas of the State. The plantation had 2,622 trees in 1896-97, but floundered during World War One because of drought and labour shortages.

It is well worth a trip to Marree to visit this site, fly overhead to see the Marree Man, see the old Mail Truck that was driven by our own Tom Kruse, learn about the Afghan camel drivers, see the iconic Kati Thanda (Lake Eyre) and have a drink at the historic Marree Hotel (also a State Heritage Place).



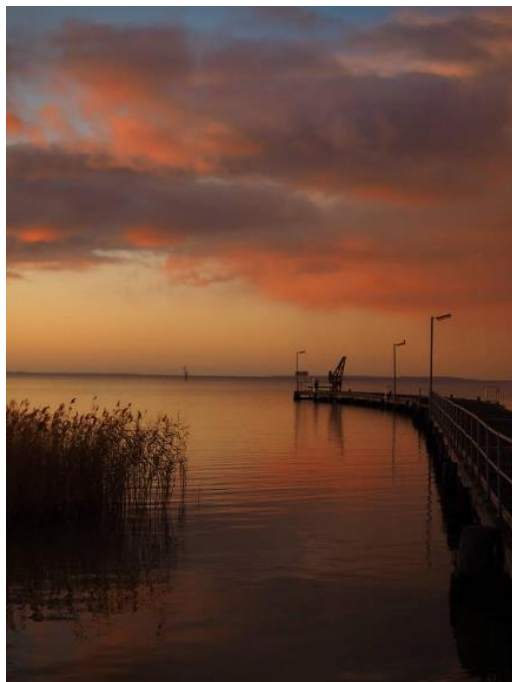
MILANG JETTY NGARRINDJERI COUNTRY MILANG PHOTO BY CHRISTINE FRIZELL

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 13815



Milang is located about 70 kilometres south east from Adelaide. Milang was surveyed in 1853-54 and became one of the busiest ports on Lake Alexandrina. A jetty was built in 1856, but due to the shallowness of its location it was extended in 1860 and again in 1869. According to Sarah Kenderdine's 'Historic Shipping on the River Murray' 1990 (p 32) the jetty crane was installed in 1872 and is the oldest surviving in the State.

"Wool from the Darling and upper Murray stations was landed at Milang and then transported by horse and bullock teams to Port Adelaide. Wheat was transported to Milang and its flour mills and then shipped back as flour. Foreign goods shipped into Adelaide were then exported to Victoria and New South Wales through Milang, making over half of the colony's total exports in the years 1868 to 1872." Source: <http://milang.org.au/history/jetty>



NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL KAURNA COUNTRY NORTH TERRACE, ADELAIDE PHOTO BY RICHARD BOWERING

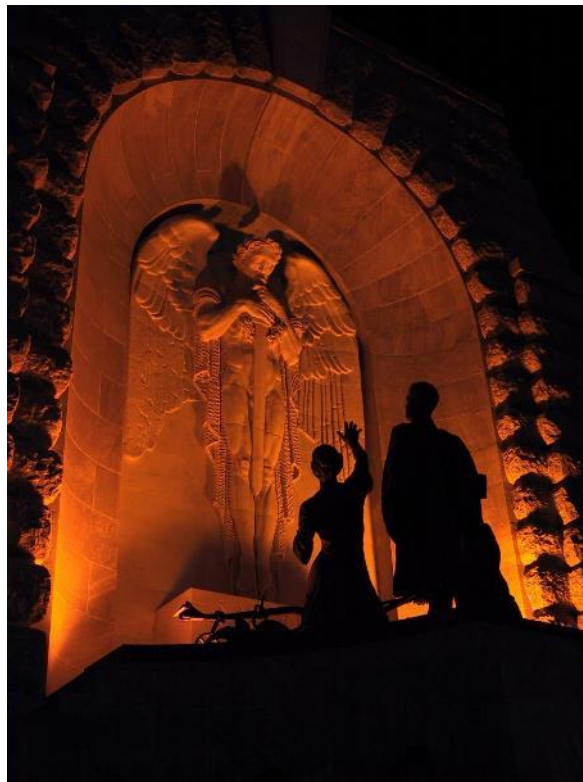
STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 13660



In response to the great sacrifice of Australians whom died fighting in World War One, South Australian Premier Archibald Peake asked the South Australian Parliament to fund a memorial to those who had served and to their hard-won victory. In March 1919 his motion won the unanimous support of parliament.

The National War Memorial on North Terrace in Adelaide was unveiled by Governor Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven VC, DSO on ANZAC Day April 1931 in front of an estimated crowd of 75,000 people.

Historically it commemorates Australian soldiers who died in World War I. Architecturally, 'Spirit of Sacrifice' was designed by Woods, Bagot, Jones and Laybourne-Smith.



FORMER CARPENTER'S SHOP, LEASINGHAM ROAD NGADJURI COUNTRY MINTARO PHOTO BY CARMINE RUSSO

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 11643



This former Carpenter's Shop is located in Mintaro - a State Heritage Area. Mintaro is a rare South Australian example of a well-preserved mid 19th century village.

Located 126km north of Adelaide, Mintaro is a historic town to the east of the Clare Valley's winegrowing region.

This former Carpenter's Shop was built c.1867 for R Lathlean as his residence and workshop. It is associated with the early development of Mintaro and with N. Jolly, South Australia's first Rhodes Scholar in 1904.

It is an interesting example of sculptural forms with a variety of roof shapes, volumes and voids and it is an important element within the commercial streetscape.



PALM HOUSE, ADELAIDE BOTANIC GARDEN KAURNA COUNTRY

ADELAIDE

PHOTO BY CHARLOTTE MITCHELL

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 10850



The Adelaide Botanic Garden Palm House is a rare example of the larger iron and glass botanical houses of the mid-late 19th Century, made possible by the technological developments of the Industrial Revolution.

It is an excellent example of a sophisticated tensile structure, and its design, by the German architect Gustav Runge, displays the skilled application of new and developing structural technologies to produce a building that is light, robust, simple and elegant.

Built in 1877 as a greenhouse for tropical plants the Palm House now features a collection of temperate plants from the island of Madagascar. It was the prized achievement of Dr Richard Schomburgk, the second and most renowned director of the Botanic Garden. It remains the only extant German built glasshouse of the era in the world.



**PORT WILLUNGA PYLONS
KAURNA COUNTRY
PORT WILLUNGA SA 5173
PHOTO BY NICOLE RIX**

RELATED TO STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 14040

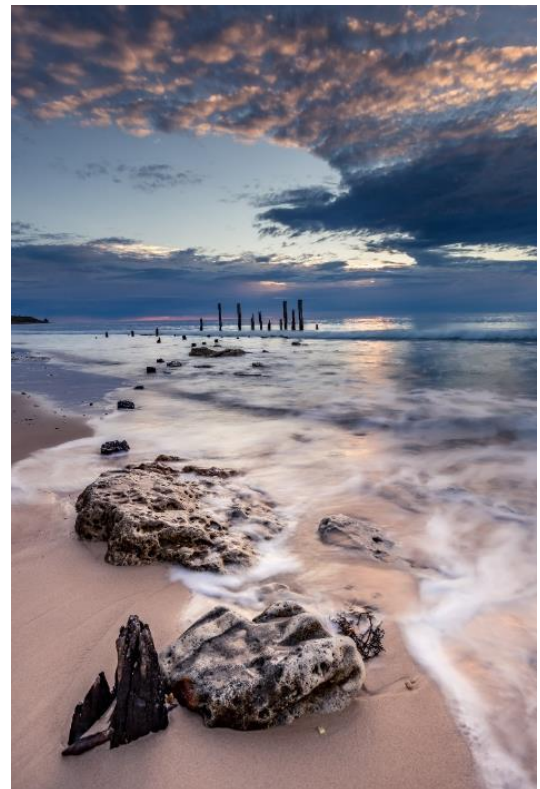


Port Willunga, once a major coastal port on the Fleurieu Peninsula, is an easy 45 minute drive from the city of Adelaide, south down the coast. This photo shows pylons of the old Port Willunga jetty - all that remains of this 1850s jetty.

It is very close to the Star of Greece Café, a sponsor of the Heritage SnAps 2020 photo competition. Stop for a look and a coffee!

This site lies near the *Maslin Bay to Aldinga Bay Coastal Cliff Section Geological Site*. The strikingly coloured fossil-bearing rock strata revealed in the coastal cliffs at Maslin and Aldinga Bays provide excellent and rare exposures of the Tertiary sediments of the St Vincent Basin, ranging in age from Eocene (c. 50 million years) to Late Pliocene (c. 2-3 million years).

Port Willunga is known as Wirruwarrungga or Ruwarungga by the Traditional Owners, the Kurna people, and is of significance as being the site of a freshwater spring said to be created by the tears of Tjilbruke, the creator being.



**SECOND VALLEY SEAWALL
KAURNA COUNTRY
SECOND VALLEY SA 5204
PHOTO BY ANTHONY ANDERSON**

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 16260

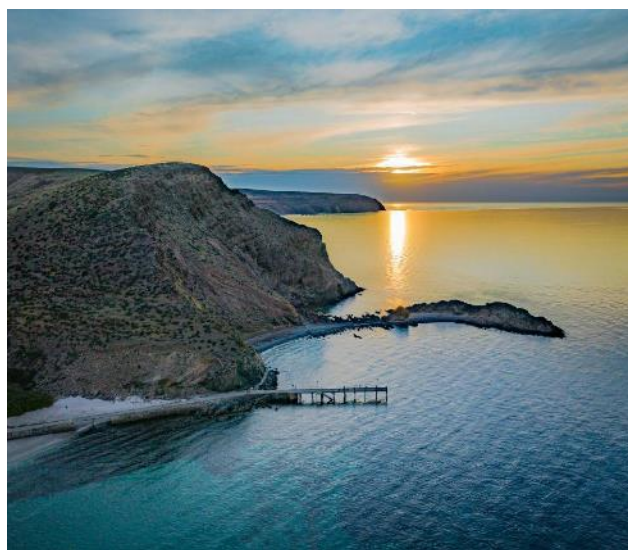


The Second Valley Seawall, Causeway, Bridge and Jetty is a rare complex on the Fleurieu Peninsula.

The 1855 stonework and 1910 jetty represent a link to South Australia's early maritime, agricultural, industrial and mining heritage, most notably the wheat industry of the 1840s-1860s.

This stunning photo by Anthony Anderson was taken by drone and entered in the category relating to use of technology to capture State Heritage Places.

Second Valley is a coastal town on the Fleurieu Peninsula in South Australia. The name is derived from being the next valley north of Rapid Bay, the initial camp on South Australian mainland of Colonel William Light (surveyor).



THEBARTON TOWN HALL KAURNA COUNTRY TORRENSVILLE PHOTO BY JIAYUAN LIANG

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 10645



Located only about 5kms from Adelaide's CBD, the Thebarton Town Hall is significant for being a product of the Thebarton Council's most prosperous and affluent period to date, associated with the Statewide boom period of the 1920s and an era of high growth in the Thebarton Council area.

The Thebarton Town Hall, Assembly Hall and Council Chambers are of major significance for their outstanding integrity and interior.

An excellent example of late Edwardian/early Art Deco transition period.

Nowadays it is known as Thebarton Theatre - a favoured place for entertainment in Adelaide.



VICTOR HARBOR CAUSEWAY NGARRINDJERI COUNTRY VICTOR HARBOR PHOTO BY NICOLE RIX

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 11050



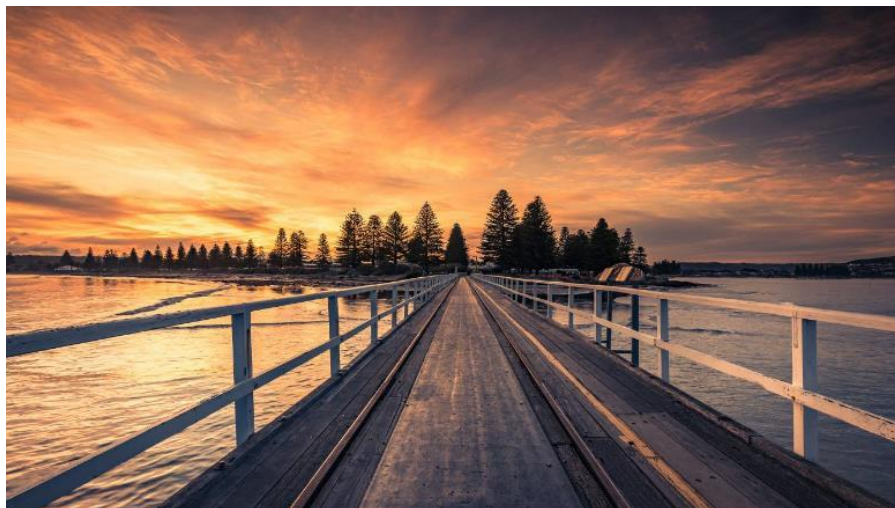
This timber causeway is located an hour's drive south of Adelaide and links Granite Island with the mainland.

It was built in 1875 as an extension of the 1864 jetty. The cutting dates from 1879 and breakwater 1878-82. They are all associated with endeavours to develop a secure and deep port at Victor Harbor to facilitate the transfer of goods as part of the River Murray trade.

With the waning of maritime transport, these features have become important tourist attractions.

Granite Island is around 25 hectares in size and is one of the most recognised ecological attractions in Victor Harbor due to its unusual granite formations, walking trails with ocean views. It is also home to a colony of Little Penguins.

Nulcoowarra (Granite Island) and Kongkengguwar (the Bluff / Rosetta Head) and surrounding areas are important to the local Ngarrindjeri and Ramindjeri people as part of their Cultural heritage and Dreaming stories.



VICTORIA PARK RACECOURSE GRANDSTAND KAURNA COUNTRY ADELAIDE PHOTO BY DAVID BILLS

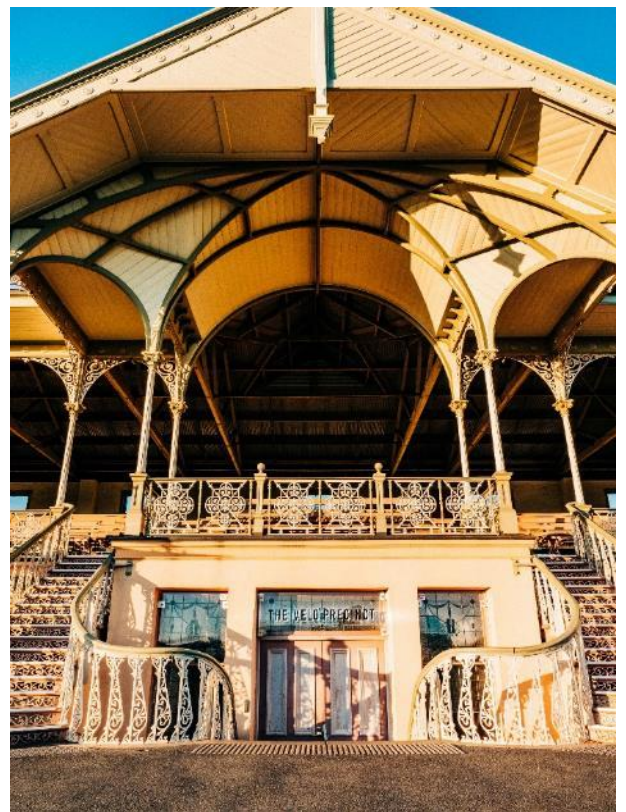
STATE HERITAGE PLACE – No. 13661



Horse racing began in the East Park Lands in the 1840s and continued with some interruptions until 2007. In 1897 the course was named Victoria Park to commemorate the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign.

The Victoria Park Grandstand was completed in the early 1880s and is of both architectural and historical significance. Historically it is the oldest grandstand and the most notable nineteenth century structure remaining at Victoria Park and serves to represent the social importance and longevity of horse racing on the site.

Architecturally the form of the Grandstand and the materials employed in the design by architects Bayer and Withall make excellent use of cast iron as the chief structural and decorative element. The Grandstand represents one of the most extensive uses of cast iron in South Australia.



The author of this photo, David Bills, works in nearby Rose Park and therefore it was only a short walk for him to capture this iconic photo!

FORMER 'Z' WARD BOTTLES – GLENSIDE HOSPITAL KAURNA COUNTRY GLENSIDE PHOTO BY JOHANNA GARNETT

STATE HERITAGE PLACE No. 16191



'Z' Ward has high social significance as the only remaining example in South Australia of a 19th century institutional complex specifically designed for the care of the criminally insane.

Its form demonstrates the prevailing 19th century philosophical approach to the care and accommodation of the mentally insane. The architectural manifestations, which are evident in the ornamental polychrome detailing and its original rural setting, were thought to be beneficial to the welfare of patients.

Designed by prominent architect EJ Woods, the building was completed in 1885.

Its use as a mental hospital stopped in 1973. Today, the National Trust of South Australia run regular tours of the site.

