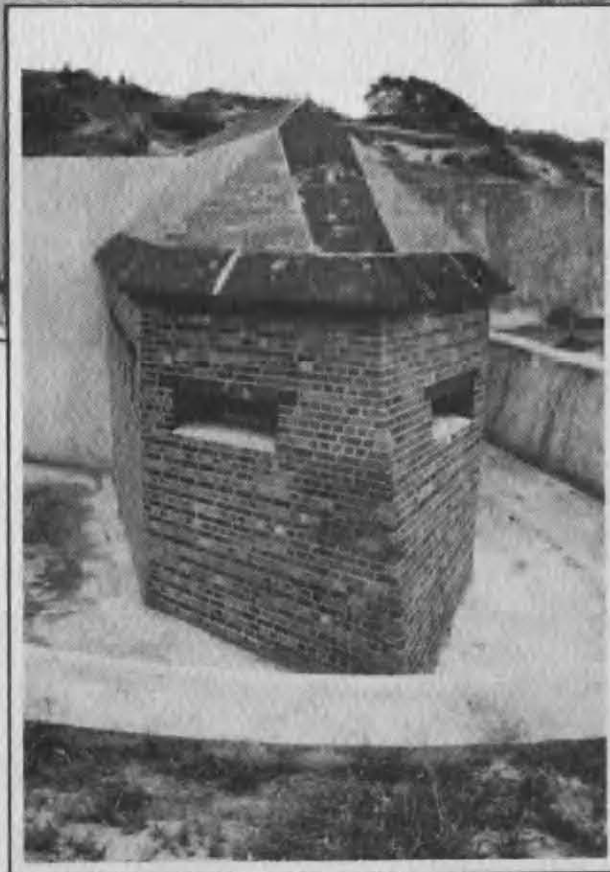


NPWS

# FORT GLANVILLE CONSERVATION PARK

Semaphore

SOUTH AUSTRALIA



## MANAGEMENT PLAN



# FORT GLANVILLE CONSERVATION PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Semaphore

SOUTH AUSTRALIA



**This plan of management has been prepared and adopted in pursuance of Section 38 of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972.***

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Bottom: View of Caponnière

## FOREWORD

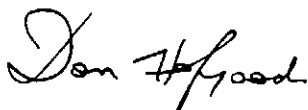
Fort Glanville is one of South Australia's premier heritage sites. Erected as part of a series of defence measures late last century, its function was to guard the entrance to Port Adelaide. Today, it is a growing tourist attraction and is expected to become one of the State's major cultural venues.

Over the last decade, the Fort has flourished as a living reminder of our colonial past, due to the co-operation between the enthusiastic volunteers of the Fort Glanville Historical Association, the National Parks and Wildlife Service and a number of other groups and organisations. Realistic dynamic displays have transformed the Fort and brought it to life. This is expected to continue and to expand.

The Fort Glanville Management Plan will guide the future growth and development of the Fort. It will provide a framework for its ongoing use and management, including a detailed approach on how the Fort and its surrounds should be conserved and interpreted. An important recommendation of the interpretation programme is a major education programme aimed at primary and secondary students.

A draft management plan for the reserve was released for public review in late 1984. That document has undergone subsequent amendment and is now formally adopted as the plan of management for Fort Glanville Conservation Park, as required under Section 38 of the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972-1987.

I commend this Management Plan to you and am confident that it will enable Fort Glanville to be properly developed and to continue to be a source of pleasure and interest to future generations.



D J Hopgood  
MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This plan is based on the Fort Glanville Draft Management Plan prepared by David Gilbert of Berry Polomka Riches Gilbert Architects. All editing was done by Mark Butcher of the State Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Planning, working in close consultation with Michael Lockley, President of the Fort Glanville Historical Association and Chairman of the Fort Glanville Consultative Committee.

The following people and organizations have also contributed significantly to the preparation of this document:

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Jubilee 150

Committee and Members of the Fort Glanville Historical Association

Members of the Fort Glanville Consultative Committee

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Corporation of the City of Woodville

FORT GLANVILLE CONSERVATION PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

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## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Study Objective

The primary aim in preparing this Management Plan is to provide a long term guide for the conservation and management of Fort Glanville. The objective has been to define appropriate conservation and interpretation policies which ensure that the original building fabric of the Fort is properly conserved, whilst also providing visitors with an accurate appreciation and enjoyment of the use and role of Fort Glanville in the defence of Colonial South Australia.

This Management Plan is for the Fort Glanville Conservation Park as a whole. Emphasis is given, however, to the Fort and its associated curtilage.

#### 1.2 Standards

The conservation proposals set out in this report have been prepared in accordance with the definitions and procedures recommended by Australia ICOMOS in its 'Burra Charter', and by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) in its publication "The Conservation Plan", J.S. Kerr, 1985.

#### 1.3 Fort Glanville Conservation Park

The Fort Glanville Conservation Park (Part Section 415, Hd. Port Adelaide) is located at Semaphore Park and incorporates the Fort and its surrounding curtilage (Figure 1). The park is approximately five hectares in area, and is bounded by Bower Road, Military Road, a Council Reserve (Point Malcolm Reserve) incorporating a boat ramp and car park to the south, and Semaphore Beach to the west. The park is entirely Crown land and is administered by the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. It is broadly divided into two portions, with the Fort and its surrounding open space occupying the northern half, and a caravan park occupying the southern half (Figure 2).

#### 1.4 Present Situation

The Fort Glanville Conservation Park is currently managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Lofty District, Central Region. Two other agencies are involved with Fort Glanville: the Fort Glanville Consultative Committee and the Fort Glanville Historical Association. The Fort Glanville Consultative Committee is an advisory committee with broadly-based community representation. It is appointed by the Minister and acts as an important community liaison link. The Committee can also advise the Minister directly.

The Fort Glanville Historical Association is an incorporated body of volunteer enthusiasts who use the Fort and Visitor Centre under the terms of a three yearly licence issued by the Minister for Environment and Planning. The Association operates within the Fort and Visitor Centre to hold public open days at which "living history" recreations of life at Fort Glanville in the 1880s are staged and guided tours are conducted. Souvenirs relating to the Fort and refreshments are on sale in the Visitor Centre. Static exhibits pertinent to the active period of the Fort are being developed, while displays in the Visitor Centre include photographic material along with artefacts recovered from the site and other memorabilia relevant to the history of South Australian colonial defence. The latter form an important introduction to the site for visitors. Weekly training and general work sessions are also held for Association members. The long term aim of the Association is the reconstruction of the site as a fully operational fort for regular interpretation purposes and to develop it as an educational facility and tourist attraction.

A Draft Management Plan was prepared by Consultants Berry, Polomka, Riches, Gilbert, Architects in 1983-84 and released for public comment in September, 1984. This was jointly funded by the South Australia Jubilee 150 Board and the National Parks and Wildlife Service of South Australia. The draft plan was prepared and carried out in close collaboration between the State Heritage Branch and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, both of the Department of Environment and Planning, and the Fort Glanville Historical Association.

The first stage outlined in the Draft Management Plan has recently been completed, i.e. construction of a Visitor Centre, carparking area and associated siteworks. This Visitor Centre was inspected by Her Majesty The Queen in March 1986, as part of Her visit to the Fort Glanville site. The Centre was officially opened shortly thereafter. This work constituted a major Sesqui-Centenary project, being funded by the South Australian Jubilee 150 Board via a grant of \$250,000. Further site works, including paved walkways, the processional way between the Visitor Centre and Fort, and new perimeter fencing have been undertaken by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Fort Glanville Historical Association and Woodville Council. The Visitor Centre is presently used and operated by the Fort Glanville Historical Association, and forms the public entrance to the site. The displays and furnishings within the Centre are organised by the Association and jointly funded by the Association, the History Trust of South Australia, and the South Australian Department of Tourism.

#### 1.5 Site Potential

Fort Glanville has eminent potential - it is one of the State's most important heritage sites, and one which is capable of evoking a great deal of public interest and support. It is unsurpassed in South Australia (and possibly in Australia) in its potential for interpreting the theme of Colonial Defence. In a broader context it is capable of interpreting, through living history displays and static displays, the life and times of the 1880s, including the public and official debate concerning the defence of the Colony at that time.

This Management Plan has therefore, as its long term objective, the establishment of Fort Glanville as a major component in South Australia's cultural and tourism assets. It is expected that Fort Glanville will become a major tourist attraction in the same manner as the Birdwood Mill, the Old Parliament House Museum, and the Cleland Conservation Park. Fort Glanville will also serve as a major educational resource, with interpretation programmes being prepared for students of all ages. It is expected to become part of the "Port Adelaide Circuit", together with the Port Adelaide State Heritage Area, the Maritime Museum, and the Railway Museum.

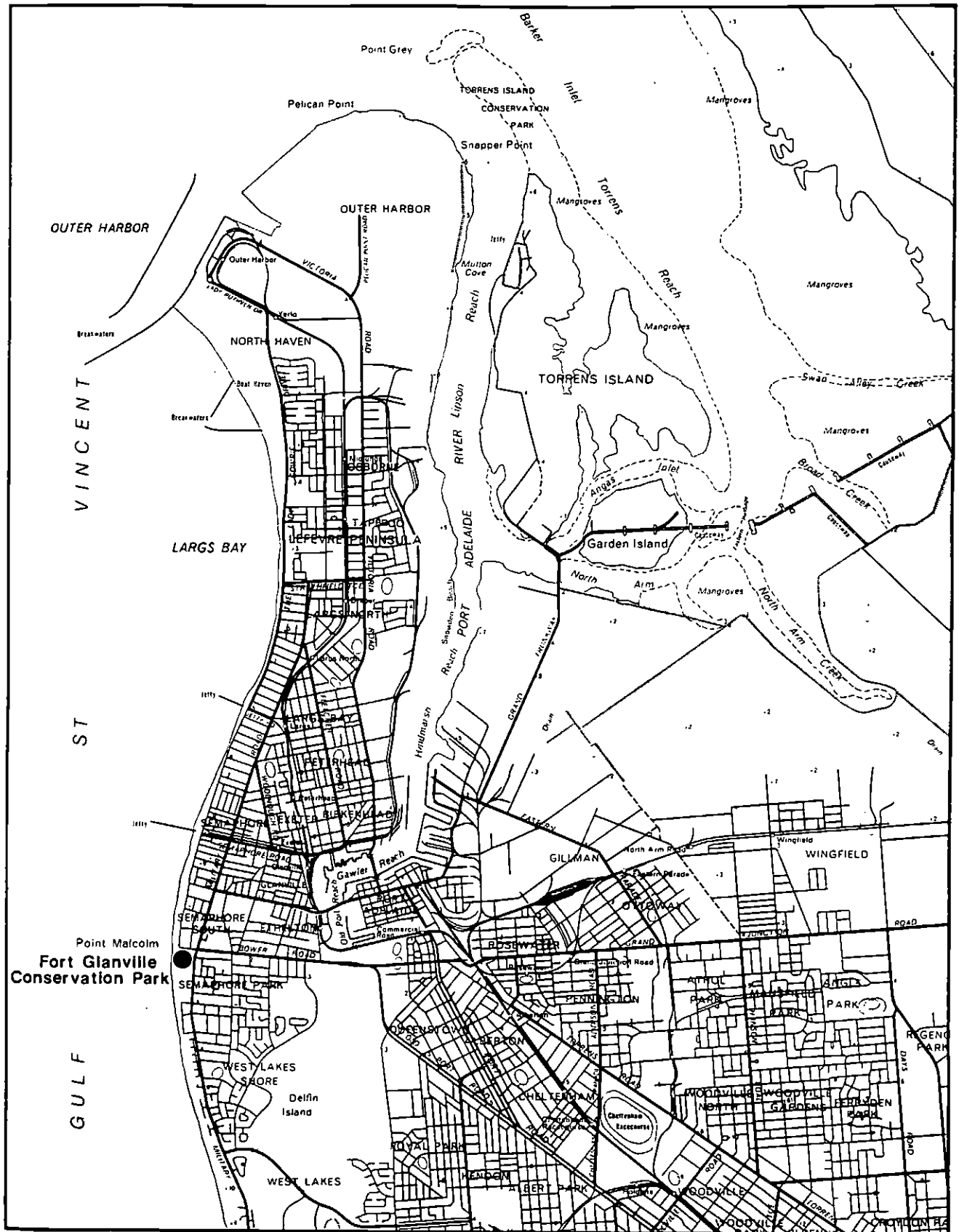
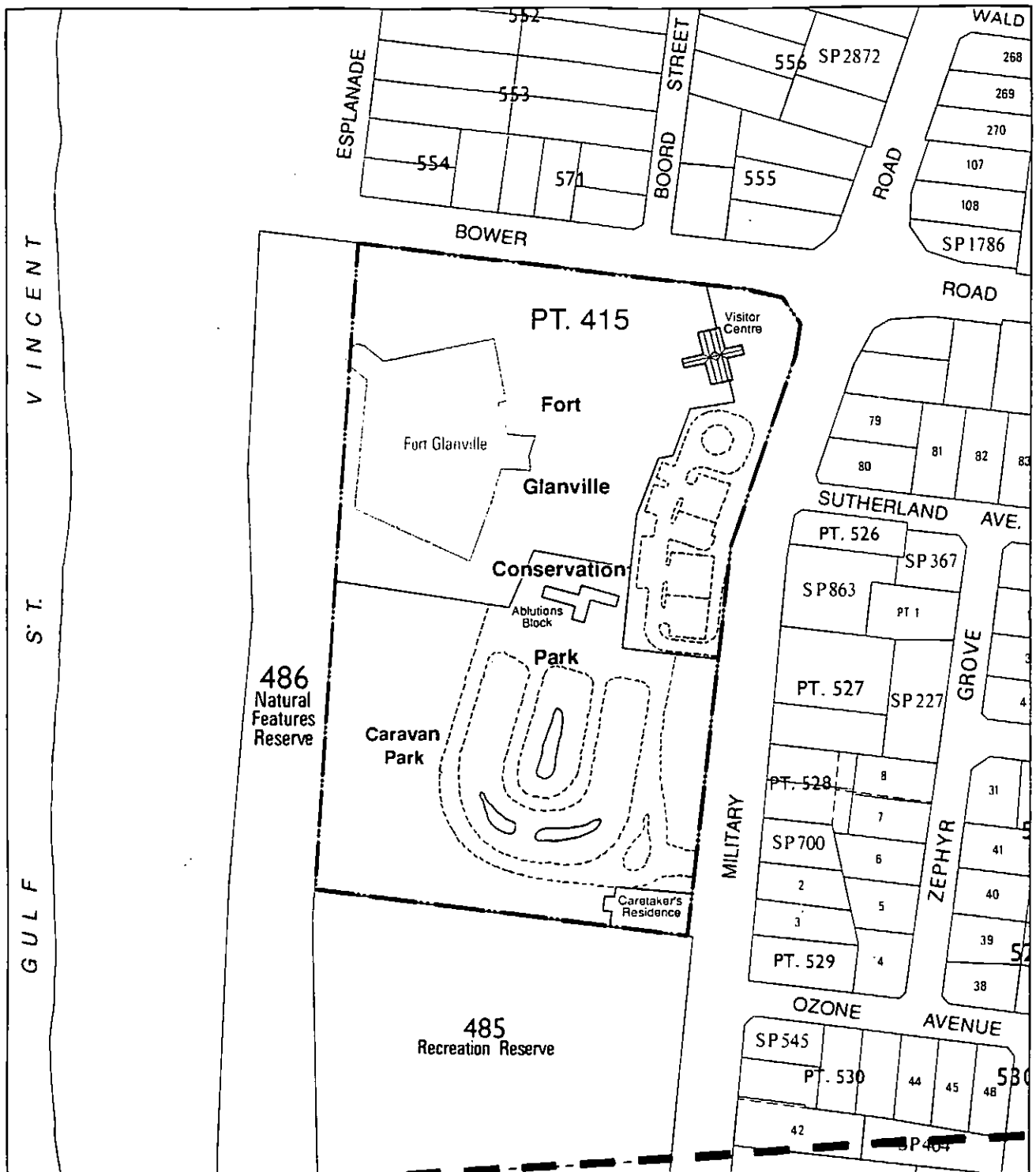


Figure 1

## Location Plan



— Park Boundary



Figure 2

Scale 1: 2 500  
0 m 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160

Fort Glanville Conservation Park

## 2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FORT GLANVILLE HISTORICAL SITE

Historically, Fort Glanville is significant for being the tangible result of decades of debate within the early colony of South Australia on matters of defence. Together with Fort Largs, it formed part of a total defence scheme to combat the perceived threat of foreign attack, particularly Russian. This defence system also included a military road along the coast, a torpedo station to protect the inner reaches of the Port River, and a heavy gunboat to patrol South Australian waters and challenge raiders out of range of shore batteries.

Fort Glanville was erected in 1878-82 and remained a strategic defence installation until 1889 when Fort Largs received improved ordnance (armament). Its use as the headquarters of South Australia's first local permanent military force continued well into the 1890s.

Fort Glanville is also significant historically in national terms for its association with Major General Sir W.F.D., Jervois R.E. and Lt. Colonel P.H. Scratchley R.E., both of whom were leading British defence experts who had a tremendous impact upon defence thinking throughout Australia in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Major General Jervois was appointed tenth Governor of South Australia and held that position from 2 October 1877 to 9 January 1883. Jervois and Scratchley effectively designed the coastal defences of eastern Australia in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. Other defence works which were originally built to Jervois/Scratchley designs are still to be found at Port Jackson, Port Phillip Bay, Newcastle, Botany Bay, Brisbane and Hobart.

Fort Glanville also embodies attitudes of the colonists towards themselves, to their place in the world, and to the major events of the period. The very nature of the recommendations of Jervois, upon which the colony's politicians acted, were framed in accordance with a particular view of the British Empire. The colonists deemed themselves to be citizens of a sovereign State certainly, but also to be part of the British Empire. They considered that their prosperity, and their place in the Empire, might encourage raids from Imperial enemies. It is noteworthy in this regard that debate on defence measures waxed and waned in accordance with Britain's involvement in foreign wars.

Architecturally, Fort Glanville is significant for being of a design which was considered to be at the forefront of such facilities at that time. It was regarded as a "State-of-the-Art" expression of coastal fortification. The construction was of a particularly high quality.

Fort Glanville is one of the only two nineteenth century forts to be built in South Australia. It was the first built and remains the least altered of the two. As such, it closely exemplifies the ideas of its designers.

The integrity of Fort Glanville is high. It is in very good structural condition and has suffered little alteration. With the possible exception of the Bluff Battery in Hobart, it remains the least altered of all the Jervois/Scratchley designed forts in Australia. The erection of the rear defence wall, ablution block, and guard house are considered as logical and legitimate extensions of the original design and not as unjustifiable compromises.

Fort Glanville retains the original ordnance for which it was designed, unlike most other forts in Australia. This ordnance is rare in Australia and elsewhere.

### 3. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 3.1 Introduction

Fort Glanville is one of the most significant heritage structures in South Australia. It is the first built and least altered of the only two nineteenth century Forts built in the Colony, and represents a state-of-the-art example of 1800s fort design. Designed by Major General Sir W.F.D. Jervois, R.E., later Governor of South Australia and Lt. Colonel P.H. Scratchley, R.E., the Fort's construction between 1878 and 1882 was the culmination of 30-40 years of public speculation and Government uncertainty over the defence of the Colony. Fort Glanville is unique in retaining its original ordnance, significant in itself because of its rarity.

The Fort is in relatively good structural condition and has suffered little alteration even though most of its original fittings and equipment have been removed. Copies of the original plans and specifications exist, however, and will greatly facilitate accurate and authentic conservation work.

This Management Plan directs the conservation and interpretation of the Fort Glanville Conservation Park. Because of the heritage significance of this site, any development should be carried out with proper regard for its correct conservation. Emphasis should be placed upon the interpretive and educational value of the site, and management should be generally directed towards 'living history', rather than static displays.

The major recommendations of this Management Plan include:

#### 3.2 Conservation Recommendations

- \* The fabric of the Fort itself should be reinstated to its 1880's condition via a programme of extensive restoration and some reconstruction and adaptation. Processes and techniques to be adopted should correspond to the best conservation practice in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter adopted by Australia ICOMOS. These initiatives will be facilitated by the good condition of the existing fabric, and the existence of the original drawings and specifications.
- \* The Approach Road to the Fort should be used primarily as a processional walk to link the Visitors Centre and the Fort.
- \* The traditional boundaries around the Fort should be re-established, as far as possible, enclosing the Fort itself and a large 'bivouac and exercise' area to the East.

#### 3.3 Interpretation Recommendations

- \* The Fort should be fitted-out in the manner of the 1880s to facilitate active interpretation ('Living History') of its former function as South Australia's defence establishment and home of South Australia's first permanent military force, the South Australian Permanent Artillery.
- \* The open area outside the Fort should be used for additional displays, re-enactments and educational experiences associated with the nature and purpose of the Fort.
- \* The Visitor Centre should be used primarily to house display facilities for the interpretation of events leading to the construction of the Fort in 1880 and other defence measures taken at that time.

- \* An interpretive programme specifically designed for schools should be developed and implemented as soon as possible.
- \* Fort Glanville is unique in the retention of its original ordnance. The two MkIII 64 pounder RML guns were returned to the Fort in 1976 and are mounted on their restored original overbank siege carriages. These are the only ones of their kind in Australia. The barrels of the two 10 inch, 20 ton RML guns have never left the Fort, but their mountings were disposed of in 1937 as scrap metal. The eventual remounting of these guns should be a central feature of interpretation activities at the Fort.

### 3.4 Management Recommendations

- \* Management of the site in the immediate future should continue to be the responsibility of the National Parks and Wildlife Service through its Regional Manager.
- \* The Fort Glanville Consultative Committee should continue to advise and encourage the restoration and interpretation of the Fort.
- \* A Committee of Management should be formed to undertake the detailed implementation of the Management Plan.
- \* A Project Manager should be employed to oversee the detailed implementation of this plan.
- \* Management of the site should be reviewed in 1990 with the benefit of experience gained at Fort Glanville and other sites throughout the State. By that time, the relationship between the Department of Environment and Planning (State Heritage Branch and National Parks and Wildlife Service) and the History Trust may be better defined. The object of this review would be to determine the most efficient, long term strategy for the implementation of this management plan.
- \* The continued use of the Fort by the Fort Glanville Historical Association should be encouraged. They should maintain their present Licence and continue to carry out increasingly comprehensive re-enactments and other interpretation activities.
- \* The Fort Glanville Historical Association should continue its representation on the Consultative Committee for the purpose of advising on the development of the site.
- \* The Caravan Park should be redeveloped before 1994. This should include the relocation of its northern boundary to a point 31 metres south of the southern extremity of the Fort, and the relocation of the ablution block to a more central position within the Caravan Park.

## CONSERVATION ANALYSIS

### 4. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE

Fort Glanville was constructed during 1878-82 on the advice of Major General Sir W.F. Jervois, Governor of South Australia in 1877. Designed by Lieutenant Colonel Scratchley R.E., it represented the culmination of a long debate over the Colony's defence capabilities, which had begun at the time of the Crimean War in 1854.

The Fort's defence significance declined rapidly towards the end of the nineteenth century. This was paralleled by the declining importance of the Semaphore anchorage. By 1890 Fort Largs was considered more strategically important and it was armed with two six inch breech-loading disappearing guns. After Federation (1901), South Australian defences became the responsibility of the Federal Government. By 1903 there were no longer members of the permanent military forces stationed at Fort Glanville.

In the twentieth century, Fort Glanville has been used intermittently for military purposes. At one stage during the First World War, it was used as detention barracks and as a magazine. For a short period during the Second World War it was used to complement the work of the Proof and Experimental Establishment at Port Wakefield.

During the Depression, Fort Glanville was leased for private accommodation. It was also used as a district camping site for the Boy Scouts Association and for a detachment of Sea Scouts in the 1930s. In 1951 it reverted to the control of the State Government and was used as a caravan and camping site, administered by the Department of Tourism.

The history of Fort Glanville is detailed in Appendix A.

### 5. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

A comprehensive Architectural Survey has been carried out. This includes the preparation of detailed measured drawings, a photographic survey, and a room-by-room inspection and report. The latter is detailed in Appendix B.

### 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

No comprehensive archaeological surveys or excavations have been carried out or are contemplated at Fort Glanville at this time. However, during the course of undertaking the Conservation Analysis, some excavation work was undertaken by officers of the National Parks and Wildlife Service to rectify stormwater drainage problems. This occurred to the east of the Fort entrance in the vicinity of the original Approach Road. This excavation unearthed a number of artefacts, in addition to locating the surface of the original roadway at a depth of approximately 1m below existing level. Evidence of the support posts of a flagpole and the original ground form defence works could be seen. This accords with the expected level of the road surface as indicated by the original drawings. Inspection of the rampart has also revealed a number of artifacts such as bolts and the remains of timber posts. These remnants may be part of the original fabric.

It is evident that the whole site is an important archaeological resource and therefore it is recommended that any archaeological investigations that might be undertaken on the site be carried out in a professional manner. In particular the following principles should be adhered to:-



1. The State Heritage Branch should be consulted before starting any work.
2. Where any excavation in or near the Fort or approach road is to be undertaken, for whatever reason, it should be planned well in advance.
3. Where areas are to be resurfaced in connection with conservation work, the opportunity should be taken to examine subsurfaces and to accurately record the details.
4. Several exploratory trenches should be dug in appropriate positions when the resources are available.

## 7. THE SITE TODAY

The Fort Glanville Conservation Park consists of two distinct parts, i.e. the Fort and environs, and the Caravan Park.

### 7.1 The Fort

This is bounded by brush fencing to Bower Road, low post and rail fencing to the north eastern corner in front of the Visitors Centre, and cyclone fencing to the south sub-dividing this part of the site from the caravan park. Further cyclone fencing runs along the car park western boundary from the caravan park to the Visitor Centre. A further small section runs from the northern wall of the Visitor Centre to Bower Road. Western boundary fencing comprises a section of cyclone fence from the caravan park boundary to the South western corner of the fort, a low post and wire fence around the caponier ditch and a dilapidated brush fence on the north-west corner. No other site fencing exists on the western boundary.

The Fort itself occupies the western half of this portion of the site. The remainder to the east (i.e. the Muster Ground) is a level grassed-area with several trees around the perimeter. There are a few stand-pipes within the site, being left from a period when this part of the site (together with areas to the north and south of the Fort) was part of the caravan park.

The eastern half of this portion (i.e. the Muster Ground) has been altered little from the form created by earthworks carried out in 1881. The Access Road, created by John Robb during the original construction and upgraded by Michael Daly (contract signed 9.9.1880), has disappeared, lying roughly 700mm - 1000mm below the present level of the new bitumen processional way. The original fencing, erected in 1882, has been replaced, together with its accompanying gate adjacent to the corner of Military and Bower Roads.

To the north, the land has been flattened to accommodate the former caravan park and a number of associated buildings which have since been removed. The Ditch and Glacis remain, not true to their original formation, but recognisable never-the-less. To the west, the original fence has been removed. The Ditch in this area is barely discernable. To the south, the land has again been levelled, and the Ditch and Glacis completely destroyed.

The Fort itself largely retains its original disposition, as detailed elsewhere in this plan. (Refer Appendix 'B'.)

### 7.2 The Caravan Park

This portion of the site consists of 75 grassed and serviced caravan sites, 19 on-site caravan sites, and 8 cabins. There is a manager's residence, with integral shop and reception office, galvanised iron garage, toilet block with laundry, and electrical transformer.

8. STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE

This is as described in Section 2.

## CONSERVATION POLICY

### 9. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

#### 9.1 Caravan Park

The caravan park previously occupied most of the overall site, including the areas to the north and east of the Fort. Up to 1981 it was managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, and from then until 1986 by Woodville Council. It is presently leased to a private operator under the terms of a thirty-five year lease.

#### 9.2 Access to the Fort

The original entry to the site was through a gate in the perimeter fence, located near the corner of Military Road and Bower Road. Original details of this gateway are available. The contract drawings do not show the pedestrian turnstyle seen in a contemporary etching of the site, which was no-doubt added for convenience.

Public access is provided through the Visitor Centre, which is linked to both Military Road and the public car park by approx 3 metre wide block paving. A public car park is located on the eastern boundary, south of the Visitor Centre, with access from Military Road via the south east corner of the site. Alternative access for management purposes is provided off Bower Road on the northern boundary and by both personal and vehicular access gates in the car park fencing. The position of the old vehicular access point to the south west leading through the caravan park is still maintained, although not used. The roadway across the front of the barracks, forming this link, is now in a poor state of repair.

#### 9.3 Highways Department

No roadworks are planned in the vicinity in the immediate future.

#### 9.4 Fort Glanville Historical Association

The Fort Glanville Historical Association is a voluntary group of enthusiasts who actively promote the development of the site as a major heritage and tourist destination. The Association was formed soon after the firing of the guns again in October 1980 (on the centenary of the first firing on 2nd October 1880). It became an Incorporated Body in mid-1981.

Members who join the Association undertake a variety of tasks involved with: living history presentations, site upkeep, display development within both Fort and Visitor Centre, research, admission ticketing and refreshment and retail sales. Current membership is thirty-seven, all active.

The Association enjoys access to the Fort and arranges its open days under the terms and conditions of a licence dated the 6th April 1983, granted by the Minister for Environment and Planning. Recently the Association has expanded its role, providing openings by prior arrangement for weekday visits by organised parties and Wednesday evening visits for schools and youth groups. These openings feature guided tours but minimum living history interpretation, although video presentations of such activities are shown.

#### 9.5 Noise

Fort Glanville is located within a residential area, with the closest houses being on the northern side of Bower Road, approximately 30 metres from the northern boundary of the Fort site. Experience has shown that noise emanating from firings of the ordnance, small arms and military activities on the East Parade has not caused problems for local residents. Any effect

of noise is to some extent dependent upon the direction of prevailing winds and height of cloud. The additional mounding proposed around the perimeter of the site is expected to provide additional acoustic control.

#### 9.6 Visitor Profile

Visitor levels at Fort Glanville have been recorded by the Fort Glanville Historical Association for open days held on Sunday afternoons monthly. Current annual visitor levels for all events are estimated at around 7,000 and are increasing. A detailed survey of all visitors to the Fort was undertaken in November 1983. The findings of this survey are given in Appendix D.

With the opening of the Visitor Centre, site capacity has been increased, although the constraint imposed by the physical size of the Fort itself is the determining factor in the numbers able to be accommodated. A maximum number of around 600 over a four hour period is considered to be desirable by the Association.

In addition to the usual 'open days' held by the Fort Glanville Historical Association, the Fort is open on other special occasions such as Woodville Council's Citizenship Centenary, Military Band performances, Australia Day, Proclamation Day etc.

#### 9.7 Tourism

A survey of 'Tourist Attractions in South Australia' was undertaken by the South Australian Department of Tourism in 1981-82 and a number of findings of that survey are relevant :-

- \* The most likely area for continued future growth of new attractions is in the field of "special interest attractions"; i.e. 'action' attractions, cultural attractions, theme attractions and interpretive centres.
- \* Almost half the attraction sector has an annual visitor level of less than 5,000 people. By contrast, almost 15% of attractions experience visitor levels in excess of 120,000 people. The latter are mainly the large, publicly owned attractions.
- \* Between 1979/80 and 1980/81 visitor levels to attractions in South Australia increased on average by 6.4%.

'Living History Magazine' (Spring 1984) in an article on Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.A., reports: "Probably the most unique feature of the re-enactment facility is that it is entirely supported locally through its gate receipts, sales of items in its gift shop, overnight programme, special events and gifts from local individuals, businesses and foundations. It has an operating budget of (U.S.) \$230,000 of which 46% is provided by gate receipts... Historic Fort Wayne is more than just a well done tourist attraction. It is considered a symbol of the city; one that the entire community is proud of."

- \* Excluding wineries and industry attractions, it is estimated that the tourist attraction sector sustains the equivalent of 1,200 full time jobs in the South Australian economy.
- \* Although consumer research undertaken by the Department of Tourism to date has not been specifically concerned with consumers' awareness of and perceptions and attitudes to attractions in particular, it does indicate that none of the attractions listed in the inventory enjoy a

"top of mind" awareness in the interstate markets (c.f. Sovereign Hill, Port Arthur, Sydney Opera House). At best the interstate market's images are of a few areas (i.e. Adelaide, Barossa Valley and Flinders Ranges). Collectively, wineries do rate a mention.

- \* The large special interest attractions are concentrated around Adelaide and popular tourist destinations.
- \* 48% of special interest attractions experienced growth in excess of 10% while 13% experienced growth in excess of 30% in the preceeding year.

#### 9.8 Potential Conflicts

There may always be conflict between the tourist requirements and the conservation requirements of any historic site.

In the case of Fort Glanville, although this concern is still present, the problems are not insurmountable. Because of the heritage significance of the site, its preservation must take precedence over all other considerations. A secondary obligation is the improvement of the availability of the site for educational use and enjoyment. Conflict will be avoided by effective management of the site, and from a clear understanding of its heritage significance, leading to an authentic interpretation programme.

This management plan for the Fort's development considers the relative priorities of conservation and tourism, allowing greatly increased visitation and use of the Fort without risk.

In many respects the greatest danger to any historic site is the commencement of conservation work itself, which when carried out by unskilled and ill-informed people can often cause irreparable damage. This plan proposes conservation of the site strictly in accordance with Australia ICOMOS principles, which with the availability of the original construction documents and additional research, will permit an authentic conservation programme to be achieved.

The siting of boundaries to the site will have a significant impact upon the adjoining caravan park to the south. The proposed southern boundary of the Fort extends into the northern portion of the caravan park, eliminating a number of caravan sites and the existing amenity block and electrical transformer station. The new boundary need not necessarily be created immediately; the Fort can be developed reasonably effectively without it, although with some compromise. Planning for the caravan park should make provision for relocation of the boundary before 1994.

#### 9.9 Architectural and Structural Analysis

Studies have been made of the existing fabric and records of these are included in Appendix B to this plan. In general the Fort is considered to be in remarkably good condition, considering its age, subsequent uses and long periods of neglect.

Of particular note are the following :

- \* The high quality of materials and workmanship used in the original construction - this has contributed enormously to its fine state of preservation.
- \* The overall design has followed functional requirements without compromise or interference from stylistic considerations.

- \* The standard of detailing throughout is consistently high, conforming with good standard construction practice and a thorough understanding of the qualities of materials used.
- \* Previous conservation work has generally maintained a high standard, and with one or two exceptions, still permits accurate identification of original fabric. The rendering to the basement walls of the Barracks has covered plugs in the walls which would have showed where original fittings were located. The recently installed floor beam is of different timber to the original. There are a number of other defects which may be corrected after more urgent work has been finished.
- \* Structural failure is minimal. The walls to the Banquettes are distorting due to footing subsidence, and it is thought that these walls may have been built after the construction of the Rear Defence Wall. Although the walls are out of alignment it is not considered necessary to carry out any reconstruction. Another defect is subsidence of the concrete bases to the 64 pdr. platforms - these will require underpinning to prevent further movement and decay.

#### 9.10 Legal Constraints

The Fort Glanville Historical Site is listed on the Register of State Heritage Items, pursuant to the South Australian Heritage Act, 1978. Any development proposals will need to receive planning approval from the South Australian Planning Commission before building work can commence.

The Fort Glanville Historical Site is also subject to the authorized Management Plan for the Metropolitan Coast Protection District, prepared by the Coast Protection Board in 1985. Any development proposals are subject to the Works of a Prescribed Nature Regulation.

Any development of the Fort Glanville Historical Site should also have regard to the Supplementary Development Plan for the Woodville Council area, with particular reference to the Coastal Zone provisions.

#### 9.11 Point Malcolm Recreation Reserve

This area is being developed by Woodville Council as a passive recreation area, predominantly for family use. Current developments being undertaken in the reserve involve construction of a headquarters building for the Semaphore Surf Lifesaving Club and changes to the boat ramp area. Planning approval is also being sought for a southwards extension of the caravan park into the area for 28 additional cabins.

Any future proposals for the reserve should respect the significance of the Fort and should remain physically low key. Car parking areas created within the reserve should be accessible to visitors to the Fort as an overflow facility at times of high visitor levels.

## 10. DEVELOPING A CONSERVATION POLICY

### 10.1 Statement of Purpose

The fundamental aim of this Management Plan is:

"To establish a Conservation Policy and an Interpretive Programme which ensures that the original building fabric of the Fort is properly conserved and which provides visitors with an accurate appreciation and enjoyment of the use and role of Fort Glanville in the defence of Colonial South Australia".

### 10.2 Associated Objectives

A number of objectives flow from this Statement of Purpose:

- \* All Conservation Policies which result from this general aim must emphasise Fort Glanville, i.e. the Fort is to be the primary focus of all policies and plans. Consideration of broader aspects of colonial defence is to be of secondary importance to this.
- \* In addition to accurate and authentic conservation processes, an emphasis is to be placed upon the effectiveness of operation of the site from the visitors' point of view, wherever possible.
- \* The development of active interpretation and educational programmes for the appreciation and enjoyment of visitors is a priority.
- \* Any Policies relating to the site shall be formulated in accordance with Australia ICOMOS principles.

## 11. CONSERVATION POLICY

### 11.1 Introduction

The Conservation Policy represents a summary of the aims and objectives determined for the proper conservation of the site and, once adopted, should not be altered other than by very careful assessment in the light of new information altering the understanding of the significance of the site. The Policy should guide all future decisions regarding the conservation, interpretation and management of the site.

The following statements collectively form the Conservation Policy.

### 11.2 Conservation Standards

All conservation work should be carried out in accordance with Australia ICOMOS principles properly informed by historical, technical, architectural and archaeological research, carried out by skilled and experienced professionals under the direction of Fort Management.

No development should occur within close proximity of the site boundary without having due regard to the significance of the site.

### 11.3 Definition of Boundaries

The boundaries of the Fort Glanville Conservation Park have been described previously in 1.3 and 7.1. Within this area is the Fort Glanville Historical Site, i.e. the Fort and its environs. This site is bounded by:-

- \* on the north, by the existing fence line along Bower Road.
- \* on the west, by a line through the Natural Features Reserve 43 metres west of the western wall of the Fort.

- \* on the south, by a line parallel to the north boundary and 31 metres south of the southern extremity of the Fort.
- \* on the east, by the existing fence line along Military Road.

These boundaries follow the lines of the original post and wire fence erected in 1882 (with the possible exception of the southern boundary which was poorly defined and may have extended as far south as Recreation Parade), as shown on Figure 3.

#### 11.4 Resolution of Site Zoning

The Fort Glanville Conservation Park should be divided into three conservation zones. These are indicated on Figure 4. These zones are:-

- (a) The Primary Zone, which is the Fort itself, with an additional curtilage of 12 metres including the ditch and glacis on the north, west and south sides and an equivalent space to the east.
- (b) The Secondary Zone, which is the remaining portion of the original Fort site.
- (c) The Caravan Park Zone, which is the remaining area to the south.

#### 11.5 Historical Period to be Represented

The Historical Period of 1880-1890 has been identified as being the primary focus for physical conservation of the site, and covers the initial period of construction and completion including the Rear Wall, Earth Closets, Store and Ablution Block between the Rear Wall and the Stockade, Guard House, asphalt Parade Ground, levelled East Parade, Approach Road, Stable, Office, Shed and Gunner's Store outside the Fort. The period covers that within which Fort Glanville was strategically important, being eclipsed in 1889 by the installation of the 6 inch Mark V breech-loading guns at Fort Largs.

Whenever possible, evidence of later works are to be left intact to enrich the story the site can tell of its development, but this should not be to the detriment of the fabric or form representing the period 1880-1890.

#### 11.6 Conservation of the Primary Zone

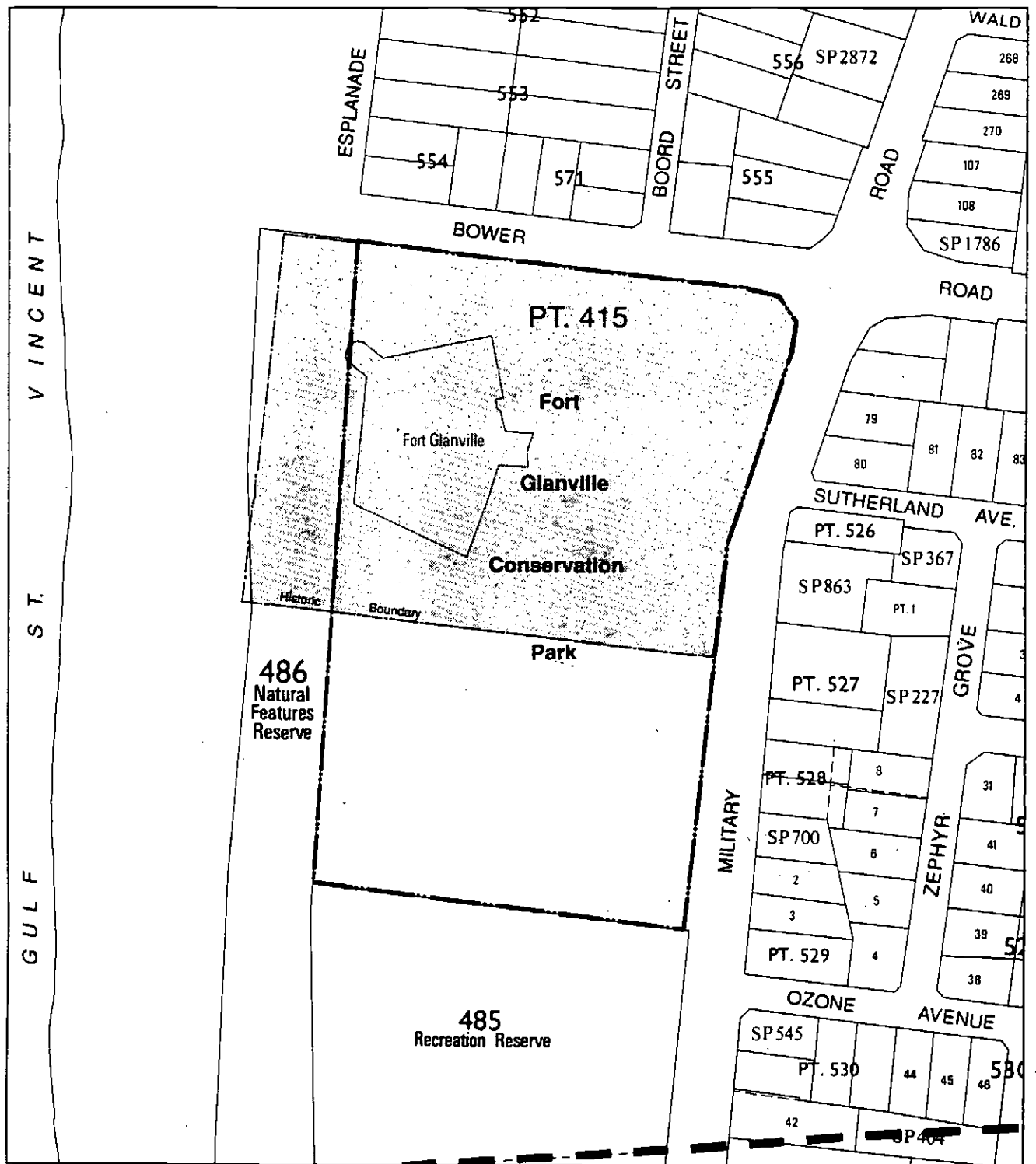
The Primary Zone should be conserved in accordance with the Conservation Plan, permitting accurate interpretation of the use and role of the Fort during the Historical Period to be represented. There shall be no adaptation other than unobtrusive installation of necessary services.

All necessary conservation work should be carried out within the Primary Zone to maintain and enhance the significance of the Zone. This will include a number of different measures as follows:

**PRESERVATION:** Prior to any of the works listed below being carried out, all elements of existing fabric within the Zone are to be preserved. This would include the installation of an electronic Security Device.

**MAINTENANCE:** A responsible programme of preventative maintenance should be adopted and carried out annually to provide continuous protective care of the fabric, fittings, equipment and site elements of the Zone. Repairs would be carried out in accordance with the Conservation Policy.





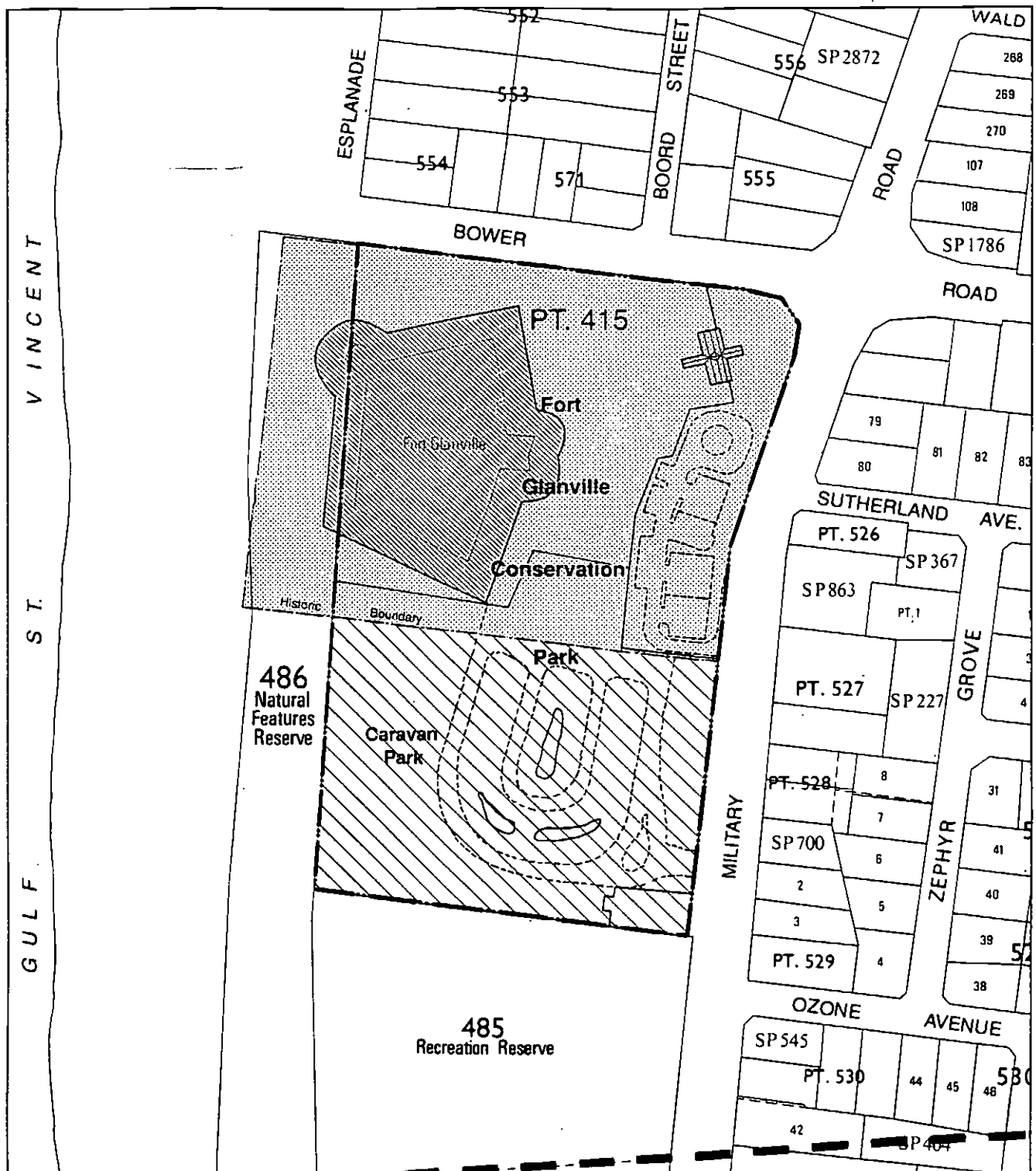
- Park Boundary
- Historic Boundary
- Original Fort Glanville site 1878-82



Figure 3

Scale 1: 2 500  
 0 m 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160

Historical Boundaries of Fort Glanville







-  Park Boundary
-  Primary Zone
-  Secondary Zone
-  Caravan Park Zone



Figure 4

Scale 1: 2 500  
 0 m 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160

## Conservation Zones

**RESTORATION:** A careful programme of restoration should be adopted to return existing fabric to a known original state by removal of accretions and reassembling existing components. Work could be carried out in the following areas:-

- Barracks
- Loading Gallery
- Gun Emplacements, Conning Towers & Terreplein
- Expense Stores
- Magazines
- Caponniere
- Laboratory
- Guardhouse
- Ditch and Glacis on the north and west sides of the Fort.
- Rear Wall, Stockade and Gates

**RECONSTRUCTION:** A careful programme of reconstruction should be implemented to return the site to its known original state by the introduction of new (or old) material into the fabric. Work could be carried out in the following areas:-

- Ordnance.
- Fittings and Equipment within the Zone.
- Ditch and Glacis on the south side of the Fort.
- Store and Ablutions between Rear Wall and Stockade.
- Parade Ground, Drainage etc.

**ADAPTATION:** None should be permitted except that necessary for the installation of minimum services to meet responsibilities towards the site, visitors, staff and volunteers. ie:

- Automatic fire detection systems.
- Electronic security systems: completion of installation.
- Water supply to two standpipes on the north and south side of the Parade Ground (located in their historically correct locations).
- Electrical power to the security system, lighting within the Barracks, area lighting for security and general illumination sufficient for night-time use of the Zone, power requirements for cleaning and maintenance.
- Provision for P.A. systems, power for television and other media uses and productions sufficient to permit a reasonably flexible use of the Fort.
- All adaptive works should be concealed from view where possible, should be removeable, should not destroy original fabric and should not detract from the significance of the Site. Such work should be minimized.

#### 11.7 Conservation of the Secondary Zone

Of necessity, any works within the Secondary Zone will have to be reconstructions, since none of the original fabric or land form remain. (The Zone, particularly that to the east and north of the Fort, was levelled in 1882 to provide for the proper defence of the rear from sudden land attack).

Within the Secondary Zone, some flexibility is permitted with respect to the Historical Period. Reconstruction work should lie within the Period, but adaptation can allow for the greatest variety of uses. These uses should primarily support the theme of the site, but need not be limited to this, provided that alterations to the fabric of the Zone do not have a deleterious impact upon the Zone or on the Primary Zone.

The Secondary Zone should remain as an open area, and could accommodate the possible construction of new buildings representing the former Stable, Office, Shed and Gunner's Store. The Gunner's Store was replaced by a galvanised iron building in 1895 after severe fire damage, further to the east than the other buildings. (Any reconstruction will only be undertaken when sufficient information is known about the original fabric.)

#### **11.8 Development of the Caravan Park Zone**

This area is largely outside the original Fort Glanville site although some components do impinge upon it. The Zone should be developed in accordance with the following:-

Part of the existing caravan park (including its amenity block) encroach upon new boundaries set for the site. This encroachment should be removed as soon as possible. It is noted that provision for this has been included in the present caravan park lease.

It will be necessary from time to time to review the operation of the caravan park. These reviews will consider a number of matters which relate to the Fort site :-

- 1) That the encroachment upon the site should be removed and the amenity block demolished as soon as possible. This should not be later than 1994.
- 2) That an 'open zone' will be created within the caravan park adjacent to the southern boundary of the Fort site. This Zone should be approximately 30 metres wide. No buildings or permanent structures will be erected within this zone. The area should not form part of the core area of the caravan park.
- 3) The development of the caravan park, including the erection of any buildings, shall have regard to the heritage significance of the Fort.

#### **11.9 Management**

A Management Plan should be adopted and reviewed regularly for the proper conservation, interpretation and management of the site.

## IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

### 12. CONSERVATION PLAN

#### 12.1 Introduction

This Conservation Plan sets out the physical development, use, management and interpretation recommendations for the Fort, together with the necessary financial considerations to ensure its preservation and enjoyment by visitors.

Based on the Conservation Analysis, the Conservation Plan has determined a number of conservation, interpretation and management strategies. Recommendations for these are made in this section and are to be adhered to in any subsequent action regarding the site. Any actions at variance with these recommendations are to be considered in full, with a detailed analysis and 'Impact Statement' prepared and lodged with the managing department for consideration prior to implementation.

#### 12.2 Overview

Fort Glanville should be conserved and interpreted in its original form of the 1880s. Adaptation works are to be minimised to ensure the accuracy of all interpretation. A comprehensive interpretation programme should be developed to promote interest in the site and to maximise the value of public visitation to the site.

Missing fabric of the Fort should be reconstructed as funding allows, accretions removed and fittings replaced. Ordnance and equipment are to be reinstated in their original form - the Fort should return to its operational state of the 1880s to facilitate the full interpretation of the Fort and its garrison of a century ago.

The remainder of the site outside the Fort itself should be utilised for large scale interpretive events and other passive uses designed to heighten the visitor's perception of the 'military significance' of the site. A Visitor Centre has been developed as the first stage of this Plan, incorporating souvenirs, refreshment and display areas, public toilets, administrative and storage areas for volunteers and staff.

Should funding not be available to carry out all the work at one time, work should be carried out as a staged development, capable of implementation over whatever period of time is necessary. Being a prime tourist destination, it is expected that after initial capital investment, the site will attract considerable income through visitation. This income should contribute to recurrent expenditure and on-going development.

### 13. INTERPRETATION RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 13.1 Statement of Purpose

The following interpretation recommendations are derived directly from the Statement of Purpose identified in 10.1, i.e.:

"To establish a Conservation Policy and an Interpretive Programme which ensures that the original building fabric of the Fort is properly conserved and which provides visitors with an accurate appreciation and enjoyment of the use and role of Fort Glanville in the defence of Colonial South Australia".

### 13.2 Introduction

"Interpretation is an educational activity which aims to reveal meanings and relationships through the use of original objects, by firsthand experience, and by illustrative media, rather than simply to communicate factual information"<sup>1</sup>.

Very few structures evoke such a sense of understanding of its functions as Fort Glanville, as portrayed through its design and use of materials. The evidence of form and function, of materials, texture and colour is readily interpreted and provokes such questions as:-

- \* why was Fort Glanville built?
- \* how did it work?
- \* who manned it and how did they live?

The prime objective to be met in answering these questions is to develop an interpretive programme which "provides visitors with an accurate appreciation and enjoyment of the use and role of Fort Glanville in the defence of Colonial South Australia".

A balanced programme of interpretive methods should therefore be prepared to suit the particular circumstances of Fort Glanville. These methods will vary with the passage of time as the conservation of the Fort proceeds, as the interpretation programme develops, and as visitation increases (with gradually a greater volume of re-visitation). The needs of school and special groups will also place differing demands upon the methods adopted.

The preparation of these programmes should be a major priority.

### 13.3 Context

The Conservation Policy detailed in the previous section establishes the basic context to which the interpretation programme must relate. The main parameters are:

#### **Historical Period to be Represented**

The Historical Period of 1880-1890 has been identified as being the primary focus for physical conservation of the site.

Interpretive programmes to be developed for the site should concentrate upon the period 1880-1890 but must also be devised to inform visitors of the background and reasons for the Fort's original construction and for its present conservation.

#### **Historical Themes to be Represented**

The Primary Historical Theme to be represented will be:

"The Defence of Colonial South Australia."

The Fort is the first (and most effective) evidence of decades of debate regarding the defence of the Colony and is significant because of this fact. The Fort is also representative of the whole Defence Plan prepared by Jervois and Scratchley which included the construction of Fort Largs, Military Road, Fort Glenelg (not built), a Torpedo Station at Port Adelaide, and HMCS Protector; together with defence forces consisting of Infantry, Field Artillery, Mounted Riflemen and Volunteers.

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<sup>1</sup> Freeman Tilden: "Interpreting Our Heritage" 3rd Editions, 1977, p8.

Secondary Historical Themes to be represented are :-

- \* The Establishment of the First Permanent Military Force.
- \* The Political and Social Development of the Colony in the 1880's.
- \* The Physical Development of Adelaide, Port Adelaide and Semaphore.

#### 13.4 Creation of Interpretation Zones

The resolution of Interpretation Zones generally conforms with that determined for the Conservation policy, except that the Secondary Zone is further subdivided into two. The major portion to the west remains as the 'Secondary Zone' and the minor portion to the east becomes the 'Visitor Facilities Zone' as shown on Figure 5.

#### 13.5 Objectives

An interpretive programme should be adopted which satisfies the following :-

- \* Minimal requirement for manpower.
- \* Acknowledgment of the skills and enthusiasm of the Fort Glanville Historical Association.
- \* Allowance for gradually increasing visitation with greater re-visititation and visits by school and other special interest groups.

A flexible programme is proposed which recognises these differing types of visitation which are likely to include :-

- \* A small but steady flow of casual visitors during the week.
- \* Group tours during the week.
- \* School and special interest groups during the week.
- \* Special groups and tours at weekends.
- \* Larger volumes of visitors at weekends.
- \* Large crowds attending special functions or activities.

#### 13.6 Opportunity

The development of the Fort Glanville Conservation Park presents a unique and prestigious opportunity to create a facility capable of achieving national recognition. Developed in accordance with this Management Plan, the site should become a major South Australian heritage, tourist, and educational asset. Its attributes would include:

- \* The site is one the of the most important heritage sites in the State.
- \* Conservation work could be a model of high standards, aided by extensive research, extensive extant fabric and original drawings and specifications.
- \* The interpretation programme could be one of the most progressive and imaginative yet attempted, with active living history programmes already developed.
- \* The site's location within the major population centre provides an immediate opportunity for the Fort to become one of South Australia's major tourist destinations. The opportunity exists for linking with other major attractions, in the City and also particularly at Port Adelaide and Semaphore.
- \* Site visitation is conservatively estimated at 50,000 per annum, in the longer term. This will represent a significant source of income and employment. It will of course be dependent on the number of days that the Fort can be opened.
- \* The Fort and the interpretation programme provide educational opportunities connected with learning about Colonial history. The site complements resources at the Old Parliament House Museum, the North Terrace Museum Development, the Maritime Museum, and the Railway Museum.

- \* On a local basis the site, including the caravan park, relates well with the adjoining Point Malcolm Reserve as a major recreational facility. The complementary uses reinforce the significance of the site as an important community resource.

### 13.7 Preferred Approach

Interpretation should focus on 'living history'. A static museum approach should receive less emphasis in favour of an approach which permits the life of the Fort and its Garrison to take over. The Garrison breathed life into the Fort and this life is as much a part of the Fort as its ordnance and its architecture. This life should be reinstated so the the Fort can regain its soul and become a real experience. Historical reality, although disturbing at times, has proved very popular elsewhere.

### 13.8 Proposals for the Primary Zone

The Primary Zone should represent everyday life at Fort Glanville as it was in the 1880s. All signs of the twentieth century should be concealed. All areas should be fully equipped and operational down to the last detail - the guns in firing order, the loading mechanism intact, the magazines fully appointed and tidy, lamps lit, shells being made up in the laboratory, the barrack room correctly laid out in the Barracks, orders of the day posted, flag flying, etc., etc.

As this goal is approached, the full enjoyment and understanding for the visitor should be enhanced along with the development of static displays - not museum set-pieces, but displays of equipment, fittings and personal belongings as they actually are (1880s tense). There would be no place for signposts and visitor information apart from the names and signs required for the proper functioning of the Fort by its Garrison, and for minimal interpretive information. Fort Glanville can be no less well endowed with these signs than other Forts : all typical of the ordered and disciplined activities, and affairs of daily life. Other information necessary to permit full interpretation by visitors from the twentieth century should be available in written form at the Visitor Centre. Programmes for the day and other general information should be displayed as it would be for instruction of the Garrison or the occasional nineteenth century visitor.

### 13.9 Proposals for the Secondary Zone

Generally, the Secondary Zone should be a passive, supporting zone to the primary functions of the Fort itself. In addition, the zone should represent its original role as a training area, making it a venue for major re-enactments and other activities.

The area to the north of the Approach Road originally contained a Stable, Office, Shed and Gunner's Store - these have disappeared. Interpretation of the area will depend upon information which becomes available. Careful excavation may reveal the footings or floor pavings of the buildings and these may be presented as archaeological sites. Alternatively sufficient information may be available to facilitate construction of new buildings representing the originals. These may be interpreted in their original roles, and may also be adapted internally to provide facilities for teaching and group activity as well as storage of equipment associated with the Fort.

An area of new planting (i.e. shade trees) also to the north of the Approach Road could be used for picnics and should be carefully arranged with fallen log seating and tree stump tables in a very informal manner. This area should also serve as an outdoor teaching area for school groups, story telling and children's area (augmented by the outbuildings in wet weather).



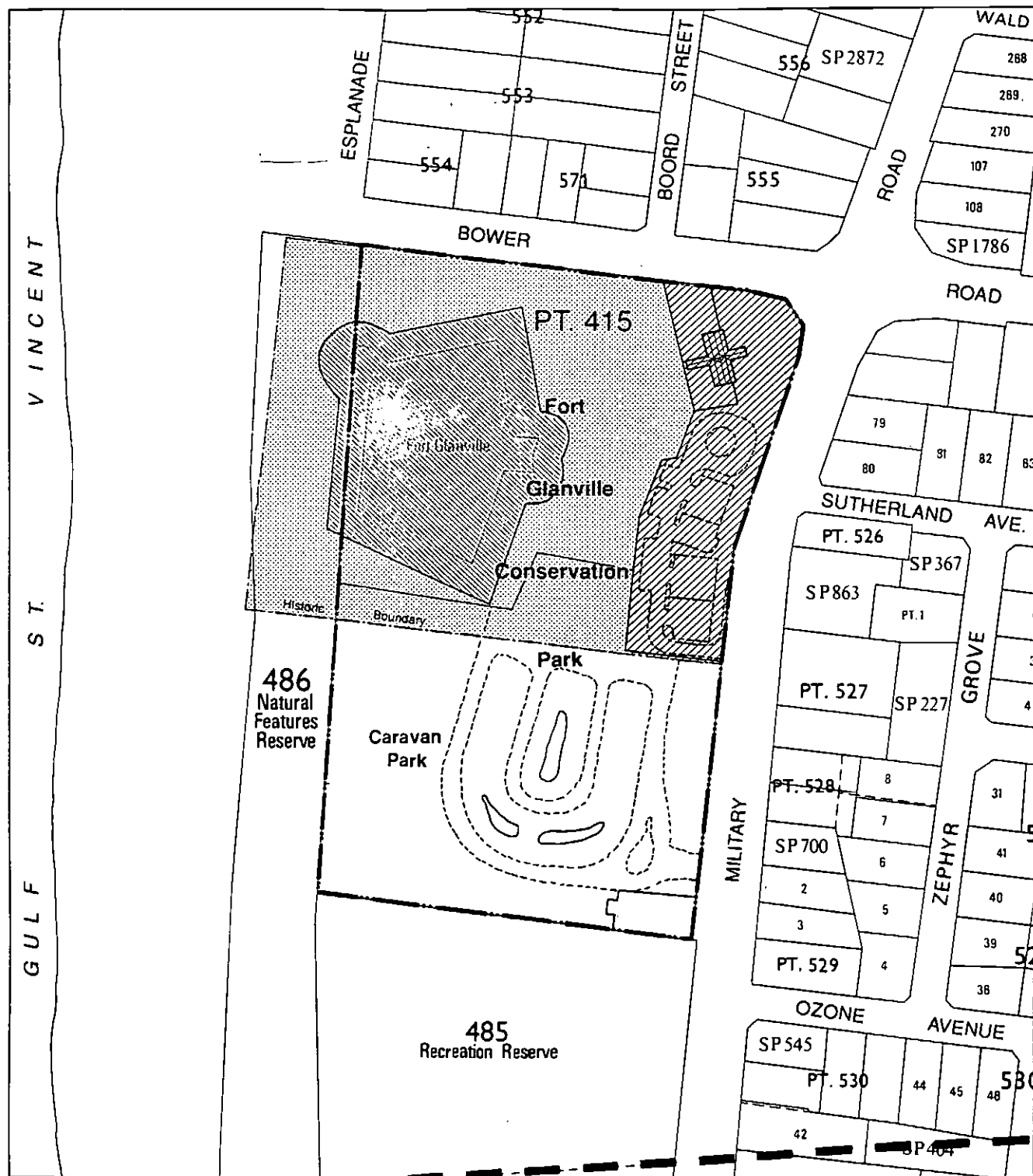


Figure 5

## Interpretation Zones

Scale 1: 2 500

0 m 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160

Visitors should be encouraged to view the Fort from the seaward side, and a subtly marked and clearly defined walkway should depart from a point near the entrance to the Fort.

The East Parade will be used on occasions in a number of ways :-

- \* As an active training area for members of the Fort Glanville Historical Association and other re-enactment groups who may wish to participate. These training sessions will in fact be demonstrations in themselves and should be undertaken during weekends and other periods of high visitation.
- \* For special re-enactments, staged by volunteers (Fort Glanville Historical Association and others) of dramatisations of specific training in drill, weapon handling, parades, tattoos, manoeuvres and tactics.
- \* For military displays, commemorative events etc., such as band performances, passing-out parades, annual parades, skills, competitions etc.
- \* For use by other groups (either military or otherwise) who may require the use of a large open space with spectator viewing facilities such as nineteenth century fairs, ponyrides, balloon launchings and sports. These functions should be encouraged and should be accepted in accordance with their appropriateness to the site.

#### 13.10 Proposals for the Visitor Facilities Zone

In addition to providing adequate physical facilities for visitors and for the administration of the site, this zone should create the initial mood and prepare visitors for information and enjoyment which transcends mere entertainment. The Visitor Centre should interpret all facets of the site and the historical theme which cannot be satisfactorily represented in other areas - it must create the context and fill in the gaps.

A range of publications should be produced as follows :-

- \* Promotional brochures, leaflets and posters for general advertising purposes.
- \* A give-away guide leaflet (to be given as part of the entry fee) delivering a little general knowledge of the Fort and with sufficient information to allow visitors to satisfactorily inspect all areas gaining knowledge and enjoyment.
- \* A more detailed booklet, well set out, to provide an easy reference during visits, but with illustrations and additional information for future reference.
- \* A history book, well illustrated and containing a wealth of information enhancing the visit, but also concentrating upon providing interesting reading and reference material afterwards.
- \* Consideration should be given to the production of video tapes for sale to the public as well as to educational establishments.

This basic range can be augmented by other publications on associated topics and possibly by commercial interests producing complementary material on Fort Glanville.

A video programme should be prepared for showing within the Visitor Centre - this should be designed initially to explain and illustrate facets of the Fort which may not be immediately apparent to visitors. The programme should be designed for extension and modification in response to changing circumstances. In addition, the programme should be designed for use in schools as part of the Fort's wider interpretive role.

### **13.11 The Role of Volunteer Support in Interpretation of the Fort**

The Fort Glanville Historical Association is a group of enthusiastic and dedicated volunteers who present the art of military interpretation. They should be encouraged to continue in this endeavour, which is essential to bringing the Fort to life and to transforming the mere receipt of factual information into a discovery.

It will not be possible for a group of volunteers to be on hand throughout all opening hours, and hence the proposal for a two-tiered interpretive programme; one being a static programme and the other being an active programme, with tasks and functions being performed by volunteers. These volunteers, acting as interpreters, should fill the roles of the Garrison of the day and from the moment they take up their posts in the morning to the moment they stand down at night, they should eat sleep and work as the Garrison of the 1880s. Their relationship to visitors should be as to visitors to the Fort in the 1880s and their answers to questions should be of a similar nature. Their role as communicators should be to adopt attitudes and manners of the period, to reflect the social differences separated by 100 years and between military and civilian life, to indicate the presence of government, and to bring to the Fort a wealth of enjoyment and knowledge about defences, artillery, artillerymen and the duties and skills of their profession.

To facilitate this, detailed daily programmes should be prepared, setting out various sequences of activities for the interpreters, based on the daily routine of the 1880s but orchestrated to provide enjoyment (and education) for visitors.

In addition, students may be recruited into the ranks of the Association during school holiday periods.

### **13.12 Educational Programme**

An Educational Programme should be established as part of the Interpretation Programme which should be directed at providing an understanding of the Fort and Colonial Defence for students in South Australia schools. Such a programme will facilitate school visits, either for day-trips or over-night stays at the caravan park, where the text of their particular history courses can be experienced and enjoyed at first hand. The emphasis should be upon participation, not merely upon the receiving of knowledge.

Educational kits should be compiled, and forwarded to class teachers in advance, so that they may prepare the students for the visit. Period outfits, uniforms and equipment could be available upon arrival, and the teacher (with or without the aid of Fort interpreters) could direct a life-play, where the students act roles of the day and participate in an interpretation programme of their own.

It is recommended that an interpretive programme specifically designed for schools should be developed and implemented as soon as possible.

#### 14. SITE DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

##### 14.1 Preferred Use of Site

A number of alternative options have been considered for development of the site, ranging from small scale development within the Fort itself, to the development of a major Museum of Colonial Military History on the adjoining Caravan Park Site. The four principle options considered are detailed in Appendix F.

Option 3 was the preferred choice. This was because of its compliance with the Conservation Policy and because it would lead to the ultimate achievement of the full potential of the site. This option could be staged to suit available funding. Its main components were:

- (a) Conservation (including maintenance, restoration and reconstruction) and security within the Primary Zone.
- (b) Construction of a new Visitor Centre within the designated sub-zone of the Secondary Zone, perimeter fencing and security to the Secondary Zone, essential parking facilities.
- (c) Development of interpretative and educational programmes for use within the Primary and Secondary Zones.
- (d) Development of the Secondary Zone - interpretation of the area formally occupied by the Stables and Store. This could be done either by archaeological interpretation of the sites and possible footings or floor pavings if they exist, or construction of new buildings representing the former ones. Reconstruction of the Approach Road, levelling of the Zone for adaptive use, preparation of a representative encampment area.
- (e) Fitting out and equipping of the Primary and Secondary Zones.
- (f) Removal of the Ablution Block. This implies its reconstruction elsewhere and likely redevelopment of the Caravan Park. (Relocation of approximately 30 sites and construction of an additional 30 sites, some with ensuite facilities).

Some of these have been implemented. The development proposals inherent in Option 3 are outlined below. Appendix 'E' contains detailed schedules of conservation work proposed in all areas. Although the proposals are scheduled as for a single project, the work may be staged if necessary to suit the availability of funds and suitable management. Priorities for implementation are outlined at the end of this section.

##### 14.2 Primary Zone - Conservation and Development Recommendations

- (a) The fabric of the Fort should be secured and protected by the installation of a two-tiered Electronic Security System. (This system has been partially installed. It is intended to eventually use Intruder Alarm systems for the Fort and site).
- (b) The existing fabric should be preserved.
- (c) A continuous programme of preventative maintenance should be adopted to provide protective care of the existing fabric, fittings and equipment.
- (d) A programme of restoration should be adopted for the implementation of the Conservation Plan.

This should include the following areas :

- \* Barracks
- \* Loading Galleries
- \* Gun Emplacements, Terreplein, Conning Towers
- \* Expense Stores
- \* Magazine
- \* Caponniere
- \* Laboratory
- \* Guardhouse
- \* Ditch & Glacis to the north and west of the Fort
- \* Rear Wall, Stockade and Gates

- (e) A programme of reconstruction of missing elements should be implemented in co-ordination with restoration works.

This should include the following :

- \* Planting
- \* Ordnance
- \* Barracks
- \* Loading Galleries
- \* Gun Emplacements, Terreplein, Conning Towers
- \* Expense Stores
- \* Magazine
- \* Caponniere
- \* Laboratory
- \* Guardhouse
- \* Rear Wall, Stockade and Gates
- \* Ditch and Glacis to the south of the Fort
- \* Store and Ablutions

- (f) A programme of adaptation should be implemented which should be properly co-ordinated with restoration and reconstruction work. Adaptation should be limited to the installation of a minimum of electrical and other services, sufficient to support interpretive programmes and acceptable levels of public safety.

- (g) All areas should be fitted out with furniture, equipment, decorations etc., to fully support the interpretive programme.

#### 14.3 Secondary Zone - Conservation and Development Recommendations

- (a) The entire site should be adequately fenced.
- (b) Reconstruction work should be implemented to enable interpretation of the Zone as it was in the 1880s.  
This should include the following :

- \* Approach Road (dependent upon future excavation findings).
- \* Planting

- (c) Adaptation work should be implemented to enable interpretation programmes to take place with proper visitor management.  
This should include the following :

- \* Perimeter Mounding and Dune Protection
- \* Encampment Area
- \* East Parade
- \* Interpretation of the area formally occupied by the Stable, Office, Shed and Gunner's Store.<sup>3</sup>

#### 14.4 Visitor Zone – Conservation and Development Recommendations

- (a) A building has been constructed to accommodate visitor and administrative facilities, storage and facilities for the Fort Glanville Historical Association. This has been designed to be constructed in stages and could be readily enlarged if necessary.
- (b) Adequate external areas should be provided for staff parking, service areas, maintenance facilities and powder magazine.
- (c) Sufficient public car and bus parking space for moderate attendance has been provided. On occasions of mass visitation, external parking facilities should be utilised.

#### 14.5 Implementation Priorities

It is important that visitors should be aware from the outset of the high standards which have been set for the conservation of this important heritage site, and hence partial completion, ad-hoc works and temporary measures will not be appropriate.

The rationale for setting priorities are as follows, in order of importance:-

- (a) Security of the Fort and other significant areas of the site.
- (b) The existing fabric should firstly be preserved and then properly maintained. If nothing else occurs, then at least the basic responsibility of management will have been upheld, i.e. leaving the site intact for the future.
- (c) Having stabilised the site, the next priority should be to develop visitor use by the preparation and implementation of appropriate interpretive programmes and administrative support.
- (d) After having provided reasonable facilities for increasing visitor use, responsibilities fall back to restoration, reconstruction and adaptation of the Primary and Secondary Zones. This work should be carried out as a number of complete elements and need not all be completed before other priorities are undertaken.
- (e) Later priorities should include upgrading of visitor facilities, reconstruction of elements such as the Ablutions and Store within the Fort and the Stable, Office, Shed and Gunner's Store outside, together with the installation of additional equipment within the Primary and Secondary Zones.
- (f) Remounting of the 10 inch Guns is a vitally important part of the Conservation Plan, and should be undertaken as funds permit.

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This will depend on the evidence located through archaeological investigation of the site and on what drawings and other evidence of the original buildings can be found. Construction of new representative buildings has been included in cost estimates for the project.

- (g) The removal of the existing ablution block (associated with the caravan park) should be undertaken as part of the redevelopment programme for the caravan park, preferably before 1994.

Providing that the framework is set up, obligations regarding preservation are met, and a firm commitment is made to carrying out all of the tasks, the order in which works are carried out depends more upon convenience and the practical balance between visitor attractions and facilities than anything else.

With a potential visitation of 50,000 per annum, severe difficulties would be experienced in handling such numbers without adequate facilities - and full visitor satisfaction would not be achieved. Undoubtedly the fabric of the Fort would suffer under such conditions, without the essential support of adequate visitor facilities for such numbers.

Based upon these objectives, a Schedule of Priorities has been devised as a recommendation of the order in which works should be carried out. This will become particularly relevant should insufficient funds be available to carry out all works. Furthermore, it is considered that a certain minimum programme should be adopted as a threshold point below which the project would not achieve its full potential. Neither would it be economically desirable due to reduced facilities for visitors and subsequent loss of income.

#### 14.6 Schedule of Priorities

The minimum desirable project is ideally Items 1-10 inclusively. The availability of funds will determine their implementation.

PRIMARY ZONE	SECONDARY ZONE	VISITOR FACILITIES	INTERPRETATION
1. RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION			
2. SECURITY	SECURITY		
3. PRESERVATION all work (inc. Planting)			
4. MAINTENANCE all work			
5.			Development of Initial programme
6. ADAPTATION water, electri- cal, communica- tions			
7.			
8.	RECONSTRUCTION . Approach Rd . Planting		
9.	ADAPTATION . Perimeter mounding . East Parade		
10. RESTORATION AND RECONSTRUCTION Barracks			Fitting out of Barracks
12.		VISITOR CENTRE Stage 2	. Upgrading Initial Programme . Development of Museum and Information Facilities



PRIMARY ZONE	SECONDARY ZONE	VISITOR FACILITIES	INTERPRETATION
13. RESTORATION & RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS			Fitting out of each project as it is completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Gun Emplace- ments,</li> <li>Terreplein</li> <li>Conning Tower</li> <li>. Expense Store</li> <li>. Magazine</li> <li>. Caponniere</li> <li>. Laboratory</li> <li>. Guardhouse</li> </ul>			
14.	CONSTRUCTION AND ADAPTATION		Fitting out of out-buildings
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Stable,</li> <li>. Office, Shed</li> <li>. Gunner's</li> <li>. Store</li> </ul>		
15. RESTORATION & RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS			Fitting out of each project as it is completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Ditch and Glacis (N&amp;W)</li> <li>. Rear Wall, Stockade and Gates.</li> <li>. Ditch and Glacis (S)</li> <li>. Parade Ground</li> <li>. Store and Ablutions</li> </ul>			
16. RECONSTRUCTION ORDNANCE			Special Interpretation Programme for ordnance
17.	Removal of Caravan Park Ablution Block and Expansion of East Parade		

## 15. SITE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

### 15.1 Plan of Management Proposals

Management of the site from 1988 onwards should be considered in two distinct stages. In the short term (i.e. up to 1990) emphasis should be upon firstly establishing the project and developing the site, and secondly to create, run and extend the interpretation and education programmes and management techniques. In the long term (i.e. after 1990), emphasis will be upon improvement of the site and its programmes, integration with other sites and programmes in South Australia and the consolidation of a management structure geared to the long term preservation and interpretation of the site.

This Management Plan considers proposals for the short term in detail and provides for a major Management Review in 1990.

In summary, it is proposed that the site remain under the jurisdiction of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and that the licence held by the Fort Glanville Historical Association shall continue. A Projects Manager should be appointed by the Department of Environment and Planning. He should be advised in his duties by a Committee of Management, and shall act as an executive officer to that Committee. Figure 6 illustrates the proposed Management Structure.

### 15.2 Management Considerations

#### (a) Alternative Concepts

A number of possible alternatives have been considered. These are:

##### (1) MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO

The site is presently controlled by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, but there has been to date no active policy (nor budget allocation) for its active development. However, throughout the last decade a number of major and important improvements have been made and it is these which have created the opportunity now for effective future planning.

The Fort Glanville Historical Association has a licence to use the Fort for presentation of living history displays, drill nights and working bees. It is the Fort Glanville Historical Association which has developed public visitation of the site and created the present atmosphere in which the Fort's development will succeed.

The Fort Glanville Consultative Committee is an advisory body established by the Minister of Environment and Planning in December 1980. Its terms of reference are:

"To encourage community input and support for the future usage, management and development of the Fort".

It is composed of representatives from organisations interested in or involved in promoting Fort Glanville. This includes the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the Fort Glanville Historical Association, the Woodville City Council, the Woodville Historical Society, the Port Adelaide Historical Society, the Australian Army and the History Trust of South Australia.

The present situation can be summarised as:

- \* a remote landlord
- \* a voluntary activities group
- \* an honorary advisory committee

Management of the Fort could continue in this manner in the short term, but even with additional budgeting commitments, its full potential may not ultimately be realised. It is not realistic to expect a voluntary organisation to accept the long term responsibility for the day to day management of such a potentially dynamic historic site, nor can it be expected that the National Parks and Wildlife Service should engage in the diversity of activities proposed.

(2) **TRANSFER TO THE HISTORY TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

The History Trust has been formed to manage and maintain all sites under its control and to manage and administer specialist museums such as the Old Parliament House Museum and the Birdwood Mill Museum. Other responsibilities include the promotion of research, to accumulate and conserve objects of historical interest and to arrange for their exhibition.

Transfer of the site to the History Trust for conservation and management has been considered. The Trust now manages the Old Parliament House Museum, the Birdwood Mill (National Motor Museum), the Maritime Museum at Port Adelaide, and other museum developments on North Terrace.

It is perceived that the prime function of the History Trust is in the conservation and presentation of movable objects, artifacts, museum pieces and related information. Whilst in many respects the management of Fort Glanville as proposed would benefit greatly from the expertise available within the History Trust, it is also considered that the Trust is not equipped at present to undertake the significant site conservation and development works which are proposed.

In rejecting this option for the present, this Management Plan also recommends that Management of the site be fully reviewed in 1990.

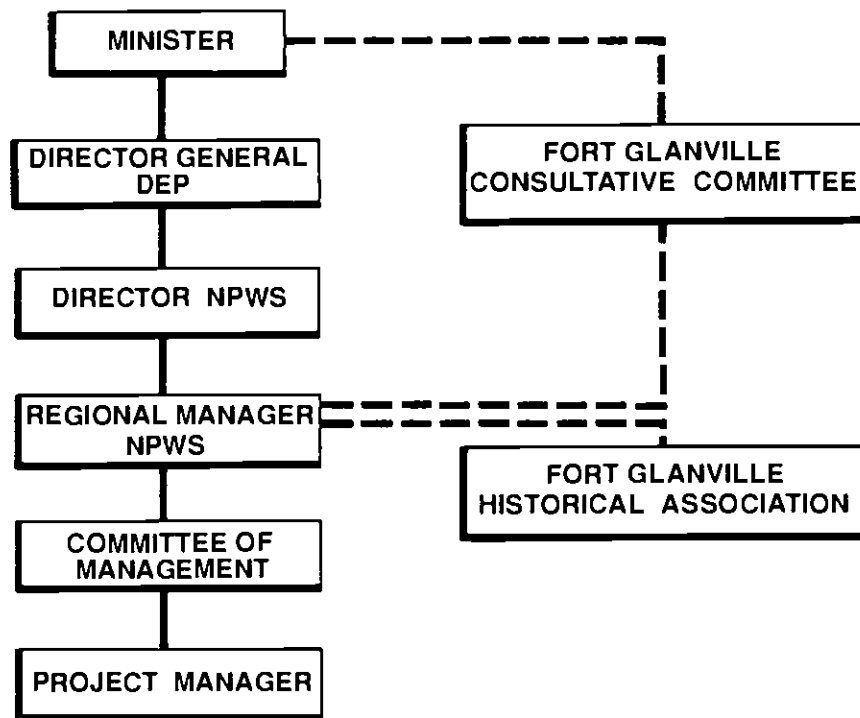
(3) **MANAGEMENT BY THE STATE HERITAGE BRANCH**

The State Heritage Branch has been formed "To preserve and enhance site-based Aboriginal and European Heritage resources of the State through the survey, study, destination, protection, restoration and interpretation of sites, buildings and structures; the provision of public services; and the encouragement of public participation especially involving the Aboriginal community in order to stimulate awareness, increase knowledge, conserve the environment for public benefit, and pass it on unimpaired to future generations."

Transfer of the management of the site to the Branch has been considered. At this stage the Branch acts as an advisory body to site owners and managers and has considerable expertise in the conservation of sites and buildings, in addition to capabilities in archaeology and the interpretation of historic places.

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<sup>2</sup> Department of Environment and Planning - Corporate Plan, 10/2/82.



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Figure 6

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**Proposed Management Structure**

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The Branch does not allocate high priority to land acquisition and management given the present availability of resources within the Branch.

(4) **MANAGEMENT BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE**

The granting of a lease by the National Parks and Wildlife Service to a private operator has been considered.

To expect the site to run as a commercially viable enterprise would be to place in jeopardy its authentic and proper conservation in favour of the more commercially oriented developments which private enterprise would need to create.

An arrangement whereby capital development would be funded by Government, with day-to-day management by a private licensee might well be feasible if suitable terms and conditions could be negotiated, however, this does not present a method of utilising the site fully in its proposed interpretive or educational role.

(b) Assessment of Alternatives

Each of the above management alternatives exhibits individual merit, but on their own do not ideally satisfy immediate criteria for the proper conservation, development, interpretation and management of the site. An alternative which combines the attributes of each of the above should be devised to achieve maximum potential, efficiency, viability and protection for the Site.

These attributes are summarised as follows:

Management Alternative	Desired Attribute
(1) Maintain Status Quo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* National Parks and Wildlife Service is a Site Management Body.</li> <li>* Fort Glanville Historical Association is a valuable Voluntary Body.</li> <li>* The Consultative Committee brings together expertise with an interest in the site, and has direct access to the Minister for Environment and Planning.</li> </ul>
(2) Transfer to History Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The Trust is constituted for the purpose of managing Museums.</li> <li>* The Trust has expertise in Museum management, interpretation, presentation and display.</li> </ul>
(3) Management by State Heritage Branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The Branch has expertise in the conservation, interpretation and archaeology of Historic Sites.</li> </ul>
(4) Management by Private Enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Dynamic and responsive management closely associated with the tourist industry.</li> </ul>

(c) Likely Staffing Requirements

It is envisaged that ultimately the site will generate a need for a comprehensive staff complement compatible with its growing popularity and importance as an interpretational and educational resource.

The Management Plan should provide for the engagement of appropriate staff as soon as income from the site permits such additional expenditure. It must be recognised that without adequate full time specialist involvement the full potential of the site will not be attained and it will not achieve its rightful status alongside other comparable assets.

In the short term it is proposed that staff should be appointed gradually to support and complement the initial position of Project Manager. Prior to this, it is suggested that specialist assistance can be obtained on a 'project' basis from other Departments or from private consultants.

In the long term the staff complement should cover the following duties:-

Site Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Administration of Fort Glanville within the requirements of the Management Plan.</li> <li>* Appointment and supervision of staff.</li> <li>* Budgetting &amp; Finance.</li> </ul>
Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Site Management understudy.</li> <li>* Organisation of interpretation programme.</li> <li>* Development of fitting out and presentation of the Fort, responsible for fittings, equipment, firearms, ordnance etc.</li> <li>* Co-ordination of activities of Fort Glanville Historical Association and other voluntary organisations.</li> <li>* Organisation of visiting attractions etc.</li> <li>* Preparation of and taking of guided tours.</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Research and development of educational and interpretive material.</li> <li>* Liaison with S.A. Education Department and Private Schools.</li> <li>* Co-ordination and organisation of school and group visits.</li> <li>* Preparation of promotional literature etc.</li> </ul>
Ticketting/Sales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Sale of tickets, record keeping and visitor management in the Visitor Centre.</li> <li>* Souvenir sales, ordering, stock &amp; record keeping.</li> <li>* Refreshment sales, ordering, stock &amp; record keeping.</li> <li>* First aid and cleaning.</li> </ul>
Display/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Day-to-day maintenance of buildings, grounds and equipment.</li> <li>* Supervision of assistants and volunteers.</li> <li>* Co-ordination of maintenance and conservation work to be carried out by others under the Management Plan.</li> <li>* Maintenance of a log (maintenance manual of work done and materials used).</li> <li>* Monitor condition of buildings, grounds, ordnance.</li> <li>* Security.</li> <li>* Setting up and maintenance of displays.</li> </ul>

The development of the staff complement will evolve in association with the conservation and physical development of the site. Ultimately it is expected that the staff requirement will be 6 persons. This number may be effectively

reduced through sharing of staff with other similar sites, and the possible leasing of sales concessions to the Fort Glanville Historical Association or to private enterprise.

### 15.3 Management Recommendations

#### (a) Short Term Management Structure

It is proposed that the management of the site be considered in two phases: i.e. the short and long term. This Management Plan concentrates upon the short term phase. A management review is also recommended for 1990.

#### SHORT TERM PLAN

This should cover the period until the 1990 review and be geared to the following :-

- \* Initial site planning, conservation and development.
- \* Establishment of interpretive programmes.

It is recommended that the following structure be adopted for the implementation of the Management Plan in the short term:-

- (1) Authority and control of the site by the National Parks and Wildlife Service. This should include adequate budgetting provision.
- (2) Fort Glanville Historical Association to continue its licence to occupy the site and develop suitable staffing arrangements to open the site to the public 5 days per week including weekends.
- (3) The Fort Glanville Consultative Committee to continue as an advisory body, maintaining and strengthening its expertise in building and site conservation, museum display and interpretation, and tourism.
- (4) A Committee of Management should be formed to manage the conservation and development of the site until 1990.
- (5) Appointment of staff in accordance with this Management Plan.

Development of the Fort Glanville site highlights the respective roles of the two key government agencies responsible for Heritage in South Australia, i.e. the History Trust of South Australia and the State Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning. Their participation in advisory capacities in the short term development of this site should create better working relationships for the future.

#### LONG TERM PLAN

Advantages would lie in the relationship which staff at the Fort could develop with other institutions such as the Old Parliament House Museum and Maritime Museum. The eventual exchange of staff members between a range of related sites would be an advantage in the development of a team of experienced professionals capable of managing and interpreting historic sites and museums within the State. Personal development of individual staff members would be greater within a collection of sites with similar objectives.

After 1990 it is anticipated that the initial period of conservation and development will have been completed, and management of the site will need to respond to the different challenge of providing for on-going responsibilities and achievements. This will be an appropriate time to assess the needs of the site and the management structure required to serve those needs. By 1990 the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Fort Glanville Historical Association will have had ample opportunity to assess their own abilities to manage the site, while the relationship between the History Trust and the State Heritage Branch should be better defined.

It is recommended that a comprehensive review be undertaken in 1990 to determine long term strategy to be adopted for the implementation of this Management Plan. The following are provisional terms of reference for guidance only:

- (1) review the development and conservation of the site.
- (2) review interpretation and education programmes and achievement, and review visitation patterns.
- (3) review the entire management structure for the site, including both Departmental responsibilities, on-site management, and the role of the Fort Glanville Historical Association.
- (4) define future role as objectives.
- (5) define the future management structure required to achieve those objectives.

After 1990, administrative achievements and arrangements should be reviewed annually, with a major review every 5 years.

Figure 6 illustrates the proposed relationships and responsibilities of the various groups.

(b) Committee of Management

A Committee of Management should be formed to oversee the implementation of the Management Plan. This Committee should have the following representation:-

- \* State Heritage Branch or History Trust of South Australia.
- \* National Parks and Wildlife Service
- \* Fort Glanville Historical Association

The Committee should meet regularly and frequently to consider matters of detail connected with the implementation of the Management Plan. The Project Manager should attend meetings and act as Executive Officer to the Committee of Management. Other specialists should be invited to attend as necessary.

It is recommended that a Committee of Management be formed to undertake the detailed implementation of the Management Plan.

(c) Project Manager

In the short term a Project Manager should be appointed by the Department of Environment and Planning. He should be directed in a management sense by the Committee of Management and in an administrative sense by the Regional Manager of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

The Project Manager should be recruited at a high level of expertise and experience with the following responsibilities :-

- (1) Implementation of the Management Plan and facilitation of the conservation and development work.  
(It is not proposed that he be directly responsible for overseeing of the actual work on site, although he should adopt a supporting administrative role in connection with that work).
- (2) Development of draft interpretative and educational programmes. (It is also envisaged that he will be assisted by specialist consultants or departmental staff on a project basis).
- (3) Inter-departmental liaison.
- (4) Liaison with Fort Glanville Historical Association.
- (5) Assisting Fort Glanville Historical Association in opening the site to the public.



- (6) Supervision of other temporary or full time staff who may be appointed or seconded.

It is recommended that a Project Manager with the necessary relevant experience in interpretation and management of historic sites should be appointed with responsibilities for the implementation of the Management Plan for the site under the direction of the Regional Manager of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, and advised by the Committee of Management. The Project Manager should be appointed as soon as possible.

(d) National Parks and Wildlife Service

It is recommended that all the site (consisting of the Primary and Secondary Zones plus the Caravan Park) continue as property of the Crown and be administered by the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, in accordance with the National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972-87 (hereinafter referred to as the Act).

(e) Fort Glanville Consultative Committee

The Management Plan provides for the continuation of the Fort Glanville Consultative Committee in the short term as a vital part of the strategy involving both government and volunteers. The Plan is to be reviewed in 1990 with particular reference to management of the site and the Inter-relating roles of the various bodies involved. The role of the Consultative Committee will therefore be reviewed under the long term plan with its future role dependent upon the overall strategy to be adopted.

Membership of the Committee should be constantly under review to ensure vital and effective representation consistent with the relative stage of development of the Fort.

It is recommended that in the short term, the Consultative Committee should continue as an advisory body appointed by the Minister, drawing upon government and community interest and expertise to assist in planning and monitoring of interpretation and management policy for the Fort.

It is recommended that membership of the Consultative Committee should be reviewed regularly in accordance with the needs of the site as it develops to ensure a high standard of input and advice.

(f) Fort Glanville Historical Association

In the short term the Fort Glanville Historical Association should continue its licence to occupy the site together with its present functions and responsibility for opening of the site to the public as frequently as possible, with an early objective of opening 5 days per week including weekends. The Management Plan should be reviewed in 1990, and the role of the Fort Glanville Historical Association should be reconsidered at that time in cognisance of the many interrelated factors involved.

Site visitation is expected to rise considerably both during the carrying out of conservation work and upon its completion. This will result from community interest generated by such work, additional publicity and public awareness stimulated by the Jubilee celebrations, and the greatly improved facilities and general attractiveness of the site. In addition it is envisaged that the site be open to the public on a regular basis and that this should preferably be on a five day per week basis, including week-ends. However, it is not envisaged that active interpretation ('living history') or re-enactments take place during all open times, but rather that activities be reserved for special occasions, at the discretion of the Association.

The Management Plan has established optimum staffing levels for the future. It is recognised, however, that it will not be immediately possible to fund the appointment of such staff either directly through the National Parks and Wildlife Service or by special funding allocation. The Association will be required to develop satisfactory staffing arrangements through the recruitment of additional volunteers able to man the site 5 days per week on a roster-system. Alternatively, the Association may find it necessary to employ staff on a part time basis to open the Fort during the week.

Additional staff would be employed by the Association as could be justified by increasing income. The need to develop first class interpretation programmes is already recognised by the Association as is the realisation that concentrated professional assistance in increasing the range of activities is vital to the full development of the site. Budgets should provide for the engagement of consultants on a project basis. It is also envisaged that initial assistance in establishing an interpretation plan will be available through the History Trust.

It is recommended that in the short term the Fort Glanville Historical Association continue their licence of occupation at Fort Glanville, that they be responsible for opening the Fort, collecting of entry fees and for interpretation of the site. They should work in cooperation with the Project Manager and should employ interpretation staff.

The licence under which the Fort Glanville Historical Association have access to the site provides that monies raised by way of entry fees to the site be used in specific ways. This approved expenditure list is reasonably comprehensive and generally considered adequate in the short term. There is however provision contained in the licence for amendment of the list should the need arise.

The Association should also continue its involvement in the management of the Fort and in its promotion.

It is recommended that the Fort Glanville Historical Association should continue its representation on the Consultative Committee, and that it should also be represented on the Committee of Management for the purpose of advising on the development of the site.

(g) Fort Glanville Caravan Park

The Management Plan is for the entire Conservation Park, and as such incorporates recommendations for the future management and development of the Caravan Park. The main implication of these is the relocation of the present ablution block and several caravan sites to allow for the southern boundary adjustments of the Fort's Primary and Secondary Conservation Zones.

It is recommended that the Caravan Park be redeveloped before 1994, and that this include the relocation of its northern boundary to a point 31 metres south of the southern extremity of the Fort; and the relocation of the ablution block to a more central position within the Caravan Park.

(h) Point Malcolm Recreation Reserve

This is owned and managed by the Corporation of the City of Woodville with the objective of developing the area for passive recreation.

It is recommended that the continued development of Point Malcolm Recreation Reserve for passive recreation be encouraged and supported. Particular care will be necessary where development of the Fort Glanville Conservation Park (including the caravan park) impinges upon its northern boundary.

## 16. APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 'A': HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE

#### South Australia, its Capital, and its Port c.1880

By 1878, when the decision was taken to construct Fort Glanville, South Australia was a well established and prosperous colony with a population approximating a quarter of a million persons.<sup>1</sup> The passage of Strangway's Act in 1869, which facilitated the credit selection of land, and the series of good seasons during the early 'seventies had encouraged settlement beyond Port Augusta at the head of Spencer Gulf. However, the efficiency of the coastal shipping service and the consolidation of the railway network during 'seventies ensured that Adelaide dominated the South Australian economy: it was in 1878 that the railway from Adelaide to Kapunda was extended to Morgan in order to direct the River Murray trade through Adelaide and its port. The role of Adelaide in the life of the colony was so dominant that J.B. Hirst has likened nineteenth<sup>2</sup> century South Australia to the idea of the City-State of ancient Greece.

Adelaide was the centre of the colony's politics and government and suitably impressive buildings had long been built to house the functions associated with these. So too was the city the centre of other important institutions. The Supreme Court building was completed in 1873; the General Post Office had been built six years' earlier. An impressive building to house an Institute, Museum and Art Gallery had been built in 1861, and by 1874 the University had been incorporated.

Besides being the cultural and political centre of the colony, it was also home to 31,513 of the colonists, and the work place of many more from the nearby suburbs. Thus, besides the monumental buildings of the city there were also a great many homes - both large and small - and numerous commercial and industrial complexes, together with the headquarters of the several financial institutions which played an important part in the management of the colonial economy.

The city had long sloughed off the aura of a raw colonial town, and by the late 1870s had<sup>3</sup> taken on the appearance of a conservative but prosperous Victorian city, as befitted the capital of a prosperous state.

As the colony and the city had prospered, so too had Port Adelaide, South Australia's main port for the import and export of goods. By 1878, Port Misery (the pioneers' landing place) was but a memory. The new port had developed a little to the north, after the South Australian Company had constructed a wharf there in 1839, and had built a road across the marshes from there to Alberton. Goods to and from all parts of the world were cleared through Port Adelaide. In 1872, 520 ships entered the port; by 1878 the number had almost doubled to 1026, and three years later, total imports to South Australia, most of them through Port Adelaide, were valued at more than 5 million pounds.<sup>4</sup> In 1881, there were 73 steamers and 217 sailing vessels which were based at Port Adelaide.

Port Adelaide had become a thriving centre. In 1855 it was proclaimed a corporate town, and by 1876 boasted a population of 2,885. The railway between Adelaide and the Port was completed in 1856, and besides facilitating the transport of goods between the two centres, became the main

axis of South Australia's first industrial region. In 1878 this railway was extended to Semaphore, on Le Fevre Peninsula, which had developed as a dormitory suburb of the Port, and as its outer harbour.

Settlement on the Peninsula had developed slowly after the first surveys there in 1849. However, George Coppin built his Semaphore Hotel in 1851, and in 1856 telegraph and postal facilities were established nearby. In 1856 also, Captain John Hart built Glanville Hall on his "80 acre" property at Buck's Flat. Settlement progressed rapidly after 1859, when a wooden bridge was constructed across the river at the western end of St. Vincent's Street. In the following Year, 1860, a jetty was constructed at Semaphore, and the basic facilities for the "outer harbour" were established. Thereafter, Semaphore became a major entry port for passengers and mails into South Australia. The main marine installations were established during the early seventies. The signal station was opened in 1872; three years later the time-ball tower was erected, and in 1883 the customs boarding station was opened. The maritime significance of Semaphore remained high, until after 1881 when a speculative subdivision was promoted at Largs Bay, by the Largs Bay Land and Investment Company, which was also responsible for the construction of the jetty and the railway extension from the Port. Orient Line passengers used the Largs Bay jetty after February 1883, and mails were landed there in 1887.

#### A History of South Australian Defence Initiatives

For much of the time following the foundation of the colony the question of defence and foreign policy seemed remote and irrelevant as colonists struggled to establish an outpost of British civilization in an alien and often inhospitable environment.<sup>5</sup> This attitude was reinforced by the sense of isolation produced by the immense difficulties of communication in the 1850s. The problems and multiple crises of Europe seemed far removed from the daily life of the colonists.

Throughout this period of relative tranquility, the external security of the Australian colonies was regarded as an Imperial responsibility. Great Britain's military predominance was undisputed, and no-one doubted she would protect her colonies, no matter how distant. Local defence, however was the Colony's responsibility and as early as 1846, Governor Robe considered proposals for the defence of Port Adelaide. In that year Captain Frome, R.E., the Colony's Surveyor - General and Captain I. Twiss, R.E., who was at the time visiting South Australia, selected a site for a gun battery on Torrens Island. Whilst nothing was to come of this recommendation, the question of the best means of defending the Colony's main port was to be a central issue in defence planning for the next four decades.

However, in the 1850s, as British suspicions of Russia's aims in the Crimean crisis pushed her ever closer to war, the colonies began to re-assess their strategic relationship with the Mother country. The wealth of the eastern seaboard colonies, especially that of Victoria and New South Wales had increased dramatically because of gold discoveries there, while the increasingly heterogeneous population encouraged a growing awareness of foreign affairs, and the moves towards self-government encouraged independent thinking and a degree of self-reliance.

The colonies increasingly saw themselves as tempting prizes for the apparently rapacious Russians. British naval units in Australasian waters were few, and were deemed to be a poor defence against the Russian Pacific

Squadron which was based in Siberia, should it decide to attack the major eastern cities and either bombard the shipping in the ports or blockade the port and demand a ransom under threat of bombardment of the shipping and harbour facilities.

It was in such an atmosphere in 1854 that South Australia's Governor, Sir Henry Young, appointed a commission under the Colonial Secretary B.T. Finniss to "enquire and report upon certain precautionary measures of defence ... in the event of ... war". This First Finniss Report was the first comprehensive review of South Australia's defence requirements and was to set the pattern for future defence studies in the colony. The first line of defence was to remain the responsibility of the Imperial navy whose role was the protection of Empire shipping and the interception and dispersal on the high seas of any foreign naval flotilla bent on attacking the colonies or disrupting inter-colonial commerce. Colonial forces in conjunction with the small Imperial Garrison, then stationed in Adelaide, together with a field battery which had been given to the colony in 1847, were to provide all local and coastal defence which might be necessary to repulse any single raider or small force which might slip past the Royal Navy.

The Report of the Finniss Commission emphasised the need for mobile land defences (horse-drawn artillery and mortars supported by infantry), but also recommended the purchase of a 400 ton naval vessel. A Torrens Island battery was now considered a low priority because of the cost and it was considered that scarce funds would be better spent defending the long stretches of coastline stretching from Marino to Port Adelaide. The report went on to recommend the establishment of signal stations at various points along the coast, and an increase in the number of imperial troops. It also recommended that a volunteer militia should be raised, that an artillery force should be established, and that boom defences be placed along the Port River.

Each of South Australia's many subsequent defence reviews and all the recommendations made by local or visiting naval and military experts, reiterated the basic features of the Finniss commission. Initially, the emphasis was on the raising and deployment of mobile forces, and in 1854 steps were taken to raise a volunteer Military Force. From the middle 'seventies until about 1890, emphasis shifted to the need for fixed coastal defences in conjunction with naval forces. During the 'nineties, after a system of fortifications was established, defence theories once more emphasised the utility of the mobile land forces. Few of the recommendations of the First Finniss Report were implemented. With the cessation of hostilities in the Crimea in 1856, the immediate danger passed, consequently the war fears, and, with them, the need for costly defence preparations faded. For several decades this was to be the pattern of colonial defence efforts generally.

Although the seemingly endless debate produced little which was substantive, there developed a consensus that any fixed defences should be situated at Semaphore. The Hart Commission, which was appointed in 1858, argued for this.

The Commissioners concluded that the locations most likely to be at risk would be Port Adelaide and Glenelg. In the case of the Port, however it was considered that a foreign naval vessel (or privateer) was unlikely to risk attacking Port Adelaide's shipping and harbour facilities by forcing the Port Creek. The Channel was narrow, making navigation hazardous without

beacons or buoys or a pilot. Furthermore a block ship sunk at the right point could deny the enemy access to the Creek or even trap any vessel already inside the channel. A raider was considered more likely to lie off Semaphore, the nearest point across the Peninsula and shell the Port. Her guns could also support any landing party attempting to cross the short distance to the Port.

The main recommendations of this first Hart Commission was the construction of Martello Towers at Semaphore and Glenelg. Although the recommendations were not implemented because of the costs involved, this report is significant because it was the first<sup>7</sup> to recommend the establishment of a permanent fortification at Semaphore.

Despite an apathetic government and general community disinterest, international events continued to exercise the colony's defence experts. In 1861 British-American diplomatic relations were again strained. While local colonial authorities thought war to be unlikely, the issue revived painful memories of the 1812-14 war in which American privateers and commerce raiders had carried out spectacular raids on British shipping and commerce. Also, during this period, Russian naval vessels and merchantmen began once again to call occasionally at Australian ports, as they had done prior to 1835, before the Polish insurrection of 1830 had created widespread anti-Russian feeling. The early visits during this second period were diplomatically and socially successful until news of the Polish insurrection of 1863 reached Australia. Pro-Polish and anti-Russian sentiment ran high.

While casting around for a definitive defence policy in 1864, the South Australian government approached two visiting British naval officers: Captain Parkin of H.M.S. 'Falcon' in 1864 and Commodore Sir W.F. Wiseman, Commander of the Australia Station. Perhaps rather surprisingly for naval officers, both men recommended similar programmes of fixed coastal fortifications supported by gunboats.

In the same year a wild story, which was given credibility by some elements of the press, claimed that a Russian fleet had been preparing to descend on Melbourne in the event of war breaking out between Russia and Great Britain. Such a bold stroke, it was feared, would not only secure rich prizes in bullion and ransom but also act as a diversion, drawing away British naval units from other waters..

In South Australia, the report burst like a bombshell. The Colony's major newspaper, the South Australian Register in an editorial bemoaned the lack of defence preparations claiming "our exposed position, our slight means of defence, our weakest points are well known even to the minutest detail in St. Petersburg". Within days the House of Assembly had passed, without dissent, a resolution providing the large sum of 20,000 pounds for defence measures. The following day, coincidentally, Britain's Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, was reported as stating that war with America was not impossible and that<sup>10</sup> any conflict would inevitably lead to attacks on British Colonies.

The immediate danger passed however, and once again, the Government of the day procrastinated. Over the next few years, reports were received from various commissions and military experts recommending a range of measures involving gun boats and/or gun emplacements at various positions along the coast.<sup>11</sup> The Government finally adopted in principle, the report of Sir

W.P. Wiseman, who had recommended the construction of three round gun-towers; one at Semaphore, a second at the entrance of the Port Creek and the third mid-way between them.<sup>12</sup>

As an economy measure, however, only the Semaphore Fort, considered the most important of the three, was to be built initially. Two 9 inch guns and associated equipment were purchased and site preparation began. However as time passed and the cost estimates mounted, doubts were expressed as to the need for the additional fortifications. Torpedo defences were also considered for Port Adelaide once the Semaphore tower was completed.<sup>14</sup> By 1868 however, the entire plan had been abandoned.

Even more than the previous decade, the 'seventies proved to be a period of immense change and uncertainty. The great power rivalries of Europe were soon translated into a scramble for colonies in the Pacific region. In the interests of economic growth, national prestige and naval logistics, Germany, and to a lesser degree France and the United States, began to annex individual islands and even entire island groups. Steadily these nations increased their commercial and naval influence in an area which many Australians and New Zealanders considered to be their preserve.

Despite the increased fears, South Australian defence thinking was in disarray with dependance solely upon the Volunteer Military Force and several pieces of artillery which had been purchased at the height of earlier war scares. Numerous commissions had met and debated the issue, but had failed to convince the governments of the day of the necessity for particular defence works. However, it was not until the mid-seventies that firm decisions were taken to construct the fixed defence works which had long been recommended.

#### South Australia's Military Force<sup>15</sup>

Defence exercised the concern of the colonists from the time of the first settlement. In 1840 Governor Gawler raised a body of South Australian Volunteers. However, enthusiasm waned rapidly and until 1854 when the Voluntary Military Force Act was passed because of fears engendered by the Crimean war, there was no South Australian military force.

Interest waxed and waned for the next two decades and was reflected in the numbers in the volunteer force but at all times South Australia's military force was composed of volunteers.

#### HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK

The establishment of a permanent military force was first recommended by Lt. Col. Freeling R.E. and Maj. Scratchley, R.E. in a report to the South Australian Government in 1866. At that time no further initiatives were taken. However, Sir W.F.D. Jervois, R.E. reiterated the recommendation in his report of 1877. Colonel M.F. Downes R.A., who had been appointed Commandant of South Australia's forces in 1877, soon thereafter submitted cost estimates for a small permanent force. Nothing was done immediately, but in November 1878 the government passed the Military Forces Act which provided for the raising of the first permanent body of troops, together with a reserve force. Again interest waned. Two volunteer reserve rifle companies were formed in 1878, but it was 1882, before the first permanent force - an artillery unit - was formed.

This artillery unit was stationed at Fort Glanville, where minor modifications were made to accommodate them. In 1886 members were also stationed at the Largs Bay Fort, although their number were never very great. In 1889 the Permanent Military Force numbered one officer and forty five men.

New Defence Acts were passed in 1886, 1890 and 1895, but they did not alter the essential arrangement which was established in 1878. Until Defence became a Commonwealth responsibility, the artillery comprised the only permanent South Australian Military Force.

#### Fort Glanville - A History to 1880

The question of the construction of a battery at or near Semaphore had long been urged by defence experts.<sup>16</sup> However, the construction of what was to be known as Fort Glanville was finally determined by the advice which was submitted to the South Australian Government on 4 December 1877 by Major General<sup>17</sup> Sir W.F. Jervois R.E., who was by that time Governor of the colony.

At the end of 1876 the South Australian government, joined with those of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, in requesting the War office that, Jervois, who was a noted expert on coastal fortifications, and at that time Governor of the Straits Settlements, might be appointed to advise the several colonies of their defence needs.<sup>18</sup> In May 1877, Jervois, with Lieutenant-Colonel P.H. Scratchley, R.E. arrived in Sydney, and proceeded to investigate and ultimately to report upon the defence requirements of the four colonies.

As Jervois perceived the problem, the danger to South Australia lay in the attack from one or two enemy ships rather than a large force.

- . "Whilst the bulk of the enemy's naval forces would be occupied in the immediate scene of action in Europe or America, he might no doubt despatch one or more cruisers to operate against our maritime commerce, or make a descent upon any of our colonial possessions; and the Australian Colonies, owing to their wealth and prosperity, would, if undefended at certain points, be tempting objects of attack."
- . "Eluding our cruisers, and appearing suddenly off St. Vincent's Gulf and Spencer's Gulf, they might intercept and capture merchant vessels laden with valuable cargoes; or under threat of bombardment, or after actually firing into Port Adelaide, demanded and obtain an enormous payment of money; or this object might be attained by any enemy landing a small force in the vicinity, and marching upon the City of Adelaide itself."

"It is against attacks such as these that it is necessary for the colony to provide..."<sup>19</sup>

Thus, it was that Jervois recommended:

- . the construction of two batteries to the north and south of the Semaphore anchorage;



- . the extension of the military road behind the sandhills "so as to afford ready communication <sup>20</sup> for field guns and infantry from Le Fevre's Peninsula to Marino";
- . the provision of electro-contact torpedoes near Torrens Island, to protect the Port River;
- . the provision of land forces necessary to man the defences and to oppose any landing; and
- . the purchase of a gun boat to challenge any enemy which was out of range of the coastal defence.

By the time his report was completed, Jervois had been appointed Governor of South Australia. No doubt his presence helped to persuade the government to adopt the major recommendations of the report. However, the politicians were also fearful of repercussions of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877. Indeed, in 1878 the colonies had been warned by London of a possible attack by Russian raiders.

In the first instance it was determined to construct the fort south of Semaphore - on the sandhills near Glanville Hall on a small promontory called Point Malcolm, which was in the best location to protect the shipping entering Port Adelaide and that using its outer harbour. It was intended that the northern most fort to be constructed later, would have a similar purpose, but would also be able to protect the entrance to the Port River. The offer of Lieut.-Col. Scratchley R.E., <sup>21</sup> to design the Semaphore Battery was approved by Cabinet on 29 January 1878. He was at that time under the provisional agreement with each of the eastern colonies to act as Superintendent of Defences and Inspector of Local Forces - and had established his headquarters in Melbourne. Thus, while Jervois was primarily responsible for the broad recommendations for South Australia's defence and for the choice of armament, Scratchley was primarily responsible for the design of Forts Glanville and Largs.

The actual plans were prepared in Melbourne, under Scratchley's supervision by A.B. Moncrieff of the South Australian Engineer-in-Chief's Department. <sup>22</sup> It was because of the detailed knowledge so gained, and at Scratchley's suggestion, that Moncrieff was later promoted, <sup>23</sup> and charged with the supervision of the construction of the Fort.

In marked contrast to the fate of earlier defence recommendations, that of Jervois was implemented expeditiously. The plans and specifications for the Batteries north and south of the Semaphore Jetty were completed in June 1878. Tenders were called on 23 July 1878, and though re-advertised the contract was awarded to John Robb of Kapunda on 31 August. <sup>24</sup> The contract price for the south fort was £15,893-12-7.

The need for alterations to the expense stores and parapets and the magazine and emplacements which were required by changes of armament suggested by Jervois did not delay construction unduly. The works generated considerable interest and were "visited every Sunday by numbers of amateur artillerymen, who evidently take an interest in what is being done there". On 3 January 1880, the "Observer" reported that "Two of the large guns are mounted and attract considerable attention, while the other two are <sup>25</sup> in the sand ready to be put in position when the battlements are finished." It became evident before the fort was completed that additional alterations were required to

ensure its complete security, particularly the strengthening of the gorge. This was urged by Jervois. As a consequence, on 3 September 1880, M. Daly secured the contract for the construction of a rear defence wall, and a road from Military Road through the sandhills to the main gate.<sup>26</sup> It was a gala day when the fort finally opened in October 1880.<sup>27</sup>

At last, South Australia had "a most creditable defensive work". In Scratchley's words, "It is armed with ordnance of the most recent pattern, mounted according to the latest modern ideas, &<sup>28</sup> ... was designed ... according to the most modern views on the subject".

#### Fort Glanville - A Description

Fort Glanville is essentially a defensible battery. It was originally designed and built as a battery, but with the construction of the rear defence wall, took on the appearance of a fort. It was designed to have two faces uniting so as to present a salient angle towards the enemy. In this case the defence work was "blunted" rather than made to form an acute angle and is frequently referred to as a lunette, signifying a curved frontal face.

The fort was a revetted earthwork having a rampart some 15m thick which is backed by 1.5m of concrete and 0.6m of brick which forms a retaining wall for the earth fill, forming the main "armour". The side, or flank, of the work was backed only by a brick retaining wall.

Both the front and flanks were defended by a dry ditch with concrete scarp and unrevetted counterscarp, (the interior and exterior slopes). A caponniere, a loopholed tunnel placed in a ditch for its defence by small arms, extends from the north-west corner of the fort. The southern extension of the stockade was made to ensure the defence of the southern ditch.

Rear defence of the gorge (the opening between the flanks) was provided by construction of defensible barracks in the centre and with stockades on each side extending to meet the flanks of the lunette.

#### Fort Glanville - Armament

Fort Glanville had as its main armament two 10 inch, 20 ton Rifled Muzzle Loaders (RML), Nos. 3470 and 3472. They were made in 1879 by Sir W.G. Armstrong and Company and were sighted for muzzle velocities of 1630 and 1400 feet per second. Originally they were loaded by the Armstrong Protected Barbette system. The 10 inch guns fired a 400 lb. projectile backed up with a long silk cartridge containing 130 lbs. of pebble gunpowder, made up in one large cartridge. By 11 December 1901, No. 3470 had fired 63<sup>7/8</sup> Equivalent Full Charges (EFCs) and No. 3472 had fired 61<sup>5/8</sup> EFCs.

The 10 inch guns were loaded manually for much of their operational existence despite the elaborate mechanical loading mechanism which had been installed. The cable drive system was faulty, and proved to be too difficult to maintain. The rate of fire was little better than that provided by the manual loading method.

Flanking B1 and B2 (the two 10 inch RMLs) were two MkIII 64 pounder RML guns, Nos. 462 and 463 which were made by the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich in 1872. They were denoted as A1, on the right and C1, on the left. These were mounted on over-bank siege carriages.

By 11 December 1901, No. 462 had fired  $148\frac{1}{2}$  EFCs while No. 463 had fired 151 EFCs. By this time, too, the wheels of the carriages were showing signs of rot, and the limbers were unserviceable.

Movable armament at the fort later consisted of a Whitworth 12 pounder  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. RML field gun and a 5 barrel 0.45 inch Nordenfelt machine gun on a field carriage. Both were transferred to the fort in the late 1890s. The 12 pounder, RML (No. 471) was made in 1867, and had hexagonal bores peculiar to the Whitworth gun. By 11 December 1901 it had fired  $222\frac{1}{2}$  EFCs, but by this time its muzzle velocity of 1050 feet per second was far outdated. With its muzzle loading and peculiar bore it was only fit for drill or saluting purposes. The Nordenfelt Machine Gun on its high field carriage was also virtually obsolete by 1901 because of its manual operation and its calibre (it fired the old Martini-Henry cartridge). This gun, No. 1193, seems to have been of the standard British Service pattern.

Also at Fort Glanville was an old 32 pounder smooth-bore, No. 70136, made by the Royal Gun Factory in 1806. It had originally been purchased during the time of the 1878 scare. This was the familiar 'ship's cannon' on its stepped wooden carriage and used by both army and navy. By 1901 this gun seems to have formed no part of the armament of the fort. No ammunition was held for it, being listed as 'for instruction only', and was destroyed in the 1940s.

Emplacements were also constructed about 1.5km apart south of the Fort, to allow six 16 pounder field guns to be deployed in the event that close defence was required to prevent a beach landing.

Early plans for the fort which were drawn up to a War Office design, showed four 9 inch 12 ton RML guns, two twin-mounted in a "turret or barbette" towards the southern end of the proposed fort, and two behind vertical iron shields. This design was abandoned because no turrets had been built elsewhere and the system was untried and likely to be costly, although the manufacture of the turret had actually commenced. The Jervois/Scratchley design differed in omitting the twin turret and the iron shields, and substituting two 64 pounders for two of the 9 inch 12 ton guns. These modifications must have reduced the cost quite appreciably. Two 9 inch guns made to a standard pattern had actually arrived in South Australia in c.1868 in response to a request from the Colonial Government, arising from the 1864 proposals which had followed the outbreak of the second Polish rebellion in 1863-64. These guns had arrived without mountings as wooden traversing slides had become obsolete, and designs for wrought iron mountings were still being developed and tested.

The choice of the 10 inch, 20 ton RML gun in preference to the standard War Office pattern 18 ton gun was made by Jervois, who was in England at the time and was impressed by the plans and also, the resources of the Royal Gun Factory were fully committed manufacturing the 18 ton gun. Armstrong's, however, had the capacity, together with a design for a mechanical loading protected barbette system. Because of the inability of the Royal Gun Factory to provide the standard War Office pattern 18 ton gun, Jervois cancelled the order for these, and arranged for the Armstrong 20 ton guns.

The 1901 Committee of Enquiry Report made at the time of Federation shows that this pair of 10 inch, 20 ton guns was unique within Australia. In a similar fashion, the 64 pounder guns on overbank seige carriages are particularly significant. These were Mark III Guns, the only ones of this series which are to be found in Australia.

#### Fort Glanville - 1881 to the Present

Repairs had to be made to the fort from time to time. In 1881 the platforms for the two 64 pounder guns were raised slightly,<sup>29</sup> and in 1885 the verandah of the Barracks building was enclosed.<sup>30</sup> Then, in 1887, the damage to the barracks which was caused by an explosion had to be rectified. However, few major additions or alterations were made within the fort once it was opened. In 1885 provision was made for a store and an ablution block within the spaces between the stockade and the rear defence wall.<sup>31</sup> Later in the same year, a guardhouse was constructed to the south of the barracks building by Theo Hack.<sup>32</sup> In the late 1890s the parade ground was asphalted.<sup>33</sup> The area outside the fort was functionally related to it, and was changed considerably because of this. The most significant change, of course, was the removal of the sandhills. As early as July 1879, this work was considered, only to be postponed.<sup>34</sup> In 1881, specifications were drawn up for the leveling of the sandhills at the rear of the battery,<sup>35</sup> and tenders were called - but none was accepted, much to the annoyance of Major-General M.F. Downes, Commandant of the South Australian Military Forces, who considered the removal "absolutely necessary for the proper defence of the rear of the Fort from a sudden land attack".<sup>36</sup> The sandhills at the rear and to the north of the Fort were finally removed in 1882: thereby permitting the northern 64 pounder gun to sweep the Semaphore jetty, something which had not been possible hitherto.<sup>37</sup>

This level area was subsequently used as a bivouac and exercise area when the colony's volunteer troops were engaged in exercises about the Fort.

Several secondary buildings were also erected on the northern part of this area. They included a stable,<sup>38</sup> an office,<sup>39</sup> a shed,<sup>40</sup> and a gunner's store,<sup>41</sup> the latter having to be replaced (further to the east) in 1895 after being partially destroyed by fire.

The history of Fort Glanville in the latter part of the nineteenth century was closely bound up with that of Fort Largs (originally designated Largs Bay Fort). This sister fort to Glanville was built during the early 'eighties. It had been designed at the same time as Fort Glanville, and the original specifications were to be common to both. However, it was 1882 before work commenced on the battery north of Semaphore. The contract for the construction of the first part of Largs Bay Fort - then known as the Port Adelaide battery, was let late in 1882 to Robert Thompson.<sup>42</sup> In an attempt to economise, approval was first given only for those works which were sufficient to mount the four guns which were already in the colony.<sup>43</sup> It was not until May 1885, that Smith and Williams secured the contract for the construction of the barracks, rear defence wall and stockades.<sup>44</sup> The sluggish South Australian economy of the mid-'eighties encouraged the search for economies: the onset of depression in 1886 induced the government to scuttle plans to build a third - expensive - fort at Glenelg, even though advanced 9.2 inch breech-loader guns had already been acquired for it. The idea of proceeding with Fort Glenelg was finally abandoned in 1890 after a report to this effect from Major General Bevan Edwards.

Though Fort Glanville was considered to be the most strategically sited of the two forts which were recommended by Jervois - and was therefore built first - its defence significance declined rapidly during the last years of the nineteenth century. Fort Largs was considered to be the more significant of the two Forts by 1890 after the installation of two 6 inch breech loading disappearing guns. The arc of fire and range of these guns included that of the 64 pounders at Fort Glanville. The decline in the significance of Fort Glanville reflected that of the Semaphore anchorage. During the 'eighties work proceeded in the deepening of the Port River, thereby enabling large ships to berth at Port Adelaide rather than remain at anchor off Semaphore or Largs Bay. Because of the increased significance of Fort Largs the 6 inch B.L. Mark V guns, which had originally been ordered for the Largs Fort were removed there by R. Honey in 1889.<sup>45</sup>

In 1895, the South Australian Defence Committee, at its meeting on 13 August, considered a proposal that the Naval Commandant hand over to the Military Commandant two 6 inch breech-loader guns and mountings to replace the 64 pounder siege guns which were unfit to fulfil service requirements at Fort Glanville. The failure of the Committee to resolve the matter and the lack of interest in the outcome by C.C. Kingston who was Chief Secretary at the time and thus the Minister responsible for defence matters, reinforces the view that Fort Glanville had declined considerably in importance. Had the two 6 inch guns been mounted, they would certainly have reinstated Fort Glanville as a significant defence installation. It seems that by 1903 when the South Australian defences became the responsibility of the Federal Government, there were no longer members of the permanent force stationed there, except those on a caretaker basis. Thus, while Fort Largs comprised: "Emplacements for four guns, together with Magazines, Barracks, Quarters and other accessories", Fort Glanville was designated as "Comprising Emplacements<sup>46</sup> for four Guns, together with magazines and other accessories". South Australia received 16,705 Pounds compensation for Fort Largs and 14,739 Pounds for Fort Glanville.

During the twentieth century, Fort Glanville was used only very intermittently for military purposes. For a time during the First World War it was used as a detention barracks and as a magazine.<sup>47</sup> During the Depression it was also leased for private accommodation. A Defence Department memorandum dated 6 April 1939 noted that "other than the Naval Depot, Birkenhead, the only Defence Works<sup>48</sup> in Port Adelaide Defence area are (1) Fort Largs (2) Largs Drill Hall". Subsequently, during the Second World War it was used for a short time to complement the work of the Proof and Experimental Establishment at Port Wakefield and was used for the proof of anti-tank guns. For most of the period, however, it languished. While the original 10 inch guns remain, the mountings were sold off as scrap in 1937. After June 1931, and prior to the Second World War, the site was used as a district camping site for the Boy Scouts Association and was occupied by a detachment of Sea Scouts. After the war, however, negotiations were opened between the Federal and State Governments to have it transferred<sup>49</sup> to the latter. It was deemed to be surplus to Commonwealth requirements and finally, in 1951, the Fort reverted to the control of the State Government. Whilst administered by the Tourist Department it was used as a caravan and camping site.

More recently, the National Parks and Wildlife Service has exercised control over the Fort, and it was this agency which co-ordinated the first conservation measures which were undertaken with the aid of a grant from the National Estate Grants Programme in 1975.

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## APPENDIX 'B': ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

### A. BARRACKS - GROUND FLOOR INTERIOR

#### A1. Barrack Room

- North Wall - This wall is plastered. The four loop holes have been built up and plastered over on the inside. The two windows have their shutters missing and the shutter locking bars have either been covered or removed. Skirting and architraves are probably original. The wall is painted white.
- East Wall - Same as North Wall. Note that the southern most window has non-original architraves.
- South Wall - Same as North Wall. This wall has a fire place in the centre. This is a cast iron grated hearth with timber surround. This timber surround is not original, nor is the cast iron hearth, which is cracked. The timber surround has some cracking and is incomplete but could be readily made good if it is decided to retain this item. There is some poor patching of the chimney breast above the fire place. The hearth to the fire place is concrete and may well have been tiled, or slate.
- West Wall - With one exception all loop holes have been built up, otherwise the same as North Wall.
- Floor - This is a timber boarded floor with boards running East/West. Board width is 150mm. Flooring is in quite sound condition, although following the recent removal of timber framed partitions and the discovery of white ant activity, two sections of boards have been replaced.
- Ceiling - This is a non-original fibrous plaster ceiling with battens covering the joints. Note - original ceilings were match-boarding. The cornice is a timber scotia bead. The central column and beam supporting the roof are original although damaged. The beam has been attacked by white ants, and the column was possibly cut around to facilitate the installations of the timber-framed partitions.
- Doors - The door to the outside. This appears to be an original four panelled timber door in an original frame and architrave. Note that a secondary frame has been planted on the outside to take a flywire door which is not present and a flywire hopper sash above. This secondary frame should be removed. The door is fitted with a Chubb Five Detainer HS Security Deadlock which is not original. There is also another internally mounted rimlock with brass handles. This may be original.
- Windows - Refer also comments under North Wall. All windows are double-hung timber vertically sliding sashes with rope counter-balances. All ropes may require replacing. All windows in this room are fitted with externally mounted

flyscreens to the lower sash. These are probably non-original. All windows are missing their steel shutters although the hooks which originally carried them are present in all cases. In all cases the locking bars for the shutter are either missing or have been cut off.

## A2. Officers' office

- North Wall - This is a smooth plastered wall painted white. On the western side of the fire place is a doorway which opens through to the Barrack Room. This doorway is not original, it was installed when a caretaker lived in the premises. This North Wall contains a fire place which has been extensively tiled and which is not original. The fire place consists merely of a rectangular opening. The drawings indicate a simple timber surround which is non-existent. The hearth is slate and is probably original. The skirting is 9" timber and is probably original.
- East Wall - This is a white painted plaster wall in reasonably sound condition. There are two original cast iron vents at high level.
- South Wall - In a similar condition to East Wall.
- West Wall - The three loop holes in this wall are in existence although the Southern two have been covered by a non-original notice board which should be removed. There are two original cast iron vents at high level.
- Ceiling - This is a diagonally boarded ceiling with boards running from the North/West to the South/East. There is a manhole in the North/East corner and a boarded shaft rising up to the underside of the iron roof above. It is not known whether the original concrete ceiling is present and it is suspected that it is.
- Floor - This is a timber boarded floor with boards running East/West. Boards are 230mm wide tongued, grooved and very thick, approximately 25mm. (Either this or they are not tongued and grooved and about 19mm).
- Doors - The Door to the outside is a timber four-panelled door and probably the original in the original frame and architrave. This door does not have a secondary frame fitted to the outside and has a similar locking arrangement and non-used rimlock to the external door to the Barrack Room. The hopper sash above the door is missing and glass has been beaded into the frame itself.
- Door to Bedroom - This is a similar four-panelled timber door. The only difference being the two outside doors are panelled with moulded beads on the inside and bead and butt on the outside. The thickness of the external door is 50mm and the thickness of the internal door is 50mm but the

panels are fitted with moulded beads both sides. Frame, architrave and door lining appear to be original. This door is fitted with a surface mounted rimlock and brass handles. The rimlock is mounted on the bedroom side.

- Window - This window is similar to those in the Barrack Room complete with the external flyscreen. The steel shutters and the two timber lock bars are present and are in the locked position. It appears that dirt and grit has fallen down into the wall cavity preventing them sliding into the fully open position. The steel pivot pins for the shutters at the top of the window are bent and will require straightening.

### A3. Bedroom

- North Wall - This wall is white painted and smooth plastered in good condition. The skirting is original.
- East Wall - Same as North Wall. Note that the one loop hole in this wall has not been built up. There is an original cast iron vent at high level above the window.
- South Wall - Same as North Wall. Note also that the four loop holes have not been built up. There is a cast iron vent centrally above the window.
- West Wall - Same as North Wall. Two cast iron vents at high level.
- Floor - This is a timber boarded floor with boards running East/West, board width is 145mm tongued and grooved. This floor is probably not original and may have been replaced when the explosion took place below in 1887.
- Ceiling - This is a diagonally boarded ceiling similar to the Officers' Office.
- Door - Refer comments under Officers' Office.
- Windows - These windows are similar to others in the Barracks complete with external flyscreens. Steel shutters have been fitted across the bottom sashes of these windows but these shutters are not the original ones from these windows as they do not fit properly. The timber locking bars are present.

#### General Notes:

All of the loop holes which have not been built up have been covered on the inside with removable timber plugs. These are non-original and were fitted by the Public Buildings Department in 1980.

### B. BASEMENT BARRACKS

#### B1. Kitchen and Mess Room

- North Wall - This wall has been completely re-rendered with a fairly coarse wood float finish. This is unpainted. The lower 1m is showing considerable sign of rising damp and salt

deposit. Around the base of the wall around the floor is quite a heap of power which has obviously come from the wall itself. This wall shows no sign of any original pipes or fittings at all because of its having been re-rendered. There is a doorway at its Western end leading through into a small alcove. The reveals to this opening are in unrendered brickwork which has been painted or whitewashed. This brickwork is showing decay of joints to a height of approximately 900mm. The alcove itself is of irregular size and shape with the northern wall in fact being in a continuous vaulted form coming back and forming the ceiling of the alcove. This is all formed in concrete. The western wall of the alcove has been re-rendered and this is showing signs of deterioration at low level. The concrete walling is showing signs of considerable deterioration to a height of approximately 1.3m. The southern wall of the alcove which is in fact the wall of the main Barrack Building is in unrendered brick, this has been painted or whitewashed. Against this wall is a small timber frame obviously for some shelving. This does not show up on the plan but may well be original. In the third course of brickwork above the floor in this wall is the remnants of an original pattern cast iron vent. This is in very bad condition and will require replacement. In the northern wall on approximately the centre line right at floor level is a large bolt which has been built into the wall. There are some galvanised pipes at present in the ceiling adjacent to the South/West corner, these should be cut off and concealed.

- East Wall - This is similar to the North Wall. There is an original pattern brick vent below the East window of this room at floor level.
- South Wall - This is similar to the North Wall and contains a fire place. The fire place has had a small wood stove built into it but this is not the original stove.
- West Wall - This is similar to the North Wall. There are two original pattern brick vents at high level in this wall. Note that there is also a 9" x 6" cast iron vent on the left hand side of the chimney breast at high level. This is not of original pattern but is similar to the 9 x 3 vents present on the exterior of the Barracks walling.
- Floor - This is a rough concrete floor and has been patched in a number of locations although the bulk of it may in fact be the original floor. There is some evidence against the North Wall of there having been built in some wash troughs. The original drawings indicate the installation of a series of wash troughs but the indications on the floor at present are not identical to those showing on the plan. There is a sump in the floor adjacent to the North Wall just below the left hand side of the window.

- Ceiling - The ceiling consists of the underside of the boarded floor above with timber joists running in a North/South direction supported on a central beam running East/West and two supporting columns. This beam is not original and was installed in 1982. The beam is of oregon and is painted white but does not conform to the original timber specification. The two columns supporting this beam are circular steel columns and are non-original. The timber brackets between the column and the beam may in fact be either the original brackets or part of the original beam. The latter appears to be more likely because these brackets are not shaped at all. These should be compared with the bracket of the column immediately above which does appear to be original and appears to be chamfered.
- Doors - The external door to the steps. This is a non-original vertical boarded door fitted into what appears to be an original frame and architrave. There is a door frame to the opening to the alcove in the North Wall, this frame may well be an original frame however it is not rebated into the wall as is the typical case. The frame itself is rebated on the alcove side and is 98mm x 50mm. The rebate is only 30mm wide indicating a door of only 30mm thickness. There is a small fanlight above this frame to which has been fixed a piece of perforated metal. This may or may not be original but it is certainly of a very old pattern and has been covered with many years of paint and whitewash. The lintel to this opening is formed of a slightly curved shaped timber. In fact it is consistent and consists of two sections of timber bolted together.
- Door to Canteen - This is a vertically boarded and framed non-original door fitted into an original door frame. The architrave is missing except on the lock side and even here is fairly badly mutilated and has obviously suffered some white ant damage. The frame itself on the hinge side is white ant damaged at the bottom end and will require splicing in of new timber at this point. On the lock side, there have been a number of locks etc., fitted causing severe mutilation at about the central point and new timber will require to be cut in. The door to the Store is missing altogether as is its frame. The timber lintel is in place. (Note that this door had at one stage a metal nameplate "KITCHEN" attached to it - it is possible that this door may belong to the entrance to the kitchen.)
- Windows - The window in the North Wall is a timber framed double-hung vertically sliding sash window with a counter balance supported on rope sash chords. The left-hand side steel shutter is in place and is intact but on the right-hand side the shutter is missing and the bottom pivot has been broken off altogether. The single central timber locking bar is present and is operable. The architrave to the window is missing along the top.

Window in East Wall - this is similar to the window in the North Wall. The left hand side steel shutter is present although the bottom hinge appears to be loose. The right-hand shutter is missing although a temporary one has been positioned in its place. The hinge pins are present and operable. The architrave is damaged on the left-hand side.

The Steps Down to Kitchen and Mess - These are similar to the steps to the Officer's Kitchen although the slate treads themselves are slightly more worn than the former. The North and West Walls are rendered, the majority of this rendering being new and matching the other internal wall rendering of the Basement.

## B2. Canteen

North Wall - This wall has been rendered in a similar fashion to those walls of the kitchen and Mess Rooms. There is some minor sign of dampness to about 400mm.

East Wall - Similar to North Wall. Note that there is a standard pattern cast iron vent at floor level at the centre point of the wall.

South Wall - Same as North Wall. Note that there is a single loop hole in this wall which has been covered with a removable timber plug.

West Wall - Same as North Wall.

Floor - Same as floor in Kitchen and Mess.

Ceiling - Same as ceiling in Kitchen and Mess.

Door - Refer comments on this door under Kitchen and Mess.

Windows - Window in North Wall - this is similar to the windows in the Kitchen and Mess although not original, having been replaced in 1976. Both shutters to this window are present and the timber locking rail is present and intact. The architrave is intact and in reasonable condition.

Window in East Wall - this is all identical to the window in the North Wall except that there is only one shutter present on the right-hand side.

## B3. Artillery Store

Walls - These have all been re-rendered in a similar manner to those of the Kitchen and Mess and there is some sign of rising damp to a height of approximately 800mm all round, although on the inner walls this appears to be only approximately 400mm. There are original pattern brick vents approximately centrally located in the East and South Walls at floor level.

- Floor - Same as the Kitchen and Mess although the extent of patching here is minimal.
- Ceiling - Same as the Kitchen and Mess.
- Door - Refer comments regarding this doorway under Kitchen and Mess.
- Windows - Window in East Wall - this window is similar to the other windows in the Basement with sashes having been replaced in 1976. There is one steel shutter fitted to the left-hand side. The locking rail is present and operable. The architrave is intact and in reasonable condition although one small piece has been cut out of the architrave at the centre point on the left-side.

Window in South Wall - this is similar in all respects to the window in the East wall but these sashes appear to be original. There is only one shutter present and this is on the left-hand side. The locking rail is present and operable. The architrave is intact and in reasonable condition. Note also that there are two original pattern cast iron vents at high level either side of the window either side of the East wall. Note also that in this room are two shutters for upper windows and two shutters for lower windows, these two latter have approximately 75 x 100mm holes cut in their bottom edges probably for rifle firing. In addition, there are seven leaves of small shutters for lower windows, these would probably make up  $3\frac{1}{2}$  shutters.

#### B4. Officer's Kitchen

- North Wall - This is cement rendered in a similar fashion to the other walls in the basement. This wall contains a fire place and into this fire place is built a large wood stove. This appears to be of a Metters brand 'Improved No. 3'. Above the fire place has been fitted a new timber shelf, this is non-original. There is a 220 x 150mm cast iron vent at high level of the left-hand side of the chimney breast but this is not of the original pattern.
- East Wall - This is similar to the North Wall and there is an opening through this wall as a pass hatch through into the Store. This opening is non-original.
- South Wall - This is similar to the North Wall. There is an opening at the western end of this North Wall which leads through into a small alcove. This alcove is similar to the alcove leading from the North Wall of the Kitchen Mess Room. Again the reveals to the opening leading into the room are brickwork with signs of decay to approximately 1m high, decay generally in the alcove is similar to that of the alcove on the Northern side of the barracks. There is no timber frame built in to this alcove as in the other one. There is a small timber

frame planted on the Kitchen side of the reveal. This frame is 65 x 40 with a small 10mm x 33mm planted stop indicating a door swinging out into the Wash Room. The door is missing and there is no indication of a fanlight over the door as in the case of the alcove on the northern side of the building.

- Floor - This is similar to the floor in the remainder of the Basement to the Barracks.
- Ceiling - This is again similar to remainder of the Barracks.
- Door - This is a non-original vertically boarded and framed door fitted to an original frame. This frame has been damaged on the outer side on the lock side. There appears to have been a flyscreen door fitted on the outside of this and there is one hinge and various little catches still present which should be removed. There are two timber plugs built into the brick wall just outside the frame on the lock side at approximately the lock height. These plugs are two courses apart and directly one above the other. There is no indication of what these plugs were for.
- Window - This window is similar to all of the other windows in the Basement and may be the original window. The two steel shutters are present as is the timber lock rail. The architrave is present except on the right-hand side where it is missing altogether. Note also that there is some signs of plumbing in this room, at the central point of the South Wall is a built up plinth with a sump in the centre of it and set into the main floor to the east of this is another sump. Rising out of the raised plinth against the wall is a 50mm cast iron pipe rising to a height of approximately 900mm and then stopping.
- Stairway to the Officer's Kitchen - This consists of slate treads mounted on brick risers and appear to be original. The East Wall is a brick wall and in fact is the base wall of the Barracks kitchen. There is some sign of deterioration of the joints at low level. The South Wall is of concrete and it's outer face has deteriorated completely exposing the course aggregate. There are some remnants of the original smooth rendered finish and some indication of original paint finishes being a stone colour with some evidence of a light blue colour. The West Wall of this stairway has been completely faced in what appears to be Carey Gully Stone. This is certainly not original and should be concealed by rendering.

#### C. BARRACKS - EXTERIOR

##### C1. Inside the Fort

- North Wall - This short length of wall contains the door to the Barrack Room. The wall is brickwork with stone margin and lintel to the doorway. The slate sill to the doorway is fairly badly worn at the centre but need not



be replaced. There is some evidence at the top right hand corner of the wall of dampness coming down from above, no doubt due to water getting in behind the flashing above the verandah. There is half of an original cast iron vent visible on the left hand side of the wall. The other half is obscured from view because the rear defence wall butts against this wall at this position.

- West Wall - This is a brick wall painted white (as is the North Wall), there are five original cast iron vents approximately evenly spaced at high level and at low level just above the projecting plinth are seven cast iron vents. These are not quite evenly spaced. There are eight loop holes present. This is the original number but note that some of these have been built up on the inside. The building up on the inside is in brick-on-edge.
- South Wall - This is a short length of walling, the brickwork painted white. This wall contains the door to the Officer's quarters which has a stone surround and lintel with slightly projecting keystone, all similar to the door to the main Barrack. The slate sill is similar to the door to the Barrack but not nearly as worn. There are no vents visible in this wall.
- Verandah to Barracks - This verandah has been completely re-constructed in approximately 1975 under documentation prepared by Berry Gilbert and Polomka. Construction is of curved steel angle rafters supporting timber purlins fixed to steel cleats from the rafters to which the curved corrugated galvanised iron is fixed. The wall plate fixed to the Barrack Wall is an original timber approximately 100mm x 50mm with a slight roll bead on its bottom edge. There are a number of evenly spaced rebates in this timber, possibly indicating the location of original rafters. These rebates indicate a rafter size of approximately 100 x 50mm. Verandah posts are 115mm square and stop chamfered with moulded timber collars and wrought iron brackets. These brackets were made to match the pattern shown on the original drawings. Posts are fixed to the verandah floor with vertical galvanised iron straps either side of the posts. These straps are fixed into a concrete base. The timber fascia is 210 x 50mm, there is an OG galvanised iron gutter with timber scotia below. Downpipes from this gutter are at the North and at the South end in the North and South returns and are rectangular and discharge onto the ground. These downpipes are most untidy and their method of discharging water is not acceptable.

The original drawings show rectangular rainwater tanks at the North and South ends of the verandah and no doubt downpipes discharged originally into those. These rainwater tanks would have been removed when the rear defence wall was constructed. A brick wall around the

leading edge of the verandah is supported on a concrete footing. The top brick is a chamfered edge brick and appears to be original, although this should be checked. At the south end of the verandah at approximately the point where the rear defence wall meets the verandah line, there are several disused plumbing pipes which should be removed. The floor of the verandah itself is generally bitumen with a small patch of concrete at the south end. The original balustrading around the steps leading down to the basement has been removed and at present there are removable timber boards covering the openings. The openings themselves are surrounded by rough concrete kerbing. Note that in the vicinity of the northern stairway to the basement are a number of original bolts fitted into the West Wall of the Barracks and these may have been for supporting various sections of the original balustrading. At the northern end of the northern stair and fixed to the West Wall of the Barracks is one remaining timber 110 x 110 which may be a remnant to the original balustrading. (Another section of wooden footing to the balustrade is stored in the Guardhouse.)

Walling of - This consists of a rendered and painted cornice and  
the Barracks parapet. This is all in reasonable condition  
above the structurally but paintwork is peeling off badly. Two  
Verandah rainwater outlets discharging from the box gutter behind  
Roof have been cut through the wall and discharge onto the  
verandah roof. These are certainly not original and  
require further research to reconstruct in an authentic  
manner.

## C2. Outside the Fort

North Wall - This is an unpainted brick wall. The four windows have sandstone surrounds, lintels and projecting keystones. Note that the keystone to the lower window on the eastern end is broken and will require repair. All sills are showing signs of weathering, and will require some detailed research to determine what action ought to be taken. The sill section of the basement window on the eastern end is fairly badly damaged and some sections may require complete replacement. At the western end of this wall there has obviously been a problem with water coming down from the cornice above at the point where the rear defence wall joins this wall. The western side of both the windows to the ground floor and basement are very badly worn, particularly the sills. The rear defence wall at this point is showing signs also of water damage. The sill of the basement window at this end is very badly worn also. There is some indication that there was a downpipe running down the rear defence wall just at this point, the evidence being one or two brackets remaining in the wall and also an earthenware pipe protruding from the floor of the area around the Barracks basement. The north wall of the Barracks itself is in good condition, bricks are

good and mortar joints are all good except that there is some weathering and deterioration of mortar joints up to basement window sill level approximately 1200mm. All loop holes have been built up on the outside with brickwork. These non-original bricks could be removed reasonably easily. Note that remnants of timber plugs are present in the walling below each of the loop hole positions indicating the fixings of the flaps which covered the loop holes. Note also that around each of the loop hole positions are a series of small nails or tacks together with some evidence of perhaps flywire having been nailed over the loop holes themselves. No doubt this was fixed at a later date. There are two cast iron wall vents, these are original pattern at the high level of the wall and there appears to be no other vent or vents missing. Note that there are remains of an external electrical service coming in to this wall at the Eastern end with two insulators projecting from the wall. These should be investigated to ascertain if they may have been part of the original communication system of poles along the Approach Road to Military Road and Fort Largs. Note that brickwork of the whole of the Barracks is of a red brick and there is a lighter coloured cream brick string course around the building at the level of the springing of the arches to the upper windows. Note also that there is some weathering of brickwork at the uppermost point of the northern end of this wall.

East Wall - This is a red brick wall generally in very good condition and similar to the North Wall. Deterioration of jointing is apparent only up to approximately 1.2 or 1.3m towards the northern end of the wall and again for several metres at the southern end of the wall. The northern most loop hole at the upper level has been bricked up in a similar fashion to those on the North Wall. The other three loop holes in this wall are open. Note that there is again evidence of timber plugs immediately beneath the two upper loop holes but there is no evidence at all of timber plugs being present below the two lower loop holes. This either indicates that these loop holes did not have the external flaps or possibly that this lower walling has previously been repointed, destroying and removing evidence of the timber plugs. Windows in this wall are similar to those in the North Wall and generally in a better condition, although the sills to the lower windows are suffering from decay probably due to rising damp. The northern-most window sill is very badly worn on its underside as are the reveals to the window itself. The sill to the southern-most window has obviously been repaired with cement render in the past indicating severe damage here also. There are three original pattern cast iron vents located centrally above each of the upper windows. There are three other vents located immediately above the small step in the wall at approximately ground floor level. These vents are not of the standard original

pattern although all three of them are identical to one another, the northern-most vent has obviously recently been built in. This has not been built in in a satisfactory manner. The two vents at the northern and southern ends of the wall are approximately 1m in from the end of the wall but the central vent is approximately 1m south of a line below the central window. This vent however does appear to be part of the original construction. Note also that there is some deterioration of wall jointing at the upper-most point at the northern end of this wall.

South Wall - This wall again is similar to the North and East Walls. Brickwork is in good condition with a little deterioration appearing in joints at low level. The four loop holes have not been built up and there is evidence of the timber plugs beneath each one of them. Note - there are two original patterned cast iron vents located centrally above the two upper windows. There are also two of the non-matching vents located immediately above the step in the wall and approximately 1.5m east of the point where the rear defence wall strikes this wall. These vents are identical in pattern to the three mentioned on the East Wall. Note also that all of the basement windows to the Barracks have been fitted with vertical bars built into the stone sill and the stone lintel above. These are not original and were added when the Barracks were used as a detention centre. The cornice and parapet around the top of the Barracks are rendered and painted all in quite good condition. There is a 1m high cyclone mesh and galvanised iron railed fence approximately 1 - 2m away from the top of the area wall around the Barracks outside the Fort.

Windows - The window surrounds are similar to those in the other walls although they all appear to be suffering some degree of decay. Taking them one at a time - firstly, the top right hand side. The lower half of the reveal is fairly badly weathered, probably due to rainfall against the window and general absorption of moisture. The sill itself on its upper edge is not in bad condition but there is some decay on the lower edge and this has been repaired with cement mortar. The bottom right hand side - this is in a similar condition to the one above and the sill has been extensively repaired and the right hand reveal is showing considerable signs of decay. Similarly the left hand reveal has decayed, being repaired with cement mortar. The top left hand corner - the lintel and reveals are in reasonable condition but the sill is decayed particularly on its outer edge. The bottom left hand corner - this is in a similar condition to the one above. At the point where the rear defence wall abuts this south wall to the Barracks, there is not the same indication of water damage as on the northern side but nevertheless there is some indication of the same problem. There is also an

indication of there having been a downpipe fixed at this position also with brackets and an earthenware pipe protruding from the floor of the area around the basement of the Barracks. Note that at the springing level of the arch of the windows to the basement, there is evidence of a timber member being embedded in the rear defence wall. This no doubt must have been one of the original uprights for the stockade which was originally constructed to strike the Barracks building at this position.

#### Lighting Court

Basement Barracks - This is an area approximately 1m wide at the base and approximately 1.5m wide at the top. The sides of the area are sloping away from the building itself. The external walls are concrete with a brick edging, this appears to be original although has been patched in a number of places. This is generally showing signs of dampness and may require fairly extensive repairs. At the southern side at a point adjacent to where it meets the rear defence wall there are two sumps in the floor and these no doubt are associated with plumbing work which was installed and was documented early but not on original drawings. At the western end on this southern side is a sloping and rendered (probably concrete) wall which is the wall to the small alcove from the Officers' Kitchen and Basement. This has a loop hole which is still intact. There are several sumps at the western end of the area adjacent to the north wall of the Barracks similar to those on the south.

Barracks Roof - This is a galvanised iron roof with a series of ridges running in an east/west direction and box gutters running east/west discharging into perimeter box gutters again discharge through the west parapet onto the verandah roof. This roof appears to be in very good condition and was replaced by P.B.D. in 1981 or 1982. The single chimney is unaltered since it was slightly raised in 1883 to improve the draught. Around the inside of the parapet are a series of steel rings built into the walling and these were apparently for the purpose of fixing tarpaulins which would cover sandbags placed on top of the original concrete roof to provide additional protection from bombardment.

#### D. LABORATORY

North Wall - This is a painted brick wall with signs of deterioration of the joints virtually full height.

East Wall - It is difficult to tell whether this wall is constructed of brick or not. It does appear to be constructed of brick in that around the lamp recesses it is possible to see some brickwork but this may have just been for the construction of the openings and the bulk of the wall may in fact be concrete. There has been some re-

rendering of the splayed reveal to the central window. The two lamp recesses are merely openings in the wall with the frames having been previously removed.

- South Wall - This is a painted brick wall with signs of deterioration to full height.
- West Wall - Same as South Wall. There is a continuous timber shelf along this West Wall which appears to be non-original. The shelf is 430 wide and 840 high.
- Floor - This is a timber boarded floor with boards running in a north/south direction. The boards are 110mm wide on the western side and 90mm on the eastern side. Boarding appears to the Jarrah tongued and grooved. There is an access hatch cut into the floor near the south/west corner and this indicates that the ground level below the floor is 450 below floor level. Joists appear to be of hard wood possibly red gum and approximately 250 x 100mm.
- Ceiling - This is a brick vaulted ceiling running in a north/south direction. This appears to be in reasonable condition although paintwork is peeling off rather badly and there is some deterioration of the joints, although this does not appear to be very severe. In the centre of the vault is a circular ventilation opening and on either side of that are two large iron eyes which were used for supporting the 10 inch projectiles (400 lbs.) while filling; and further apart again are two large steel rods approximately 30mm in diameter running across the width of the room. These may be structural tie rods and appear to have been built in originally.
- Doors and Window - There is a pair of doors at each end of the room leading out into the stockade area. Each of these leaves of doors contains two panels with bead and butt finish on the outside and no bead or moulded section on the inside. These doors are not original, having been replaced in 1976, following the original pattern. Each leaf is hung on a 90mm brass McCallum Butt Hinge probably not original. The frames are not original either but are the original pattern. The lock is a Mortice Lock of McCallum's manufacture and is not original. The second leaf of each door is fixed with modern brass bolts top and bottom, both pairs of doors are identical and it does appear that the frames are not original.

There is a central window which is a timber box frame double-hung vertical sliding window with steel shutters mounted externally. These steel shutters are non-original but have been constructed using the original pattern. These are mounted externally on pivot pins which probably are the original ones. These are built into the rendered reveals to the window itself. There is a stone lintel externally which is in good condition

and matches the stone lintels over the two doors either side. These stone lintels may be non-original although the one over the southern most door does appear to be the original, the one over the window at the northern door appears to be newer. This will require further research for verification. On closer inspection the lintel over the northern door appears to indicate signs of very old paint finishes which might indicate that it is an original item; the same may well be the case over the window. The window itself is a recently reconstructed window of a matching pattern. The reveals are rendered but the sill internally is timber and this may also be new. The lamp recesses - these are merely openings in the wall on the inside, they do have steel shutters on the outside and these appear to be original. Either side of the external steel shutters are standard pattern cast iron vents - there is one each side and one immediately above making three altogether to each lamp recess. Note also that the window sill externally is dressed sandstone matching the heads of the window and the door and this does appear to be original and has been painted although the paint is wearing off. Note also that the external sills to the doors are slate and these appear to be original and are set at the same level as the concrete floor to the stockade area outside. There are two foot scrapers, one on the North side of the southern door and one on the south side of the northern door. These are galvanised iron reconstructions.

## E. GUARDHOUSE

### E1. Room 1

- North Wall - This is a brick wall which shows some sign of having had at some previous stage a light cement or lime render over the brick work. This render has largely been removed. There is also evidence of several coats of white wash. The whole of the wall has been painted although much of this paint has now been removed. The external door frame is non original.
- East Wall - This is a brick wall which is now painted white. All of the wall is in quite good condition with some sign of deterioration of mortar joints due to rising damp at the south east corner to a height of about 1 metre. There is a horizontal crack at approximately 1 metre high through the horizontal joint, this runs from the southern end of the wall, the full length of the wall indicating some settlement towards the southern end.
- South Wall - Ditto North Wall.
- West Wall - Ditto North Wall. This room has previously been used for toilet accommodation and brick and toilet partitions had been installed at a previous time. These have now been removed. The brick partitions walls had been

pocketed into the original western wall and these pockets are still remaining as holes in the wall. At the south western corner of this wall is a small patch of plaster approximately 90mm thick possibly remaining from a time when the toilets were installed. The window which is built into the west wall has been built in in new brick work, this probably took place during the 1970s. The frame and vertically sliding sashes are also non original. Beneath the window on the inside there is evidence of a stone sill. This is flush with wall and relates to a projecting stone sill externally.

- Ceiling - This is a tongued and grooved roll jointed match board ceiling with boards running in an east west direction. The ceiling is in reasonable condition and is painted although this paint is in poor condition. Towards the north western corner there is a small patch in the ceiling approximately 200mm square. This is thought to cover a previous penetration when a small stove (either pot-bellied or square) was located in the corner of this room.
- Floor - This is a concrete floor of relatively recent date. There is evidence in the floor of the former toilet partitions in the south west corner of the room.
- Doors - External Door  
This is a non original four panelled bead and butt timber door. Thickness is 43mm, brass door furniture is non original, the frame similarly is non original but appears to be of an original pattern and is rebated into the brick wall. The sill externally is of concrete and not original, being laid over the original slate.

#### Door to Room 2

This is a non original door in a non original timber frame. this frame has been installed by the Fort Glanville Historical Association and is not fixed to the wall. The door is 66mm thick and has been fabricated by laminating two flush panel doors together. The bottom half of the door has been grooved to simulate vertical boards and the top half has been cut out to form an opening which in which have been fitted vertical metal bars.

#### Window

This is located in the western wall and is a vertically double hung sash window. This is a newly constructed window and frame; the glass is Georgian wired obscured glass. (As is also the fan light over the external door.) Overall dimensions of the window frame are; width 1243mm and height 1610mm. Note that there is a bayonet socket light fitting in the ceiling in the centre of the room, there is no light switch.



## E2. Room 2

- North Wall - Ditto north wall room 1. Note also that the window in this wall is a new window and this has been built in with new brickwork. Note also that there is evidence of a stone sill flush with the inner face of the wall directly under the window.
- East Wall - This is a concrete wall and is in fact part of the Rear Defence Wall. At the northern end of the wall is the last of the arched recesses of the Rear Defence Wall, the wall is painted yellow and is showing sign of decay through rising and falling damp. This is particularly evident within the recessed archway itself where the large aggregate of concrete is very badly exposed and falling away. At the southern end of this wall is a section of cement render to a height of approximately 1800mm. This is in the location of showers which were subsequently built into this room. At high level on the eastern wall is a section of horizontal boarding projecting 135mm from the face of the wall. This boarding encloses the railing which was formerly along the top of the Rear Defence Wall. One of the vertical uprights of this railing projects down below the boarded section and this is an original timber, its size is; width 98mm projection from the wall brackets, depth 100mm. Note that this timber should have formed the pattern of new timbers which were erected during the 1970s to recreate the railing along the top of the Rear Defence Wall. The timbers which were erected in that reconstruction are of a slightly smaller section and are therefore not authentic. The boarding of the panelled section consists of horizontal roll jointed tongued and grooved match boarding. The boards vary in width from 230mm to 280mm.
- South Wall - This is a brick wall, the lower section to a height of approximately 1800mm has been cement rendered where the former showers were located.
- West Wall - This is a brick wall, the southern half of the wall has been cement rendered where the showers were formerly located. This wall shows signs of the cracking horizontally at approximately 1 metre above floor level which is evident in room 1, the wall is painted white. Note that the north, east and south have evidence of yellow paint. None of this is original.
- Ceiling - This ceiling is identical to room 1 including the existence of a bayonet light fitting in the centre of the ceiling, there is no switch.
- Floor - This is a concrete floor and there is evidence of a former brick partition between the two showers in the southern half of the room. There are a number of grated floor outlets one at the south end and one at the north end, these remain from the time when this was a shower

room. Note also that there is evidence of an electrical conduit having been chased into the western wall to the south of the door to room 1. The electrical wiring has since been removed. Alternatively this chasing may have been for a copper water pipe.

### E3. Exterior

- Brick walling in English bond (A row of stretches and a row of headers.) North and west walls are painted white, the small section of south wall which is visible between the eave and the high level external drain is unpainted red brick work. The roof is of corrugated iron in good condition, the gutters are of OG profile and have an incorrect fall on the south side. The east wall is clad with corrugated galvanised iron above the level of the walkway of the rear defence wall. The fascia on the north side at the eastern end stops short of the end of the building behind the gutter, allowing birds to get into the roof space, this should be rectified. The treatment of the eastern wall is not original and further research should determine the original cladding. The concrete drain on the west and north sides are not original.

### F. EXPENSE STORES

#### F1. Southern Expense Store

##### - External

The external elements of this room which are visible consist of red brickwork in English bond (a row of stretches and a row of headers.) The brick work of these walls is in fairly good condition generally, excepting that the jointing is deteriorating in several locations. The original jointing has been patched and repaired on a number of occasions and this is producing patchy appearance all over. There are also a number of cracks and some obvious movement at the north east corner - this may be caused by water penetrating from the soil above (this may benefit from the insertion of some drainage holes at a lower level). The external face of the east wall which contains the door and lamp recess is in a similar condition to that which is described above. The doorway consists of a double arched brick construction with a shaped timber frame. This frame appears to be original but the metal grill door is not original. The lamp recess to the right of the door contains the remains of a metal frame with a slate sill below and a slate head above. The slate head above the opening is showing some sign of deterioration and its underside when viewed from inside the lamp recess is delaminating very severely. The slate sill to the doorway is in good condition. The slate steps leading down to the door to the expense door are delaminating slightly but generally are considered to be in good condition for their age.

- Inside Walls - These are of brick construction generally of English bond except the upper parts of the north and south walls from a height of approximately 1300mm where they begin to form the arched roof. These are constructed of four courses of headers and one course of stretches. All brick walling is in reasonably good condition excepting that there is some evidence of deterioration of joints due to rising and falling damp.
- Floor - This is a rough concrete floor and is probably the original floor.
- Door - Refer to exterior.
- Lamp Recess - The slate head and sill referred to in the external description above are evident on the inside and in a similar condition to that on the outside. There is no frame remaining of the lamp recess itself. Reconstructed frames and steel doors are held in storage by the Fort Glanville Historical Association.

## F2. North Expense Store

- Exterior - Ditto exterior of south expense store, except that the evidence of cracking of these walls is far less. Comments relating to door and lamp recess are similar to south expense store.
- Interior - Similar to south expense store.

## G. LOADING PASSAGES

- G1. Exterior - Generally the exterior walls which are visible are described under a separate heading. The east external wall containing the doorway into the loading passage is a brick wall of English bond consisting of a central arched doorway with double brick arch. Coping at the top of this wall is of dressed stone. The timber frame which is set into the arched brick opening is probably of original construction but is in poor condition being very badly weathered and in some cases some timber is missing altogether. New timber will be required to be spliced in. Splicing of replacement timber has already taken place at some previous time at the bottom of the frame on both sides. A pair of arch headed grill doors are non original.

## G2. Main Passage

- Walls - These walls are of brick in English bond construction. Joints have been repointed at various stages and are generally in a patchy condition. Pointing is deteriorating due to dampness in various areas. The bull nosed bricks at the reveals to the external doorway are deteriorating on their corners particularly on the northern side.

- Ceiling - This is a complex brick vaulted structure in sound condition but with obvious signs of some water penetration from above.
- Floor - This is a sloping concrete floor with an obvious non original cement topping. Set into the floor at the eastern end centrally located on the external door is one section of the former cast iron tramway used for wheeling the shells to the big guns. Immediately to the west of this and in a north/south direction are three timbers set into the floor running across the passage, these are centred on the northern lift shaft. Immediately to the west again are four timbers set into the floor.
- Doors - The external door, refer to comments under description of exterior.

Door to Northern Lift Shaft

This consists of an original timber frame rebated into the brick work. There is evidence of hinges and locks but there is no door.

Door to Southern Lift Shaft

This is similar to the northern lift shaft excepting that the timber frame section on the hinge side (west) has been replaced with a non rebated section of timber painted light green. Note that the original remaining stile on the east has had a new piece of timber spliced in at its top end and this has been damaged also and should be replaced.

North Lift Shaft

This is a curved brick structure in plan with a stone section at floor level. There is evidence of the remains of a timber flap across the opening at floor level, but the flap itself is missing. At the top of the lift shaft is a large stone lintel and beneath this is a steel section with two holes in it used for supporting the lifting equipment.

South Lift Shaft

Ditto north lift shaft, excepting that the first section of the timber flap over the hole at floor level is still present as are the hinges. Note also that there is the remains of the speaking tube in the south wall immediately to the east of the door to the south lift shaft. This speaking tube is broken and consists only of a pipe fitting extending from the wall approximately 50mm. Note also that there are four original steel brackets bolted to the south wall to the west of the door to the lift shaft. Note also that there are two hooks built into the ceiling along the centre line of the large passage.

### G3. North Loading Passage

- Walls - These are red brick walls in English bond with a number of recesses built into the walls. All recesses have bull nosed brick reveals and arched heads. The brickwork is generally in good condition but the east wall is showing severe signs of damp penetration and a large proportion of the bricks are deteriorating having lost their original faces. There is evidence of salt deposit on approximately 50% of the bricks. The original pointing has been repaired on various occasions and is in poor condition now. Steel doored ventilators are set into the west walls and there are also a number of cast iron wall brackets. Missing brackets are held in storage by the Fort Glanville Historical Association.
- Ceiling - This generally consists of brick vaulting and is in good condition. At the northern end of the passage the ceiling consists of fabricated steel plates spanning across the width of the passage way this is all original and is as detailed on the original drawings.
- Floor - This is a concrete floor with obviously a non original cement topping over the original concrete. This is showing some sign of deterioration. Set into the floor at the northern end is a grated sump for drainage.
- Doors - The opening at the northern end of the passage way is closed by a sliding metal grill. This is not original and replaces the pair of sliding timber doors which were constructed originally. The two large stone steps across this opening are in good condition. Note that there are a number of fittings remaining from the original loading equipment built into the ceiling, floor and walls of this passage. Note that the remnants of the original water pressure system is present at the north west corner of the loading passage.

### G4. South Loading Passage

- This is in a similar condition to the north loading passage and all comments made under that heading apply to the south loading passage.

### H. CAPONNIERE

#### H1. Ramped Entrance Way

- The walls are of red brick work in English bond, all in good condition although there is some sign of deteriorating jointing. There appears to be much of the original jointing remaining although some repointing has been done at various stages, some of which is not of the original pattern. The floor is of sloping concrete and this appears to be original in slightly worn but satisfactory condition. The doorway to the Caponniere itself contains of a timber frame which does not appear to be original. Note that the brick reveals to this opening consist of bull nosed bricks and there is no rebate for the frame itself. The frame contains a pair

of arch headed steel grills which are non original. It is thought that this frame was originally located in the opening next inside the Caponniere.

- H2. Interior - All walls of the Caponniere are brick in English bond and are all painted white. All brick work is in good condition. The ceiling is of brick arched construction and in good condition. There are a number of hooks built into the ceiling for supporting of lamps etc. The ceiling of the first section of the Caponniere has been rendered and painted white, this is in good condition. Note that in the first section are metal brackets built into the walls in three horizontal rows on each side, these are original. At the end of the first section is a open arched opening leading through to the main passage way itself. this arched opening has originally contained a timber door frame and door which is missing (refer above). The floor of the first section has been built up with a modern cement topping. This has broken away at the western end. Towards the west is a rough original concrete floor with some timbers set into the floor running across the width of the passage way. These timbers originally carried a battened timber floor. A little to the west of the missing doorway mentioned above is another arched opening in the passage way and this contains an original timber frame but the door is missing. The frame is in reasonable condition although has sustained some damage at the hinge fixing points. The floor of the caponniere passage way itself is concrete and in some areas has received a light screed of cement render or concrete. The floor is worn in other areas revealing the original lime concrete with its large aggregate of round pebbles. Towards the end of the caponniere is some evidence of damp penetration causing some deterioration of paintwork, brickwork and joints. The loop holes themselves at the end of the Caponniere are generally in good condition although there are one or two bricks to be replaced and some repointing to be carried out. At the bottom of the walls at the end section of the Caponniere below the loop holes are a series of open perpend approximately 1 metre apart. These may have been for drainage. The heads to the loop holes are formed of dressed stone.

H3. Powder Magazine

This room is located on the north of the Caponniere walls, these are in similar condition to the Caponniere itself although there is some sign of dampness on the western wall. Note that in the passageway leading into this room are recesses in the wall indicating the former location of a timber flap which swung down across the passageway.

- Ceiling - This is a brick vaulted ceiling in good condition and similar to that in the caponniere.

- Floor - This room and passage originally had a timber floor which is missing altogether, there are no remains of any timbers. The soil in the room itself is dry, but in the entrance passageway to the room the soil is damp.
- Door - The door to this room is a pair of timber doors which are reconstructions as is the timber frame. These reconstructions appear to be of the original pattern. The doors consist of two vertical panels, bead and butt.

#### H4. Shell Magazine

This room is located on the south of the Caponniere and is not accessible. The door from the Caponniere is a modern flush panel timber door, which is not original. This is built into a non original timber frame. This frame is of the original pattern.

#### I. MAGAZINE

##### I1. Entrance Steps &

##### Passage

##### Way

- Walls are of red brick in English bond construction and are in good condition. The jointing has been repointed on a number of occasions and is in a deteriorated condition now.

- Floor - This is a concrete floor which has received a cement topping. This is in a fairly worn condition. The slate steps leading down into the magazine are generally in good condition although several are badly damaged. The bottom step in particular is very badly worn and two of the other steps have had their leading edges broken. Several of the other steps are showing signs of delamination but generally they are all considered to be in satisfactory condition. Set into the floor itself is a drain running the full width of the passageway with a steel plate covering. This appears to be original. Nearer to the door of the magazine itself is a grated sump, which is original.

- Door - The door to the magazine consists of an original timber frame with a non original metal grilled door hung from it. The timber frame is in good condition and indicates that the original doors consisted of a pair of timber doors.

##### I2. Interior - Central Lobby (Including the Passages to the Lamp Recesses.)

These are of brick in English bond construction and are painted white. There is some evidence of deterioration at low level due to rising damp but generally all walls are in good condition.

- Floor - This is a concrete floor which has had a cement topping over it in subsequent years. Original documents indicate that the floor was of timber and further research should be undertaken to verify this.

- Ceiling - This is a brick vaulted structure in good condition although there is some evidence of moisture penetration from above. There are a number of hooks set into this ceiling. Note that there are a number of items built into the walls, these consist of frames to the lamp recesses, cast iron ventilators and other items. At the beginning of each passage way to the lamp recesses are built in cast iron hinge pins and latch plate of former plates which are missing. The lamp recess at the far end of the southern passage way and the northern passage way contains a hinged metal door, this appears to be original. Either side of the central space are recesses below the shafts above. The points for the winch mountings are formed in dressed stone set into the brick work and the fixing bolts are still present.
- Doors - Door to the Northern Store - This door is missing but the frame is present. This is a frame for a sliding door. The western stile appears to be a non original timber but reconstructed to the original pattern. The head and the arched timber infill panel above the head appears to be original. The eastern most stile which is inside the store room also appears to be non original pattern. There is a grooved timber sliding sill section set into the floor which appears to be original.
- Door to Southern Store - This doorway consists of a rebate in the brick work but only the eastern most stile is present. This appears to be an original timber.
- Openings - There are no windows in this area, but there is a cartridge serving hatch between the central lobby and the southern store. On the lobby side there is a timber frame built into the wall which appears to be an original frame, this frame has had an inward opening sash which is missing. The head and sill to this hatch are of timber.

### I.3 North Store

Walls and ceiling and floor are similar to the central space. The lamp recess at the eastern end contains a small timber frame which is glazed. This has been installed by the Fort Glanville Historical Association. Note that the glass is cracked.

### I.4 South Store

The walls, ceiling and floor are in a similar condition to the central space and the northern store. Note that there appears to be a little more deterioration at low level in the north and south stores than in the lobby. The lamp recess at the eastern end does not contain a frame on this side. The opening on the northern side of this room through to the lobby contains the remains of a timber frame. All that remains is the timber head and parts of the sill section. The stiles are missing.



J. RETAINING WALLS TO RAMPARTS, MERLONS AND GUN EMPLACEMENTS

These walls are of red brick construction in English bond. Generally the parapets of the walls are formed with a splade brick on edge header course. Around the gun emplacements there is a concrete capping of approximately 450mm deep. There are a number of recesses set into these walls, particularly around the gun emplacements. Generally the walls are in good condition although occasional bricks are deteriorated and jointing is generally in need of some repair. Banquette Walls at the north and south sides of the Fort are showing some sign of subsidence. In both cases the top of the parapet is dipping in the centre and there is extensive horizontal and diagonal cracking towards the eastern end of the walls where they join the Rear Defence Wall. This subsidence is thought to be due to inadequate footings having subsided within the filled soil below. The cracking is also thought to be a function of the fact that these walls were built at a different time to the Rear defence Wall and have settled differentially.

Either side of the Loading Gallery are ventilator openings from the magazines below. The cast iron frames and steel doors are held in storage by the Fort Glanville Historical Association.

K. REAR DEFENCE WALL

This wall is of massive concrete construction with recessed archways on the Fort side. There is a walkway at the top level of the wall and this is protected by a timber balustrade. This timber balustrade together with the steps leading down to the parade ground either side of the barracks are non original and were reconstructed in the 1970s. Above the level of the walkway are loop holes which are all in reasonably condition. The face of the wall has been rendered and on the inside face this all appears to be original apart from one or two areas which have been patched. The outside face of the wall has been completely re-rendered (during the 1970s). The wall is considered to be in good condition. The main gates in the rear defence wall to the north of the barracks are considered to be original. They contain many of their original fittings. The gates themselves are in a fairly worn condition particularly along the bottom edge. The gates consist of vertical timbers and are detailed on the original drawings. The small personal access gate let into the northern door is non original.

L. STOCKADE

This consists of timber pickets spiked to timber horizontals mortised and tennoned into timber verticals set into the ground. The majority of this stockade is non-original having been reconstructed during the 1970s following the original patterns. Note that there is a small section of original stockade remaining at the extreme northern end. Note also that the reconstruction work is showing sign of severe shrinkage of the timber members, leaving gaps up to 20mm between pickets. It is important to note that this shrinkage is not evident on the original section of stockade which remains.

M. PARADE GROUND

This area is paved in bitumen and is non original. Around the perimeter of the parade ground is a concrete spoon drain of non original pattern. It is also important to note that the levels of the parade ground do not correspond with the original levels. This is

evident at various points around the perimeter where the original height and level of the parade ground can be seen against the fabric of the barrack verandah and also against the rear defence wall.

APPENDIX 'C': PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

A Photographic Survey has been carried out, recording all elements within and around the Fort. The resulting negatives are lodged with the Heritage Conservation Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning.

APPENDIX 'D': ANALYSIS OF VISITOR SURVEY TAKEN SUNDAY 20.11.83

1. Total number of people 229
2. Numbers broken down by age.

Age	Number	Percentage of Total	Order (Percentage)
0-15	75	33	1
15-19	11	5	7
20-24	22	10	4
25-34	36	16	3
35-44	49	21	2
45-54	15	6	5
55-64	14	6	6
65+	6	3	8

3. Place of Residence of Visitors

Location	Number	Percentage of Total
Near Fort Glanville	57	26
Other Metropolitan	112	49
Near Country area	29	14
Outer Country Area	2	1
Fort Glanville Caravan Park	8	3
Interstate	10	4
Overseas	6	3

4. Have visitors been to Fort Glanville previously?

Yes	24	(10% of Total)
No	205	(90% of Total)

5. Are visitors visiting another Tourist attraction on the same day?

Yes	21	(10% of Total)
No	208	(90% of Total)

6. How visitors heard about the open day at Fort Glanville?

Method	Number	Percentage of Total
Driving Past	114	50%
From own experience	30	14%
Newspaper advertisement	27	13%
Radio Announcement	27	13%
From a friend	14	6%
Via Fort Glanville Historical Association	9	4%
Caravan Park	6	3%
'Whats on in Adelaide'	4	2%
Promotional Brochure	4	2%

Television announcement	4	2%
Adelaide Tourist Office	2	1%
Letterbox drop	1	1%

Note: Percentages total more than 100 because a number of people had heard about the open day via more than one means.

7. How long was the visit?

Length of Stay	Number	Percentage of Total
Less than 1 hour	19	8
1 hour	91	41
1.5 hours	65	29
2 hours	43	20
2.5 hours	4	2

In analysing various other characteristics in relation to the length of time visitors stayed at Fort Glanville, the following information is of interest.

Length of Stay	Total Number	How the Visitors Heard about the Open Day			Purchases Made	
		Method	No.	%ge	No.	%ge
Less than 1 hour	22	Driving past	12	54	9	41
		Own experience	5	22		
		Radio	3	14		
		F.G.H.A.	2	9		
1 hour	78	Driving past	54	70	23	29
		Caravan park	10	14		
		Radio	5	k		
		Paper	2	2		
		Tourist Office	2	2		
		Letterbox drop	2	2		
		Via Friend	2	2		
		T.V.	1	1		
1.5 hours	66	Driving past	34	53	22	33
		Paper	8	13		
		Radio	6	9		
		F.G.H.A.	5	7		
		Own experience	5	7		
		Caravan Park	4	6		
		Via Friend	3	4		
		T.V.	1	1		

2 hours	41	Radio	9	22	25	61
		Own Experience	9	22		
		Driving past	8	19		
		Paper	7	17		
		What's On	4	10		
		Brochure	4	10		

2.5 hours	4	Own Experience	4	100	4	100
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If visitors are grouped into two categories: those who were just driving past and those who knew about the Fort in advance, it is interesting to compare the length stay.

Length of Stay	Visitors driving past		Visitors who knew of the Fort previously	
	Number	%ge of total visitors	Number	%ge of total visitors
Less than 1 hour (22)	12	5	10	5
1 hour (78)	54	26	24	11
1.5 hours (66)	34	16	32	15
2 hours (41)	8	4	33	16
2.5 hours (4)	-	-	4	2

- Clearly visitors who knew of the Fort previously tended to stay longer and also those who stayed longer tended to make more purchases.
  - It is interesting to note that of the visitors who were just driving past, 50% of them stayed for 1 hour and 30% of them stayed for 1.5 hours.
8. Was the entry charge of \$1.00 considered good value? (Entry Charge currently 30/08/88 \$2.00).

	<u>Visitor Numbers</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
YES	227	99%
NO	2	1%

9. Did visitors go on a guided tour?

	<u>Visitor Numbers</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
YES	199	86%
NO	30	14%

10. Of those who went on a guided tour - what was their impression of the tour?

	<u>Visitor Numbers</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
GOOD	191	96%
AVERAGE	4	2%
POOR	4	2%

11. What did visitors consider to be the most interesting part of the Visit?

	<u>Visitor Numbers</u>
Gun firing	122
The whole Fort	70
Re-enactment	59
Caponniere	51
Originality of the Fort	15
Kitchen	15
Barracks	11
History	11
Magazines	9
Tour	4

- \* Note - figures do not add to the total visitors because of some multiple answers.

12. What attracted visitors to the Fort - having learnt of its existence either previously or by driving past, what prompted them to visit?

	<u>Visitor Numbers</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
The Fort itself	107	47%
History	101	44%
Re-enactment	23	10%
Gun firing	21	10%
Soldier at the Gate	16	6%
Knowledge of F.G.H.A.	5	2%

- \* Note - figures do not total 100% because of some multiple answers.

13. Would visitors like more to see or do whilst visiting the Fort?

	<u>Visitor Numbers</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
YES	157	68%
NO	72	32%

Of those who answered yes, the following suggestions were made:

	<u>Visitor Numbers</u>
. More re-enactment	63
. Further restoration	20
. Refreshments	11
. Museum	11
. More Weapons	6
. Mounting of the 10 inch guns	5

. A bugler	4
. Activities for Children	3
. Better car park	2
. Seats for the elderly	2
. Improvement in the Outer Grounds	1

Since this Survey was undertaken many of these suggestion have been implemented.

14. Would visitors intend to visit again?

	<u>Visitor Numbers</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
YES	197	86%
NO	32	14%

15. Would visitors contemplate bringing an Interstate or Overseas guest to Fort Glanville?

	<u>Visitor Numbers</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
YES	229	100%

16. Did visitors purchase any literature about the Fort?

	<u>Visitor Numbers</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
YES	84	37%
NO	145	63%



## APPENDIX 'E': DETAILED CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. Primary Zone - Conservation and Development Recommendations

#### 1.1 Security

A two tiered Electronic Security System should be completed within the Primary Zone.

#### 1.2 Preservation

The fabric of this Zone should be maintained in its existing state at all times. This should apply to all elements of fabric whether before or after the carrying out of other Conservation actions as required by this Plan. The only exceptions should be the elements of non-original fabric which are to be removed according to this Plan and where their deterioration (prior to removal which may be a low Priority) would not detract from the appreciation of the Site.

#### 1.3 Maintenance

A continuous programme of preventative maintenance should be adopted to provide protective care of the fabric, fittings and equipment of the site.

A Maintenance Manual should be compiled with inspections being carried out annually by an experienced and suitably qualified person for the purpose of preparing a specific programme of maintenance for the following year.

Adequate funds are to be made available to permit necessary maintenance work to be carried out.

#### 1.4 Restoration

A Long Term programme of Restoration work should be adopted for the implementation of the Conservation Plan. This work should, wherever possible, be carried out in complete stages in as small an area as necessary. The size of each stage will be dependent upon the financial resources available at the time and may involve the Restoration of a whole building, a single room or a small element of a room - a doorway, window or fireplace for instance.

Whatever work is done must be done well (according to the best knowledge and techniques available at the time) and must be done completely. No work should be done without thorough and detailed research during the planning phase of every stage to confirm the accuracy of actions to be undertaken.

No work should be undertaken without adequate pre-planning and where excavations are to be carried out this should be planned and inspected by an Archaeologist who should have the ability (through appropriate Management channels) to arrange for the immediate stopping of works should evidence of fabric or other items be found which may add to knowledge about the site and hence possibly add to the cultural Significance of the Site.

Restoration work should be undertaken by appropriately skilled tradesmen and should be documented, administered and recorded by a qualified Architect, experienced in the type of work being undertaken with support and advice from other Disciplines as appropriate.

In broad terms the following work should be carried out with each item being the subject of detailed and individual study prior to commencement of any work:-

(a) Barracks

This should revert to its original occupied state by a process of Restoration, Reconstruction and Adaptation. The main facets of Restoration would include:-

- . refitting of all internal metal shutters and locking rails
- . removal of external metal bars to basement window
- . restoration of fireplaces
- . removal of external wall paint to west wall
- . removal of electrical and water services
- . removal of non-original fittings, doors, door furniture
- . restoration of original joinery and fittings
- . opening up of loop holes which have been built up
- . restoration of the steps to the Basement
- . re-activation of drainage to the Dry Ditch around the perimeter of the Barracks.
- . restoration of the stone window surrounds and the retaining walls to the Dry Ditch.

(b) Loading Galleries

This should revert to its original functioning state by a process of Restoration and Reconstruction. The exact nature of the mechanical loading system (which proved difficult to construct originally, and also less than satisfactory in use,) is not fully known but sufficient knowledge is available to permit Restoration work which should precede Reconstruction.

The main facets of Restoration should include:-

- . correct placing of cast-iron carriage-way plates
- . removal of non-original doors, fittings and lettering
- . reinstatement of speaking tubes
- . re-activation of pulleys, hinges, water pressure system, and remnants of mechanical loading system
- . re-activation of drainage
- . restoration of the vent openings from the Magazine below

(c) Gun Emplacements, Terreplein, Conning Towers

The four emplacements and their associated formations should revert to their original functioning state by a process of Restoration and Reconstruction. The Conservation Plan provides for the full operation of the guns for interpretative use.

Restoration work for these elements should be minimal and should include the following:

- . removal of non-original fittings  
(note that the brick steps built into the 10 inch gun emplacements are to remain, as although they were added to facilitate hand loading after difficulties were experienced with the mechanical loading system, they do aid interpretation of a practical problem and its solution as it was actually encountered).
- . underpinning of the steps to the 64 pounder platforms
- . reinstatement of steps to Coning Towers.
- . restoration of concrete plinths, gutters and kerbs located around the Fort on the Ramparts.

- . note that the brass plaque and the flag pole erected in 1980 should remain as evidence of earlier conservation work - they are explicitly not part of the original fabric.

(d) Expense Stores

The two Expense Stores served the 64 pounder guns and should revert to their original form and function by a process of Restoration and Reconstruction.

Restoration work should be minimal and should include the following:

- . removal of non-original fittings
- . reactivation of drainage

(e) Magazine (For 10 inch Guns)

This serves the 10 inch Guns via the Loading Galleries and should revert to its original form and function by a process of Restoration and Reconstruction. Restoration work should be minimal and should include the following:

- . reactivation of drainage
- . removal of non-original fittings

(f) Caponniere (including Magazines for 64 pounder Guns)

The Caponniere, located at the north-west corner of the Fort, is the protected small arms defence against land attack from the north and west. Entry is from the Parade Ground and also includes shell and powder magazines for the 64 pounders. The entrance was also used for wall rack storage of loading equipment for the guns. The Caponniere should revert to its original form and function by a process of Restoration and Reconstruction.

Restoration work should be minimal and should include the following:-

- . removal of non-original fittings
- . reactivation of drainage
- . relocation of the door frame from the first doorway of the entrance to its original position in the second doorway of the tunnel

(g) Laboratory

The Laboratory is an essential part of the fort because it was used for the filling of cartridges & shells for the guns. Its remote location demonstrates the hazardous nature of its function. The Laboratory should revert to its original form and function by a process of Restoration and Reconstruction.

Restoration work should include the following:-

- . removal of non-original fitting and electrical services
- . reinstatement of timber flooring

(h) Guardhouse

This was constructed in 1885 for the occasional detention of 'Military Prisoners', and reflects the human element of the Fort as a defence 'establishment'. The Guardhouse has been used for toilet accommodation in more recent years, but partitions and plumbing have now been removed. Windows and doors have been reconstructed in a not entirely authentic manner and this work should eventually be corrected.

The Guardhouse should revert to its original form and function by a process of restoration and Reconstruction.

Restoration work should include the following:-

- . removal of non-original fittings and electrical services
- . removal of non-original flooring
- . removal of non-original windows, doors, window grilles etc.

(i) Ditch & Glacis to the North and West of the Fort

These external elements form an important part of the local defence of the Fort and should be restored to their original intended form. As the fort was built within a dynamic sand dune area constant problems were experienced with the movement of sand into the ditches. It is intended that this sand migration be inhibited in the future by a careful planting scheme, compatible with the original flora but with the more expert knowledge available today for the resolution of such problems.

Restoration of the ditch and Glacis will involve excavation of the ditch and re-forming of the Glacis in conformity with original drawings.

(j) Rear Wall, Stockade and Gates

The Barracks are located centrally, with the Rear Wall and Stockade extending either side to meet the flanks - together they form the rear defence of the fort in the area known as the Gorge (the opening between the flanks).

These structures are generally in their original form although the Stockade was reconstructed in 1976 and some defects due to the use of green timber have become apparent. However, it is not proposed to carry out a further reconstruction as the layout of the Stockade is historically correct (having been positioned following location of original stumps in the ground). Reconstruction could be carried out as a low priority item in the future to correct the shrinkage problem (to permit interpretation as a 'bullet-proof' structure).

The Rear Wall was repaired in 1976 by re-rendering in a compatible manner, there are still some accretions and alterations to be removed. The balustrade and steps to the firing level just below the parapet were reconstructed in 1976 and recent information has revealed some inaccuracies in this work. The inaccuracies are not considered serious and should not be reconstructed, at least until all other works have been completed.

The structures should remain in their original form with their authenticity being enhanced by a process of Restoration and Reconstruction.

Restoration work should include the following:-

- . removal of accretions in the Rear Wall (including partially built up arches, and a built-up non-original opening).
- . restoration of the original gates in the Rear Wall including original fittings.
- . removal of concrete paving between Rear Wall and Stockade.
- . removal of 'galvanised' fittings on the reconstructed Stockade Gates.

#### 1.5 Reconstruction

A programme of reconstruction, properly co-ordinated with Restoration Works, should be adopted for the implementation of the Conservation Plan. This work should be carried out under the same conditions and restrictions as for Restoration and must be preceded by detailed research to verify beyond doubt the accuracy of the intended action. This research should not only include study of original drawings and specification for the part but also study of remaining fabric to determine original adherence to those documents.

In broad terms the following work should be carried out and each should be the subject of detailed and individual study prior to the commencement of any work:-

##### (a) Planting

Additional planting should be carried out within the Zone - particularly to the Ramp (slope between the Parade Ground and the Terreplein), Ramps to the Banquettes, Ramparts, Ditch and Glacis.

Originally these surfaces were covered with silt obtained from the Port River - this was very quickly found to be unsatisfactory and "Buffalo Grass, Pigface or Prickly Bushes" were recommended by Scratchley as alternatives to grasses which failed to serve the purpose of holding the surface intact. The use of silt would no doubt again be found unsatisfactory and not acceptable in the interpretation of the Fort. Early photographs indicate various plantings within the Fort, but insufficient knowledge is available for the accurate reconstruction of any particular scheme.

Minimal planting should be undertaken until more accurate information is available. This planting should be limited to that necessary for proper management of the site.

Planted areas should eventually be reconstructed in their original planted form when sufficient information becomes available to permit this to be carried out accurately. Prior to this the following works should be carried out, with care being taken to restrict any likelihood of damage to the structure by water of plant invasion:-

- . planting of Buffalo Grass to Ramps and Ramps to Banquettes.
- . reconstruction of the aprons (platforms) on the parapet for the four guns, and making good their circumferences. Planting of selected ground cover beyond the aprons.
- . gradual replanting of the Ramparts with selected Ground Cover.

- . planting of the Ditch and Glacis with natural grasses, (similar to the whole of the Secondary Zone) to reduce sand drift and to facilitate convenient site visitation.
- . build up earthworks in front of concrete covers to the Expense Stores and plant to disguise their outline when viewed from the seaward side.

(b) Ordnance

The Guns and mountings are the sole reason for the existence of the Fort and there are compelling reasons why these should eventually be fully restored and reconstructed for interpretive purposes.

The 64 pounders have already been conserved by the process of returning the barrels and carriages from Brougham Gardens and the re-construction of the wheels and other fittings. However, they are not yet complete although in active use already for limited interpretive purposes.

Of the 10 inch guns, only the barrels, pivots and racers remain, leaving the metal carriages and other fittings to be reconstructed. This will be an expensive and difficult task and although detailed drawings have been prepared they will require upgrading in the light of additional information. Prior to the carrying out of this task, detailed study of this additional information must be undertaken to ensure the accuracy of this work. Because of the importance of this work, and also because of its likely cost it is recommended that the task form the subject of a special project to be undertaken as soon as possible but through separate funding.

Reconstruction works should be undertaken to complete the installation of the two 64 pounders and the two 10 inch R.M.L. guns, and should include the following:-

- . construction and fitting of the elevating gear to the two 64 pounders.
- . reconstruction of the mountings of the two 10 inch R.M.L. guns complete with all gear (dependant upon available funding).

(c) Barracks

Reconstruction works should be undertaken to complete the return of this building to its original state ready for occupation, complete with all fittings and fixed equipment (loose equipment is specified later in this Appendix). Note that it is not intended to enclose the Verandah - this was originally constructed in open fashion, and later enclosed in two operations, for weather protection. This enclosure reduces the defensive nature of the loop holed wall of the Barracks and therefore its original open form best interprets its conceptual function. In addition the open Verandah will facilitate visitor convenience.

Reconstruction of the Barracks should include:-

- . replacement of timber floor north side (ground floor), including reconstruction of timber supporting beams, columns & brackets.
- . replacement of timber ceiling north side, (ground floor).
- . reconstruction of fittings, doors, door furniture, shelving etc., where the originals have been lost.
- . replastering of Basement Walls.
- . reconstruction of loop hole "shutters".

- . reconstruction of the balustrading around the steps to the Basement.
- . reconstruction of the concrete flooring to the Verandah.
- . note that the glass in the windows is 'Lexan Sheeting' and not original. For purposes of security this sheeting should remain.
- . replace the rainwater tanks (note that this will require further investigation to ascertain exactly which system of rainwater collection and storage predominated).

(d) Loading Galleries

To complete the interpretation of the function of this area, considerable Reconstruction will be required including the Mechanical Loading System. This latter item will require detailed research with reconstruction drawings based upon remaining elements, original drawings and specification (note these were amended twice during original construction) contemporary official and newspaper reports, study of identical systems elsewhere and information from the manufacturers.

Reconstruction of the Loading Galleries should include:-

- . reconstruction of the barrier to the Cartridge Lifts.
- . reconstruction of doors, fittings, shelving, lettering, equipment hooks etc.
- . reconstruction of non-existing portions of the water pressure systems.
- . reconstruction of fittings associated with the lifts.
- . reconstruction of the mechanical loading systems.

(e) Gun Emplacements, Terreplein, Conning Towers

In a similar manner, reconstruction of various elements would be necessary for the complete interpretation of these areas even after the reinstatement of the Guns.

Reconstruction and would include:-

- . reconstruction of missing fittings, lettering etc.
- . reconstruction of covers to air vents from below.
- . reconstruction of original levels, surfaces, drainage etc.
- . reconstruction of the Cast Iron Stanchions and handrail over the entrance to the Caponniere.
- . reconstruction of the aprons to the 4 gun emplacements, including concrete bases and timber decking.

(f) Expense Stores

Reconstruction should include:-

- . reconstruction of missing doors, fittings, door furniture, lettering etc.
- . reconstruction of internal fittings, shelving etc.

(g) Magazines (for 10 Inch Guns)

Reconstruction should include:-

- . reconstruction of missing doors, partitions, fittings, door furniture, lettering etc.
- . reconstruction of elements associated with the hoists including the winches.

- . reconstruction of shelving and other internal fittings, hooks, racks etc.
- . reconstruction of lamp recesses.
- . reconstruction of the original timber floors to the shell and gun-powder stores. (Excavation will determine the location, spacing and size of timbers, together with information from the Specification).

(h) Caponniere (Including Magazine for 64 Pounder Guns)

Reconstruction should include:-

- . reconstruction of missing doors, partitions, fittings, door furniture, lettering, etc.
- . reconstruction of timber floor to Powder Magazines and battening of entrance floor.
- . reconstruction of lamp recesses.
- . reconstruction of shelving, equipment, hooks etc.

(i) Laboratory

Reconstruction should include:-

- . reconstruction of missing doors, partitions, fittings, door furniture, lettering etc.
- . reconstruction of lamp recesses.
- . reconstruction of shelving, equipment hooks etc.
- . reconstruction of timber flooring complete with timber blocks for shells etc.

(j) Guardhouse

Reconstruction should include:-

- . reconstruction of missing doors, fittings, door furniture, lettering etc.
- . reconstruction of flooring.
- . installation of a stove matching the original.
- . reconstruction of decayed timber panelling adjacent to Rear Defence Wall (against which the Guardhouse is built).
- . reconstruction of shelving etc., (including telephone and connection to Barracks).
- . reconstruction of folding wooden beds.

(k) Rear Wall, Stockade and Gates

Note that original drawings indicate matchboarding to the rear defence wall balustrade in the immediate vicinity of the Barrack - brick walls now exist. This should be investigated further.

Reconstruction should include:-

- . reconstruction of missing and non-original fittings to the gates.
- . repair of base of Rear Wall and to Arched Recesses where non-original elements have been removed.
- . reconstruction of the Earth Closets at the southern extremity of the South Stockade.
- . replacement of lime-concrete flooring to area between Rear Wall and Stockade in accordance with original Specification.



(1) Ditch and Glacis to the South of the Fort

The Ditch and Glacis on the south side of the fort have been removed altogether and should be reconstructed in their original form, matching those to the north and west of the Fort.

(m) Parade Ground

The Parade Ground was reconstructed in 1980, including an alteration to the levels, perimeter drainage and surface treatment.

Although the reconstruction is not authentic it does serve the purpose of interpretation in a very practical manner. The Hotmix bitumen surface and the concrete drains around the perimeter will offend the purist but will not detract from the education and enjoyment of the visitor. In time the bitumen surface will mellow and adopt a more presentable view.

The Parade Ground and its perimeter drainage should be reconstructed in their original form but only after completion of all other works.

(n) Store and Ablutions

In 1885 a Store and Ablution Block were constructed in the space between the Rear Wall and the Stockade, either side of the Barracks. This reflects the continued use and occupation of the fort, and points dramatically to the rather poor conditions (by today's standards) under which military personnel lived. Some comparison with general standards of the day should also be made.

There is no remaining evidence of these structures, but drawings and specifications for their construction do exist.

The reconstruction of these buildings would represent the only complete reconstruction within the Primary Zone and as such should be accorded a low priority. The reconstruction should be authentic but should be clearly separated from original fabric and noted as such in any literature produced. Their reconstruction shall not damage any original fabric.

## 1.6 Adaptation

A programme of Adaptation should be adopted which should be properly co-ordinated with Restoration and Reconstruction work, together with the development of Interpretive Programmes such that the installation of Services shall always precede other works and shall certainly not disturb completed works.

Security systems have been specified under Section 1.1 of this Appendix.

An appropriate Fire Detection System should be installed within the Barracks with its 'Indicator Board' located within the visitor centre. Fire extinguishers should also be provided throughout the Fort and shall be positioned out of the general sight of visitors.

Water Reticulation should be provided to the site in two locations only, which should coincide with the historic location of original standpipes to the north and south of the Parade Ground. Water for the Guns would be carried to the Terreplein by bucket. Water to the Barracks (for Interpretive purposes) should similarly be carried by bucket. Waste drainage from the Barracks (basement) should be by means of early pattern black rubber and fabric hosing of approximately 19mm diameter and temporarily fixed water sprays. These should be effective but clearly neither part of the original fabric nor visually obtrusive.

Electrical Services should be reticulated within the Barracks for the provision of general lighting and power for cleaning and maintenance. Lighting should be in the form of electrically adapted oil lamps (the originals would constitute a fire risk) and all wiring, switching, fuses etc., should be concealed. Lighting should not be obtrusive, but should be adequate for safety and the proper display and interpretation of interior fittings and equipment. Lighting should be equipped with 'dimmer' controls. Power outlets should be conveniently located for the connection of extension leads for power tools and lighting associated with Conservation Work, and also for portable lighting which may be required for night-time visitation (generally it is intended that oil lamps would be used under these circumstances).

Area lighting should be provided for night-time visitation, and for security but these lights shall be concealed from view during the day.

Provision should be made for the temporary connection of technical equipment associated with an interpretive use of the Fort for television cameras etc.

Communication should be provided between the Fort and the Visitor Centre, this may be wired to the reconstructed telephone in the Guardhouse, with a suitable bell extension in the Barracks. All wiring, apart from that associated with the original telephone installation should be concealed.

#### 1.7 Fitting-Out

All areas of the Primary Zone should be fitted out with furniture, equipment, decorations etc., as was originally the case. The installation of these items need not necessarily be tied to other Conservation and Interpretive programmes, but may proceed independantly if desired. However, funds should not be spent on this area until other priorities have been fulfilled.

By the very nature of these items, they will tend to change in accordance with the Interpretive Programme, and their provision should also be closely associated with the development of the Educational Programme.

In broad terms all areas of the Primary Zone should be fitted out in accordance with original inventories and including the personal effects of the Garrison, Stores and Equipment required for the Ordnance, Small Arms and other Stores. These items should be fully researched prior to commencement of any work or purchase of materials.

## 2. Secondary Zone - Conservation and Development Recommendations

### 2.1 Security

The entire Site should be fenced, to delineate the boundaries and to discourage unauthorised entry. The fence should be similar in form to the original post and wire fence erected in 1882 but may require adaptation to improve security. Fencing of a similar nature should also be erected between the Secondary Zone and the Visitor Zone.

The Primary Zone should be protected by a two tiered Electronic Intruder Detection System and a similar system should be installed to protect any buildings within the Secondary Zone.

### 2.2 Reconstruction

The same principles should apply as for Reconstruction within the Primary Zone.

Any Reconstruction work to be carried out should serve to recreate the appropriate surroundings, generally reflecting the use of the Fort and supporting the 'Garrison' sub-theme.

It is essential that the general character of the landform as it was constructed in 1881 and 1882 should be recreated. It is significant that the Fort was originally constructed within a sandhill environment, and yet unlike most other coastal fortifications in Australia, the three tier defence system for Adelaide led to suitable arrangements for Rear Defence being made. These works included the levelling of sandhills around the Fort and the construction of an Approach Road, protected and concealed through being depressed approximately 1 metre below the surrounding terrain.

Re-construction of other features of the Zone should be secondary to the adaptive use of the Zone.

In broad terms the following work should be carried out and each stage should be the subject of detailed and individual study prior to the commencement of any work:

(Note that existing 'Survey Bench Marks' should remain undisturbed).

#### (a) Approach Road

The Approach Road should be reconstructed in its correct location, at or near its original level and relationship to the surrounding terrain. The road should be reconstructed in accordance with original documents. Portion of this roadway should be suitable for the passage of wheelchairs. Note that fragments of the original road have been located on occasions and excavation work should precede any possible reconstruction to ascertain the practicality of restoring the original road rather than constructing a new one.

A new bitumenised approach road has been constructed on the surface of the existing landform. Reconstruction of the Approach Road in its current location is therefore considered a low priority.

(b) Planting

Additional planting should be carried out within the Zones primarily to stabilise the sand, to provide durable surfaces for Interpretive and Re-enactment activities and to create a screen around the entire Site.

Originally, after the levelling of the area, the slopes thus created were covered with a 6 inch layer of seaweed which was to be "the longest seaweed obtainable on the beach within half a mile of the Barracks".

This treatment will not be suitable for the intended use of the Zones (as indeed it was found to be less than problem-free during the active life of the Fort) and alternatively, more practical planting is to be undertaken which although not necessarily historically accurate, will not detract from the Significance of the Site.

The following works should be carried out in accordance with a staged planting programme:-

- . The levelled areas to the North, South and East of the Fort should be planted with natural and durable grasses, with adequate preparation to provide a suitable surface for marching, military re-enactments, equestrian events, etc. the area should be kept mown and rolled to maintain this suitability.
- . The newly constructed perimeter mounding, and slopes either side of the Approach Road should be treated as for the levelled areas.
- . The tops of the perimeter mounding should be planted with wind resistant indigenous trees and shrubs similar to those in the sand dune area, and should be selected for their suitability in providing visual screening. This screening should act to screen view of the Site from outside, and more importantly to restrict view of non-sympathetic development outside the site by visitors inside the Site, even when they are on the perimeter mounding.
- . The Dune area (forward of the crest of the glacis) to the West of the Fort should be maintained in its present stable condition. The dominant species are Chrysanthemum anethifolium (Canary Island Marguerite) and Euphorbia falcata, and both being exotic should gradually be reduced. To improve the indigenous content a long range planting programme should be adopted with seasonal and balanced plantings of indigenous species. By doing this and doing nothing to improve fertility, the gradual result should be to crowd the exotic species out of the area.

This programme should be monitored annually and reviewed every five years.

Areas of erosion should receive immediate attention, by the planting initially of Marram Grass (Ammophila arenaria) and by protective measure against the cause of erosion.

(c) Stable, Office, Shed & Gunner's Store

These timber - framed and weatherboard-clad buildings were constructed during the first decade of the Fort's existence and served to support its continued occupation. In some small respect they diminish the effectiveness of the open rear defence, although the Fort's main rear-defence was always considered to be field-artillery and infantry, together with the existence of Military road to facilitate rapid movement along the coast.

Information is available concerning the construction and location of these buildings, although an archaeological investigation should be instigated to verify the exact location. This is also essential in order to collect original artifacts and evidence prior to any reconstruction which would prevent the possibility of such collection afterwards.

At the time of preparing this Management Plan there is insufficient evidence to allow for accurate reconstruction of these buildings. Further research should be undertaken with the objective of allowing a decision to be made regarding this area of the site.

Two options are available:-

- (1) To treat the area as an archaeological site, with excavation having taken place to locate, expose and interpret the footings and any extant remains of the former buildings. These could be further interpreted in the Visitor Centre and with appropriate signage at the location.
- (2) Construct new buildings in the location of the originals, representing the former and interpreting their original use.

It is suggested that if significant remains are found of the former buildings, then the first option should be adopted as being more authentic, and more closely relating to the objectives for the whole site.

The purpose of any new construction would be to interpret the original existence and use of the buildings and also to augment adaptive uses, of the Zone.

### 2.3 Adaptation

The same general principles apply as for Adaptation within the Primary Zone differing only in the degree to which the Secondary Zone is to be utilised for a wide variety of purposes.

Works may be staged, with the only restrictions being that adaptive works should wherever possible precede other works to avoid the necessity for later disturbance.

The need for adaptive works will depend largely upon the development of an effective Interpretive and Re-enactment programme, together with other uses which may later be found to be appropriate. These should be the responsibility of an 'Interpretation Officer' and the particular programmes will evolve as a result of the Officer's ingenuity.

The following works should be carried out to provide a basic provision of functions and services within the Secondary Zone, and may be varied in detail according with the outcome of each annual review of the Management Plan:-

(a) Perimeter Mounding, and Dune Protection

The purpose of this mounding is to create an acoustic buffer between possible noisy activities within the Zone, and Residential areas immediately surrounding the Site. Additional advantages would be its use as a viewing bank for visitors and to raise the level of planting around the Site to provide a visual screen. A third advantage would be the reduction of the occurrence of graffiti on the Fort wall by hiding the wall from view from Bower Road.

Mounding should be planted on the inner slopes with durable natural grasses, on the ridges with indigenous trees and shrubs and on the outer slopes with indigenous groundcovers.

The following works should be undertaken:-

- . Formation of mounding approximately 1.5 metres above the adjacent East Parade Level along the Northern Boundary and reaching in towards the Visitor Centre, and along the Eastern side of the Zone, between the East Parade and the carparking area and extending along portion of the South Boundary towards the existing Toilet Block.
- . formation of mounding approximately 1 metre above the surrounding levels on the Eastern end of the Northern Boundary and along the Eastern Boundary, between carparks and access roadways and external roads.
- . Construction of timber walkboards (without hand rails) through the Dune Area to the West of the Fort to control the movement of visitors experiencing views of the Fort from the seaward side without damaging the delicate nature of that environment.
- . Provision of adequate watering outlets.

(b) Encampment Area

The re-erection of several tents in this area would be to represent the use of the Zone for temporary accommodation for volunteer troops. As such they require no adaptive measures.

(c) East Parade

This area, together with other areas surrounding the Fort, represents the open defensive ground, and should remain as such. During the active life of the Fort the area was also used as a training ground for volunteer troops, and it is the interpretation of this which will provide a varied programme of activities.

Adaptive works would be limited to those necessary to maintain the area and would involve the provision of adequate watering outlets.

(d) Stable, Office, Shed, Gunner's Store

These reconstructed buildings should be interpreted externally in their original form, but internally could be adapted for a variety of uses associated with management and maintenance of the Site as well as for the enjoyment and education of visitors. These buildings may be used in support of learning and activity areas within the Visitor Centre in facilitating use by School and Tourist groups, whether for day visits or overnight stays; no measures should be taken which permanently detract from their significance within the Zone.

Adaptive measures which may be developed in the future (after very careful consideration) may include:-

- . The provision of area lighting, sufficient to secure the area without detracting from its significance.
- . The provision of one standpipe in the vicinity for general use.
- . The provision of waste drainage from at least one of the buildings, together with cold water supply and electric hot water service. These services to be provided as inconspicuously as possible.
- . The provision of power to all buildings - all external cabling should be underground and all internal wiring shall be concealed.
- . Facilities should be provided for seating, blackboards, film projecting, video, group activities, equipment storage etc.

3. Visitor Zone - Conservation and Development Recommendations

Development of the Zone should adhere to the general requirements of the Secondary Zone except that access roadways, carparking, Visitor Centre and associated facilities should be permitted.

The focal point of the zone should be the New Visitor Centre, which should be utilized to fill three basic roles, and to permit flexibility of use and expansion in the future. The three roles are:-

- . Visitor facilities - ticketing, refreshments, souvenirs, toilets, vehicle drop-off point and carparking.
- . Reception Centre - museum and Interpretation Centre, Theatre, Visitor circulation space, designed to evoke suitable emotions in Visitors to the Site.
- . Administrative facilities - staff offices, work areas, maintenance facilities, storage, meeting room for Fort Glanville Historical Association, staff parking, external work areas, and secure magazine facilities for safe storage of gun powder used for Interpretive purposes.

These facilities should be designed for construction in stages as follows:-

#### Stage 1

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Ticketing                   | - by automatic token operated turnstyles and manually operated entry for disabled. This area should be large enough to permit large groups to congregate without congestion.  |
| Refreshments                | - a small kiosk with facilities for sale of small items, cool drinks, coffee, tea etc., and seating for up to 30 people. Consideration should be given to the use of automatic vending machines in the provision of refreshments.   |
| Souvenir Sales              | - an area for display of souvenirs and sales of interpretive/education material. This could be a self-service facility with the Refreshment Kiosk being the sales point.  |
| Museum                      | - a small display facility.   |
| Staff Areas                 | - an office for the Site Manager, 15m <sup>2</sup> , general work area, meeting room/change room, store and shower facilities for the Fort Glanville Historical Association.  |
| Car Parking                 | - for approximately 60 cars, plus staff parking area and external work area. Drop-off and parking facilities should also be provided for two buses at any one time.   |
| Toilets & Store             | - toilets for visitors and staff with external access from within the site boundary. Provision should be made in accordance with statutory requirements for a total number of visitors at any one time of 50 people. (Note that this is in fact half the number of people expected to be within the whole Site at any one time during periods of maximum visitation). |
| Administration and Workshop | - increased administration area for staff, and additional areas for F.G.H.A.  |

#### Stage 2

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Museum | - a moderate sized display and interpretation facility, including a small theatre for the playing of video, film and other such media. |
|--------|--|



Carparking - provision for additional cars.

### Stage 3

Expansion of some or all of the above facilities described in stage 1 and 2. This expansion should be determined in the light of requirements i.e. additional museum facilities should major artillery pieces relating to South Australian Colonial Defence be acquired or the addition of restaurant facilities to cater for a demand from visitors.

A corporate image should be created to include stationery, signage, staff identification, advertising etc. Note that commercial advertising within the site should be restricted to inside the Visitor Centre and should comply with the very strictest design criteria.

## APPENDIX 'F': FORT GLANVILLE CONSERVATION PARK MASTER PLAN

## ANALYSIS OF FEASIBLE USES OF THE SITE

O P T I O N	Description	Adherence to Objectives of Conservation Policy for Primary Zone	Ditto for Secondary Zone	Ability to Progress to the next Alternative	Degree of Achieve- ment of the Full potential of the Site	Ultimate Likely Cost (Jan. 84)	Likely Ultimate Management Structure	Description of Stage I	Likely Cost of Stage I	Acceptability of Stage I as a Finite Stage	Likely Management Structure after Stage I
1.	Visitation within the Fort only. Visitor Centre within the Barracks	POOR The barracks would require to be adapted for use as Visitor Facili- ties instead of being Conserved and Restored. The balance of the Zone could be Restored, but would suffer interpretatively due to the increased density of visitors within the Fort. Poor facilities for interpre- tation of the context of the Fort. The construction of toilets etc., within the Zone would be an unacceptable variation of the Policy. Visitor control will be less than ideal.	POOR This alterna- tive does not use the zone for other than Carparking. (At least it would remain as open space for <u>passive</u> interpretation)	POSSIBLE However costly visitor facil- ties would require relo- cation. Some essential elements of the Barracks may have been compromised during the adaptive use. This would be particularly the case if toilets had been built within the Zone	POOR The interpretative and educational value of the site would be deprecia- ted by the non- availability of all or part of the Barracks. Facilities for the FGHA would be poor and this may require use of the the Guardhouse and/or Laboratory, further depreciating the interpretive and educational value. Very little useful interpretation of the Secondary Zone would take place and facilities for placing the Fort in its context would be limited. Visitation would be severely limited by the small area of the Primary Zone. It would not be possible to progressively increase the size of the Visitor Centre. Visitor control will be less than ideal.	\$1,020,000	2 full time equivalent positions. . Manager/ Administrator full time. . Interpretat- ion/Visitor services half time. . Maintenance half time	All work except Rest- oration and fitting out of the Primary Zone.  *Restorat- ion sub- projects could be carried out as funds become available	\$200,000 *Could be increased with additional funds.	POOR could be made to appear as a completed project but within the limitations already acknowledged. Income from souvenir and refreshment sales would be severely limited by poor facilities.	as for ultimate structure

O P T I O N	Description	Adherence to	Ditto for	Ability to	Degree of Achieve-	Ultimate	Likely	Description	Likely Cost	Acepptability	Likely
		Objectives of	Secondary	Progress to	ment of the Full	Likely	Ultimate	of Stage I	of Stage I	of Stage I as	Management
		Conservation	Zone	the next	potential of the	Cost	Management		a Finite	Structure	
		Policy for		Alternative	Site	(Jan. 84)	Structure		Stage	after	
		Primary Zone								Stage I	
2.	Minor development outside the Fort. Visitor Centre in reconstructed Stables and Store	GOOD Permits the desired use, interpretation and educational programmes within the Zone. All Conservation Policies met.	REASONABLE Permits desirable use of the Zone with the possible exception of visitor control and entry arrangements	POSSIBLE However costly visitor facilities would require relocation. As the Stables and store would be reconstructed there would not be any serious infringement of Policy through their use as Visitor Centre which could not be converted to their full interpretative use at a later time.	REASONABLE The only disadvantage would be the slightly less than ideal visitor control. The Visitor Centre within the Stable and Store would create a limitation of area and layout which may restrict the services offered, which in turn may restrict visitor numbers. It would not be possible to progressively increase the size of the Visitor Centre.	\$1,185,000	4 full time positions . Manager/Administrator full time. . Interpretation/Visitor services full time. . Maintenance full time. . Ticket collection half time. . Guide half time  *Could be increased as need demands.	. essential conservation work . Stables and Store as Visitor Centre. . Interpretative and educational programme . Development of Secondary Zone.  *Restoration sub-projects could be as funds become available.	\$265,000 *Could be increased with additional funds.	GOOD Can be perceived as a completed project without compromise of the Policy. Income from souvenir and refreshment and sales would be limited by restricted facilities. Limited facilities for FGHA.	3 full time equivalent positions. . Manager/Administrator full time. . Interpretation/visitor services half time . Maintenance third time. . Ticket collection third time . Guide third time

O P T I O N	Description	Adherence to Objectives Conservation Policy for Primary Zone	Ditto for Secondary Zone	Ability to Progress to the next Alternative	Degree of Achieve- ment of the Full potential of the Site	Ultimate Likely Cost (Jan. 84)	Likely Ultimate Management Structure	Description of Stage I	Likely Cost of Stage I a Finite Stage	Acceptability of Stage I as Structure after Stage I	Likely Management
3.	Construct- ion of new Visitor Centre.	GOOD permits the desired use, interpretation and educational programmes within the Zone. All Conservation Policies met.	GOOD Ditto Primary Zone	GOOD The Visitor Centre can be easily progressively expanded as needs demand.	GOOD All aspects of the management objectives and Conservation Policy can be achieved.	\$1,666,000	8 full time positions  . Manager/ Administrator full time. . Interpret- ation/ Visitor services full time. . Education Officer . Maintenance full time. . Ticket Collection/ Souvenir sales full time. . Refreshment sales full time. . Guide 2 full time.	. essential conservation work . new Visitor Centre . Interpret- ative and educational programme . Develop- ment of Secondary Zone. *Restoration sub-projects could be carried out as funds become available.	\$301,000 *Could be increased with addit- ional funds	GOOD can be per- ceived as a completed project with- out compro- mise of the Policy. Adequate facilities for souvenir and refreshment sales can be provided, ensuring appropriate revenue earn- ings. Adequate facilities for FGHA. Facilities can be progressively expanded as needs demand.	4.5 full time equivalent positions  . Manager/ Administ- rator full time. . Inter- pretation/ visitor services half time . Education officer Mainten- ance half time. . Ticket Collection /Souvenir Sales/ Refresh- ment Sales/ Guide, half time

O P T I O N	Description	Adherence to Objectives of Conservation Policy for Primary Zone	Ditto for Secondary Zone	Ability to Progress to the next Alternative	Degree of Achieve- ment of the Full potential of the Site	Ultimate Likely Cost (Jan . 84)	Likely Ultimate Management Structure	Description of Stage I	Likely Cost of Stage I	Acceptability of Stage I as a Finite Stage	Likely Management Structure after Stage I
4.	Construct- ion of new Museum of Colonial Military History.	GOOD same as for alternative 3	GOOD same as for alternative 3	NOT APPLICABLE All facilities can be easily progressively expanded as needs arise.	GOOD same as for alternative 3	\$2,540,000 including redevelop- ment of the Caravan Park	12 full time positions same as for alternative 3. plus . Museum Staff 4 full time.	. essential conservation work. New large Visitor Centre. Colonial Military History Museum . Removal of Caravan Park . Car Park- ing . Interpre- tative and educational programme . Develop- ment of Secondary Zone.  *Restoration sub-projects could be carried out as funds become available	\$1,570,000  * could be increased with additional funds	GOOD same as for alternative 3	as for Ultimate Structure

## APPENDIX 'G': STAFFING PROPOSALS

The development of the full staff complement is an objective for management of the Fort. It may take place gradually, depending upon funding to be made available and income earned at the Site.

Ultimately the following structure is proposed, with the number of staff engaged in each function to be determined by experience and budget.

Planning of the Visitor Centre should permit Ticket Sales, Souvenirs and Refreshments by one person.

The subsequent development of refreshment facilities may require additional staff, but it is anticipated that this would be provided by a concessionaire or be funded through the increased revenue of the facility.

Additional Guides may be required at periods of high visitation such as at weekends and it is anticipated that this service would be provided through co-operation with the Fort Glanville Historical Association.

It is expected that throughout all Stages (and particularly the early Stages) that assistance would be given by other Departments and Agencies, firstly in training of Fort Staff, secondly in setting up specific projects or tasks, and thirdly in reviewing progress and Performance for the purpose of creating improvement.

The following interaction is envisaged:-

- . The State Heritage Branch may have Staff with skills in Interpretation of Historic Sites. If so, these resources should be made available to assist the Interpretation Officer.
- . The History Trust of South Australia has skills in Site and Museum Display Techniques. These should be made available to the Interpretation Officer, Guide and Display/Maintenance Officer.
- . The S.A. Department of Tourism has expertise in the management and marketing of Tourist Attractions. These skills should be made available to the Site Manager.
- . The S.A. Education Department should provide an Education Officer to set up Education Kits and Programmes, and liaise with Schools. Assistance can also be given to the Guides in their work in interpreting the Site for Students.
- . The National Park and Wildlife Service has facilities for the maintenance of Sites. Care of the grounds may be undertaken by existing resources.
- . The Coast Protection Board has responsibility for the Dune area to the West of the Site, and may assist in the care of this area, including the construction of walkboards as a Site conservation measure.
- . Private Enterprise and Voluntary Groups should have an important role to play - firstly in the funding of and carrying out of individual projects, and secondly in the provision of Interpretation Services.