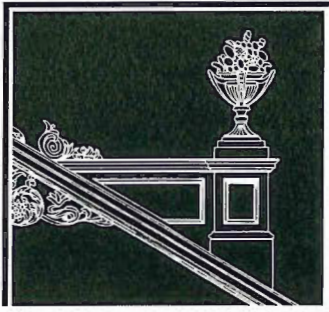


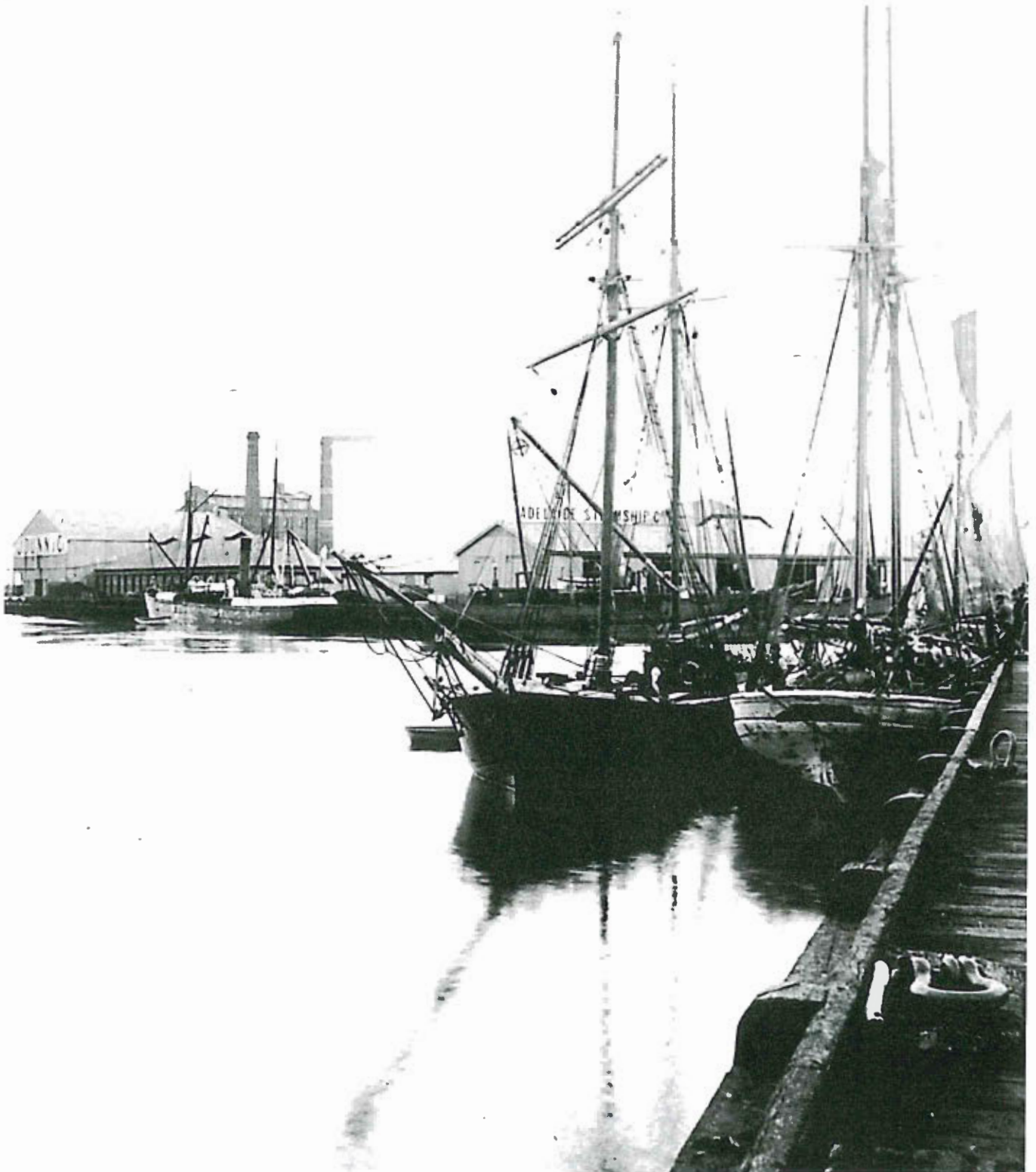
January 1998 • Number 12



State Heritage

NEWSLETTER

ISSUES AND INFORMATION ON HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA



State Heritage

NEWSLETTER

Newsletter of the State Heritage Branch
of the Department for Environment,
Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs

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The Government of South Australia

CONTENTS

Manager's Update	2
National Trust Seminar	2
A word from the Minister	3
What is Heritage Value	3
Repairing Dry Stone Walls	4
Branch News	5
Question and Answer	6
Introducing the Heritage Advisers	7
History Trust relocated	8
The Mortlock Library	8
Conservation in Progress	8
Listing Twentieth Century Heritage	9
State Heritage Register Update	11
Maritime Heritage Program	12

Front Cover: The *Maldon Lewis* at Port
Adelaide (Edwardes Collection)

Manager's Update



Welcome to the first *State Heritage Newsletter* for 1998. As always, the new year brings new opportunities and challenges, and it looks this year as though we will be able to make real gains in the areas of heritage interpretation and promotion.

A formal welcome, too, to our new Minister Mrs Dorothy Kotz, MP, who has been appointed Minister for Environment and Heritage, and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. Re-naming the portfolio and recognising the importance of *heritage* in its title will undoubtedly provide continued impetus for governmental support of heritage issues. I look forward over the coming months to sharing the Minister's views on conservation of heritage places with you.

At a national level, the commonwealth government continues to review its heritage and environment legislation. It is likely in the coming year that the commonwealth will change the way that it lists heritage places and advises on their conservation. The commonwealth will also re-examine the level of funding it provides for conservation of heritage places. I am hopeful that the commonwealth government will re-introduce a more appropriately generous level of funding to replace the (abolished) state component of the National Estate Grants Program.

Closer to home, the State's *Heritage Advisory Service* continues to provide excellent heritage advice through the

joint efforts of state and local government. In 1998 the Barossa Council will join the service, providing much

needed advice and assistance to owners of heritage places throughout the Barossa Valley. I am also delighted to be able to advise that the service will be expanded during the year to cover a larger portion of newly amalgamated Councils. If you are unsure if your Council provides a Heritage Advisory Service, call the planning department for advice.

Associated with a boost to the *State Heritage Fund* announced last year, additional funding of \$100,000 will be made available for conservation of places within *State Heritage Areas* in the first half of 1998. Funds will be targeted at urgent work and used as seed funding to raise awareness of heritage and general conservation issues.

Look forward also, to discussion of issues relating to the declaration of State Heritage Areas. We are currently liaising with communities and Planning SA over Mt Torrens, Terowie, Mt Gambier Central and Colonel Light Gardens. Declaration can take a considerable period of time (the Petticoat Lane State Heritage Area in Penola was recently declared after three years in preparation), so expect further public debate on all these areas.

Martin Brine
Manager
State Heritage Branch

NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW) - INTER WAR HOUSING SEMINAR: 26/27 MARCH 1998

Key Note Speaker: Gavin Stamp

The National Trust of Australia (NSW) is pleased to announce that Gavin Stamp is to be the keynote speaker at its seminar on interwar housing to be held in March 1998. Gavin Stamp is the chair of the Twentieth Century Society in the UK and is currently engaged on a book about all aspects of British architecture between the World Wars. Mr Stamp is a

regular columnist of the English magazine *The Spectator*.

The National Trust has completed an extensive survey of interwar housing in New South Wales, and this seminar is designed to promote an understanding and acceptance of the urban conservation areas which have been identified by that survey.

The seminar will be held on Thursday

26 to Friday 27 March 1998 at Parliament House, Macquarie Street, Sydney. There will be some site visits around Sydney and possibly a country area.

Please contact Jenny Quint on 02 9534 3239 ph/fax for more information.

The cost will be \$250 excluding accommodation.

A WORD FROM THE MINISTER FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE, HON DOROTHY KOTZ MP



Following the State election in October 1997, the Premier created the new ministries of Environment and Heritage, and Aboriginal Affairs. By bringing these areas under the auspice of one Minister, the Government acknowledged the common thread that runs through the areas of environmental, indigenous and built heritage, and the

contribution that they make to our quality of life, our sense of place, and our identity as South Australians.

The Government intends to continue the conservation, management and promotion of built heritage in South Australia by:

- launching a new heritage planning manual to provide advice to home and building owners, local government,

and community based heritage groups and organisations

- working with the Commonwealth Government to determine appropriate listing and protection regimes for built heritage of national significance;
- supporting the National Trust in the preservation and protection of State Heritage, including supporting the National Trust Foundation as a long term investment base for heritage conservation; and
- ensuring the preservation and protection of Australia's oldest mainland theatre, the Old Queen's Theatre.

The Government also acknowledges the important role the State Heritage Authority plays as the Government's independent source of advice on heritage matters. Over the Government's next term I look forward to meeting many of you to discuss ways that we can all contribute to better managing and conserving our State's heritage. I also welcome any correspondence on heritage matters, and look forward to the coming term with great enthusiasm.

WHAT IS HERITAGE VALUE ?

All trades and professions tend to develop a language of their own. For heritage professionals, 'heritage value' is shorthand for describing what they try to judge when assessing a site or structure to decide whether or not it should be kept for the long-term. When does a place have *sufficient* heritage value for it be judged one of 'the things we want to keep'?

Some places are 'easy' – the retention of an Ayers House or an Edmund Wright House today attracts widespread support, though it must be remembered that it was as recently as 1971 when the latter building was under threat of demolition. Other places are less straightforward.

The current South Australian Acts (for State Heritage places the *Heritage Act 1993* and for local heritage places the *Development Act 1993*) both contain criteria to guide decision-makers. However, the criteria need to be interpreted and the question of how much 'heritage value' is required has to be addressed. When should ruins be heritage listed? Is a famous person's home significant because of that association, even though it may reflect nothing of what made them famous? How much of a large industrial site can realistically be retained? How much heritage significance remains once all or most of the machinery is removed, as is typically the case? These are the sorts of questions that heritage administrators and decision-making bodies

have to confront and answer. What is inescapable is that deciding on heritage value entails making a *considered judgement*. It can't be reduced to simply answering yes or no to a standard set of questions.

For State heritage places the South Australian system addresses these issues by having a three tiered system with two levels of appeal, so that a good range of views can be expressed.

Firstly, anyone can nominate a place for the State Heritage Register. Secondly, after consulting with the owners, State Heritage staff recommend some of those places for entry, and finally, the State Heritage Authority sits in judgement on the Branch's recommendations. Owners can make representations to the Authority for or against entry in the State Heritage Register while a place is provisionally entered. If they disagree with the

Authority's decision on confirming a provisionally entered place they can appeal to the Environment, Resources and Development Court.

Hence the decision to heritage list a place is the result of an exercise of collective decision-making, guided by criteria, as to whether a place has sufficient 'heritage value' to warrant its long-term retention. And as I noted in the July Newsletter, once a place is in the State Heritage Register, the Branch's conservation architects have an on-going role of providing advice on the changes that owners wish to make. Heritage management is about managing change, not about freezing places in time.

Brian Samuels
Principal Heritage Officer
State Heritage Branch

NEXT ISSUE: Local Heritage

Heritage Act 1993, Section 16

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

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

Repairing Dry Stone Walls

Dry stone walls are found in several locations of the South Australian countryside. As the name implies they are constructed without any mortar.

Stone was readily available in South Australia and with dry stone walling techniques available from emigrant Irish, Welsh and English people these fences soon featured in the nineteenth century landscape. Using stone was also a useful way of clearing the field of stones. Some of these walls still remain and are a reminder of a traditional skill that is in danger of being lost.

Dry stone walls vary according to local conditions and the type of stone available. Generally however, they all consist of two sides tapering toward the top with the cavity between filled with small stones, and importantly, through stones at regular intervals to tie the sides together.

At the top of the wall the cope stones have two functions apart from their decorative effect. Firstly their weight adds stability to the lighter stones in the upper half of the wall, and secondly they act as through stones tying the sides together at the top.

Damage to the wall is usually a result of the cope stones being dislodged and if not repositioned, the unrestrained lower stones gradually fall away.

As a teaching exercise and to promote interest in dry stone walls a group of volunteers recently spent a day repairing a section of a wall at Baldon Station near Truro. This was achieved under the guidance of David Bulman, a Work Supervisor for the Lake District National Park in England, who was in South Australia as part of a staff exchange program. On the day David was assisted by his wife Carol. Both grew up in the Lake District where the building and maintenance of dry stone walls is part of farm life. Their expertise was invaluable as volunteers sought to put together what was literally a large jigsaw puzzle.

The stone wall at Baldon Station was constructed between 1874 and 1875, and was built from local stone. It is said to have been constructed by Thomas and Anne Standish and family for the landowners. The wall marked the original boundary of Baldon Station and



above: Wall in disrepair



above: Laying the foundations

below: Building the wall





above: David and Carol Bulman laying the cope stones

below: The repaired section of the wall

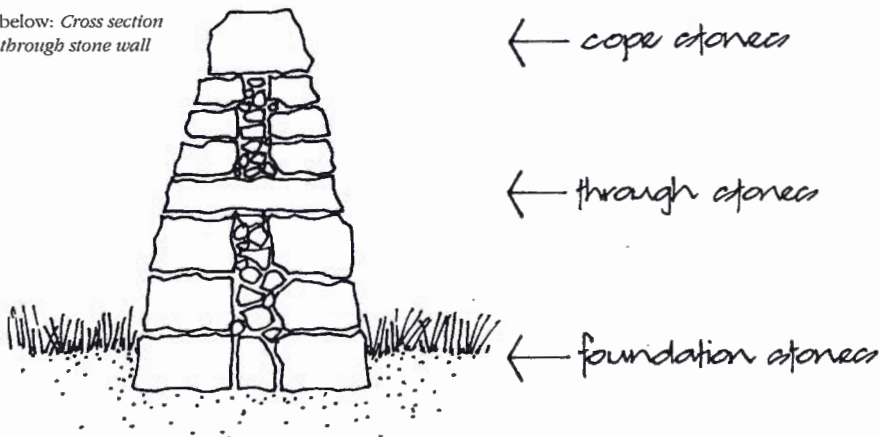


neighbouring Grieveston, and extended about 11 kilometres in length.

The first part of repairing the wall was to remove the stones from that part of the fence which was in disrepair. Loose and collapsed stones were removed down to a firm footing. It was sometimes necessary to re-lay the foundation stones where the wall had been undermined. Thereafter the wall was rebuilt

from both sides ensuring that the profile matched the existing wall and that two sides of the wall were built up together. The photographs show how much of the wall was completed in one day. Although only a small section of the wall was repaired the exercise demonstrates that given the appropriate guidance a traditional skill can be easily learnt.

below: Cross section through stone wall



Branch News

REGIONAL HERITAGE SURVEY PROGRAM - AN UPDATE

Since the last update on the Regional Heritage Survey Program in the July 1997 edition of the *State Heritage Newsletter*, the two regional heritage surveys (Yorke Peninsula and Murray Mallee) are now nearing completion and the two Metropolitan Adelaide heritage surveys (Cities of Payneham and West Torrens) are still in progress, with completion dates in the first half of 1998.

The draft report of the heritage survey of the Yorke Peninsula region, consisting of three Council areas (District Council of Barunga West, Copper Coast and Yorke Peninsula), has nominated 15 additional places for consideration as entries in the State Heritage Register as well as 400 local heritage places. The places nominated as being of State heritage significance include the graves of the seamen of the *Clan Ranald* at Edithburgh Cemetery, Bald Hill between Kadina and Moonta, dry stone walling in the Hundred of Melville and the Port Julia Jetty and Grain Shed. The Yorke Peninsula Survey has recommended four areas in the townships of Kadina, Moonta and Wallaroo and Wallaroo Mines as being worthy of designation as Historic Conservation Zones (local heritage areas) by the District Council of the Copper Coast.

The heritage survey of the Murray Mallee region is proposing to recommend about five or six new places for entry in the Register, together with 50-60 local heritage places. The proposed State heritage places include a Catholic Church of unusual design and construction and a corrugated iron villa, both located in the township of Lameroo.

The City of Payneham Heritage Survey, which is in preliminary draft form, has nominated four additional places for the State Heritage Register, including St Aidan's Anglican Church, Marden, as well as 48 places of local heritage significance. In addition the survey also identified four potential Historic

(Continued on Page 11)

Question & Answer

Q. I have a State Heritage listed house and am planning some internal renovations. This will include a new doorway, an ensuite bathroom, polishing the floors and repainting. As I won't be touching the outside, do I need to get approval?

A. The simple answer is yes. There is no outright distinction between inside and outside when it comes to heritage significance, although generally it is easier to make changes which avoid detrimental effects if they are internal. Different places are registered for different reasons, so an assessment of what is acceptable means identifying the special qualities of a particular place on an individual basis.

In order to protect the value of your property as a State Heritage place, it is in your interests to be sure that anything you do to the building or grounds helps to protect or enhance its significance. Of course most owners of heritage places are keen to do this, because it is those very qualities which appealed to them in acquiring the property, and they are mindful of doing anything which may inadvertently affect its integrity and value. For the wider community, enhancing significance helps protect places of heritage value from unsympathetic change, so that their heritage qualities are maintained for current and future generations.

As a means of helping to ensure these qualities are preserved while at the same time allowing properties to be upgraded to suit owners' needs and modern living standards, the *Development Act 1993* requires you to obtain approval for any of the following:- ... *"the demolition, removal, conversion, alteration or painting of, or addition to, the place, or any other work that could materially affect the heritage value of the place"*.

Your planned renovations come under this description, and you will therefore need to lodge an application with your council who will refer it to us for comment on the heritage issues. This is no different to lodging a normal applica-

tion but before you get this far however, it will be to your advantage to discuss your plans with us informally. You will find generally that it is not a matter of what you may be allowed or not allowed to do, but more of finding a suitable way to do it that fulfills your needs and maintains the heritage qualities of your property.

Early contact with our architects has a number of advantages to you as the owner:-

- we can advise on whether you need approval, and help you lodge an application if necessary;
- you can take advantage of our expert free advice in all aspects of design and conservation in relation to historic buildings and sites;
- we can also advise on the choice of suitable contractors, materials and methods;
- the approval process will be smoother and faster if the heritage issues have already been discussed and agreed;
- we can sometimes save you unnecessary expense in new work as well as conservation work, the most suitable solutions are not necessarily the expensive ones.

.....

Q. I intend to replace the galvanised iron roof of our villa, which was built early this century. It is not on any heritage register, but we are quite proud of it and wish for the work to be done properly. Any advice you can offer would be most appreciated.

A. Although it is not possible to give specific advice without an illustration of your residence, the following information may be useful.

The replacement roofing should be in a galvanised (not zincalume) finish unless you are wanting it coloured. If such is the case then "Colorbond" in either Slate Grey or Heritage Red is usually the most appropriate. The main advantages of a galvanised finish for older and historic properties are that:

- It is a traditional product;

- It mellows over time to an attractive dull grey colour, unlike zincalume which remains comparatively bright;
- It permits the continued use of lead and solder which were traditionally used in roof plumbing work but cannot be used with zincalume on account of the galvanic incompatibility.

Modern manufacturing techniques now enable roof sheets to be provided in one continuous length. This is quite acceptable unless the building is of great historic importance or you wish to faithfully replicate the original appearance, in which case sheets in the order of 1525mm (5ft) long should be used. Modern fixing methods utilise hexagonal head self drilling wood screws which are an appropriate alternative to roofing nails and offer superior anchorage onto old timbers often prone to splitting.

The gutters were usually ogee in profile and fixed by means of external gutter brackets, although internal brackets today are an acceptable alternative. Generally downpipes should be 75mm in diameter, although you may consider using 50mm downpipes for verandahs where the roof catchment area is less.

The contractor should be asked to faithfully copy all original roofing details and dimensions. These include flashings into chimneys and parapet walls, barge details (including the reinstatement of timber barge cappings where evidence indicates their use), capping profiles, vents and embellishments.

It is good practice when re-roofing to check, repair, and paint all surfaces of external timbers such as barge boards, fascias, and scotias beforehand.

An excellent publication is produced by at least one manufacturer on the installation of steel roof and wall cladding and provides much valuable detailed information. On any agreement it should be clearly stated that the work be executed in accordance with the manufacturer's written recommendations.

Questions can be sent to:
The Editor, *State Heritage Newsletter*
GPO Box 1047, Adelaide SA 5001
or faxed to (08) 8204 9455

Introducing the Heritage Advisers

Liz Vines is one of seven heritage advisers in South Australia who provide professional heritage and conservation advice to local councils and local communities. These heritage advisers provide a free advisory service to owners of heritage listed places. Liz has been a heritage adviser for the Port Adelaide Council (now the Port Adelaide Enfield Council) since 1987.



Liz Vines,
Heritage adviser
for Port Adelaide
Enfield

Her association with Port Adelaide has extended over a period of twenty years. As a recent architectural graduate from Melbourne University, she compiled the *Port Adelaide Conservation Study* in 1977 for the then State Planning Authority, one of the earliest Heritage Surveys in the State for an important precinct. This was completed before the introduction of the *South Australian Heritage Act* (in 1978) and well before provisions for protection of important historic precincts were developed through the declaration of State Heritage Areas. This survey laid the groundwork for her ongoing interest in the area and provided the basis for the future Port Adelaide State Heritage Area boundaries. She returned to this task of Heritage Management in Port Adelaide when she returned to Adelaide in 1985 and worked part-time at the State Heritage Branch.

Liz has also been a heritage adviser for Beechworth, Victoria and for Windsor and Richmond in Sydney. In this Newsletter Liz discusses some of the issues regarding Heritage Advisory Services.

The Value of Heritage Advisory Services

A recent national survey of heritage advisers throughout Australia has indicated that these are 'the most cost effective management tool for Australia's heritage assets'. These services now operate throughout Australia (the only exceptions being Tasmania and the ACT) and over 110 Councils contract the services of a conservation

consultant (usually a conservation architect) for heritage advice. The recent cut to National Estate Grants Program funding has presented new challenges for the financing of these services. Councils who have had Heritage Advisory Services have now recognised their value and have taken more financial responsibility for running them.

Practical Architectural Advice

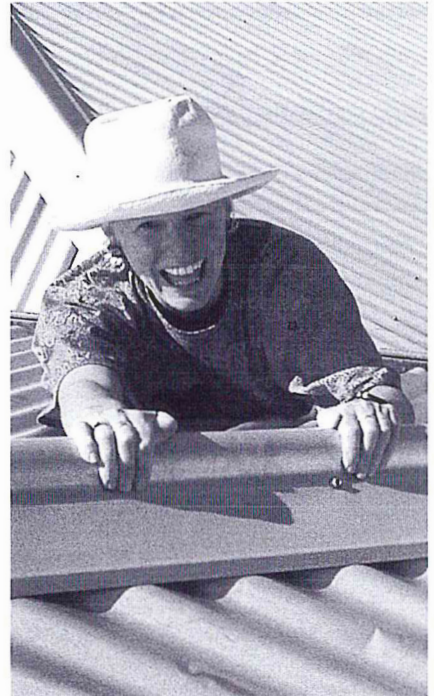
Undoubtedly the provision of practical and sensible advice for owners of heritage buildings is one of the key roles of heritage advisers. Advisers have the delegated authority of the Minister to approve works, thereby expediting the process for obtaining planning approval from councils. This is particularly important for minor work such as re-painting, new signs, re-roofing and other works which otherwise would have involved time delays for building owners. In Port Adelaide, common advice sought is for physical problems of salt damp, general principles for building alterations and adaptations, general advice at the early design stage for building alteration and adaptation (particularly conversion of warehouses into residential use which is on the rise in the State Heritage Area) and new house design in character areas.

Local Heritage Management

The vexatious issue of protection of local heritage places now allowed for through Plan Amendment Reports under the *Development Act 1993* has meant that advisers now spend considerable time and energy on assisting local Councils with local heritage issues. The Port Adelaide Enfield Planning Scheme will mean that Heritage (Conservation) Zones will be created.

In many local government areas, conservation guidelines have been prepared for Historic (Conservation) Zones or Special Character Areas. It is the adviser's task to ensure that these are appropriately used to assist with

the somewhat complex task of ensuring that new development complements rather than detracts from the character of the area. These guidelines also assist property owners, outlining appropriate conservation approaches, such as reinstatement of front verandahs and fences to period houses. The use of early photographs sometimes included in these guidelines can encourage and inspire house owners to reinstate appropriate and carefully researched missing elements.



above: *Still hanging in there - on a roof at Port Adelaide in 1997*

Challenges Ahead

The work of a heritage adviser is never dull and the expansion of my duties at Port Adelaide Enfield is a new challenge. Budget and time constraints are always an issue for advisers who endeavour to provide good service to their client Councils while maintaining a realistic fee basis. There are now 11 advisers in South Australia, and a major challenge ahead for the State Heritage Branch is the training of younger recent graduates to move into these positions and also to respond to the expanding needs of large amalgamated

Councils. I believe that the State Government should provide training opportunities for heritage advisers, heritage planners and architects who are interested in historic conservation works to ensure that appropriate standards are maintained by local government in the planning process.

Liz can be contacted on (08) 8362 6399 or at the Port Adelaide Enfield Council.

Next issue: Simon Weidenhofer heritage adviser for Kapunda & Light, and Mitcham/Unley/Happy Valley.

HISTORY TRUST RELOCATED

On 2 December the History Trust of South Australia head office staff relocated to Edmund Wright House, 59 King William Street, Adelaide, joining the Trust's State History Centre staff. They had spent a few weeks in the former Treasury Buildings after moving from the Institute Building in Kintore Avenue, their home since 1981, to make way for the State Library's Bradman Display.
Telephone: 8226 8555, Fax: 8226 8580.

THE MORTLOCK LIBRARY

The Mortlock Library of South Australia holds substantial South Australian photographic collections and preserves these for current and future generations. A great deal of effort is devoted to collecting and preserving this pictorial heritage, and any support from the community through donation of appropriate material is welcomed by the Library.

Telephone (08) 82077344.

Update on conservation in progress

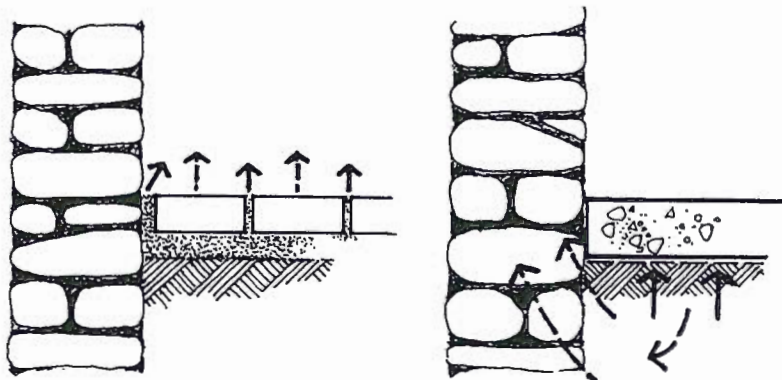
In the last issue of the *State Heritage Newsletter* we reported on the conservation of an 1850s cottage at Lyndoch. Since that time the chimney has been repaired, and the cellar has been partially paved. Repair work to the chimney followed good conservation practice with only the structurally inadequate part being rebuilt and the remainder repointed. A minimum of decayed bricks were replaced with matching bricks found at the property.

The owners needed a hard surface for the cellar floor and after consulting with an architect from State Heritage chose to use dry laid bricks on a sand bed. This type of flooring was considered the most appropriate in this situation as it allows sub-floor moisture to dissipate from the soil rather than being driven into the walls as would be the case if a concrete slab was laid. One wall has a problem of ongoing movement which may compromise the integrity of the upper floor, and it has been recommended that the professional advice of a structural engineer be sought.

Other priorities for the owners are extended living areas and upgraded kitchen and bathroom areas. While it is important to use available space in the most efficient manner, historical elements and the sense of scale should be retained. Christine and Richard are in the process of talking to several architects to select one who will have empathy with both them and the cottage. They are preparing a brief outlining their requirements and budgetary constraints which will not only help the architect but will clarify their own needs and expectations.
To be continued...



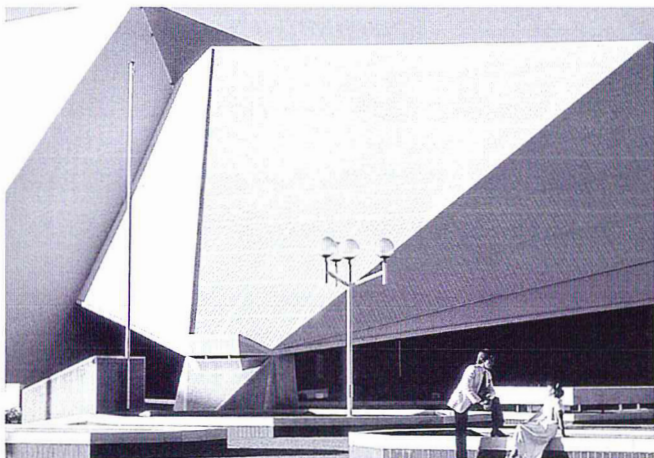
above: Chimney being repaired



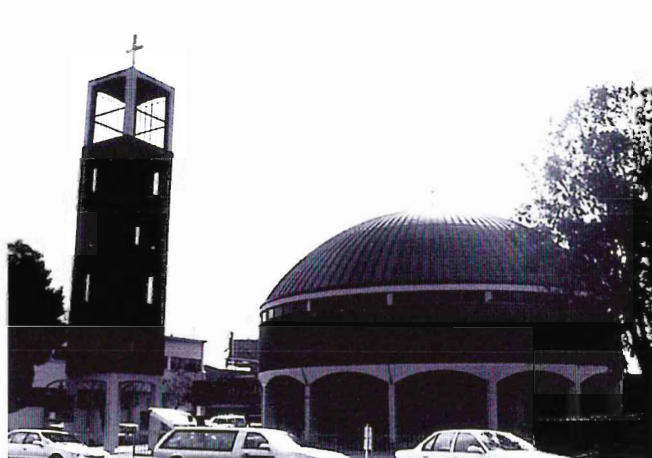
Creactions through stone walls at floor level. Left: brick paving on a sand bed which "breathes" and allows moisture from the soil to escape via the relatively permeable surface. Right: a concrete slab over an impermeable (plastic) membrane which encourages moisture into the wall, thus exacerbating any damp related problems that may exist.

Listing Twentieth Century Heritage

The heritage that is protected under South Australian legislation is meant to reflect the attitudes and cultural values that have shaped our environment. That heritage includes our recent past. Three significant places from the late twentieth century have recently been included in the State Heritage Register.



The Adelaide Festival Centre



Greek Orthodox Church and Belltower

The Adelaide Festival Centre

The Festival Theatre was officially opened on 2 June 1973. The Playhouse and Space followed in 1974 and the Plaza in 1977.

The construction of the Adelaide Festival Centre was a milestone in South Australian history. The 1960 Adelaide Festival of Arts was the first of its kind in Australia, a bold vision which became an enduring event and marked South Australia as the 'Festival State'. The building of the Adelaide Festival Centre was an equally bold move. Innovative in style, and an achievement of both Liberal and Labour governments, the Adelaide City Council and notable individuals, the Centre is a home for the Festival, and a cultural focus for the people of South Australia. It has received much critical acclaim as a highly functional performing arts venue.

The Festival Centre is of unashamedly modern design notable for its bold structural approach to form. The multi-purpose Festival Theatre, the more intimate drama theatre (Playhouse), the experimental theatre (Space) and the Amphitheatre are integrated successfully by roof form and the adoption of an octagonal module. The individual components are noted for their versatility, the appeal of their internal spaces, the quality of finishes, good acoustics and the planning of seating and facilities, all held in high regard by artists and patrons alike.

The Centre has been criticised as 'strident' in colour and finish, and concern has also been expressed that the Festival Theatre and Playhouse read as concrete buildings whereas they are in fact steel framed. There are also some serious structural faults. Despite these shortcomings, real or implied, the complex as a whole is genuinely historic and the architecture may be regarded as progressive while reflecting the period in which the concept was first mooted. Designed by Hassell and Partners, the architectural expression reflects the optimistic view of the future in the early 1970s.

The Festival Centre has strong cultural associations for the South Australian community as a tangible embodiment of our Arts industry. It is also an expression of an era in which South Australia was developing a greater cultural profile.

Greek Orthodox Church and Belltower

This Greek Orthodox Church, built in 1967 and known as the Cathedral of the Archangels Michael and Gabriel, is significant as the principal place of worship for the Greek community in the city, and as a prominent symbol of non-British migration to Australia. Its design is a modern interpretation of Byzantine architecture, and testimony to the cultivation of Greek culture in Australia by Adelaide's Greek community. It stands on the site of their first church, built in 1937.

Greek immigration to South Australia dates from the early part of the twentieth century, and by 1930 the local population had gained sufficient strength to establish a Greek Orthodox Community. Its purpose is to preserve and propagate the Greek Orthodox faith, to ensure that Greek children are taught the Greek language, to commemorate national anniversaries and to perform charitable deeds. The Community, although a lay body, is also responsible for hiring or building a church, and providing a priest.

Adelaide's Greek population was initially concentrated in the Franklin Street area. The first Greek Orthodox religious ceremony was held in the Holy Trinity Church Hall, and later services were conducted in Union Hall, Franklin Street. Adelaide's Greek Orthodox Community, generally referred to as the Central Community, built a church in Franklin Street in 1937.

Between 1954 and 1961, the number of Greeks in South Australia rose from fewer than 3 000 to nearly 10 000, largely as a result of Commonwealth government funding for immigration. In 1957 a community hall was built beside the church. This was used as a venue for fundraising activities to build a larger church, as the original church was by then too small for the congregation.

The new church, the current Greek Orthodox Church, was built in 1967 on

the site of the first church with the intention that it be '...more elegant, more dominant and more to the needs of the community's members.' The architects were Stanley Psaltis, H. Tsakalidis, Michael Beltsos and John Lentakis. The icons which decorate the internal walls of the church were the result of two years of work by Athanasios Vardatsikos. The design of the church draws from elements characteristic of Greek architecture, particularly Byzantine elements such as the dome, arch and circle. With its free-standing belltower, is a distinctive and important building which is not only representative of the Greek community in South Australia but is an important centre for them.

The Reserve Bank

The Reserve Bank built between 1963-65, combined the use of new construction techniques with prestigious building materials and is representative of the type commissioned by banks, insurance companies and government in the late 1950s and early 1960s across Australia. In South Australia, the Reserve Bank is a unique example of this genre. The confidence of the era

is evident in the assured proportions of the building, and through the deliberate use of Australian marble, granite, timbers and fabrics. The Reserve Bank has been described as a '...conscious and prestigious example of the richness of Australia.'

Post war architecture belonged to the 'International' style, and the buildings were commissioned predominantly by banks, insurance companies and government. For large corporations modern architecture represented efficiency, cleanliness, organisation and standardisation, qualities which gave them a progressive and prestigious image. The International style was characterised by light weight construction, cubiform shapes clad with curtain walls, with an emphasis on large glass areas.

The Reserve Bank belongs to the later period of International style of which was typified by stronger three dimensional qualities and textures than the immediate post-war type, which generally had the flat, metal curtain-wall.

The Reserve Bank in Adelaide, is a far more refined building than many of the early attempts at prestige buildings,



The Reserve Bank

and display the wealth Australia now enjoyed. The majority of the materials were of Australian origin. External to three sides of the building is of Wombeyan marble from New South Wales, which is white with grey veining. The southern face is clad with terrazzo slabs. A contrasting green-brown granite, known as Nervian Green, from Western Australia, was used for the

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spandrel panels. South Australian Imperial Black Granite was used for the counter fronts, and a grey granite known as Victorian Harcourt paves the ground floor banking chamber and external concourse. Australian woollen fabrics and timbers were used internally: Blackbean and Jarrah feature on a number of floors.

The Reserve bank was designed by architects from the Commonwealth

Department of Works, with input from Professor R A Jensen of the Department of Architecture of the University of Adelaide. It is a fine example of the architecture of the 1960s and evocative of an optimistic era in Australia's history.

Extracts from State Heritage Branch reports by Carol Nightingale, Heritage Officer.

State Heritage Register Update

The State Heritage Register is a list of places of cultural significance for South Australians, and is administered by the State Heritage Branch. The following places have been included in the State Heritage Register since July 1997.

Adelaide

Reserve Bank of Australia
Greek Orthodox Church & Bell Tower
Mead Hall
Baptist Church Office - former Manse
Balfour's Shop
St John's Church Hall and Priory
Adelaide Festival Centre - Festival Theatre, Playhouse, Space and Amphitheatre, the Southern Plaza and Carparking, Restaurant and Convention Facilities

near Blinman

Blinman Dome Diapir
Parachilna Gorge, Mount Falkland Station

near Copley

Paralana Hot Springs, Wooltana Station

Delamere

St James Anglican Church

Flinders Ranges

Enorama Diapir Locality - Diapir Reef Complex, Flinders Ranges National Park
Oraparinna Diapir Locality, Flinders Ranges National Park

Fowlers Bay

Whale Bone Area and the Point Fowler Structure

Gomersal

Former Schoenborn Bethlehem Lutheran Church/School and attached Teacher's Residence

near Hallett

Homesteads, Dairies & Hut Ulooloo

near Hawker

Arkaba Creek Diapir, Arkaba Station
Ilka Creek Diapir, Moralana Station
Tufa waterfall, Loves Mine Range area, Willow Springs Station

near Marree

Lakes Kanunka, Pitikanta and Ngapakaldi (Tertiary Vertebrate Fossil Sites)

Montacute

'Manning' house

near Mt Bryan East

Homestead Complex Collinsville
(Homestead, old cottage to south of homestead, house and underground tank to west of homestead, stone barn, stables, smithy & shearers' quarters)

Mount Burr

Dwelling, former Offices, Shed/Stable & Avenue of Pinus radiata, Mount Burr Forest Reserve

North Adelaide

Dwelling, 110 Barnard Street
Former Horse Tram Administration Office

Norton Summit

St John's Anglican Church

Paradise

'Lyndhurst'

near Port Augusta

Saltia Creek Elatina Formation
Red Cliff Point, Winninowie Conservation Park

Thebarton

Lady Gowrie Child Centre

Yankalilla

Anglican Christ Church and former Day School

Yattalunga

House & Outbuildings 'Yattalunga'

below: Balfours in Rundle Mall is the last functioning cafe to be operated by this prominent South Australian business, founded by James Calder in 1853. Balfours has occupied this building since 1895. A new facade was designed by Louis Laybourn-Smith in 1924. The interior of the cafe has been modified and a mezzanine floor removed. However, sufficient timber wall-panelling has been retained to provide a good impression of its former ambience. A well-known cafe and a landmark in Rundle Mall.



Branch News: Regional Heritage Survey Program - (from Page 4)

Conservation Zones. As the fieldwork of the heritage survey of West Torrens Council area is still to be completed, there are as yet no recommendations for State or local heritage places.

A heritage survey of the Upper North region of South Australia will commence in the first half of 1998 and take about eighteen months to finish, with a completion date towards the end of 1999. It will include six Council areas and cover an area from Spalding and Hallett in the south to Melrose and Ororoo in the north.

The City of Tea Tree Gully has recently completed the first stage of their heritage survey, assessing previously identified heritage places located in their Council area. The report of Stage 1 has nominated the former Tea Tree Gully Council Chambers for entry in the Register. As foreshadowed in the July 1997 *State Heritage Newsletter*, Stage 2 of the Tea Tree Gully Heritage Survey will commence in the latter half of 1998, assessing other heritage places within the Tea Tree Gully Council area.

If anyone would like further information regarding these heritage surveys please contact the writer on (08) 8204 9246.

Hamish Angas

Heritage Survey Co-ordinator

STATE HERITAGE WEB SITE

State Heritage now has its own web site. It includes many of its free publications, overviews of programs, legislation, and links to heritage databases and other Australian heritage sites. Visit us at <http://www.dnr.sa.gov.au/nrg/heritage>.

NEWS FROM INTERSTATE

Tasmania was the last State to proclaim heritage legislation (28 February 1997) and on 26 August launched the Tasmanian Heritage Register. Over 3500 sites have been entered so far.

Western Australia's new Heritage Grants Program is valued at \$1m a year until 2000-2001. The first call in 1997 attracted applications to the value of \$10m. Regional Heritage Advisers employed by the Heritage Council have increased from two to six.

Maritime Heritage Program

Two publications that provide results of some major activities implemented in the maritime heritage program, have recently been released. They are the fourth and fifth publications in the series of Shipwrecks in South Australia now available.

The publications are titled *Shipwrecks of Investigator Strait and the Lower Yorke Peninsula* and *Shipwrecks of Encounter Bay and Backstairs Passage*. They are a result of 1-2 years work on researching, identifying and documenting a total of 54 shipwrecks located in the two regions. This information is vital for identifying those sites that are significant in the history of South Australia, and therefore should be protected under either Commonwealth or South Australian Historic Shipwrecks legislation. This information is also vital for knowing what sites require what type of management, such as conservation procedures, archaeological investigations, and/or interpretation.

These regional surveys of shipwrecks in South Australia are conducted in a similar manner, and with similar aims as the terrestrial regional surveys implemented by the Branch. The major difference is that a project officer (generally a maritime archaeologist) employed within the branch implements the surveys. This person works closely with the local communities, who often have a close association with 'their' shipwrecks. This association is not in terms of the communities having any legal ownership, but more through the folklore attached to many shipwrecks and the role that their ancestors played at the time and subsequently.

In regard to the regions considered by these new publications, some of the 'more' significant shipwrecks are as follows.

South Australia's first recorded shipwreck is located in the Encounter Bay region. Ironically named the *South Australian* the three masted wooden sailing barque of 236 tons was used for some time as a 'cutting-in' vessel by the South Australian Company whale fishery at Rosetta Harbor. It was wrecked on 8 December 1837 during a gale. While the vessel was blown onto the shore in the vicinity of the

Fountain Inn at Yilki, and some drawings by Frome and Light show its position, the shipwreck has not been located. It could be that nothing is left of the vessel!

Some interesting history associated with the *South Australian* is that the ship was the scene for some gun-play between the two managers of the rival whaling stations at Encounter Bay, Samuel Stephens and Captain Blenkinsopp. In addition, following the wrecking of the vessel, one of the passengers who got ashore was the colony's judge, Sir John Jeffcott. While waiting for the *John Pirie* to arrive, Jeffcott participated in an exploration of the Murray Mouth during which time he drowned.

The second recorded shipwreck in South Australia, the *Solway* is located about one kilometre from the *South Australian*. This vessel was wrecked on 21 December 1837 and the site has been located. Some information on this shipwreck has appeared in a previous newsletter. A total of 28 shipwrecks have been recorded in the Encounter Bay region and many useful facts and statistics accompany their histories in the published report. One interesting point made by the author is that over 50% of the ships were wrecked before 1869.

This is in contrast to the shipwrecks of the Investigator Strait region where the greatest concentration of shipwrecks is from 1900 to 1920. This point is a

reflection of the general history of the two regions, Encounter Bay being one of the first areas settled by Europeans, whereas Investigator Strait was settled later. Also the types of vessels and their activities for the Investigator Strait region vary from the Encounter Bay region. There were more steamers and motor vessels that passed through Investigator Strait on their way to an international or intrastate port, rather than working in the region.

Some of the 'notable' shipwrecks in the Investigator Strait region are the *Clan Ranald*, wrecked in 1909, with the loss of 40 lives; the four masted American schooner, *Kona*, which although wrecked off Kangaroo Island in 1917, the bow came ashore at Port Moorowie; and the Ferret, a 460 ton steamer that was beached within 200 metres of the *Ethel* in 1920. The Ferret had an eventful career; it was stolen by confidence tricksters in Scotland in 1880; and it had assisted the *Ethel* when it was wrecked in 1904, the location of its own demise sixteen years later.

The two publications are available from the Environment and Natural Resources Information Centre, 77 Grenfell Street for \$20 each. Ph: (08) 8204 1911.

Bill Jeffery
Principal Maritime Officer

below: *The Seratta* stranded off Lands End, Cape Jervis 1880.

