

South Australian Heritage Council 2021-22 Summary



Image: Former West End Brewery Garden

Source: DEW files



**Government of
South Australia**

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Message from the Chair

It has been a challenging but rewarding year for the South Australian Heritage Council.

The members pursued the “trifecta” stated in our Strategic Plan Towards 2025. Its vision is that South Australians are enriched by the Protection Promotion and Conservation of our Heritage.

Ten new State Heritage Places have been confirmed, adding to the diversity on the Register. They range from the remains of Colonel Light’s 1839 house to piggery breeding pens and an air raid shelter from World War II and on to outstanding post-war ecclesiastical architecture.

When it comes to assisting with conservation of our ready listed State Heritage, Council has been gratified to see a substantial acceptance of its submissions on legislative amendments, (leading to a transparent and collaborative system of listing of local and State Heritage Places) and other measures by the 2021 Heritage Reform Advisory Panel on which I was privileged to serve. It reported to the former Ministers responsible for Heritage and Planning. The March 2022 Election has brought a new Government, which has indicated it will review the implementation of the new Planning and Design Code, into which heritage protection is embedded as ‘layers’. Rest assured, we will be seeking to participate.

The third leg of the trifecta “promotion”, is a race that never ends, but thanks to an ever willing team in Heritage South Australia, heritage stories appear regularly on mainstream and social media. As Chair, I also contribute posts to Instagram, Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn, some might say relentlessly, but that stems from a passion for telling our stories. They give us our special sense of place.

In our letter of congratulations to the new Minister responsible for Heritage, the Hon. Dr. Susan Close MP, we noted that there are strong arguments that protecting and celebrating our heritage is positive for the economy, the environment and our community’s wellbeing.

We look forward to discussions with the Minister on a range of issues including funding sources, legislative reform, heritage tourism initiatives, heritage owner assistance and more.

Additionally, we have sought an opportunity to update the Planning Minister on progress towards a declaration of the Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout as a State Heritage Area, as well as discussing matters about heritage protection under the Planning and Design Code and assistance to owners of State and Local Places under the new system.

In this report you will see that the Council has made further steps on the path to Reconciliation. We have also continued positive discussions with the State Planning Commission under its new Chair Craig Holden, and it is pleasing that we will formally liaise quarterly.

As an independent body under statute, we continue to enjoy excellent research and administrative support from the Heritage South Australia team within the Department of Environment and Water and our thanks go to them for their commitment to the Heritage cause.

I hope you will want to stay in touch with the work of the South Australian Heritage Council and Heritage South Australia. Please look for some helpful links at the end of this Summary for 2021–2022.

While we have a formal role in celebrating our heritage, there are very many of you who contribute in many ways across the state. Thank you for playing your part too.

Best wishes



Keith Conlon

Chair, South Australian Heritage Council



Image: In Charles Todd's Footsteps walking tour.

On 15 May 2022, as part of the History Festival, Keith Conlon OAM, Chair of the SA Heritage Council, and Richard Venus conducted a guided walk "from clock to clock" through central Adelaide in Charles Todd's footsteps, looking at heritage buildings and telling stories of his contributions to South Australia.

Reconciliation – Statement of Intent

The Council recognises and respects Aboriginal people as the state's first people, the traditional custodians of our skies, lands, waters, animals and plants.

The *Heritage Places Act 1993 (SA)* does not allow for the registration of Aboriginal heritage places and objects, but Council remains committed to sharing Aboriginal stories connected with listings in the South Australian Heritage Register.

Council acknowledges that colonisation changed Aboriginal culture forever, and that for generations, there were systematic efforts to erase the ancient record of Aboriginal heritage in Australia. The Uluru Statement from the Heart, the largest consensus of Aboriginal people about a proposal for their recognition in Australian history, says truth telling is essential if Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people are to reconcile after past wrongs. While some Aboriginal stories connected with listings in the Register will be difficult to hear, Council seeks to respectfully share them to promote understanding, empathy and ultimately healing.

The Council has an important role to promote an understanding and appreciation of the State's heritage and to provide for the identification and documentation of places and related objects of State heritage significance. The Council embraces truth telling about the state's heritage and makes a commitment that the heritage list (the South Australian Heritage Register) will reflect this truth.

Council embraces the vision and relevant actions within the Department for Environment and Water's Reconciliation Action Plan, and commits to:

- recognising the Traditional Owners of land for both new and existing State Heritage Places;
- telling Aboriginal stories in association with newly listed State Heritage Places / Objects in the Register;
- appropriate additions to the listings for existing State Heritage Places;
- giving Aboriginal people opportunities to tell their stories in their own words; and
- listing places which have historical significance to both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal people.

The Aboriginal Heritage Act 1988 provides for the protection and preservation of Aboriginal heritage. Administration of this Act is through a separate part of Government – under the responsibility of the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs supported by the Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Meetings

The Council meetings are open to the public and the Council welcomes anyone to come and observe its proceedings.

Council met nine times in the 2021/22 financial year.

Agendas and minutes are available here: <https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/sa-heritage-council/agendas-minutes>

Members

Mr Keith Conlon OAM (Chairperson) (reappointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Ms Jan Ferguson OAM (Deputy Chairperson) (reappointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Mr Marcus Rolfe (reappointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Ms Katrina McDougall (reappointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Mrs Deborah Lindsay (reappointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Mr Stephen Schrapel (appointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Ms Peggy Brock AM (appointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Mr Gavin Leydon (appointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Ms Eleanor Walters (appointed as full member 2 April 2021)

Mr Rob Donaldson (appointed as acting member 2 April 2021)

Mr Simon Weidenhofer (appointed as acting member 2 April 2021)

At a glance – 2021/22 decisions

State Heritage Areas recommended: Zero (0)

Places confirmed in the SA Heritage Register: Ten (10)

- Holy Cross Catholic Church, 159-165 Goodwood Road, Millswood (5 August 2021)
- Piggery Breeding Pens, Loveday Internment Camp Complex, Costello Road, Loveday (5 August 2021)
- Rosetta Head Well and Whaling Station Site, Franklin Parade, Encounter Bay (5 August 2021)
- Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church, 15 Pennington Terrace, Pennington (4 November 2021)
- Walkerville Brewhouse Tower, 107 Port Road Thebarton (4 November 2021)
- Former West End Brewery Garden (former SABCo Brewery Garden), 107 Port Road, Thebarton (Confirmed 16 December 2021 and provisionally entered on 5 August 2021)
- Former Prospect Air Raid Precautions Sub-Control Station, 4/1 Menzies Crescent, Prospect (Confirmed 16 December 2021 and provisionally entered on 5 August 2021)
- Remains of Thebarton Cottage, Colonel Light's House (including underground room, tank, well and outbuildings) (7 April 2022)
- Camp 10 Detention Cell Block, Loveday Internment Camp Complex, Yeo Road, Loveday (Confirmed 26 May 2022 and Provisionally entered on 16 December 2021)
- Green Waterhole Tank Cave Fossil Complex, Princes Highway, Tantanoola (Confirmed 23 June 2022 and Provisionally entered on 5 August 2021)

Places provisionally entered in the SA Heritage Register and awaiting a decision on confirmation: Four (4)

- Catholic Church Of The Holy Name, 80 Payneham Road, Stepney (4 November 2021)
- St Margaret Mary's Catholic Church, 286 Torrens Road, Croydon Park (17 February 2022)
- Former Callington Smelting Works, 22 Callington Road, Callington (7 April 2022)
- Outbuilding, Former Reynell's Winery And Farm Complex, Panalatinga Road, Old Reynella (7 April 2022)

Objects Confirmed:

- Plaque Commemorating 'Thebarton Cottage' (The home Of Colonel William Light), 107 Port Road, Thebarton (Confirmed 7 April 2022 and provisionally entered on 5 August 2021)
- Copper Kettle, Walkerville Brewhouse Tower, 107 Port Road (4 November 2021)

Places Designated: Two (2)

- Archaeological designation of the Rosetta Head Well and Whaling Station Site (5 August 2021).
- Green Waterhole – Tank Cave Fossil Complex as a place of palaeontological, speleological and geological significance (23 June 2022).

Places not accepted for listing: Seven (7)

- AESCo Transformer (Holland Street), 107 Port Road, Thebarton (5 August 2021)
- Nain Lutheran Church, 196 Nain Road, Nain (16 December 2021)
- Sullage Treatment Works, Camp 14, Whateley Road, Loveday (16 December 2021)
- Mortuary Slab and Table, Whateley Road, Loveday (16 December 2021)
- 'Aviemore' (Dwelling), 158 Stephen Terrace, Gilberton (17 February 2022)
- Ashford House", 87 Anzac Highway, Ashford (26 May 2022)
- 92 Brougham Place, North Adelaide (26 May 2022)

Amendments to the listing of Places: Zero (0)

Places Removed from the SA Heritage Register: Zero (0)

Places Removed under Direction from the Heritage Minister: Zero (0)

Nominations delayed from making a decision: One (1)

- Camp 14 Eastern Detention Cell Block, Loveday Internment Camp Complex (16 December 2021)

Details of the criteria for State Heritage listing under legislation are listed on page 34 of this document.

Entries for 2021/22

Holy Cross Catholic Church, 159-165 Goodwood Road, Millswood. On Kurna Country.

About this place:

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place as it satisfies criteria (d), (e) and (g) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* at Council's 5 August 2021 meeting.



The Holy Cross Catholic Church is an outstanding example of late twentieth century ecclesiastical Modern Movement architecture in South Australia. It was constructed during a period of radical experimentation in the plan and form of Catholic churches following the conclusion of the Second Ecumenical Council of the Vatican (1962-1965). The church is highly intact, and represents an outstanding degree of aesthetic accomplishment.

The church also has a special association with the prolific and influential South Australian émigré religious artist Voitre Marek. Marek was the artistic consultant for the church and designed all and created many of the church's sacred artworks and liturgical fixtures. Marek's body of work at Holy Cross was created at the height of his creative achievements in the late 1960s and demonstrates his ability to offer a complete artistic service, collaborating with architects and clergy during the design and construction of the new church. This collaboration allowed sacred artworks to be seamlessly integrated into the church's design.

Piggery Breeding Pens, Loveday Internment Camp Complex, Costello Road, Loveday. Located on the country of the First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee Region.

About this place:

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place as it satisfies criteria (a) and (b) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* at Council's 5 August 2021 meeting.



The Loveday Internment Camp Complex is rare as it is the only purpose-built internment camp in South Australia during the Second World War and demonstrates a way of life, social customs and land use that is of exceptional historical interest.

The Piggery Breeding Pens are an integral component of the Camp Complex and the only remaining physical fabric that demonstrates the agricultural operations undertaken by prisoners of war (POWs).

Both POWs and civilian internees made a vital contribution to agricultural production during the Second World War when there was critical rural labour shortages. Built and operated initially by Japanese and then both Japanese and Iranian-German POWs between 1943 and 1946, the breeding pens were an integral part of piggery operations and contributed to South Australia's food supplies. At the end of the war, the piggery became a civilian operation and the breeding pens continued to be used in the post-war years.

Camp 10 Detention Cell Block, Loveday Internment Camp Complex, Yeo Road, Loveday. Located on the country of the First Peoples of the River Murray and Mallee Region.

About this place:

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place on 26 May 2022 as it satisfies criteria a) and b) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

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The Loveday Internment Camp Complex is rare as it is the only purpose-built internment facility in South Australia and demonstrates a way of life, social custom and land use that is of exceptional historical interest. The Camp 10 Cell Block is an integral component of the Camp Complex and one of only four cell blocks remaining at Loveday. It demonstrates important aspects of South Australia's role in the detention of civilian internees and prisoners of war (POWs) during the Second World War, and in particular, the experience of additional levels of imprisonment.

POWs were imprisoned in the detention cell block as punishment for a variety of 'illegal' activities, including failed escape attempts, espionage, physical violence and acts of civil disobedience. Imprisoned POWs included members of a small Nazi 'elite' who tried to gain control over the other detainees in early 1943. The walls inside some cells are inscribed with names of some of the POWs incarcerated in that cell, and in some instances dates of and reason for incarceration, while other walls have dashes or crosses. One cell also bears the names of three privates from the 25/33 Garrison Battalion who were court martialled in August and September 1942.

Rosetta Head Well and Whaling Station Site, Franklin Parade, Encounter Bay. On Ramindjeri Country.

About this place:

At Council's 5 August 2021 meeting, this place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place as it satisfies criteria (b) and (c) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and Designated as a place of Archaeological significance.



The Rosetta Head Well and Whaling Station Site is on the lands and waters of the Ramindjeri people of the lower Fleurieu Peninsula, who are a part of the Ngarrindjeri Nation.

The site represents a once significant early industry that no longer exists in South Australia. Founded by the South Australian Company in 1837 and continually operating until 1851, it was the longest-running whaling station in the State. It played an important role in the establishment of the whaling industry in South Australia as a prototype for other whaling stations and made a notable contribution to the fledgling colony's economic development.

The Rosetta Head Whaling Station is also an important contact site between European colonists and the Ramindjeri people. To Ramindjeri people, the whale is known as Kondli (a spiritual being), and due to their connection and knowledge, a number of Ramindjeri were employed at the station as labourers and boat crews. Therefore, Rosetta Head is one of the first places in South Australia where European and Aboriginal people worked side by side.

Evidence suggests that some archaeological deposits and artefacts associated with the station may survive at this site. Investigation of these deposits and artefacts may reveal further information

about early contact between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal South Australians, or about how the whaling industry operated during the first 14 years of colonial settlement.

In February 1837, the brig *John Pirie*, under Master John Martin of the South Australian Company, sailed into Encounter Bay to establish the whaling station at Rosetta Head. A second ship, the *South Australian* was used to transport crew, livestock and provisions from Kangaroo Island to Rosetta Head. In May 1837, the barque was outfitted as an offshore whale processing platform, or 'cutting-in' vessel.

On 26 April 1837, Captain Richard Crozier, anchored in the lee of Granite Island, on his way back to Sydney and India. He named the place 'Victor Harbour' after his ship HMS Victor, and the Bluff 'Cape Victor.' He also noted the names given by the whalers to the islands - Granite, Wright's and Seal Rock.

In its first year, more than two hundred tons of whale oil was exported from the Rosetta Head Whaling Station that was run by a series of managers. During these early days, as was intended, the barque *South Australian* was anchored in Rosetta Cove for 'cutting-in' duties by the whalers. The process required the newly slaughtered whale to be towed alongside the ship where the blubber was cut from the animal and then cut into smaller portions ready for processing (rendering) in the trypots. The *South Australian* was wrecked in a storm in 1837 and its underwater remains are protected.



Image: Drawing of Encounter Bay Circa 1845.

Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church, 15 Pennington Terrace, Pennington. On Kurna Country.

About this place:

This place was confirmed at Council's 4 November 2021 meeting in the South Australian Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place, as it satisfies criteria (a), (d) and (e) under section 16(1) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



The Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church demonstrates an important aspect of the evolution of the State's history, namely post-war migration, through its close association with the Finsbury Migrant Centre, opened in 1949 within walking distance of the church site. Migrants from the Finsbury Hostel attended Mass at Mount Carmel Church, swelling the size of the congregation and leading to the construction of the new church in 1960. The church was a place where new migrants could meet and worship side-by-side with established South Australians, form friendships, and build connections with the surrounding community.

Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church is associated with the class of place known as post-war churches, and is an influential example of the class. The roof is supported by a post-tensioned portal frame structural system, with bespoke reinforced-concrete portal frame units. Receiving wide critical praise on its completion, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church represents a breakthrough in late twentieth-century ecclesiastical architecture.

The innovative design and construction techniques proved highly influential, with the structural and aesthetic design of the church becoming widely emulated throughout the State.

Walkerville Brewhouse Tower, 107 Port Road Thebarton. On Karna Country.

About this place:

This place was confirmed at Council's 4 November 2021 meeting, in the South Australian Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place as it satisfies criteria (a), (b) and (g) under section 16(1) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



The West End brewery (formerly named Southwark, Nathan, Walkerville and originally Torrenside brewery) demonstrates 135 years of brewing on the same site. The brewery was begun by the Ware family who were, in the nineteenth century, well known for their involvement in brewing in South Australia.

The success of Torrenside led to its rapid expansion and then amalgamation with the State's most successful cooperative brewery, Walkerville Co-Operative Brewing Co, after which Torrenside became the Walkerville brewery. All brewing was relocated to Thebarton. The success of Walkerville resulted in it becoming the main competition to the South Australian Brewing Company (SABCo), and the facilities at the brewery were expanded in 1898-1899 and 1901-1903 to keep pace with demand.

Object - Copper Kettle associated with the Walkerville Brewhouse Tower. On Karna Country.

About this Object:

This object was confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register as a State Heritage Object at its 4 November 2021 meeting. It is intrinsically associated with the Walkerville Brewhouse Tower.



Copper kettle, showing riveting and rounded base. Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021.

The Council found that the Copper Kettle is intrinsically related to the heritage significance of a State Heritage Place – Walkerville Brewhouse Tower, 107 Port Road, Thebarton.

The Copper Kettle was used in the brewing process in the Walkerville Brewhouse Tower from the 1930s until the 1960s, when it was decommissioned. It remained in the tower until 2015 when it was restored. With the refurbishment of the modern brewhouse (facing Port Road), it was moved there by the West End Brewery to showcase its pride in its history.

Remains of Theberton Cottage, Colonel Light's House (including underground room, tank, well and outbuildings). On Kaurana Country.

About this place:

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place on 7 April 2022 as it satisfies criterion c) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



Theberton Hall, c.1900, showing the original structures and numerous later additions (all demolished). The buildings most likely to comprise the structure built by Light and Maria are indicated on the image, however, the structure to the right of the '4 lofty rooms' may also be a part of the original house. Source: SLSA PRG 280/1/13/492

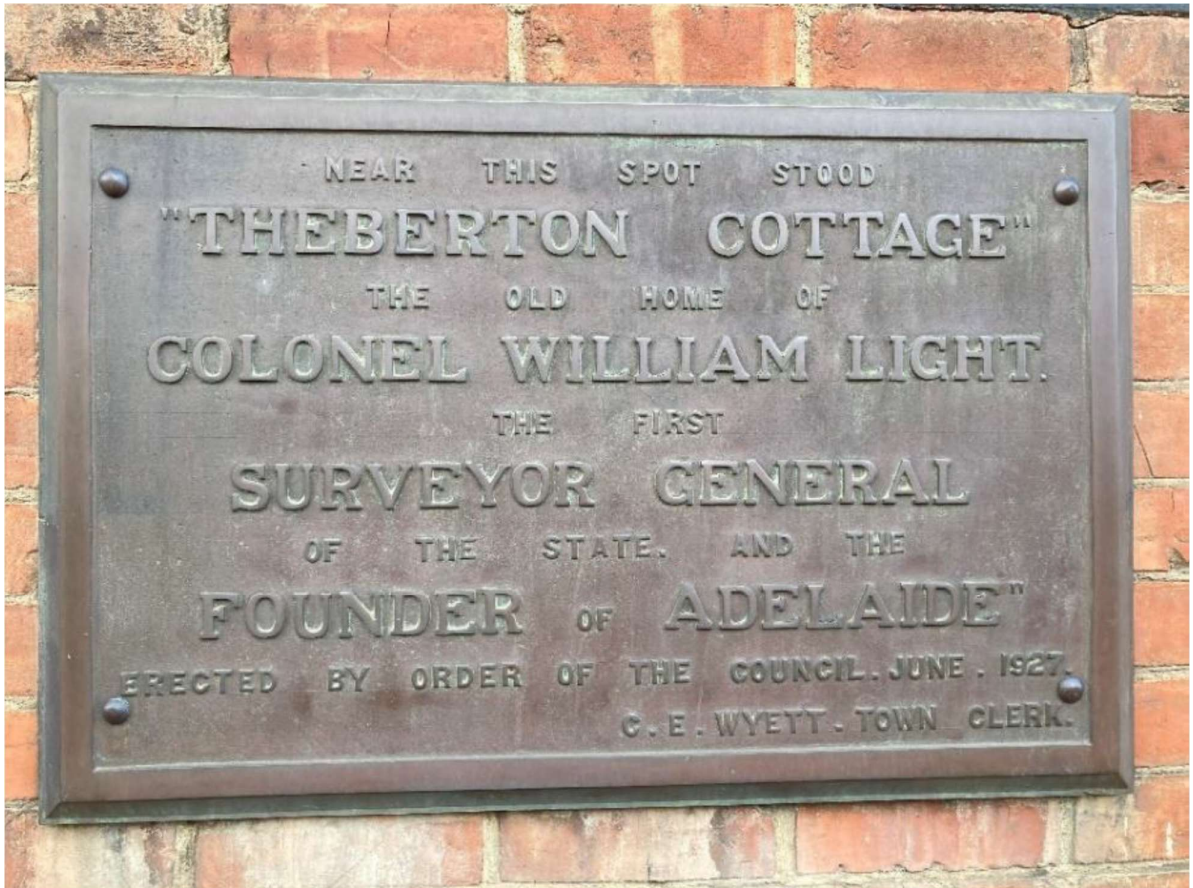
Theberton Cottage was the bespoke home of Colonel William Light, the first Surveyor General of South Australia and the founder of Adelaide, and his partner Maria Gandy. Light was the first colonist in South Australia to choose a section, namely Section 1 of the Hundred of Adelaide where he began building Theberton Cottage in 1838. The home was still being constructed in January 1839 when William and Maria's temporary hut on North Terrace was destroyed by fire, resulting in the loss of most of Light's personal and professional records. The couple first moved into the dairy at Theberton Cottage until the house with its 'four lofty rooms' was completed in February and lived there together until Light died from tuberculosis 6 October 1839.

The existing documentary evidence of Theberton Cottage has proven insufficient to understand and interpret the bespoke home William Light and Maria Gandy built, and misrepresentations of his home and subsequently aspects of his life have abounded. While Theberton Cottage was demolished in 1926, subsequent redevelopment of the site has been minimal and there is a reasonable likelihood that the place will yield archaeological evidence that contributes meaningfully to our understanding of the life of Colonel William Light, one of South Australia's most profoundly important figures.

Plaque Commemorating 'Theberton Cottage' (The home Of Colonel William Light), 107 Port Road, Thebarton. On Kaurna Country.

About this place:

This object was confirmed at Council's 7 April 2022 meeting as an object intrinsically related to Remains of 'Theberton Cottage', Colonel Light's House (including underground room, tank, well and outbuildings)



The plaque was unveiled on 6 August 1927 and is intrinsically related to 'Theberton Cottage', the home of Colonel William Light, the first Surveyor General of South Australia and founder of Adelaide, and his partner Maria Gandy. The plaque is a response by the community, in the 1920s, to the demolition of 'Theberton Cottage' specifically and more broadly the need to preserve sites of historic importance in South Australia

Former West End Brewery Garden (former SABCo Brewery Garden), 107 Port Road, Thebarton. On Kurna Country.

About this place:

This place was confirmed by the Council at its 16 December 2021 meeting as a State Heritage Place as it satisfies criterion (g) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



The former South Australian Brewing Company (SABCo) Brewery Garden and the West End Brewery Christmas Riverbank Display that is held in the garden at the end of each year, is closely associated with SABCo, formerly the State's largest and most profitable brewery.

Designed, built and maintained by SABCo employees with support from SABCo, the garden and displays have grown from a clean-up and first plantings in 1959, to fill the riverbank adjacent to the former West End brewery. They demonstrate SABCo's desire to give something back to the community, while also developing a positive public image of the company.

Throughout the year, many of the permanent structures in the Christmas display sit among the finely manicured lawn and garden beds, reminding those who pass the scene what awaits them at Christmas time.

Former Prospect Air Raid Precautions Sub-Control Station, 4/1 Menzies Crescent, Prospect. On Kurna Country.

About this place:

Nominated by a member of the public, this place was confirmed by the Council at its 16 December 2021 meeting as a State Heritage Place as it satisfies criteria (a), (b) and (d) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



The former Prospect ARP Sub-Control Station formed part of the Adelaide metropolitan Air Raid Precautions (ARP) emergency communications network, designed to coordinate the civilian response to expected Japanese air raids during the Second World War. As a surviving component of this network, the former Prospect ARP Sub-Control Station helps to demonstrate the community's "climate of fear" about attack from the air and the civil defence measures taken to respond to the potential threat. Documentary evidence associated with this place demonstrates the important role that ARP played in sustaining the morale of the general public in wartime.

The former Prospect ARP Sub-Control Station is a rare surviving example of a civilian air raid shelter, a structure designed to protect its occupants from airborne attack. It is also an outstanding example of an air raid shelter, retaining a high degree of intactness and integrity and displaying many of the principal characteristics of its class at a higher quality than many other examples.

Green Waterhole – Tank Cave Fossil Complex, Princes Highway, Tantanoola. On Boandik Country.

About this place:

This place was confirmed in the South Australian Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place at Council's 23 June 2022 meeting as it satisfies criteria (b), (c) and (g) under section 16(1) of the Act.

Council also Designated the Green Waterhole – Tank Cave Fossil Complex as a place of palaeontological, speleological and geological significance, on 23 June 2022, pursuant to section 14(7)(a) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



Image: Bone Room' in Green Waterhole/Tank Cave system - Photo: Stewart Don, 2019

The Green Waterhole – Tank Cave Fossil Complex contains the only known extensive underwater vertebrate fossil deposits in Australia. This unique freshwater depositional environment has ensured the preservation of extinct species not found anywhere else, with several additional species new to science recovered and awaiting description.

The underwater deposits have also resulted in a completeness and preservation of fossil assemblages almost unique for Australia. This provides an important opportunity to investigate the evolution of South Australian mammals and birds. The impacts of this type of site on the age and nature of the fossil remains have yet to be fully studied.

The complex represents unusual geological formations including the occurrence of a shallow fresh waterhole not usually found in sinkholes in the South East, and evidence of rare volcanogenic influences in the formation of the cave system.

The cave complex also demonstrates rare speleological features, including length of cave passageways, clarity of water, underwater speleothems, and being a type locality for stygofauna. The complex also holds importance for the development of cave diving in the country and is closely associated with the Cave Divers Association of Australia

Catholic Church of The Holy Name, 80 Payneham Road, Stepney. On Kaurna Country.

About this place:

This place was confirmed as a State Heritage Place at Council's 4 November 2021 meeting as it satisfies criterion e) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



The Catholic Church of the Holy Name is an outstanding, well-resolved example of International Style Modern Movement architecture in South Australia, and demonstrates a high degree of creative and aesthetic accomplishment. Douglas Michelmore's design created one of the first South Australian churches to successfully address contemporary society in secular terms through its architectural expression, by deliberately avoiding visual cues traditionally associated with churches. Notably, Holy Name was the first flat-roofed church built in South Australia. Holy Name was critically acclaimed and recognised as a radical departure in South Australian ecclesiastical architecture within the local and national architectural communities.

Significant architectural features include: the selectively expressed steel frame; non-load bearing curtain walls featuring large expanses of glass; overall rectilinear form; flat roof; plain uninterrupted surfaces with an absence of applied decoration; sharpness and precision of detailing; and fixed louvres employed as sun control

St Margaret Mary's Catholic Church, 286 Torrens Road, Croydon Park. On Kurna Country.

About this place:

This place was provisionally entered as a State Heritage Place on 17 February 2022 as it satisfies criteria a), d), e) and g) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



Image: St Margaret Mary Church interior. Source: DEW files

St Margaret Mary's Catholic Church demonstrates an important aspect of the evolution of the State's history, namely post-war migration to support the Playford government's industrialisation strategy for South Australia. The construction of St Margaret Mary's Catholic Church is a direct result of the suburban growth that occurred due to industrial expansion in Adelaide's north-western suburbs. New factories attracted large numbers of migrants to settle in the Croydon parish and in particular, Italian and Polish Catholics, who swelled the congregation. The church has particularly strong and direct

associations with the high concentration of migrant settlement the church supported and supports still.

St Margaret Mary's Catholic Church is an outstanding example of a post-war church retaining a high level of integrity and intactness and incorporating a wide range of characteristics typical of the class. These included a radical plan form created as a response to the Second Ecumenical Council of the Vatican (1962-1965) (Vatican II) and seamless integration of bespoke ecclesiastical art. The church is also an outstanding example of late twentieth-century ecclesiastical Modern Movement architecture in South Australia. It features a fan-shaped plan and innovative gable roof, unbroken straight lines emphasising verticality, clerestory windows, inverted V-shapes, the use of domestic materials, and plain unadorned surfaces.

St Margaret Mary's Catholic Church has significant associations with the life and work of the critically-acclaimed ecclesiastical and surrealist South Australian émigré artist Voitre Marek. As artistic consultant for St Margaret Mary's, Marek designed all and created many of the church's original sacred artworks and liturgical fixtures. Marek's body of work at St Margaret Mary's was created at the height of his creative achievements in the late 1960s and is seamlessly integrated with the design of the church.



Image: St. Margaret Mary Catholic Church. Source: DEW files.

Former Callington Smelting Works, 22 Callington Road, Callington. On Peramangk Country.

About this place:

This place was provisionally entered as a State Heritage Place at Council's 7 April 2022 meeting as it satisfies criteria b) and c) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



The former Callington Smelting Works is a rare surviving example of a nineteenth century smelting works. The copper industry was significant to the industrial, economic and social development of South Australia in the nineteenth century, and smelting played a crucial role in the industry's economic viability. Nineteenth century copper smelting employed the dominant Welsh Process, a multi-stage smelting operation that called for specialised masonry reverberatory furnaces at each stage.

The former Callington Smelting Works is the only surviving smelting works known to demonstrate more than one stage of the Welsh Process through its extant physical fabric. It is also one of three known sites in South Australia with intact Welsh reverberatory furnaces, namely two calciners and two smelting furnaces comprised of foundations and lower structure. The reverberatory smelting furnace ruins at Callington are the only known to remain partially intact in South Australia.

Outbuilding, Former Reynell's Winery And Farm Complex, Panalatinga Road, Old Reynella. On Karna Country.

About this place:

This place was provisionally entered as a State Heritage Place at Council's 7 April 2022 meeting as it satisfies criterion a) of section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.



Established during the late 1830s and early 1840s, Reynella Farm is one of South Australia's oldest surviving mixed farming enterprises and has important associations with the early establishment of agriculture in South Australia. A number of significant buildings and structures survive at the site, including the main house, dairy and cave cellar (SHP 12720) and outbuilding (SHP 26534). At Reynella Farm, John Reynell maintained a diverse range of production, experimenting with different crops and animals creating a viable business, including cattle, sheep, hay, wheat and other cereal crops, fruit trees, nuts, vegetable crops and from the early 1840s, grapes for wine. As an integral component of the farm complex that assisted with the successful operation of John Reynell's farm, the outbuilding demonstrates important aspects of the agricultural and economic development of South Australia in the nineteenth century.

Protecting heritage in the Riverbank Precinct

The Council lodged a submission on the proposal for a Code Amendment to the Riverbank Precinct. Council is strongly supportive of retaining the mainly open and natural aspects of the Park Lands and protecting the values of State Heritage Places within them.

The submission pointed to the long term economic and cultural value of the Park Lands, noting their National Heritage listing status and that Adelaide is the only city to be completely enclosed by Park Lands.

The Council concluded that, while it is supportive of the new hospital, its design should be re-imagined to keep all its facilities on the eastern side of the rail corridor.

The Adelaide Gaol and Thebarton Police Barracks are State Heritage Places in the vicinity that need to be considered in any development proposal.

The *Adelaide Park Lands Act 2005* sought to bind governments to the protection of the green space of the Park Lands.



Image: Helen Mayo Park, Park 27, part of Bonython Park / Tulya Wardli. Adelaide Park Lands. Source: Keith Conlon.

Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout

State Heritage Area Recommendation. On Karna Country.

On 14 January 2019, the Chair of the Council wrote to the Minister for Environment and Water (MEW) recommending the Adelaide Park Lands, Squares and City Layout be considered for listing as a State Heritage Area.

A component of Heritage listing is a Statement of Heritage Significance to clearly articulate why it is important.

In April 2022, the Council discussed and approved a revised Statement of Heritage Significance for the Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout:

The Adelaide Park Lands, Squares and City Layout is an exemplar of colonial town planning. Attributed to Colonel William Light, it embodies the ideals of systematic colonisation devised by Edward Wakefield. The colony of South Australia was conceived as a self-supporting, socially responsible, commercial enterprise that was to be established by free settlers who would create a respectable society based on the ideals of social opportunity, civil liberty and religious freedom. The Adelaide Plan became a means to attract free settlers by offering ownership of land with a high degree of amenity reflecting contemporary ideas about the provision of reserved land for public health and recreation.

The Adelaide Park Lands, Squares and City Layout is an outstanding representation of a nineteenth century planned colonial settlement. The principal components of the Adelaide Plan (1837) are its grid pattern and width of streets, the parkland belt, and six internal squares. Light's design responds to the topography of the site resulting in the spatial arrangement of the city and Park Lands over the shallow river valley of Karrawirra Parri (River Torrens); the siting of the streets to maximise views and vistas through the City and Park Lands; and a hierarchy of street widths with wider roads for the principal access routes and encircling terraces and alternating narrow and wide east-west streets. The main components of the Plan remain clearly legible and highly intact. Light also included some public amenities and limited government functions within the Park Lands including a hospital, Government House, school, barracks, store house, market, botanic garden and cemetery.

The town planning principles contained in the Adelaide Park Lands, Squares and City Layout went on to inform town planning in New Zealand in the mid-nineteenth century and George Goyder's model for government-designed country towns in South Australia from the 1860s-1910s. The plan with its emphasis on public open space and its inherent health, amenity and aesthetic qualities also influenced the Garden City Movement, one of the most influential planning movements in the twentieth century. Its founder, Ebenezer Howard identified Adelaide as an exemplar of the Garden City model.

The Park Lands, Squares and City Layout has strong cultural and spiritual associations for many South Australians and has evolved from the identity initially forged from the ideals of Wakefield's theory of systematic colonisation. The association with and cultural significance of the Park Lands and squares has continued to evolve and has been reinforced by the myriad of ways South Australians use the public open space, including small and large events, with its distinctive landscape character created by its parks and gardens, formal and informal sporting grounds and areas, and leisure and recreational facilities.

The Park Lands, Squares and City Layout has special associations with Colonel William Light, Edward Wakefield and the City of Adelaide (formerly Adelaide City Council). The combination of Wakefield's ideals and Light's plan are intertwined, and were instrumental in the early planning, design and establishment of the colony of South Australia. The City of Adelaide (formerly Adelaide City Council) has played a major and ongoing role in the care, control and management of the Adelaide Park Lands and City Layout, shaping its design and ultimately ensuring its overall preservation.

(Legislation required that a declaration of a State Heritage Area is made by the Planning Minister).



Image: Helen Mayo Park, Park 27, part of Bonython Park / Tulya Wardli. Adelaide Park Lands.
Source: Keith Conlon

Heritage Snaps 2021

The Heritage SnAps photo competition has helped to showcase some of our extraordinarily diverse State Heritage Places and to tell their stories.

On 3 December 2021, the winners of Heritage SnAps 2021 was announced at an event at the Noel Lothian Hall, Botanic Gardens.

South Australia’s history comes alive through its heritage places.

Through photography, we can capture appealing images of our State Heritage and our maritime heritage. They can be quickly shared through social media or mainstream news outlets so they become a powerful tool for education, celebration and truth telling.

Still available for display and on the Council’s webpage, we hope they inspire you to visit some of these places – all interesting destinations in their own right.

The top 20 photographs were on display at Angaston Town Hall on 1 May 2022 as part of the Barossa History Festival, and in the Adelaide Arcade for the month of May 2022 as part of the History Festival.



Image: Adelaide Town Hall. By Jiayuan Liang.

Fossil heritage

The Council received a presentation from Ms Megan Thomas, Heritage South Australian intern and University of Adelaide PhD student, at its meeting of 4 November 2021.

The Council were provided with the Fossil Heritage Survey for South Australia. Ms Thomas noted the aim of the desk-top Fossil Heritage Survey was to compile and analyse information about South Australian fossil sites to determine which places should be prioritised for future heritage listing.

According to a number of heritage and fossil experts, this Fossil Heritage Survey of SA is the first survey of its kind to be completed anywhere in Australia. The purpose of the survey was to research and identify significant fossil sites within South Australia and determine those that were the highest priority for State Heritage Listing.

South Australia contains a wealth of highly significant fossil sites that help to tell the story of the earliest life on Earth. This significant palaeontological heritage has been recognised at places like Naracoorte (South Australia's only World Heritage Place) and the "first life" sites in the Flinders Ranges that are currently part of another World Heritage nomination.

Despite the significance of South Australia's palaeontological heritage, relatively few fossil sites have been entered in the South Australian Heritage Register.

A total of ~800 fossil sites were identified during Ms Thomas' three month internship with Heritage SA. A number of these had little significance, had been lost or no longer had fossil remains at the site, whether from fossil poaching or research activities. Many, however, are still intact and house a variety of fossil fauna and flora that provide glimpses into the history of the Australian environment and ecosystem.

It was acknowledged that this survey has only uncovered a small part of South Australia's true fossil assemblage. Extensive fieldwork and substantial research would be necessary in order to completely identify South Australia's fossil sites, though all sites may never be found.



Image: Nilpena Fossil. Flinders Ranges (A National Heritage Place).

Heritage Advisory Service Inquiry

The Council agreed at its 4 November 2021 meeting to inquire into the Heritage Advisory Service.

An external Heritage Advisory Service in South Australia evolved over two decades (1980s & 1990s) and was provided by externally contracted heritage advisers, jointly funded by the State government and local councils. These external advisers provided advice to heritage property owners and DA assessment advice to the Minister's delegates for signature, on approximately 90% of DAs. Advice on the remaining 10% of the DAs was provided to the Minister's delegates by Departmental staff. The external advisers also provided advice to owners and local councils on local heritage matters.

In 2011-12, the annual budget for the Heritage Advisory Service was further reduced by 35% to \$200,000. This budget reduction resulted in contracts for external heritage advisers not being renewed.

The great benefit of regional heritage advisers to heritage owners is being accessible and the detail of their advice.

Council will survey Local Governments with an intent to clarifying the scope of this issue and will then consider providing advice to the Minister for Climate, Environment and Water.

Archaeological Guideline

At its 16 December 2021 meeting, the Council endorsed the Archaeological Guideline and associated Fact Sheets for providing to the Minister.

The Guideline describes the process for undertaking historical archaeological assessments and investigations where required by the *Heritage Places Act 1993*. It applies to all land in South Australia regardless of whether the land is designated as a place of archaeological significance or not.

This guideline is primarily for archaeologists. It will also be useful for others involved in development, including:

- owners of heritage places and their agents
- developers
- government staff, particularly planners who assess Development Applications
- planning consultants.

The Archaeological Guideline and Fact Sheets are available on this webpage: <https://www.environment.sa.gov.au/topics/heritage/archaeology>

What is historical archaeology?

Historical archaeology is the study of physical indications of past human activity. These indications, especially archaeological artefacts, may be located on land or in water throughout South Australia.

Archaeology can provide information about the past that is not obtainable by other disciplines or from other types of evidence. It can rectify biases and fill in omissions in the historical record.

Heritage locations for Council meetings

The Council's usual meeting place is in the headquarters of the Department for Environment and Water (81 – 95 Waymouth Street, Adelaide).

This year the Council met mainly via electronic means due the COVID-19 pandemic but was fortunate to also meet at three very different Heritage locations – Horndale Winery, the Botanic Garden of Adelaide and Hahndorf.

Horndale Winery, Happy Valley

On 24 September 2021, the Council had its meeting at Horndale Winery – a State Heritage Place.

The Council received a warm welcome from owner Phil Albrecht and held its meeting in the dining room.

The Horndale Winery and Vineyards were established at Happy Valley in 1896 by Messers Horn and Company. Its winery and cellars were built with sandstone from a quarry on the property.



Image above: Horndale Winery. Photo supplied by Keith Conlon.

The father of current owner Phil Albrecht bought the Winery in 1985. Now, in 2021, Phil and Nolleen Albrecht will welcome you to the Winery and will happily tell you more about this State Heritage Place.

View their website for visiting details: <https://www.horndalewinery.com.au/about>

Botanic Garden of Adelaide

On 26 May 2022, the Council had its meeting in the Noel Lothian Meeting Hall within the grounds of the Botanic Garden of Adelaide.

There are eleven State Heritage Places within the Botanic Garden of Adelaide and the Council members were fortunate to have a tour of these at the conclusion of its meeting.



Hahndorf

On 23 June 2022, the Council had its meeting in the Hahndorf Memorial Institute located in the Hahndorf State Heritage Area.

The Council members were given a tour to the Hahndorf Academy. The Council thanks Mr. Mike Greenwood, Chair of the Board, for an insightful tour and Ms Lyndell Davidge, National Trust of SA, Hahndorf branch, and Mr Harold Gallasch who accompanied Council members on the tour.





Council members outside the Hahndorf Academy.

From left to right Marcus Rolfe, Deb Lindsay, Eleanor Walters, Gavin Leydon, Keith Conlon, Jan Ferguson, Peggy Brock, David Hanna (Executive Officer), Kate McDougall and Stephen Schrapel.



Council members also undertook a tour of the Main Street of Hahndorf to discuss heritage matters particularly in relation to the State Heritage Area.

The photo above shows the Council members, residents and staff near the Pioneer Memorial Gardens, Main Street, Hahndorf.

Council thanks Ms Lyndell Davidge and Mr Harold Gallasch and also Heritage SA Conservation Architects Mr Kevin O'Sullivan and Mr Michael Queale who accompanied the Council on the walk and provided relevant commentary.

To round off Council's meeting, it had a very engaging discussion with members of the local community back at the Hahndorf Memorial Institute. Community members present indicated their willingness to have input into the Heritage Standard for the Hahndorf State Heritage Area. The Department for Environment and Water will draft the Heritage Standard. Details of community involvement and public consultation will be advised to all key stakeholders and the local community when available.



Image: The Council meeting in the Hahndorf Memorial Institute, 23 June 2022.

Source: Mrs Anna Pope.

The listing Criteria

Anyone can nominate a place, area or object in South Australia to be considered for State heritage listing. In order to determine if a place or object has State heritage significance, it will be assessed against criteria by the South Australian Heritage Council.

The South Australian Heritage Council, supported by DEW, is responsible for the assessment and listing of State Heritage Places, while local government manages Local heritage registers. Local and State Heritage Places are recorded in the South Australian Heritage Register.

To become listed as a State Heritage Place, a place should fulfil one or more of the following criteria under section 16(1) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*:

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

If the South Australian Heritage Council determine that a nomination meets one or more of the 7 criteria under Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*, they will **Provisionally** enter the place on the South Australian Heritage Register.

A provisional entry is an interim listing, however the place is protected while it is classed as a provisionally entered place. The Provisional Entry of a State Heritage Place triggers a 3-month public consultation process.

Following the 3 month public consultation period (and subject to any direction from the Minister), the SA Heritage Council will meet to consider the written (and any oral) submissions. Following this consideration, the Council will determine whether to **Confirm** the entry in the SA Heritage Register or **Remove** the entry from the SA Heritage Register.

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

Receive information through our email distribution list. Email us at: dew.heritage@sa.gov.au

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



Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/heritagesouthaustralia>



LinkedIn - Heritage South Australia:



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