

Department for Environment and Heritage
Heritage South Australia
Newsletter



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In this issue:

Schubert House
Researching your property
Free publication and heritage advice for owners
The new *Heritage Places Act 1993*
Aeolus bell returns to South East
Historic shipwrecks protected
Edmund Wright Heritage Awards 2005
The dilemmas of industrial heritage
Conservation work on former Savings Bank
of South Australia



Government
of South Australia

Contents

- 3 Schubert House turns 150
- 4 Researching your property
- 5 Painting of Older Buildings
- 5 Need heritage advice?
- 6 Getting into the Act
- 7 Historic bell returns to South East
- 7 Historic shipwrecks protected
- 8 Edmund Wright Heritage Awards 2005
- 10 From bakery to blast furnace - the dilemmas of industrial heritage
- 12 Former Dunn Memorial Church entered in State Heritage Register
- 13 New website: State Heritage Areas of South Australia
- 13 Conservation work revitalises bank building
- 14 Heritage Branch news
- 15 Heritage seminars
- 16 Events

Minister's Update

Welcome to the September 2005 edition of the *Heritage South Australia Newsletter*.

Since my last update in March of this year, a significant milestone has been reached in heritage reform with the passage of the *Heritage (Heritage Directions) Amendment Bill 2005* through Parliament. The Bill has now received Royal Assent, thereby becoming an Act of Parliament to amend the *Heritage Act 1993*. I am hopeful that the new *Heritage Places Act 1993* will come into operation in November 2005.

The changes bring about some of the principal objectives of the Government's Heritage Directions strategy, which was aimed at providing an improved and integrated framework for heritage management in South Australia, and enabling communities to conserve their heritage better for future generations. Local heritage reforms incorporated into the *Development (Sustainable Development) Amendment Bill 2005* have likewise resulted from the Heritage Directions review.

The passage of the Heritage Bill clears the way for important reforms including; a new strategic Council - the South Australian Heritage Council - to replace the former State Heritage Authority; protection for movable objects associated with State Heritage places; centralising all information about local, state and national heritage listings; measures to deal with intentional neglect and increased penalties for breaches of the Act. The revised Act will promote a better understanding of the State's heritage, recognise the importance of South Australia's heritage places and objects in understanding our history, and encourage the sustainable use and adaptation of heritage places while ensuring their conservation.

For more information on the changes to come into effect under the *Heritage Places Act 1993*, see the separate article in this issue.

The South Australian Government has prepared a submission to the Productivity Commission Inquiry into the Conservation of Historic Heritage in Australia.

The Government has suggested that the Commonwealth Government should consider the following forms of investment in historic heritage conservation:

- strategic Commonwealth investment in the heritage assets that underpin heritage tourism and social capital throughout Australia, including matching dollar-for-dollar the funding made available to local governments and their constituents for heritage conservation through State Government grants programs;
- implementation of a heritage loan scheme at a national level, to attract economies of scale;
- delivering national TAFE-level heritage conservation skills development training programs;
- introducing taxation-based incentives for private investment in heritage conservation of State and local heritage listed places.

Pursuit of the optimal allocation of resources to the management of heritage assets is a priority for the South Australian Government. The submission and others can be read in full on the Productivity Commission's website at <http://www.pc.gov.au/inquiry/heritage/index.html>

Recently, I had the great pleasure of recognising more outstanding South Australian achievement in heritage conservation, management and promotion through announcing the 2005 Edmund Wright Heritage Awards. The scale of the winning and commended projects varied from small, lower budget to large, complex commercial projects, but the common link was a commitment to 'getting it right' with regard to respecting heritage value. Details on this year's winners are page 8.



Hon. John Hill, MP
Minister for Environment
and Conservation



Hon. John Hill

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Front Cover: City Hall and Cave Garden Stage II
Redevelopment. See p.8 article in this issue.

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Schubert House turns 150

Stephanie Walker is giving her house a party. State heritage-listed Schubert House, at Springhead near Mt Torrens, turns 150 this year, and the occasion has been planned down to the last detail. Guests will receive recipes with their invitations, asking that they bring German food reminiscent of the era. A musicologist friend will plan the music program for the event but no prizes for guessing the theme. Christian Schubert himself is expected to attend, complete with costume and accent, courtesy of an actor-friend.

Johann Christian Schubert arrived in South Australia from Germany in the mid-1840s, marrying Eleanore Zeunert in about 1847 and buying land in the Springhead district for the standard price of one Pound per acre.

Built in 1855, Schubert House is a substantial German-style dwelling which has most of its original 1850s features intact, most notably its Flurkuchenhaus or passage kitchen house; a large central cooking hall with its substantial fireplace located just inside the front door of the house.

Although the house's previous owners were responsible for much of the conservation work on the house, Stephanie is the one who now breathes life into the place. The party is one example, another is her determined digging into the lives of the original owners.

She is sceptical but happy to accept the claim that Christian Schubert was a first cousin of the famous German composer Franz Schubert.

"Many bearing the Schubert name profess similar claims," smiles Stephanie.

"Most frustrating has been the lack of personal information or anecdotes about Christian."

"The only sense I get is of quite a dour man, one who insisted that only German be spoken in the school and church."

Not so its current owner. It was 1994 when Stephanie saw the house advertised and thought it a great chance to have a peek inside a slice of South Australian history.



Stephanie Walker, front garden, Schubert House

She also had a friend who had broken her leg who needed an outing so she decided to combine the two.

"The house broke all the rules for presentation for sale," Stephanie recalls. "It was freezing cold and quite uninviting."

It's hard to picture now. On a cold winter's day, even without the fires lit, Schubert House exudes the warmth of its current custodian. The smell of fresh coffee, the accumulated treasures from a life lived around the globe, stacks of books and a sense of life permeate the house.

In late November the pear tree will be in blossom and the strains of Schubert's music and the aromas of 1850s German cooking will fill the air. One gets the idea that for Schubert House turning 150 is only the beginning.

Lyn Baxter
Communications Officer



Schubert House "Flurkuchenhaus" or passage kitchen house

Researching Your Property

Ever wondered when your property was built? How many owners it has had? There is a wide range of resources available to help you find out.

A good starting point for all properties is the Lands Titles Office (LTO). Although Certificates of Title indicate ownership of land and not the existence of structures on it, they may help narrow down a date of construction or establish the history of ownership of your property. Starting with your current Certificate of Title, you will be able to trace back through all the previous Titles for the property to find out who previous owners were. This task may also give clues as to when the house was constructed: a real estate agent may sell one of a number of allotments to an individual owner, suggesting a construction date after this time.

The South Australian Directories or Almanacs, published between 1839 and 1973, are held by the State Library and State Records, and are useful for listing occupiers of buildings and residents of localities. They evolved to contain an alphabetical listing of the State's residents and their addresses, as well as street by street listings of buildings and their principal tenants in the metropolitan area and some country localities. When using the Directories, however, remember that they record occupiers (rather than owners) and they are not completely reliable: omissions, reliability of updates and date of collection of information are some 'hazards' to be aware of. Otherwise they can be a wonderful resource.

Council assessment (rate) books contain information relating to the assessment of rateable value of properties within local Councils. The rate assessment books may provide descriptions of buildings and when compared over time can indicate that a structure has been erected through a sudden increase in the rateable value of that property. If rate books have survived they are usually held by either the relevant Council or State Records. Councils may also have information regarding the date of construction and subsequent alterations and additions to the house.



Dwelling ('Vale House'), Levi park, 69 Landsdowne Terrace, Vale Park. Built in the early years of the settlement of South Australia, 'Vale House' has been associated with several of the State's more notable residents, including William Henry Clark, founder of the West End Brewery and Philip Levi, who was influential in the development of the State's pastoral industry in the mid-nineteenth century.

State Government archives are managed by State Records. If your house was once owned or managed by a Government agency, they may hold some information in Government Record Groups and Series (GRG and GRS), which may include plans, specifications and architects' and contractors' details as well as information on subsequent alterations or additions.

The Heritage Branch holds a number of heritage surveys, which are useful for gleaning information about more notable places, and these surveys cover most of the settled areas of the state. They may be a good starting point for your research.

The State Library of South Australia holds local histories, commercial histories, archival photographs, family history material, architectural style manuals, heritage surveys, magazines, journals and newspapers which may all be useful to you.

Local histories will give at least a general background of the history of the area in which your property is located and may even have some information on the house itself.

More detailed local history collections are often held by the local historical society or in the local library or council office. Information may include ownership details, photographs and general history of the area.

Various agencies hold maps and aerial photographs that may reveal the early settlement of your area. On some more detailed maps your house may actually appear as a 'dot'. The old Fullers maps held at the LTO give information relating to the subdivision of the Adelaide Metropolitan area. Official aerial photography generally dates only from the late 1940s.

References for further reading and helpful websites can be found in the more detailed version of this article on the DEH website at http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/heritage/leaf1_11.html

One final word of warning - you may find that your research may become addictive! Happy hunting!

Sarah Laurence
Senior Heritage Officer

Painting of Older Buildings in South Australia - free to owners of State heritage-listed places in South Australia.

Painting of Older Buildings in South Australia is essential reading for anyone serious about painting an older building. It aims to redress the many misconceptions which abound, and to assist in the confident use of appropriate colours - it even points out that a contemporary colour scheme may be more respectful to an older building than an inappropriate "heritage" colour scheme.

The booklet outlines the historical use of colour and building materials in South Australia. It also provides excellent background information on colour theory and the history of paint. It is full of practical advice, not just on how to choose the right colour scheme but on what type of paint to use, how to apply it, what problems can arise and how to solve them. Chapter headings include Colour Scheme Selection (this chapter contains a very useful design checklist), Contemporary Paint Products, Paint Application, and Quality and Standards.

It also includes details of some early Adelaide painting specifications as well as recipes for limewash, chocolate paint, size and copal varnish. While it focuses on South Australia, the booklet contains a lot of general information and specific references for other areas.

This publication is available for purchase for \$27.50 by contacting the DEH Information Line (08) 8204 1910, or is free to owners of State heritage-listed places in South Australia by contacting the DEH Heritage Branch on (08) 8124 4960 or irwin.bernadette@saugov.sa.gov.au

Need Heritage Advice?

The Heritage Advisory Service in South Australia provides professional heritage conservation advice to local communities. Contact your local council to arrange an appointment with a Heritage Adviser.

Adelaide City Council

Contact DEH Heritage Branch
8124 4960

Adelaide Hills Council
8408 1400

Alexandrina Council
8555 7000

Barossa Council
8563 8444

Clare & Gilbert Valleys Council
8842 6400

Gawler Town Council
8522 9211

Goyder Regional Council
8892 0100

Grant District Council
8721 0444

Mitcham City Council
8372 8888

Mount Barker District Council
8391 1633

Onkaparinga City Council
8364 0666

Port Adelaide Enfield City
Council
8405 6600

Tea Tree Gully City Council
8397 7444

Unley City Council
8372 5111

Victor Harbor City Council
8551 0500

South East

Kingston District Council
8767 2033

Light Regional Council
8525 3200

Mount Gambier City Council
8721 2555

Naracoorte Lucindale Council
8762 2133

Robe District Council
8768 2003

Tatiara District Council
8752 1044

Wattle Range Council
8737 0900

Upper Spencer Gulf

City of Pt. Augusta
8641 9100

Port Pirie Regional Council
8632 1222

Whyalla City Council
8640 3444

Outback (unincorporated areas)

Contact DEH Heritage Branch
8124 4960

All other areas of State

Contact DEH Heritage Branch
8124 4960

Getting into the Act

Heritage legislation in South Australia is about to change. The Heritage Act 1993 is in the process of being amended, and will in future be known as the Heritage Places Act 1993.

The changes will be brought about by the *Heritage (Heritage Directions) Amendment Bill 2005*, which gained Royal Assent on 14 July 2005. The amended Act is expected to come into operation in November 2005.

So what are the changes, and how will they affect those concerned with heritage places?

State and local heritage - a double Bill

Improvements to heritage management in South Australia are articulated in the Government's August 2003 discussion paper entitled *Heritage Directions: a future for built heritage in South Australia*. One of the targets contained in the Heritage Directions strategy is legislative reform, and this has seen the introduction of two Bills into Parliament - namely the Heritage Bill as mentioned above concerning State heritage, and the *Development (Sustainable Development) Amendment Bill 2005* which incorporates changes to local heritage management. The two Bills are complementary and integrated in their approach to heritage reform.

The Heritage Places Act 1993

Many of the changes being made to the Heritage Act will be largely invisible to those involved in the day-to-day care of State heritage places, but are nevertheless important in securing a better, more responsive framework. These changes include:

- a new South Australian Heritage Council to replace the State Heritage Authority, its role elevated to a higher strategic level
- renaming of the State Heritage Register and the State Heritage Fund as the South Australian Heritage Register and South Australian Heritage Fund
- a simpler process for transferring places from State to local listing where appropriate

- a general increase in fines for breaches of the Act, with the highest penalties doubling to \$120,000
- the introduction of civil enforcement as an alternative to criminal prosecution
- greater flexibility in dealing with damage and neglect of heritage places
- extended protection for archaeological sites and artefacts

So what are the changes that might have some direct impact for heritage owners and practitioners?

A new single heritage Register

The new South Australian Heritage Register will centralise all information concerning heritage listings and zonings within SA. Any member of the public will be able to access information about their property in one place - including any national, State or local listing it may have, or whether it falls within a State Heritage Area or an Historic (Conservation) Zone/policy area.

Protecting movable objects

Until now, the Heritage Act has only been able to protect significant elements of a place that are legally part of the place, such as buildings, fences and fixtures - but not movable objects such as furniture. This means for instance that important items such as the historic table around which the State's Premiers and Cabinet Ministers met from 1876 to the late 1960s cannot currently be protected by the Heritage Act, even though the Cabinet Room in which it sits is covered by the State heritage listing of the former Treasury Building (now the Medina Grand Treasury Hotel). The new Heritage Places Act will now allow such objects - where they can be shown to have an intrinsic relationship with the significance of a listed State heritage place - to be protected as part of that place, even if they are located elsewhere.

In this case, the object might have a different owner, who would be separately consulted on the potential listing of the object.

Damage and neglect

The ability of the Heritage Act to deal with damage of a heritage place is limited - and in cases of gross neglect, non-existent. In pursuing instances of damage, it is necessary to prove in Court that it was done intentionally, bringing into question the state of mind of the perpetrator. This is a major stumbling block in most cases. To address this inadequacy, a second level of offence will be introduced, for which the proof of intent will not be required.

New provisions will also apply to owners who neglect a State heritage place to the extent that its significance is threatened. This measure is not intended to be punitive or to apply to general maintenance tasks, but can be used where the basic integrity of the place is compromised, such as major structural distress left unattended or a vacant building being left open to the weather, theft of fixtures, occupation by squatters and so on.

Financial incentives

A related amendment to another Act is set to benefit owners of local heritage places. The *Valuation of Land Act 1971* has provision for reduced property valuations for State heritage places, and this is to be extended to include local heritage places. The valuation must take the heritage listing into account and ignore any potential use of the place that is inconsistent with the preservation of its heritage significance. The benefit of a reduced valuation flows on to any valuation-based rate or tax - including water and sewer rates, council rates and land tax - meaning a real and ongoing financial benefit to the owner.

Archaeological protection

The protection of archaeological sites and artefacts is currently limited to listed State heritage places, but under the new Act this will be extended across the whole State. A permit will be required for undertaking an archaeological investigation anywhere in South Australia, and there will be new reporting requirements if significant artefacts are encountered during routine non-archaeological excavation, such as construction work, trenching for services and so on. New measures will also prohibit trade in artefacts - including geological, palaeontological or speleological specimens - that have been illegally removed.

Recognition of heritage practitioners

The new South Australian Heritage Council will ensure that appropriate skills and expertise are brought to the preparation of heritage surveys, conservation management plans and heritage policy by maintaining a register of recognised heritage practitioners. Recognition criteria will be broadly-based, encompassing qualifications, acquired skills and experience.

For further information on the changes being introduced in the new *Heritage Places Act 1993*, contact Peter Wells on 8124 4935 or wells.peter@saugov.sa.gov.au.

Historic bell returns to South-East

Almost 111 years ago, the Scottish merchant ship the *Aeolus*, enroute from Cape Town to Melbourne, sailed on to treacherous reefs off South Australia's Limestone Coast.

The crew abandoned the listing ship, managing to retrieve most of their personal effects, landing in two lifeboats near Cape Banks Lighthouse. The ship remained wedged on the rocky reef, breaking up in stormy weather.

Abalone diver Darcy Eldridge discovered the bell diving on the wreck many years ago. The bell was handed over to the then Department of Environment and Natural Resources by Mr Eldridge in 1996.

Its conservation began with the bell immersed in a water and citric acid solution to remove chlorides. The bell was then cleaned and coated with a clear lacquer to protect it from corrosion.

The Minister for Environment and Conservation John Hill was pleased to hand over the *Aeolus* bell to the Port MacDonnell and District Maritime Museum in May. Both the shipwreck and the bell are protected under the Commonwealth *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1976*.

Historic shipwrecks protected

New legislation proclaimed in June has extended protection for South Australian shipwrecks by ensuring all wrecks are regarded as 'historic' and are protected when 75 years have elapsed since the wrecking.

Shipwrecks in State waters were previously assessed on a case by case basis to determine whether they were of historic significance. Many wrecks were left vulnerable without legal protection.

"We have a very rich maritime history in Australia, and certainly in South Australia. Our coastline evokes stories of tragedy, of hardship and of disaster, with ships foundering on reefs and rocks or lashed by storms and wrecked. These ships were often bringing new settlers, or important cargo and supplies for our fledgling colony... South Australia's start to life was very much dependent on the ships for transportation of people and goods," said Environment and Conservation Minister John Hill.

The legislation brings South Australia into line with other state and Commonwealth laws. The penalties for interfering, damaging, disposing of or removing a shipwreck are \$5000 and/or five year's imprisonment. There are up to 800 shipwrecks recorded in South Australian waters, including the River Murray.



Port MacDonnell and District Maritime Museum secretary Veronica Jenkin is presented with the *Aeolus* bell by Environment and Conservation Minister John Hill. Image courtesy of The Border Watch, Mt Gambier.

Edmund Wright Heritage Awards 2005

A project which has revitalised the heritage heart of Mt Gambier by redeveloping the City Hall and adjacent Cave Garden Reserve has taken out the major award in the 2005 Edmund Wright Heritage Awards.

Minister for Environment and Conservation John Hill presented the Minister's Award for Outstanding Contribution to the team responsible for the redevelopment at a ceremony held at Edmund Wright House on September 16.

The award-winning entry for the City Hall and Cave Garden Stage II redevelopment acknowledged the following contributors: The City of Mount Gambier; Chapman Herbert Architects; the South East Heritage Advisory Service; landscape architects Fifth Studio; civic/structural engineers Jones Tonkin; electrical/mechanical engineers SECON and construction manager SJ Weir.

The judges were impressed with how the redevelopment has helped to create a civic precinct and a major focus for the town, praising the project's sound research and understanding of the heritage value of the property and its locality. They commented that excellent conservation work and the sensitive combination of old and new had achieved outstanding results.

The redevelopment provides a much-needed overhaul of the City Hall building and reorganises existing facilities to make the best use of available space. Sympathetic architectural design ensures that the building maintains its historic character while incorporating a new contemporary multi-purpose space.

The Cave Garden Reserve, which separates the City Hall from the Civic Centre, has been meticulously redeveloped. A previous winner of an Edmund Wright Heritage Award, Stage I of this unique garden was completed in 2002, while Stage II completes the effective transition between the built form of the City Hall and the surrounding landscape.

Award winners and commended entries in other categories showed how much outstanding work is being done in this State to conserve, restore, promote and celebrate heritage.

Winners and commended entries in the 2005 Edmund Wright Heritage Awards were:



Mt Gambier City Hall



The Cave Garden and Civic Buildings Precinct, Mount Gambier. The Town Hall with clock tower is rear right, City Hall is in the middle, with the Riddoch Art Gallery on the left.



Minister's Award for Outstanding Contribution

Winner: City Hall and Cave Garden Stage II Redevelopment – Mt Gambier

- City of Mt Gambier
- Chapman Herbert Architects
- Department for Environment & Heritage - South East Heritage Advisory Service
- Fifth Creek Studio
- Jones Tonkin
- SECON
- SJ Weir



Heritage Places (Non-Residential)

Winner: City Hall and Cave Garden Stage II Redevelopment – Mt Gambier

Commended: Former Megaw & Hogg Building; New Offices – Adaptive Reuse

- Woodhead International



Former Megaw & Hogg building, new offices; view between the spaces



Heritage Homes

Winner: Brock House - Conservation

- Kevin & Mardi Verrion

Commended: Amande - Conservation

- Ann Marie Creighton & Pierre Verlinden



Brock House, Greenock



Amande, McLaren Vale



Heritage Trades And Products

Winner: Scotch College Front Gates - Reconstruction

- David Johnson

Commended: Reinstatement of original wall decoration of the Summer Sitting Room, Ayers House – Restoration

- DAIS Building Management
- McDougall & Vines
- James Kergon Decorations

- Andrew Steinkopf
- National Trust of SA

Commended: Conservation works to the ceiling and frieze of the Summer Sitting Room, Ayers House

- National Trust of SA
- DAIS Building Management
- Artlab Australia



Reconstructed front gates, Scotch College.



Conserving the ceiling of the Summer Sitting Room, Ayers House.

New Development in Heritage

Commended: Sturt Street Community School – Conservation and Reuse

- Woodhead International



Sturt Street Community School

Heritage Stories – Promotion, Education And Interpretation

Commended: John Reynell Heritage Park

- Reynell Business & Tourism Association Inc.

- City of Onkaparinga
- Malcolm Harrington

Commended: *Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia*

- Historical Society of South Australia

Commended: Heritage Fencing – Multiple Projects

- Matthew Portus
- Alan Williams



John Reynell Heritage Park



The Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia



North Adelaide Primary School, fence designed by Heritage Fencing in conjunction with Swanbury Penglas Architects.

Heritage Volunteers

Winner: Urrbrae House Historic Precinct - Conservation

- Urrbrae House Historic Precinct Volunteers

Commended: National Trust SA Mount Gambier Branch - Restoration of Courtroom, Mt Gambier Courthouse

- National Trust SA - Mount Gambier Branch
- Green Corps



Waite Volunteers attending a University appreciation event at Bonython Hall, Dec. 2004



Mt Gambier courtroom

Planning for Heritage

Winner: Colonel Light Gardens Conservation Management Plan

- Robyn Taylor
- Simon Weidenhofer



Colonel Light Gardens Conservation Management Plan.

The Edmund Wright Heritage Awards Judges for 2005

Julie Blackmore, Masterplan
Christine Garnaut, Director, Architecture Museum, UniSA
Alan Graham, Chief Executive Officer, National Trust of SA
Steve Grieve, Grieve-Gillett
Michael Harbison, Lord Mayor, City of Adelaide
George Kambitsis, Kambitsis Group
Tim Lloyd, *The Advertiser*
Kate Walsh, History Trust of SA

From Bakery to Blast Furnace – the dilemmas of industrial heritage

If you are the owner of a heritage-listed house, the issues regarding its maintenance and conservation may seem overwhelming. But have you ever thought about the extent of problems associated with the conservation and maintenance of industrial sites?

The heritage of our industry is as much a part of our history and our past as our more domestic relics, but has long been seen as the poor relation of heritage - the 'black sheep' of the heritage family. Industrial sites, and in particular later 20th century sites, are arguably the most difficult reminders of our past to deal with in terms of conservation and preservation as well as public acceptance. These places are also often difficult to assess, their design and construction is considered too ugly or utilitarian to be of any significance, and they are often daunting in their complexity and size.

Assessment

The process of assessing industrial sites is often 'clouded' by issues of technological change (the rapid increase in the rate of technological development in the latter half of the 20th century means that the age of an item may have little relevance to its significance) or of complexity (how do you decide which bits of a large industrial site are the most relevant to the heritage value of that site and therefore worth preserving?) or even of social attitude.

It is easy to assess the winery buildings at Seppeltsfield, for example, as being of importance to the early winemaking industry in South Australia, which demonstrates early use of gravity feed in the wine making process on a large scale and marking the beginning of industrial looking wineries. But will it be as easy to assess the modern wineries - the stainless steel and 'pseudo-petrochemical plants' of the newer wineries scattered about the Barossa?

Conservation

One of the main reasons that attitudes towards later industrial sites tend to be cold or at best lukewarm lies within their very fabric.

The use of materials such as brick and stone in earlier 19th century industrial buildings engenders these sites with a certain presence, a sense of longevity and solidity that the iron and glass of later industrial buildings does not. Although both have played a significant role in South Australia's history, the detailed masonry of the railway workshops at Islington are likely to pose fewer conservation issues than the corrugated iron sheds of the former Holden factory at Woodville.

By their very nature industrial and engineering sites are built for a very specific function or purpose. Once that function or purpose ceases to exist, there may be little other use for the place: a bridge can be used for little else apart from a bridge; a power station for little other than the generation of power.

As many such sites were built for a financial gain, so their ongoing maintenance was covered by that gain. Once they are no longer economically viable, there is little to support their ongoing maintenance, let alone conservation.

The brick kilns at Nuriootpa are an example of this. Regular firing for the production of bricks and terracotta products ensured that the kilns were well maintained during their operational life. Now that they are no longer used, these kilns have undergone an alarming decline - the fabric is no longer dried out by the firing and this, combined with the previous effects of the heat, has meant that the kilns are now on the verge of collapse, virtually beyond repair.



Modern winery storage facility, Lyndoch



Distillery and Charger Shed, Seppeltsfield Winery, Seppeltsfield, Barossa Valley



Three original Down-Draught Brick Kilns and Chimney, Krieg's (previously Nuriootpa) Brickyard, Murray Street, Nuriootpa.

Scale

The sheer size and complexity of some industrial sites is daunting, posing some interesting challenges.

The remains of the Wallaroo smelters, including the Hughes chimney stack (36m high), represent what was once the largest smelter site in South Australia, producing about 5,300 tonnes of copper a year between 1860 and 1913. On the other hand, the Pasmenco Smelters at Port Pirie, towered over by the 205m high chimney, has a total annual output of lead, zinc and silver of 740,000 tonnes.

Apart from the obvious differences in the complexity and technology of the two sites, you can imagine that if there are considerable issues associated with conserving a 36 metre high chimney, there would certainly be some relating to a chimney 205 metres high!

Re-use

Even the application of the long-held heritage conservation ethos of adaptive re-use is not easily applied to industrial sites.

In the case of industrial sites, it tends to be the earlier places that have fared better in this way. The 1859 Bridgewater Mill has been successfully adapted for re-use as a restaurant and cellar door facility for Petaluma, but the Hoffman Brick kiln on South Road at Torrensville, a significant and rare example of its type, is now only used as a covered area for the Brickworks Market. Some 'new' uses perhaps don't really do the place justice! The general problem with most industrial sites is that they are purpose built. This is more of a problem with some places than others. It would be easier to re-use a structure like the Adelaide Milling Company Mill at Port Adelaide than the Playford power station at Port Augusta or a smelter such as that at Whyalla ... and what do you do with the killing and processing rooms of an abattoir, or the workings of a blast furnace?

One particularly topical issue regarding re-use of industrial sites is that of contamination. The Whyalla Steelworks continues to pump its red dust across that town, Port Pirie has the highest rates of lead contamination in the state and of course, the 'mother' of them all, Maralinga, continues to make headlines, more than 45 years after the nuclear tests undertaken there.

Conclusion

Although there are many seemingly insurmountable difficulties, and only so many museums, trendy apartments and art galleries that can be absorbed by the re-use of industrial sites, we must try to retain what is left of our later and less appealing industrial heritage and to engender a greater public and corporate awareness and appreciation of the physical remains of our significant industrial achievements.

This article is the text of a paper presented at the State History Conference, held at Whyalla in May 2005.

Sarah Laurence

Senior Heritage Officer



Petaluma's Bridgewater Mill (former Dunn's Flour Mill), Mount Barker Road, Bridgewater



Former Hoffman Brick Kiln, Brickworks Market (former Hallett Brickworks), South Road, Torrensville



Three original Down-Draught Brick Kilns and Chimney, Krieg's (previously Nuriootpa) Brickyard, Murray Street, Nuriootpa.



Wallaroo Smelters Site, Wallaroo.

Former Dunn Memorial Church entered in State Heritage Register

The Mount Barker Uniting Church (former Dunn Memorial Church) is a recent addition to the State Heritage Register and was judged to meet criterion 'g' – 'it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance'.

John Dunn, sometimes described as the 'father of Mount Barker', had a lifetime of commitment to the Wesleyans in that town.

He arrived in South Australia in 1840 as an experienced flour miller and established a mill (1844) and business in Mount Barker, the beginnings of a milling enterprise which was to make Dunn one of South Australia's most noted and successful flour millers.

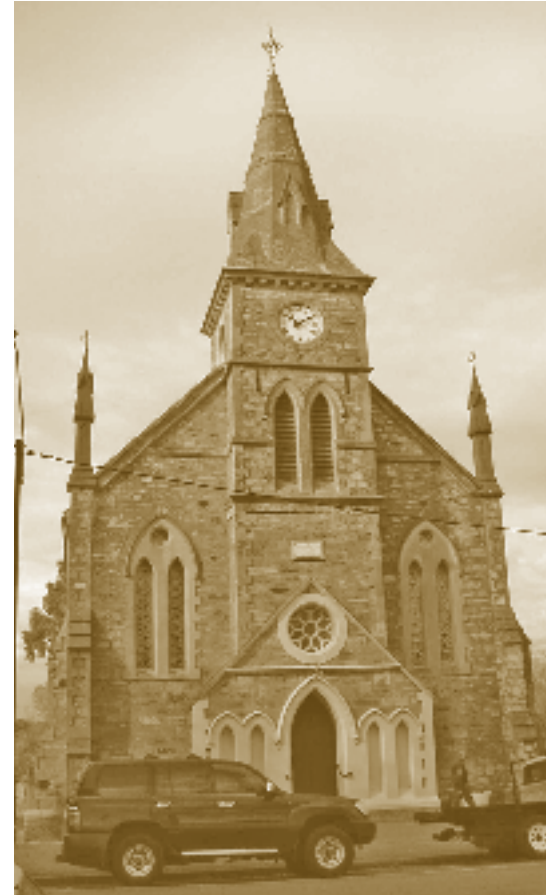
Dunn's enterprise and influence spread across the state. He had mills operating in an area from the Flinders Ranges through the mid-North to the Adelaide Hills over a period that spanned more than fifty years. Three of Dunn's mills are represented in the State Heritage Register: his first at Mount Barker (1844), the Bridgewater Mill (1859) and one at Quorn (1879). The cottage that he built for himself and his family at Mount Barker in 1844 is also entered in the Register.

Dunn was a very religious man who believed strongly that the work of God was performed through ordinary people. From the early days of his arrival in Mount Barker he was engaged in church activities there, providing the venue for the first religious services and Sunday school in the town and being involved in the building of the first church (for multi-denominational use). He participated actively in the establishment of the first Wesleyan church in Mount Barker (the current Church Hall), assisting with the cost of purchasing the land as well as the construction of the church by quarrying the stone.

Dunn made an even more substantial contribution to the building of the second church, providing over £4,000 - the total cost of construction and all the fixtures and fittings. Dunn left many other legacies to the community, particularly in Mount Barker itself. He gave the land and a gift of £300 for the Dunn Park Oval; donated £400 towards the showground and also gave generously to the Institute committee. He had constructed twelve cottages in Mount Barker, known as the Salem Cottages, 'for indigent widows and spinsters'. He also left £15,000 in his will to various institutions and charities. Of all his gifts, however, the Dunn Memorial Church was the most generous. At the time it was made the gift of the church building was believed to be 'the largest individual donation which has been conferred on a religious denomination in this colony' (*Mount Barker Courier*, 12 September 1884, 2g).

Details of Dunn's life and work can be found in A. Stuart (ed) *A Miller's Tale: the memoirs of John Dunn of Mount Barker*, Waterwheel Books, Kingswood, 1991 and A. R. Mills *Fixed to the Wind: A history of the pioneer flour miller and Wesleyan: John Dunn of Mount Barker*, The author, Kanmantoo, 1984.

Sarah Laurence
Senior Heritage Officer



Mount Barker Uniting Church (former Dunn Memorial Church)

New website-State Heritage Areas of South Australia

www.stateheritageareas.sa.gov.au

Expected to 'go live' before the end of the year, this new DEH website will hold a wealth of information about our State's built heritage, particularly the 17 State Heritage Areas.

These are a diverse group of regions representing unique aspects of the State's natural and cultural heritage. Some are recognised for their architectural merits, layout or contributions to South Australia's development, while others are predominantly natural areas of scenic or geological importance. No two State Heritage Areas are alike, differing not only in significance, but also in size and location across the State.

The State Heritage Areas of South Australia website will provide comprehensive information about each of these regions. It will feature:

- detailed descriptions and images of the 17 State Heritage Areas
- fact sheets for significant places within each Area
- location maps and aerial photographs
- visitor and access advice
- information about protection, conservation and legislation
- publications and links for additional research and information

For further information contact the DEH Heritage Branch on 8124 4960.

Conservation work revitalises bank building

The former Savings Bank building, colloquially referred to as the 'Radio Cabinet' for its smoothly curved and stepped 'moderne' facades, has been returned successfully to its former glory after an extensive year long \$1.3 million project.

Built in 1945, the building, now the State Bank of South Australia, was entered in the State Heritage Register in 1986. Architecturally, it is considered a precursor to the high-rise buildings of post World War II. Historically, the building is significant because it represents a wholly South Australian Bank established in the early years of the colony.

Sydney firm Hyder Consulting, in association with local heritage architects and consultants Bruce Harry and Associates, has guided the extensive conservation works. These included the cleaning and repair of the entire east façade including the returns to the north.

The central carved feature entitled 'Prosperity through Thrift' was removed from the building to be restored, cleaned and its mounting re-engineered prior to refitting.

Limestone required for repair of the building's facades has been obtained by reopening a quarry at Waikerie in the Riverland area of South Australia. The quarry was one of several which began operation in the 1930s and which provided stone for several King William Street buildings and many of Adelaide's memorials of the period. The last of the quarries in the Waikerie area closed in 1982.



Several stones were removed from under the northern projecting abutments prior to new replacement stone being installed.



The completed façade following completion of extensive conservation works.



The carved feature 'Prosperity through Thrift' which was removed for cleaning and re-fixing of a new frame prior to refitting to the building.



Moonta Mines State Heritage Area.

Audit of State Heritage Places (the 'fieldwork project')

The State Heritage Register is now 26 years old and contains almost 2200 entries. Some of these places have not been visited since they were originally listed, and in many cases our records are out-of-date and incomplete. The time has come for a comprehensive audit of our State Heritage Places! Over the next two to three years, Branch staff and fieldwork contractors will be carrying out a systematic survey of all places to collect the missing data. Products of the fieldwork project will include current external photographs, a site plan showing exactly which components are significant, descriptions of significant fabric, a condition and risk assessment, and an initial review of the place's comparative heritage value. The fieldwork project will help us to update our database records, identify places that are potentially at risk, and review the range of places in the Register.

Upper Spencer Gulf Heritage Advice

Port Pirie, Whyalla and Port Augusta can now also access heritage advice through the new appointed Upper Spencer Gulf Heritage Advisory Service. This service is administered by the Northern Regional Development Board and jointly funded by the three councils and DEH. For information contact your relevant Council:

City of Pt. Augusta
8641 9100

Port Pirie Regional Council
8632 1222

Whyalla City Council
8640 3444

Outback Heritage Advice

The Outback Heritage Advisory Service commenced 1 July, providing heritage advice to the unincorporated outback areas of South Australia. Contact the DEH Heritage Branch for information on 8124 4960.

South Australian Heritage Database (SAHD)

We have a dream... by the end of next year, we hope to have a database that is easily accessible and searchable via the web. (Currently only selected fields from our database are released to the Australian Heritage Places Inventory web site.) This involves a lot of work because our current database is over eight years old; is not very user-friendly or easy to search; and needs many modifications before it can take all of the data we should have in our "Single Heritage Register". Our database currently has almost 2,200 State heritage places in it as well as over 4,000 local heritage places. During the next few years, we anticipate these entries will be considerably augmented as local Councils review their Development Plans and add local heritage places and areas. Eventually, the SA Heritage Database will be a one-stop-shop where you can type in an address and find out whether a place is individually listed and/or within a heritage area. If it is in the database, you will then be able to find out what we know about it, including where you should look for further information. This is a service that will help to make heritage information more accessible to anyone who needs to know. It would be helpful to get some idea of just how many people would like to use this database via the web, so please email Anna Pope on pope.anna@saugov.sa.gov.au putting "Yes, tell me when I can access the SAHD" in the subject heading.

State Heritage Fund - Grants

Applications for grants from the State Heritage Fund for 2005 closed at the end of June. The next round of grants will be advertised early in 2006.

Blast from the Past 2005 State History Conference - Whyalla

Papers from this successful Conference held in May are now available online at the History Trust website
http://www.history.sa.gov.au/chu/programs/history_conference.htm

Heritage Friday Forum

The Heritage Branch hosts a regular series of Heritage Friday Forums presenting short, informal talks on an interesting aspect of heritage - usually held at Keswick or a convenient city location. Invitations are by email a couple of weeks before the event. If you would like to be included on the invitation list, send your email address to baxter.lyn@saugov.sa.gov.au. If you don't have an email address, but would still like to know when the next Forum is on, contact Lyn Baxter on 8124 4947 to be added to the snail mail list!

If you haven't been to a Heritage Friday Forum lately, you've missed:

- Paul Stark: Athens, Venice and Burra, equated??
- Professor Donald Langmead: The Planning of Adelaide
- Patricia Sumerling: Adelaide pubs

Coming up on 4 November:

John Dallwitz speaking about and demonstrating his work on the Ara Irititja Project - a multi-media digital archive of the Pitjantjatjara people.

Heritage SA Newsletter available online

If you prefer to get your heritage news online rather than in print please let us know and we will put you on our email distribution list. Contact Lyn Baxter on baxter.lyn@saugov.sa.gov.au or by phone on 8124 4947.

New Heritage Branch Staff

Welcome Bernadette Irwin, Conservation Project Officer and Heritage Officer Deb Morgan.



Bernadette Irwin



Deb Morgan

Heritage Seminars

Help for Local Councils to Look After Heritage Assets

More than thirty delegates from local councils learnt how to identify and manage their heritage assets at a seminar held by DEH at Kadina in March, the fourth regional Heritage Planning seminar organised by the Heritage Branch of DEH.

Councils represented at the seminar included the Yorke Peninsula, Flinders Ranges, Mid-Murray, Copper Coast, Mt Remarkable, Wakefield and Orroroo Carrieton.

"Local Government is where everything begins in regard to heritage management and planning," said seminar presenter Kate McDougall of McDougall and Vines Conservation & Heritage Consultants.

"Responsibility for assessing and managing local heritage assets rests with local government and they need to know how the processes work," she said.

More information about Heritage Planning Seminars and the Heritage Advisory Service is available by contacting the Heritage Branch on telephone 8124 4956.

Consultants seminar

In June the Heritage Branch, together with Planning SA, convened a Heritage Consultants Seminar to provide a forum for professionals working in the heritage field. Topics for discussion included:

- The *Heritage (Heritage Directions) Amendment Bill 2005*
- What is the State Heritage Register?
- Proposed upgrades to the SA Heritage Database
- Future heritage surveys
- Changes to the planning system
- Accreditation of heritage survey consultants.



Attending the Consultants' Seminar L-R: Margaret Heathcote, Amy Nhan, Liz Vines, Therese Willis



Attending the Consultants' Seminar L-R: Claire Booth, Bernadette Irwin, Robyn Taylor, Sarah Laurence

Manning Index of South Australian History

The Manning Index of South Australian History is now available online at www.slsa.sa.gov.au/manning, following its purchase by the State Government on the recommendation of the State Heritage Authority.

This invaluable tool indexes a large number of South Australian newspapers and magazines for a range of subject areas for the period 1837 to 1936 and is now available through the State Library of South Australia website.

Compiled by Geoffrey Manning, the public availability of this index will be a great asset for historians and other researchers, and will play an important role in assisting both the study and appreciation of our history and our heritage.

Launched by the Minister for Environment and Conservation, John Hill, and the Director of the State Library, Alan Smith, the new website provides a window into our past through the stories being reported in the press at the time.

The Index contains many thousands of references including extensive selected text from the indexed publications, other primary and secondary sources and numerous extracts from Mr Manning's own writings.

Want to know what the wives of the unemployed were doing in South Australia during the Depression? Manning's index points to the following reference:

South Australia - the Depression Years - 1930 to 1936 - Females

"Wives of the Unemployed - What Are They Doing" is in the *Observer*, 21 August 1930, page 53d.

Or to find out what Adelaide thought about talking movies, go to:

Adelaide - Entertainment and the Art "New Talkie Wonders Promised" is in the *Register*, 2 and 4 March 1927, pages 5c and 13d.

Picnics were big news in the late 1800s; Manning's Index refers to many

newspaper articles reporting on picnics, including picnics held for barbers, hairdressers, tobacconists, dairymen, bakers, fishermen, draymen, cabmen and linen drapers. Not to mention the first butchers' picnic reported in the *Register*, 5 November 1880:

"Of course larrikins were present in strong force, but beyond two or three scimmages or free fights there was nothing to complain of..".

The State Library holds all of the publications indexed and can provide copies. Library staff can also advise customers on the finer points of using the Index.



'North Terrace' painting by ST Gill. Image courtesy of the State Library of South Australia. B7170.

Events

Heritage related events, conferences, workshops and seminars around the State: September – December 2005

NOW on **Wrecked! Tragedy and the Southern Seas**

There are 850 shipwrecks along the South Australian coast each telling a story of drama and tragedy from a time when shipping was part of daily life and immigrants came to Australia by sea. This exhibition tells some of those stories.

Venue: South Australian Maritime Museum

Date: until 16 October

Cost: admission fees apply
www.history.sa.gov.au/maritime/exhibitions.htm

NOV **2** **Schools Heritage Competition**

Presentation Ceremony.

The annual Schools Heritage Competition, coordinated by DEH, aims to improve South Australian students' understanding of our State's built heritage. This year's competition culminates in a ceremony at State heritage-listed Urrbrae House with the presentation of prizes to winning entries for the 2005 theme OUR HERITAGE - THEIR STORIES: Telling Tales of Heritage Places.

Venue: Urrbrae House, Urrbrae

Date: 2 November

Cost: Free, by invitation only

Enquiries: (08) 8124 4957

NOV **4** **Heritage Friday Forum Adelaide**

John Dallwitz will speak about and demonstrate his work on the Ara Irititja Project - a multi-media digital archive of the Pitjantjatjara people. John has managed the Social History Unit of the Pitjantjatjara Council for the last decade and has been instrumental in creating this private library for the Pitjantjatjara people. The Archive holds more than 50,000 high quality images and hundreds of hours of audio.

Venue: 1 Richmond Rd, Keswick

Date: 4 November, 4pm – 5.30pm

Cost: Free

Enquiries: (08) 0124 4947

Congratulations

The Department for Environment and Heritage congratulates the National Trust of South Australia on its achievements as it celebrates

50 years of advocating for and conserving the State's built, natural and movable cultural heritage.