



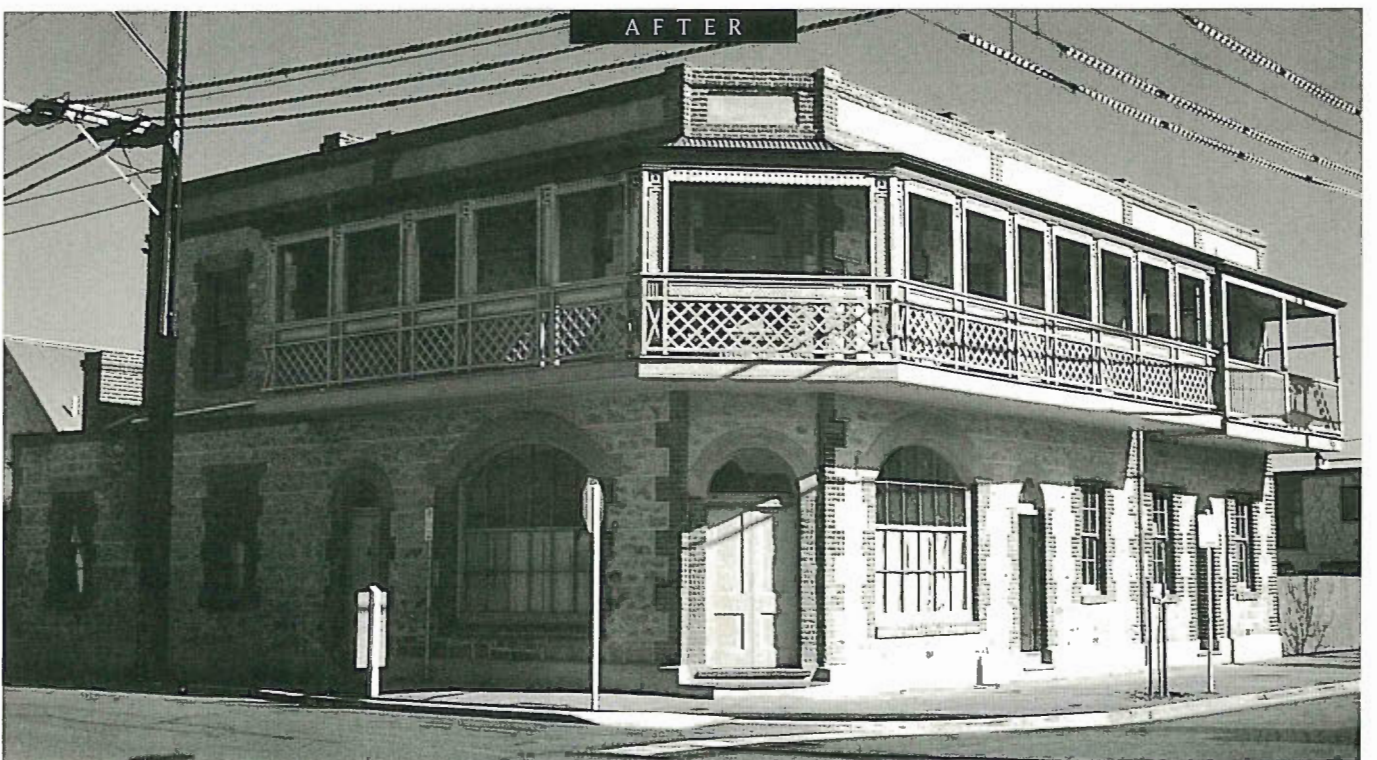
# State Heritage

## NEWSLETTER

ISSUES AND INFORMATION ON HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA



BEFORE



AFTER

# State Heritage

NEWSLETTER

Newsletter of the State Heritage Branch  
of the Department of Environment and  
Natural Resources

ISSN 1320-4173

January 1997 Number 10

Editor: Francesca Stropin

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If anyone would like to advertise in this  
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necessarily endorsed by the State  
Heritage Branch.

### Front cover:

Shop and residence Waymouth Street, Adelaide –  
before and after – Built in the 1850s this building  
was subjected to changes over the years that  
detracted from its original character. In 1992 it was  
appropriately conserved with reference to historical  
information, and on-site investigation. Financial  
assistance was provided through the Adelaide City  
Council Heritage Incentives Scheme. (Photographs  
courtesy Elizabeth Vines)

## NEW ADDRESS

The State Heritage Branch is moving  
again. From late January 1997 our new  
address will be:

Level 5, Australis House,  
77 Grenfell Street, Adelaide.

All phone numbers will remain the  
same, as will our postal address.

Please feel free to visit us if you have  
any questions about conservation issues  
or if you would like to speak to any of  
our staff on any matter relating to  
heritage.

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## Branch News

Welcome to the tenth issue  
of our soon-to-be revamped  
Newsletter. Our aim with  
the Newsletter is to provide  
readable and relevant her-  
itage information for own-  
ers, property managers,  
heritage practitioners and  
all others with an interest in  
heritage. I also hope in  
coming issues to be able to  
provide news on issues and  
developments in the heritage  
industry in this State, Australia  
and overseas.

In the coming year we plan to  
revise the content of the *State  
Heritage Newsletter* in line with  
your requests. To this end we  
have included a tear-out ques-  
tionnaire in this newsletter.  
Please take the time to complete  
and return it to us so that we  
are better able to provide the in-  
formation you need. Similarly,  
if there is any information you  
may have to share about her-  
itage places that you manage,  
or heritage issues in your area,  
please let us know so that we  
can share success stories across  
the state.

### State Heritage Authority

In December 1996 the Governor  
appointed the following people to  
the State Heritage Authority

*Dean Davies*, (Chair) Legal Practitioner  
*Bill Close*, Property Manager  
*Most Rev. Ian George*, Anglican  
Archbishop of Adelaide  
*Elizabeth Ho*, Assistant Director,  
State Library  
*Andrew Eastick*, Mayor, District  
Council of Penola  
*Harry Bechervaise*, Urban Designer  
and Planner  
*Mary Marsland*, Director, Building  
Management, Services SA  
*Philippa Menses*, Director, National  
Trust of Australia (SA)

In addition, the following people  
have been appointed deputy mem-  
bers:

Mark Hamilton, Stuart Mockridge,  
Norris Ioannou, Anne Moran,  
Virginia Mehrtens, Bruce Pettman,  
and Maureen Wright.

I welcome all new Authority mem-  
bers and deputies, and look forward  
to them sharing their views on her-  
itage matters in coming Newsletters.

### Funding for heritage conservation

While funding for heritage con-  
servation continues through the  
State Heritage Fund, the Common-  
wealth Government has decided to  
abolish the State and Territory  
components of the



Martin Brine  
Manager, State Heritage Branch

National Estate Grants Program.  
This program provided funds to  
community groups and local and  
State government projects and  
programs. The net result of this  
abolition of funding is a reduction  
in funding for heritage identifica-  
tion and conservation in South  
Australia of about \$250 000 per  
year.

### Local government activity

During 1996 many local councils  
commenced local heritage surveys.  
Creating a local heritage register is  
a complex process, so the State  
Heritage Branch and the Depart-  
ment of Housing and Urban Devel-  
opment have prepared a Heritage  
Planning Manual. This Manual will  
assist local planners and commu-  
nities to implement the require-  
ments of the Heritage Act and the  
Development Act through heri-  
tage Development Plan amend-  
ments. For advice on questions  
relating to local heritage, please  
contact Mr Keith Harris, Manager  
Development Policy, Department  
of Housing and Urban Develop-  
ment on (08) 8303 0755.

### State Heritage workplans

In the coming year the State  
Heritage Branch will be concentra-  
ting on completing a specific  
range of tasks. These include  
preparing regional heritage sur-  
veys on Yorke Peninsula and in  
the Murray Mallee, and of the  
Far West Coast's maritime heri-  
tage; reviewing priorities for ex-  
penditure from the State Heri-  
tage Fund; developing plans for  
conserving the State's most sig-  
nificant remote historic sites; and  
advocating minor amendments to  
the Heritage Act. Where possible,  
the existing Heritage Advisory  
Service will be extended with a  
focus on rural South Australia.

### National report

For many years South Australia,  
Victoria and New South Wales  
led the country in terms of heri-  
tage protection. Most other states  
have followed, proclaiming heri-  
tage legislation in the eighties  
and early nineties. In the last  
year Tasmania has also passed  
heritage legislation which, when  
proclaimed, will mean that every  
State and Territory will be able  
to protect its heritage.

This is important from a national  
perspective in that it allows all  
States and Territories to pursue  
common goals.

# Recycling Heritage

The clever recycling of a nineteenth century church hall into a modern residence is an important contribution to the maintenance of North Adelaide's local character, and to the preservation of South Australia's early religious history. It also contributes to environmental sustainability by avoiding the wastage of materials and energy resources that would result from demolition and rebuilding.

The clever recycling of a nineteenth century church hall into a modern residence is an important contribution to the maintenance of North Adelaide's local character, and to the preservation of South Australia's early religious history. It also contributes to environmental sustainability by avoiding the wastage of materials and energy resources that would result from demolition and rebuilding.

After the selection of the site of Adelaide in 1836 it was not long before North Adelaide was established with buildings ranging from prominent institutions and mansions to simple row cottages.<sup>1</sup> Today's North Adelaide has streetscapes that still evoke its nineteenth century character and the adaptation of the former Congregational Church hall into a modern residence ensures the retention of this visual character as well as the building's interior qualities.

The hall was built in 1881 for the Congregational Church, which was formed in sixteenth century Britain in protest against what was seen as the over-centralised government of other churches. Congregationalists believed in the separation of church and state, and supported among other issues a national system of education. In 1977 most Congregationalists joined with other Presbyterians and Methodists to form the Uniting Church in Australia.<sup>2</sup> South Australia has often been called the city of churches, and one of the reasons for this lies in the variety of non-conformist Christians who flocked to the more tolerant colony of early South Australia. Congregationalists were no exception, and by 1837 the first Congregational Church had been formed in South Australia.

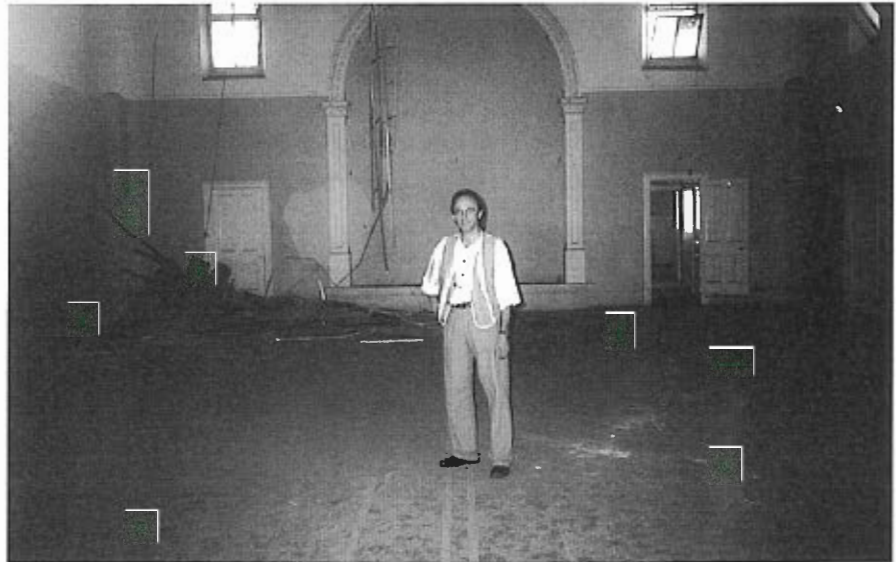
The hall in North Adelaide was needed to cater for the overcrowding of Sunday School classes in the basement of the adjoining church, which had been completed by 1861. Built of stone and rendered brick, the hall is a simple representation of the classical style and has had different uses through its

history. Apart from Sunday School classes, a Young Men's Society used the hall as soon as it was opened. This society encouraged young men in the pursuit of learning, in the belief that the study of philosophy and science and the encouragement of an enquiring mind was the way to a clearer understanding of God's universe. The society disbanded at the end of 1893.

During the twentieth century the hall has been used for a variety of functions and groups, including gymnasts and scouts. It was also used for basketball

and volleyball. Indeed when the owners bought the hall it still had the markings of a basketball court.

Seppel and Jackie Egger had been looking for a new house when their daughter Lara pointed out a hall for sale in North Adelaide. What they saw was an impressive exterior, with a large, empty interior that was in a state of disrepair. Seppel and Lara were impressed by the possibilities for residential living, but Jackie had reservations about such an enormous task.



*Before and after—from the same perspective. The swimming pool is at the back of the residence, the dining and lounge areas to the right. The original arched niche altered by the addition of the mezzanine floor is reflected through a recessed semi-circular ceiling above the original niche, and in the floor by semi-circular steps.*



Aware of its heritage listing Seppel contacted the City of Adelaide, Heritage Services well before the auction to discuss the potential renovation of the hall. Its heritage qualities were a bonus for Seppel, as its character lent an added dimension to the proposed renovations. Seppel was no stranger to the task having spent the previous five years restoring an old house at Campbelltown. After discussing the possibilities, Seppel and Jackie Egger bought the property at auction at a 'reasonable' price in April 1994, three weeks after first seeing it.

Architect Hans Grauwelman had earlier been talking to Seppel regarding other possible projects before they came across the hall, and so was immediately on hand to help with the new project. The relationship between architect and owner proved very successful and both have praise for each other and the new use of the hall. As Seppel commented, they didn't always agree but '...the journey was always interesting'.

Seppel's carpentry skills were a distinct advantage, and the majority of construction is his work. An 80 hour week ensued for him for the first seven months of the one year project. Considering the Hall had been in a state of disrepair, Seppel completed the work in a relatively short space of time.

The once empty hall is now transformed into a spacious residence with an indoor swimming pool and garden, a variety of living spaces and a spacious mezzanine level for the bedrooms. Although the hall was of commercial proportions, Hans kept in mind that expenses needed to be of domestic affordability. He was also concerned to make the place as easy as possible for Seppel to build. Although there were difficult areas of construction such as the curved staircase and curved mezzanine, Seppel understood that the final outcome would be worth the extra work. As he stated 'The details took time but the effort made all the difference.'

For both the Eggers and Hans the priority was to keep the memory of the hall's volume (600 square metres -if you can imagine a tennis court in your house-) but to create spaces within it in which people do not feel insignificant. To this end Hans designed columns throughout the house that define living spaces, while different ceiling heights also define areas. Upstairs the windows are situated low on the mezzanine floor giving a sense of what used to be a bigger space.

Another goal was to recycle the building without confusing its architectural authenticity: the last thing that designer and owner wanted was to falsify its nineteenth century origin by adopting

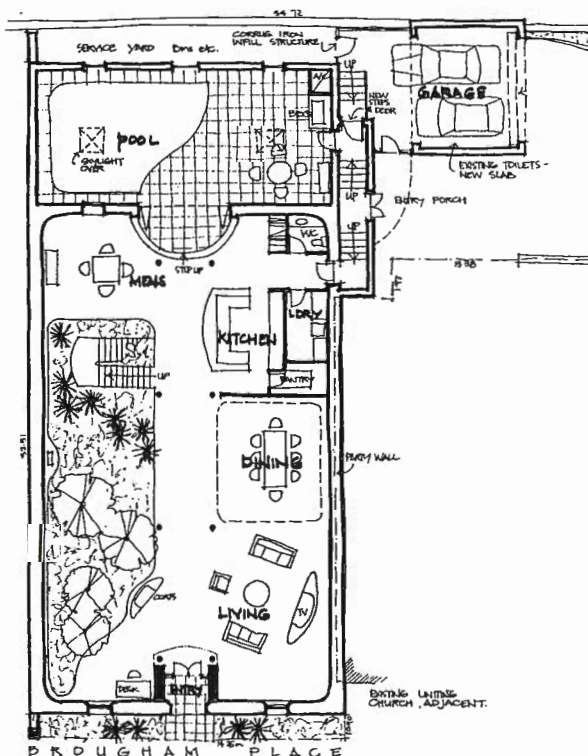


Seppel Egger (left) and Hans Grauwelman

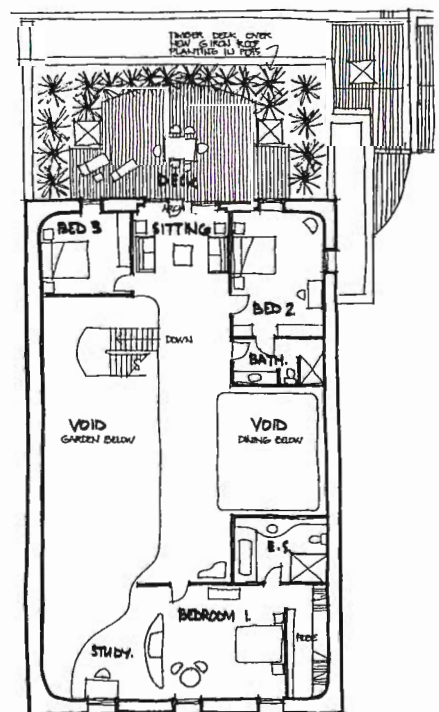
reproduction details in the new work. The outcome is a modern but classical house which has retained the integrity of the old fabric while creating modern living spaces. This required careful briefing to some well-intentioned tradespeople who wanted to impart a mock heritage character to the building.

To maintain the integrity of the hall's original qualities it was important to show where old and new structures began and ended. Recessed connections between old and new structures were made to identify the addition of new materials. No windows were removed or added, and the front of the building was left largely intact.

It was decided to carry out necessary repairs to the outside of the building without fully restoring it, so that its character of age would not be lost. Although the entire base and centre



Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

arch were plastered and painted, missing pieces elsewhere were not replaced. The outcome is that the building has layers of patching and different colouring that nevertheless blend nicely without looking ill-kept. The main doors were shifted back for shelter without adding any other elements to the front of the building.

Where internal elements were tampered with, such as the original arched niche altered by the addition of the mezzanine floor, Hans reflected the arch through a recessed semi-circular ceiling above the original niche, and in the floor by semi-circular steps. The dominant curved forms on the mezzanine structure were derived from the curves in the original structure. Because of the desire to tamper with original structures as little as possible there were some tricky problems along the way, such as the indoor swimming pool and columns which support the mezzanine.

One of Hans's ideas was to convert the original cellar into an indoor swimming pool. However the cellar walls needed to 'breathe' because of their age, and so this was impracticable. In addition the cellar was too deep for a pool. The solution to both problems was a free standing pool within the cellar. In order to bring the pool up to the right level the pool shell was supported on a two metre concrete block; which was poured into the cellar through shutes made especially for the concrete. Within the cellar there is now walking space around the pool, and the remaining area is dedicated to plant and workshop.

The introduction of columns to support the mezzanine floor also needed a solution, as they had to be placed through the old floor to the natural ground level. In some places up to two metres of poor soil fill had to be drilled through to get to the natural ground. Sections of floor were carefully cut out to allow the new footings to be poured and the original pieces replaced in a

configuration of segments with a black decorative inlay. In this way a distinction between what is new and old is apparent.

With very little outdoor area, the Eggers' had to forego a back garden, but the large interior presented the opportunity for an indoor garden. There were however some problems along the way. To keep the moisture from the walls, two 'troughs' were



*Above: The dominant curved forms on the mezzanine structure were derived from the curves in the original structure.*

excavated, a plastic membrane laid over them and top soil placed on the membrane. The excess water drains into the 'troughs' and is then collected to storm water. The introduction of skylights in the roof provided enough light for the indoor garden. Professional advice was sought from Chris Robson and Margit Wright from Adelaide Garden Design, and the garden is now flourishing with suitable plants such as *Impatiens*, *Ficus* species

and orchids among others.

An added dimension to the house is to be found in the furniture. Seppel had the idea of using mini-orb (thinly fluted corrugated iron) for a new collection of furniture which he asked Hans to design. With Seppel's considerable skill they created furniture made with composite board and mini-orb, which not only sits well in the new residence but is also sold through Seppel's furniture business.

Seppel and Hans have created an aesthetic space and a fine example of how sustainable environments can be created through the recycling of heritage places. Seppel made the kitchen benches from the recycled oregon beams which previously supported the floor above the cellar. He is continuing his work by converting the former toilet block into a garage. An infill structure made from corrugated iron will connect the garage to the house. Work on the hall has taken Seppel to the limits of his energy-although he says he would not dismiss doing it again.

No short cuts were taken in the adaptation of the old hall. The swimming pool and the outside deck area are tranquil and each room has its own intimacy. From their bedroom window Seppel and Jackie watch the morning sun rise over Brougham Gardens, and an outside deck area recently added to the roof of the building allows views of the hills and city.

1 Kathryn Gargett & Susan Marsden, 1996, *Adelaide: a brief history*, State History Centre & City of Adelaide, Adelaide, p27.

2 David Bateman, 1989, *The Bateman Concise Encyclopedia of Australia*, David Bateman, Queensland.

**Francesca Stropin**  
Heritage Officer  
State Heritage Branch

# Adaptations and Additions to Heritage Buildings

Many heritage buildings have been compromised by ad hoc and ill-considered alterations and additions. In order to promote a better understanding of the design issues and possibilities presented by heritage buildings, the State Heritage Branch and the City of Adelaide have prepared a draft publication concerned with adaptation and additions to these places. The publication is intended to assist owners, architects and designers to design alterations or additions that will complement rather than compromise the heritage value of their buildings.

All buildings, regardless of their heritage value, need ongoing care and maintenance, and this will usually occur only if they are actively used. Finding an appropriate use for a heritage building is a key factor in its conservation.

To accommodate new uses and to meet contemporary needs it is often necessary to alter, adapt or add to buildings. Contrary to popular belief, these changes can be made to heritage buildings if the attributes which give the building its heritage value are maintained in the process.

To successfully adapt or add to a heritage building, careful advance planning of the project is essential. The following process is described in the publication:

## *Understanding Significance*

The first step in planning a project is to understand the significance of the place. This may involve historical research and investigation of the building itself.

- Why, how and when did the building develop?
- Which parts are important, and which parts are of lesser or no significance?
- Why are they important? Are just one or two interior spaces or their finishes significant?
- Is the setting or streetscape important?
- Is the integrity of the whole place — from garden to outbuildings through to furnishings and fittings — unique and significant?

Heritage value can be attributed for a number of reasons, such as:

- historical importance — for example an association with a significant event, person or activity.
- architectural qualities — for example the design, style, external form or internal planning, uses and decoration.
- environmental qualities — for example relationship and contribution to a streetscape or landscape.

State Heritage staff or local council Heritage Advisers can offer further

advice on assessing heritage significance.

## *Developing a Conservation Policy*

The second step in planning a project is to develop a conservation policy in order to identify and prioritise the conservation work required.

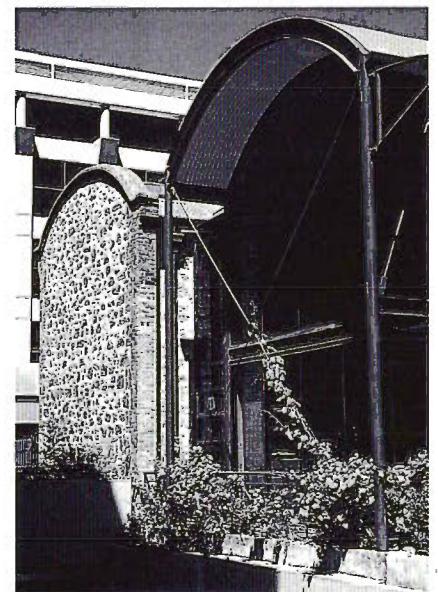
Urgent repairs to the most significant parts of the building should have the highest priority. Spending all available money on a new addition while allowing the historic building to deteriorate is not sound management of your asset.

Using your knowledge of the property's significance, identify the parts which are to remain unchanged, as well as parts of lesser significance which could be adapted for a compatible use. It is also important to identify a curtilage or open space around the building necessary to maintain a proper setting.

## *Assessing the Proposed Use*

The third step is to assess the accommodation, functions, circulation and service requirements of the proposed use and to prepare a preliminary design. Identify areas where the proposed design impacts on the significance of the heritage building and where there are conflicts with the conservation policy. The proposed uses  
(Continued on Page 9)

*Good examples of sympathetic additions Robe / Adelaide*



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# QUESTIONNAIRE

## Have your say in the content of the State Heritage Newsletter

The State Heritage Newsletter is designed to keep owners and interested people informed of heritage issues. As an owner of a heritage property and/or an interested reader of this Newsletter, we would appreciate your feedback on the Newsletter's content and quality.

Please tear out this page and fold (as shown) and return to us. No postage stamp required.

Is the Newsletter easy to read?

yes  no If not, how could it be improved?

Please rate the articles in the Newsletter (circle one)

very good          good          average          poor          very poor

Which ones were of particular interest?

Do you keep the Newsletter?

yes  no

Would you like to see more technical information on conservation practices in the Newsletter?

yes  no

Are there any issues relating to owning a heritage place that you would like discussed in the Newsletter?

(please tick)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Insurance                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Development application procedures        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Funding   | <input type="checkbox"/> Common maintenance problems               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Change of use of building                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Background of heritage protection         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Colour schemes                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Material suppliers/tradespeople           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Seeking professional advice                     | <input type="checkbox"/> How to research the history of your place |
| <input type="checkbox"/> How to plan for conservation work on your place |  |

Any other:

Do you have any success stories about conserving or adapting your heritage property that you would like to share with other readers?

Are the mailing details correct on your Newsletter?

yes  no If not, please advise the correct details.

Do you want to keep on receiving the Newsletter?

yes  no If not, please write your name and address below.

Any other comments?

Thank you for your time



## MURRAY MALLEE HERITAGE SURVEY (1997-98)

As part of our Regional Heritage Survey Program, State Heritage has recently initiated another heritage survey - this time of the Murray Mallee. This survey will include the District Councils of Brown's Well, Karoonda-East Murray, Lameroo, Peake and Pinnaroo and parts of the District Councils of Loxton, Mannum, Meningie, Morgan, Renmark Paringa, Ridley-Truro and Waikerie and part of the Rural City of Murray Bridge.

Various heritage consultants have received requests for Expressions of Interest in undertaking the project,

which is due to commence in February 1997 and will be completed in June 1998. The final report will be published in late 1998 and will be available for sale.

The primary objective of this heritage survey is to identify places in the Murray Mallee of State heritage significance for entry in the State Heritage Register, and to determine potential State Heritage Areas. As part of the survey local heritage places and areas will also be identified and documented. Places that may be of State or local heritage significance may include

farming complexes, houses, shops, schools and churches.

It is important that local communities are involved in the heritage survey: consultation with interested people and groups is seen as a major element of the survey process. If you know of a place in the Murray Mallee region that should be assessed for its heritage significance, please contact State Heritage on (08) 8204 9262.

### Hamish Angas

Heritage Survey Co-ordinator  
State Heritage Branch

(From page 6)

and changes can then be modified so they meet the conservation policy, rather than changing the policy to suit the use.

Where a proposed use cannot meet the conservation objectives, it is by definition an incompatible use.

### Design and Documentation

The fourth step is to prepare appropriate drawings and develop suitable conservation techniques. Today's stan-

dard building practices may not be appropriate with heritage buildings, and you may need to seek advice on special or traditional techniques.

### Construction

The final step is actually carrying out the work. Always make an effort to explain the conservation objectives and methods to builders and tradespeople before you engage them to start work. You will soon learn to recognise those with suitable experience and an empathy for old buildings. It is a good idea

to ask for references so that you can inspect other similar work they have done, and talk to other owners about the contractor's skills in on-site management of trades and subcontractors.

The publication on *Adaptations and Additions to Heritage Buildings* will be available from State Heritage in early March.

### James Hayter

Architect/ Urban Designer

20 YR GUARANTEE

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# Streetwise: A Practical Guide

A new publication for those involved in the conservation and management of streetscapes.

Communities no longer have to make do with ugly signs competing for space, and bright colours and building styles that do not complement the rest of the environment. Through her extensive experience with historic towns Liz Vines shows how proper heritage rejuvenation can be achieved.

The proper management of streetscapes can not only enhance a street's appearance but also contribute significantly to the economic revitalisation of once depressed environments. A booklet outlining simple revitalisation principles which have been applied successfully in commercial heritage precincts and main streets throughout Australia is an important contribution to better environments. At a time when the Development Act allows local councils to draw up their own heritage lists, this booklet gives timely advice on how care can go beyond the heritage listing of individual buildings to the care of the wider built environment.

*Top : Communities can enjoy the benefits of streetscape rejuvenation. The renovation of the Austral Hotel is one part of an extensive streetscape restoration program in the east end of Rundle Street, which has contributed significantly to the economic revitalisation of Adelaide.*

*Right: McDonalds restaurant, Circular Quay, Sydney (NSW). Signage does not have to be loud in order to work as this restrained advertising shows. Local councils are increasingly applying more rigorous signage policies as part of the total management of precincts. Negotiations with companies should ensure that businesses contribute to the physical character of streets rather than detract from it.*

*Bottom : Brunswick Street, Fitzroy (Vic) The development of artistic installations has transformed the character and image of this street. The uniqueness of signage in Brunswick Street is now part of its tourist appeal, although careful management is required.*

Elizabeth Vines, 1996, *Streetwise – A Practical Guide*, The National Trust of Australia (NSW). Available through National Trusts in South Australia and New South Wales.

All photographs courtesy: *Streetwise – A Practical Guide*



# From Misty Paddocks to Computer Fields

## VOLUNTARY WORK FOR STATE HERITAGE

Over the last couple of years State Heritage has been fortunate to have the assistance of two very competent volunteers. The contribution to heritage information by Catherine Dale and Lesley Abell deserves acknowledgement.

Catherine first assisted with the field-work on the 'Lobethal and Environs Heritage Review' in January 1995 and with her Bachelor of Architectural Studies and Graduate Diploma in Archaeology she was a valued member of the assessment team. At Lobethal, a number of buildings were visited, all of local historic importance, representing the 1840s settlement of the town by migrants from the then Prussian provinces of Silesia and Brandenburg. Three places in the rural areas around Lobethal were identified for the *State Heritage Register*.

More recently, over the winter months of 1996, Catherine organised the excavation of a large light well and surrounds at the former Morialta Winery buildings (known as Morialta Barns) off Colonial Drive, Norton Summit. The stone buildings were part of *Morialta* established in 1847 by John Baker, a member of the South Australian

Legislative Council and the second Premier (for a term of eleven days) in 1857. In the early twentieth century the property became the Morialta Protestant Children's Home.

The District Council of East Torrens now owns the Morialta Barns and restoration of the historic buildings was carried out under the direction of local architect, Jim Stratmann. The work by Freshstart Services was supervised by John McLean who contacted State Heritage for advice and assistance when a large quantity of interesting material was uncovered while removing soil from the light well. The well, which is located along an exterior wall of a stone barn, was used as a convenient rubbish tip by the Children's Home over the years. Catherine agreed to supervise the necessary work of removing and sieving the remaining soil, sorting the artefacts into material groups and preparing lists of selected artefacts to be retained by the East Torrens Historical Society. These objects included much-repaired little leather boots, fragments of a variety of toys and a large quantity of used toothbrushes along with numerous sauce bottles and broken crockery of many

patterns. The remaining artefacts were reburied on the site.

While Catherine's hands were in the soil of history, Lesley's were on a computer keyboard recording historical information. A 'Statement of Significance' is entered in the *State Heritage Register* computerised database under one of the many fields for each heritage place. Lesley has tackled the enormous task of reading individual files, assessment reports and other information in order to prepare a succinct statement for each building or site. She is well qualified to carry out this compilation having a Bachelor of Arts with Joint Honours in History and Architecture and is at present completing a PhD in History at The University of Adelaide. Gradually over a period of two years the database field has been steadily filled as this useful project has been cheerfully undertaken by Lesley.

State Heritage has much appreciated the work carried out by these two dedicated and skilled volunteers.

**Yve Reynolds**  
Heritage Officer  
State Heritage Branch

## BOOKS OF INTEREST

Bernard O'Neil et al (eds) 1996, *Playford's South Australia: Essays on the history of South Australia, 1933-1968*, Association of Professional Historians, Adelaide.

Contains three chapters of particular interest to those with a heritage bent. Susan Marsden's 'Playford's Metropolis' deals with the Housing Trust's role in creating the metropolitan area; Noris Ioannou's 'Decline to revival: decorative and applied arts' reviews the work of the CWA, commercial and studio pottery, china painting at the South Australian School of Design, and pottery at the South Australian School of Art; and Kerrie Round's 'Preserving and celebrating South Australia's past' details the origins and growth of the historical preservation movement. Available at most Adelaide bookshops: \$44.95 in hardback.

Graeme Davison et al (eds) 1995, *The Cream Brick Frontier: Histories of Australian Suburbia*, Monash Publications in History, Monash University.

Focuses on the eastern states, but Peter Spearitt's chapter 'Suburban Cathedrals: the Rise of the Drive-in Shopping Centre' is a rare consideration of a modern phenomenon. Chermside, 10 km out of Brisbane, was Australia's first (1957).

Dylan Walker, 1996, *Adelaide's Silent Nights: a pictorial history of Adelaide's picture theatres during the silent era 1896-1929*. This book was mentioned in the last *State*

*Heritage Newsletter*, and was duly launched on 19 October 1996, 100 years to the minute after the first public screening in Adelaide. It retails for \$19.95.

Ron Ritter, 1996, *Spanning Tide and Time: The Bridges of the Port Adelaide River*, Ron Ritter, Adelaide. This book was recently released and retails for \$24.95 hardback, \$19.95 Paperback. Mr Ritter's research was responsible for the remains of an 1857 bridge being entered in the State Heritage Register in April last year.

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## State Heritage Register Update

The State Heritage Register is a list of places that are culturally significant for South Australians, and is administered by the State Heritage Branch. In November 1996 there were 2013 places in the Register. The following places have been included in the State Heritage Register since July 1996:

### Belair

✓ Sleeps Hill Quarries

### Brownhill Creek

✓ Manure Pits

### Coromandel Valley

✓ Former Biscuit & Jam Factory

### Hawthorn

✗ Hawthorn Child Care Centre – Former Dr Frayne's House & Surgery

### Port Adelaide

Waterside Workers' Federation Hall

### Quorn

St Matthew's Anglican Church

### Springfield

Springfield House

### Waikerie

Former Pumping Station Chimney

Gillen Pumping Station Site

Holder Pumping Station Ruins

### Waterside Workers' Federation Hall

Built in 1926, the Hall signifies the importance of the trade union movement for wharf labourers. It was the focus for industrial and social activities of waterside workers at Port Adelaide, in particular the Port Adelaide Working Mens' Association and its successor, the Waterside Workers' Federation until 1989. The Hall was also used for concerts, films and other social events.



## Maritime Heritage: *Clan Ranald* and *Fides*



Diver swimming past one of the two large boilers on the *Clan Ranald*

Two shipwrecks located in Investigator Strait are the subjects of recent work carried out by the Maritime Heritage Section of the State Heritage Branch.

The *Fides* and the *SS Clan Ranald* exemplify the range of sites located in South Australia and the varied interest some South Australian shipwrecks attract. They also indicate the variety of the work carried out by the Maritime Heritage Section.

The *Fides* was a Finnish built three masted wooden sailing vessel of 387 tons. It was carrying a general cargo valued at £22 000 from London en-route to Port Adelaide when it smashed into the northern coast of Kangaroo Island on 22 May 1860. Ten of the fifteen crew were killed. The five survivors walked the 24 kilometres to Cape Borda where the second lighthouse keeper took them to Port Adelaide.

On 16 November 1989, Eric Sandlund, descendant of Carl Hyden, part owner of the *Fides*, unveiled a plaque at Cape Borda in memory of the master and crew of the vessel. Given the Finnish interest in the shipwreck, and the considerable quantity of cargo salvaged since 1860 (of which some is in our hands), it was considered appropriate to put together a display for viewing locally, nationally and in Finland. The Finnish National Maritime Museum in Helsinki is very keen and supportive of the idea.

This is an ideal opportunity to display throughout Australia the fact that there is more to our 'colonial' shipwrecks than the stereotype, British or American vessels.

The *Clan Ranald* shipwreck and the

work carried out on this vessel is an interesting contrast with the *Fides*. While much of the *Fides* has been broken up, salvaged and little remains in situ, the *Clan Ranald* site contains substantial structural remains, making it one of South Australia's most impressive wreck dives. The *Clan Ranald* is also an important reminder of our Euro-centric or racist past.

The sinking of the 2285 ton turret deck steamer in 1909 off Troubridge Hill, Yorke Peninsula, was an accident which could have been avoided.

The vessel rolled over and sank while en-route to South Africa from Port Adelaide with a cargo of wheat and flour. This was due to it being poorly loaded and inadequately ballasted, which resulted in the loss of 40 men, many being Filipino and Indian. The surviving Filipino and Indian crew were seized by the Commonwealth for being illegal immigrants and deported within a few days of the shipwreck.

While the shipwreck site has suffered from souvenir hunters and the natural elements, the large steel structural remains, including the engine and boilers, are being assessed to determine the most effective way to manage the site. This has included a thorough recording of the remains and a corrosion assessment of the steel. A management plan is being compiled for the *Clan Ranald*, which may include installing sacrificial anodes to slow down the corrosion of the steel, and development of interpretive facilities to assist divers in appreciating the site.

Bill Jeffery, Terry Arnott  
Maritime Heritage Section