HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

NAME:	**Old Ram Shed, Adelaide Showground**	PLACE: 26488

ADDRESS:	**68 Goodwood Road, Wayville, 5034**	

DESCRIPTION

Figure 1. Old Ram Shed showing the western façade

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2015

The Old Ram Shed is a brick structure with a timber-frame, corrugated-galvanised-iron clad, sawtooth roof supported with steel I-beam posts. The roof has both south facing lights as well as glass skylights set in the sloping part of the roof. The prominent eastern and western façades are of the stripped classical style and feature Art Deco decoration that is characteristic of the period. The eastern and western facades have substantial ornamental red-brick piers at each corner, are symmetrically divided by red-brick pilasters, and have a parapet wall that extends above piers and pilasters. The piers, pilasters and parapet wall are capped with cement. Brick dentils feature immediately under the cement capping of the parapet wall, and the name Elder Smith & Co Limited is still faintly visible on the parapet, despite having been removed and partially covered. A decorative cornice is aligned with the top of the pilasters

and features a single line of chevrons created from the brickwork, with a row of dentils beneath. An octagonal cement feature is also inserted into the top of each pier (figure 1).

The surrounds of the large door openings in the western and eastern façades are comprised of a large painted and cement-rendered architrave and painted and cement-rendered curved pilasters. Above the door is partially covered lettering that reads "Sheep Sales". This lettering is covered with a newer sign attached to the building that identifies the building as the Old Ram Shed. The doors are asymmetrically divided into three portions. The two side sections extend the full height of the opening and are made from painted corrugated iron. The inner portion is a single timber door.

The southern and northern façades of the building are painted red brick with a row of windows above. The windows consist of framed fixed glass and metal grilles. A stepped, painted and cement-rendered architrave divides the brick wall and sits beneath the row of glazing. The brick wall is divided symmetrically into three bays due to two double-door openings. The door openings are divided into three sections and include timber-framed painted corrugated-iron side sections that are the full height of the opening, and roll open. The middle portion is comprised of a single timber door.

Three sets of four metal fixed-grill panels located beneath the architrave provide natural ventilation. There are also two windows set asymmetrically in the middle bay. A narrow red-brick addition to the northern side of the building joins the Elder Smith & Co building with the Goldsborough Mort and Dalgety one.

Internally, the Old Ram Shed has been partitioned with light-weight walling to create one small and one larger room. The walling extends from just beneath the ceiling joists to the floor. The floor is a concrete slab. There are a number of permanent Show structures sited along the southern wall that are made from timber and sheets of corroded (for decorative effect) corrugated-iron including the General Smith.

HISTORY

Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia

The South Australian Agricultural Society was formed on 28 October 1839 to further the agricultural potential of the new colony and was modelled on the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland. A few years later, in early 1842 a permanent agricultural and horticultural society was proposed and on 24 January 1842 became the South Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society. While the two organisations ran concurrently for a few years they had merged by February 1846. However as Linn argues, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia believed that the merger had taken place prior to 1844.[1]

Initially the Agricultural Society struggled, however, through the dedication of early members such as Charles Berkeley and David McLaren (manager of the South Australian Company), the fledgling Society was revitalised and began to flourish. The first display or exhibition of agricultural produce took place during a Society dinner at

Fordham's Hotel, Grenfell Street on 8 December 1840. Further exhibitions or displays continued in a similar format until 18 February 1842, when the two Societies held the first Agricultural and Horticultural Show (Show) in the large school room on North Terrace.[2] Mary Thomas, one of South Australia's original colonists from 1836, listed in her diary the wide range of grains, vegetables, fruit and dairy products displayed, and commented that the room 'was crowded, even too much so for my comfort.'[3]

Further Shows were held in various locations around the city until 1844, when Botanic Park became the Show's first official home. In its early years, the exhibits were accommodated in large tents and marquees, until 1860 when the 'Exhibition Building' opened (Figure 2). This purpose-built pavilion was designed by Colonial Architect Edward Angus Hamilton and constructed over the summer of 1859 and 1860 ready for the Show held in March that year, and was located near Frome Road behind the Adelaide Hospital.[4]

Figure 2. Exhibition Building near Frome Road, 1867

Source: SLSA B8006

In January 1888, the Society began negotiating with the South Australian Government to take over the 'management and use'[5] of the Jubilee Exhibition Building and grounds located on North Terrace between the University of Adelaide and Frome Road. However, it wasn't until August 1894 that permission was officially granted. The Society moved swiftly and the Autumn Show held there in March 1895 was touted a great success (figure 3).[6]

Figure 3. Spring Show held at the Jubilee Exhibition Building and grounds, 1901

Source: SLSA B9090

By the early 1900s, the Society became increasingly aware of the tenuous nature of their lease arrangement with the Government for the Jubilee Exhibition site. The University of Adelaide, located on the western boundary, had begun negotiating with the Government to take over the Exhibition building and grounds on North Terrace to alleviate its chronic lack of space. At a meeting between Premier Verran and the Society's president William Rounsevell in December 1910, Rounsevell advised the Premier that the Society would consider moving to another location if it was necessary to do so for 'State reasons', and fair compensation was received for the improvements made to the Jubilee Exhibition site. The Society heard little more about the situation until the September 1911 Show, when Premier Verran announced in his toast at the Show's official luncheon that the Government had purchased 50 acres in Wayville with the intent of moving the Society there. The Government offered the Society a 99-year peppercorn lease as well as contributing up to £30,000 for relocation costs and a loan of £40,000 to assist with relocation and buildings. The Society signed the lease on 26 November 1913.[7]

Adelaide Showground (Wayville)

The development of the Adelaide Showground at Wayville began with an architectural competition. Twenty-six entries were received from England, New Zealand and every Australian State. First place was won by Melbourne-based architect Charles Heath, who received £500 for his efforts. Although Health's plan has been modified over time, it still partly underpins the site layout.[8]
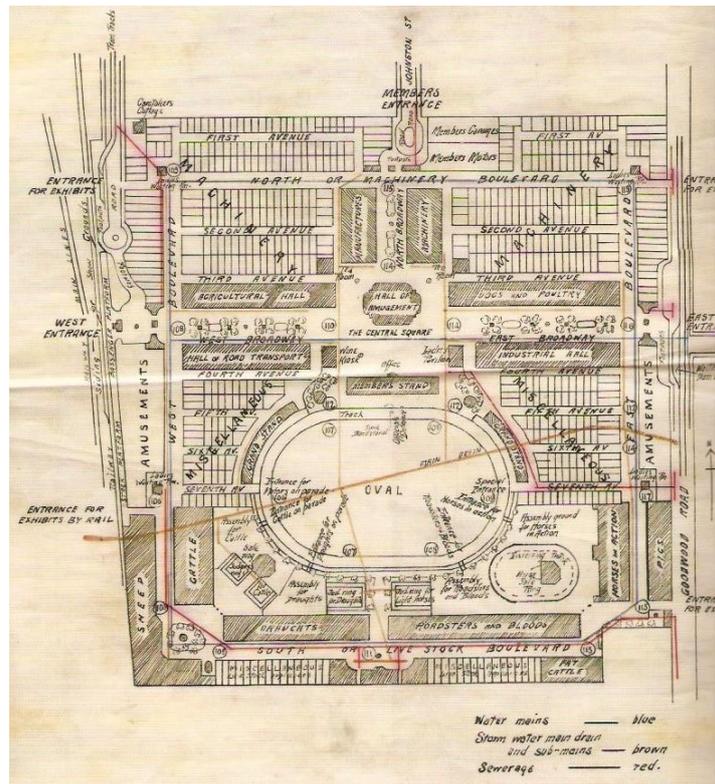
Figure 4. Plan showing Heath's Layout for the Wayville Showground

Source: RAHSSA Archive

Heath estimated the cost of developing the Wayville site at £180,000. Site works commenced in 1914 and included relocating Keswick Creek (that ran diagonally across the site) into an underground drain, and earthworks to level the main arena and provide mounds for spectators. The declaration of war in August 1914 and the ensuing years of warfare slowed the development of the Wayville Showground. In 1915, Adelaide-based architectural firm English and Soward was appointed as site architects and engineers, and by the end of the year ongoing earthworks and the construction of the exterior of the Heavy Horse Pavilion (now Cattle Pavilion/Dairy Cattle Pavilion) was completed. The exterior of the Stud Sheep Pavilion was also finished in 1917 just before a complete halt on all works at the site due to the First World War. Prior to the recommencement of work on site in 1920, the two pavilions were used firstly as stores for wheat and wool, and then as a location for the vocational training of returned soldiers.[9]

While development of the site recommenced in 1920, the Society's limited funds curtailed the extent of works they could undertake, especially given the costs of preparing the site to hold a Show were estimated at £100,000. As a result, the Society considered abandoning Wayville and staying at the Jubilee Exhibition site on North Terrace a prospect the Government and University of Adelaide were greatly concerned by. It was only after negotiations with the Government and an additional grant of £30,000 that the Society committed fully to the Wayville site, and a period of intense building followed.[10] Between 1922 and 1925 the Secretary's Office, Members' Grandstand, Department of Agriculture, Lever Brothers, Cattle, Pig, Dog and Poultry

Pavilions, Hall of Industries and Motor Hall were built. During the same period, some of the light-weight structures from the Jubilee Exhibition site were also moved to Wayville.[11]

The first Show at Wayville opened on 8 September 1925 and was a huge success with record numbers of exhibits. The range of exhibits provided the public with an engaging and practical demonstration of the importance of primary industry to the State's economy. At the time, agriculture and grazing was worth around £10 million of the State's total £13.5 million in exports.[12] Indeed, primary production (excluding mining) between 1840 and 1939 accounted for between 20 and 30 percent of South Australia's gross domestic product.[13]

In the following year, the 1926 Spring Show achieved record visitor numbers of over 200,000 people, and inspired the following comments in the Society's Annual report regarding the enduring significance of the Show to South Australia:

> To the farmer the Show means an admirable opportunity to meet old friends and to make new, but it means much more. It is his chance to see the best in all lines, it enables him to establish a standard of competition…

> To the city dweller the Show brings an opportunity to appreciate the part which the rural areas play in the well-being and prosperity of the State. It forces onto them a realisation that beyond the smoke haze of the city lies an industry productive of wealth, health and happiness in greater measure than any other.

> From the point of view of the businessman – be he machinery merchant, motor salesman, manure distributor or land agent – the Show provides a means for him to bring his wares before his prospective purchases.[14]

The record numbers of exhibitors and visitors also highlighted the urgent need for additional facilities, including a second grandstand, extensions to the Hall of Industries and Secretary's Office, and several new pavilions and buildings.

In October 1925, the Society's longstanding Secretary JA Riley resigned. Riley had been instrumental in the Society's smooth relocation from North Terrace to Wayville as well as initial site development. His replacement, Harrold Jack Finnis, was appointed first permanent Secretary and heralded a new period of development at Wayville. This began in 1926 with the construction of a number of new buildings and site improvements, including: a new public grandstand that also provided retail space, refreshment rooms and facilities for the press and first aid staff as well; the wine kiosk; a bandstand; and a branch of the Commonwealth Bank. At the same time, the Motor pavilion and horse stables were extended, and landscaping improvements included the planting of lawns and trees. Wayville also became a venue for a variety of events such as trotting and speedway racing, and the home ground for the West Adelaide Football Club (1927 and 1939).[15]

A number of further additions and improvements followed in ensuing years until development was halted by the Second World War. The works undertaken up until

the end of 1939 included upgrades and extension of the roadways and drainage system, power and lighting, public telephones, and the addition of a President's Room in the Members' Grandstand; extensions to the Industrial Hall, Stud Sheep Pavilion and the Secretary's Office; the construction of Side Show facilities, pavilion (now known as David Roche Pavilion 1928), pavilion (now known as Technology Centre Pavilion 1929), Home Industries Hall, Dairy Foods Hall (c1931), Beef Cattle Pavilion (1932), Centennial Hall (1936), Dairy Cattle Shed, Elder Smith's Ram Sales Buildings (now known as Old Ram Shed 1933), Derby Stand, Savings Bank of SA, and Elder Pavilion (now known as the Archives 1936). In addition, the clock in the Secretary's Office was donated by Robert Melrose, and a drinking fountain by the Roche families' Adelaide Development Company. Three sets of decorative entrance gates were installed during this period and included the Bonython Gate (1927), Ridley Gate (1933) and Kidman Gate (1937), respectively donated by Sir Langdon Bonython, Ridley Foundation and the Kidman family – the Society also contributed to the cost of the last two (figure 5).[16]

Figure 5. Aerial of the Wayville Showground, 1936.

Source: RAHSSA Archive

Shortly after the 1939 Show, the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) occupied the Showground and turned the site into a military base. As a consequence, no Shows were held between 1940 and 1946. The number of military personnel billeted at Wayville was initially 4,000, but as other sites became operational the number dropped to around 3,000 for the duration of the war. Collectively, over one million military personnel passed through the Wayville base.

The Showground was primarily used as a Recruit Reception Depot and provided basic training to new army recruits. A number of overseas units were formed there, including the 2/10th 2/27th, 2/43rd and 2/48th Infantry Battalions, 2/3rd Machine Gun Battalion and 2/8th Field Ambulance. In addition, Wayville was also used as a Leave and Transit Depot and for evacuees from the Darwin bombings. During the Army's occupation of the site, the pavilions and other buildings were used for accommodation, communications, detention barracks, hospital, records and pay offices, ordnance store, mechanical engineers workshop, transport section and guard room.[17]

After the Army left in 1947, the Society began the slow process of repairing the damage done to the buildings – a process that was hindered by post-war building restrictions due to a lack of building materials. However, despite these obstacles the Society decided to run the Show in 1947. It was a huge success with the 'show hungry'[18] public, and a new attendance record was set, with over half a million people passing through the turnstiles.[19]

In the decades after the war the South Australian Government, under the leadership of Premier Tomas Playford, pursued an industrialisation agenda that transformed the State's economy.[20] Agricultural and horticultural production continued to grow, however, the way it operated changed profoundly. Mechanisation and agricultural science replaced labour in a 'silent revolution'[21]. Farmers found they needed to become businessmen and to adopt new management and business practices to make a viable living.

By the end of the 1960s, these changes had also transformed where South Australian's lived. Prior to the Second World War about half of the population was based outside of Adelaide – by the end of the 1960s about two thirds of South Australians lived in metropolitan Adelaide, and only a sixth in rural areas.[22] The Society, and in particular the Show, remained a vital connection that linked the city and country. The strength of the connection provided by the Show was demonstrated by the ever increasing numbers of exhibitors and visitors to it each year.

To meet the needs of exhibitors and attendees, the Society continued to improve existing facilities as well as to construct a number of new pavilions and buildings. These included: Stirling Hall (1954); Rothmans Theatrette (1964 – now known as the Royal Show Theatre); CWA Café (1966); Angas Pavilion (1967); refurbishment of the Hall of Industries and its renaming as Hamilton Hall (1973, demolished 2001); Animal Nursery (1981); Jubilee Pavilion (1987); replacement of the Pig Pavilion with the Leader Pavilion (1988); and the construction of the Woodcutting Stand (1988). In 1974, several Showground pavilions were used by various Government Departments, the Salvation Army and Red Cross as a distribution centre for food and clothing sent to evacuees from Cyclone Tracey.[23]

Redevelopment of Wayville during the 1990s included the construction of the atrium over the Kingsway (1992), Venue and Management Offices and Workshops (1994), Ridley Pavilion (1995), Dog/Basketball Pavilion (1998) and Goat and Alpaca Pavilion (1999). In 1998, the Society's 99-year lease, due to expire in 2012, was also extended

until 2062. In the early years of the twenty-first century the Kingsway was redeveloped again. However, the biggest change was the demolition of Centennial Hall due to concrete cancer, and the subsequent demolition of Duncan Hall and the International Pavilion to make way for the new Goyder Pavilion and Duncan Gallery that opened in 2008. As it has since 1915, the Showground with its many buildings and spaces continues to provide accommodation for numerous events and activities that happen throughout the year ranging from the weekly Sunday Farmers Market to annual events such as university examinations, craft fairs and home shows.[24]

Over the years, many different types of events and entertainments have come and gone, including the 140 children Scottish Dancing on top of horse back, and the Flying Devils brought over from Europe for the Show circuit around Australia. Similarly, the rides in sideshow alley have been modernised and provide thrill seekers with seemingly ever more death-defying experiences. The show bags that once offered the public free samples in a bid to entice them to buy a company's wares are now sold and contain a myriad of foodstuffs, toys and other goods. Yet despite these changes, the Show remains a vital point of contact between the city and country and a means to educate the public about the importance of rural industries and the people who make their livelihood from them.[25]

Elder Smith & Co

The company known as Elder Smith & Co and now as Elders began in 1839 with the arrival of Alexander Elder in Port Adelaide. Alexander's father George was a merchant and ship owner who had sent Alexander on the schooner *Minerva* with the intention of extending the family business based in Kirkcaldy, Scotland to the new province of South Australia. After selling the cargo that he had brought with him, Alexander plied the waters between Adelaide and Launceston trading various cargos, which enabled the business to survive the depression of 1841 to 1843 that had struck the fledgling colony.[26]

After the discovery of copper at Kapunda in 1842 and then at Burra, Alexander established himself as a metal broker and the business began to thrive. It was at this time that Alexander went into partnership with FH Dutton and began the firm's long-standing pastoral interests, leasing 20,000 acres near Mount Remarkable in the Flinders Ranges. In 1844 Alexander was joined by his brother William and then in 1849 his brother George. The arrival of his brothers led the business into new directions and resulted in the establishment of a number of new enterprises. These included a gas works in Adelaide, guano fertiliser at Spencer Gulf, iron smelting, working as a customs agent, and expanding their shipping business by not only managing their own ships, but also acting as agents for other ship owners.[27]

Alexander's desire to return home to Scotland resulted in his brother Thomas, then 36 years old, replacing him in Adelaide in 1854. A year later, Robert Barr Smith, who also migrated to Melbourne from Scotland in 1854, relocated to Adelaide to take over George Elder's position at Elder & Co. The marriage of Thomas's sister Joanna to Robert in 1856 cemented the familial relationship. Between the mid-1850s and 1863

Elder & Co had a number of different partners including Thomas Elder, Robert Barr Smith, Edward Stirling and John Taylor. However, in 1863 the company Elder Smith & Co was formed with Thomas Elder and Robert Barr Smith as joint partners.[28]

The change in partnership occurred as a result of the prior company's investment in Walter Watson Hughes' copper mines during the early 1860s at Wallaroo and then Moonta. The wealth generated enabled Edward Stirling to leave the business while it also provided the necessary capital for Thomas and Robert to expand their pastoral interests.[29] Hewat notes that the brothers-in-law had complimentary skills that enabled Elder Smith & Co to flourish – Thomas was 'a visionary with a real feeling for the land', while Robert was 'a shrewd businessman and administrator'.[30] While the company continued to engage in numerous business pursuits, it is their pastoral ones which are particularly salient in the context of this assessment, and are discussed in further detail below.

Elder Smith & Co acquired substantial pastoral leases both solely and in conjunction with others, not only in South Australia but also in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. A conservative estimate of the land they ran was 22,450 square kilometres; much of it in semi-arid areas with little above-ground water. Consequently, Elder working with Peter Waite, another renowned South Australian pastoralist who later became chairman of Elder Smith & Co, sunk numerous bores. In addition to water, they also introduced fencing which changed the way in which they ran their flocks of sheep. The fencing enabled increased stocking rates and replaced the shepherds who had traditionally tended the stock in movable pens with boundary riders. By the 1880s, Elder Smith & Co was estimated to be running 1.5 million sheep on their properties, yielding approximately 30,000 bales of wool annually.[31] Unsurprisingly, the company was considered to be a 'central institution of the Colony's pastoral economy' at that time.[32]

It was during the 1880s that the South Australian economy began to stagnate and then fall into depression. However, in 1888 the decision was made to float Elder Smith & Co on the stock market at £10 per share. Thomas and Robert each held 15 percent of the shares, Peter Waite almost 4 percent and the role of chairman, and AG Downer 9.6 percent. It was at this time that Thomas, then aged 70, retired from taking an active role in the management of the company, although Robert still valued his advice. While the mercantile, shipping and metal-broking arms of the business were doing well, it was wool that was the Company's core business, including sales in Australia and in London, as well as the provision of long-term finance to other pastoralists.[33]

During the 1890s, South Australia followed the rest of Australia into a severe economic depression, and while Elder Smith & Co returned a dividend to shareholders in the four years after floating on the stock exchange, all profits had disappeared by 1893. No dividends were paid in that year, however, astute management enabled dividends to be paid in 1894, albeit a smaller amount than in the preceding years and each year thereafter. Eight years of drought in northern South Australia and then Australia also effected the business, and although Hewat estimates that half of the flock across

Australia was lost during that time, the Company spent £7,000 in 1896 on the construction of wool stores at Port Adelaide. Thomas died the following year, however, Robert (then aged 73) continued as Managing Director, and Peter Waite (aged 63) as chairman. In 1903, the company expanded their wool interests in South Australia and Western Australia, as well as constructing further wool facilities at Port Adelaide. Robert died in 1915 and Peter Waite in 1922.[34]

The 1920s were a period of prosperity for Elder Smith & Co, and they were able to upgrade many of their rural facilities from agencies to full branches. However, the following decade was more difficult due to the impact of the Great Depression and drought. Yet Elder Smith & Co still made a profit and paid its shareholders a dividend, albeit a smaller amount than in the first few decades of the century. Much of the credit for the company's enduring success at this time of great financial stress and difficulty due to drought was attributed to the business acumen of Walter Young, who was appointed to the role of managing director in 1929.[35]

Elder Smith & Co continued its expansion during the 1930s, opening new branches in rural locations as well as constructing two buildings at the Adelaide Showgrounds in Wayville: the Elders Stock Sales Pavilion (now known as the Old Ram Shed) in 1933, and the Elders Pavilion in 1936. A new head office followed in 1937 and is located on Currie Street, Adelaide.

The economic value of the pastoral industry, including both sheep and cattle, to South Australia's economy from the early years of the Colony up until the 1930s, when the economy began to shift towards industrialisation, was substantial. In the years between 1840 and 1860 pastoral pursuits was responsible for on average 10 percent of gross domestic product annually and in the years between 1861 and 1939 on average 12 percent.[36]

In 1937 Elder Smith & Co acquired Geelong based wool firm George Hague & Co, the second largest auction centre in Victoria after Melbourne. The year 1939 heralded the Company's centenary in business in South Australia and as it had been in the nineteenth century, wool continued to be a substantial component of the business. At that time Elder Smith & Co were responsible for selling more than 40 percent of the South Australian and Western Australian wool clips and the five wool stores at Port Adelaide could collectively hold approximately 60,000 bales.[37]

During World War Two the auction system for wool sales was abandoned and the British Government acquired the entire clip on a number of occasions including 1941 and 1943. During the War Elder Smith & Co handled 8.5 percent of the national clip and distributed the money paid for it back to the growers. After the War wool prices soared and then again in the early 1950s due to the Korean War. Throughout the rest of the twentieth century Elder Smith & Co has continued to consolidate and grow its business becoming Elder Smith and Goldsborough Mort Ltd in the early 1960s. Further expansion led to new and diverse business ventures including IXL and Fosters. However, in 2009 the company shifted from a conglomerate holding company to a

single integrated company that focused on the core business of Elders Ltd – agribusiness – a role it continues to play in Australia and internationally as Elders.[38]

The Old Ram Shed

The Old Ram Shed was constructed in 1933 adjacent to the building then known as the Stud Sheep Sales Pavilion (a different building to the 1915-1917 Stud Sheep Pavilion). The Stud Sheep Sales Pavilion had been jointly built and operated by Goldsbrough Mort & Co Ltd and Dalgety & Co Ltd in 1925. The two sales pavilions were conveniently located in the western part of the Showground behind the members grandstand and close to the Stud Sheep Pavilion and easy access to the railway line. Prior to Goldsbrough Mort & Dalgety building their pavilion at the Showground, the *Register* noted that the only place for stud sheep sales to occur in the city was located at Port Adelaide. The ability for stud sheep sales to take place at the spring Show was a great boon to pastoralists.[39]

The Old Ram Shed was designed by architectural firm Woods, Bagot, Laybourne Smith and Irwin and has been attributed to architect James Irwin.[40] Official builders were Messrs Wilkins and Burnside, however, it is known that over twenty bricklayers and their assistants worked on the building in June 1933 in a bid to complete it ready for the opening of the Show that September. The building cost over £4,000 to build.

The *Advertiser* noted the Old Ram Shed's 'fine brickwork' and 'imposing entrance'. The pavilion was approximately 235ft x 55ft in size and 32ft high. It had a bitumen floor and most of the floor space was taken up with pens to house the rams that were being offered for sale; the Adelaide press noting that the building could accommodate approximately 300 rams.[41]

During the Army's occupation of the Showground during the Second World War, the Old Ram Shed was used as an X-ray facility for the scanning of new recruits for tuberculosis.[42] In the decades after the Second World War, the Old Ram Shed was again used for the sale of rams. However, in more recent years the building has been converted into a general exhibition space. As part of the conversion, both the Elder Smith & Co and Goldsborough Mort and Dalgety (the two companies shared a building) sales pavilions were linked together by enclosing the small space between them. The pens that held the rams were also removed.[43]

Chronology

1839   Agricultural Society of South Australia formed and modelled on the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland.
       Alexander Elder arrives in Port Adelaide on the schooner *Minerva* with the intention of expanding the family business based in Kirkcaldy, Scotland to the new province of South Australia.

1840   The Society's first display of agricultural products at Fordham's Hotel. Regular displays follow.

1842   South Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society forms. The first Agricultural Show is held in the large school room on North Terrace, Mary Thomas notes that the event was very crowded.

Alexander Elder expands the business to include metal broking after the discovery of copper at Kapunda and then Burra.

1844   The two societies merge becoming the Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The Society holds its first Show in Botanic Park and marquees and tents provide shelter for the exhibits.

Alexander's brother William Elder joins him in South Australia.

1849   **George Elder arrives in South Australia to work with Alexander and William heralding new business activities.**

1854   **Alexander returns to Scotland and Thomas Elder arrives in South Australia. Robert Barr Smith migrates to Melbourne.**

1855   **Robert Barr Smith moves to Adelaide and replaces George Elder at Elder & Co.**

1856   Robert marries Joanna Elder.

1860   The 'Exhibition Building' designed by Colonial Architect Edward Angus Hamilton is completed ready for the Show held in March that year.

1863   **After various partnerships Elder Smith & Co is formed with Thomas Elder and Robert Barr Smith as joint partners. The company expands its pastoral holdings and business activities.**

1880s   **Elder Smith & Co is estimated to be running 1.5 million sheep on their properties yielding about 30,000 bales of wool per annum.**

South Australia experiences a period of economic downturn followed by a depression.

1888   The Society begins negotiations with the Colonial Government to lease the Jubilee Exhibition building and grounds, located on North Terrace between the University of Adelaide and Frome Road, as their Showground.

Elder Smith & Co is floated on the stock exchange, Thomas aged 70 retires while Robert continues on as Managing Director and Peter Waite assumes the role of Chairman.

1890s   **Drought in northern South Australia and Australia results in substantial stock losses for Elder Smith & Co.**

1893   **Elder Smith & Co is unable to pay a dividend to its shareholders.**

1894   Permission is granted by the Government for the Society to use the Jubilee Exhibition Building and grounds.

1895   The first Show is held at the Jubilee Exhibition site.

1896   **Elder Smith & Co spend £7000 on the construction of wool stores in Port Adelaide.**

1897   **Thomas Elder dies.**

c1900   The Society become aware of the tenuous nature of their lease for the Jubilee Exhibition site as the University of Adelaide pursues more space.

1903   **Elder Smith & Co expands its wool interests in South Australia and Western Australia and constructs further wool facilities in Port Adelaide.**

1910   Society President William Rounsevell advises Premier Verran that the Society would consider relocating to another site if it is necessary and the Society is fairly compensated for the improvements to the Jubilee Exhibition site.

1911   Premier Verran announces that the State Government have purchased 50 acres at Wayville with the intention that the Society move there.

1913   The Society signs a 99 year peppercorn lease for the Wayville site.

1914   Design competition for the layout of the Wayville Showground is won by Melbourne-based architect Charles Heath.

1915   Adelaide firm English and Soward are appointed as the architects and engineers for the development of the Wayville site.
Robert Barr Smith dies.

1915   Heavy Horse Pavilion (now the Brick Cattle/Dairy Cattle Pavilion) is built.

1915-1920   First World War and aftermath prevents the development of the Showground at Wayville with the exception of the already started Sheep Pavilion.

1915-1917   The Stud Sheep Pavilion is constructed and the building is used to store bales of wool and bags of wheat.

1919   Pavilions are used to support vocational training for returned soldiers.

1920   Redevelopment of the Showground at Wayville recommences. Forty students from the School of Mines and Industries are based in the Sheep Pavilion for the Wool Classing course.

1921   The Society considers abandoning the Wayville site and staying on at the Jubilee Exhibition site. The Government offers additional funding to assist with the move to Wayville.

1922   Peter Waite dies.

1922-1925   Secretary's Office; Members' Grandstand; Department of Agriculture, Lever Brothers, Pig Dog, Poultry and Stock Sales Pavilions; Hall of Industries and Motor Hall are constructed. Some of the light-weight structures are also moved from North Terrace to Wayville.

1925   **The first Show is held at the Adelaide Showground, Wayville and is a huge success with record numbers of exhibits.**
The Society's longstanding secretary JA Riley resigns and is replaced by the Society's first permanent secretary Harold Jack Finnis. Finnis heralds a new era of development for the Showground.

Goldsborough Mort & Co Ltd and Dalgety & Co Ltd jointly construct the Stud Sheep Sales Pavilion for the sale of stud rams.

1926   Public Grandstand, Wine Kiosk and Horse Stables built.

1927   Bonython Gates built.

1928   David Roche Centre built, Hall of Industries extended.

1929   Technology Centre built.

Walter Young is appointed as Managing Director of Elder Smith & Co and is credited with the enduring success of the Company during a period of further drought and depression.

1930   Home Industries Hall built.

1930s   **Elder Smith & Co continues to expand and opens new rural branches in South Australia.**

c1931   Dairy Foods Hall built.

1932   Beef Cattle Pavilion built.

1933   **The Old Ram Shed is constructed by Elder Smith & Co Ltd. The Building is known as the Elder Smith Stock Sales Pavilion/ Elder Smith Sheep Sales Pavilion.**

1933   Ridley Gates and Elder Smith Ram Sales building constructed.

1934   Secretary's office extended including the addition of a second storey.

1936   Centennial Hall, corrugated iron Dairy Cattle shed, Derby Stand and Savings Bank of South Australia are constructed.

Elder Smith & Co build their second pavilion at the Showground at a cost of £2500 and call it Elders Pavilion.

1937   Kidman Gates built.

Elder Smith & Co open a new Head Office on Currie Street, Adelaide.

1939-   Last Show held (1939) before the AIF occupies the Showground. The Old
1947   Ram Shed is converted to an X-ray facility by the Australian Army to scan new recruits for tuberculosis.

The Old Ram Shed is converted to an X-ray facility by the Australian Army to scan new recruits for tuberculosis.

1947   **First Show held since 1939.**

1940s-   **The Old Ram Shed is returned to a sales pavilion and continues to be used**
1950s   **by Elder Smith & Co until the later decades of the twentieth century.**

1954   Stirling Hall built.

1964   Heavy Horse Memorial and Rothmans Theatrette built.

1966   CWA café built.

1967   Angus Pavilion constructed.

1973   Hall of industries is refurbished and renamed Hamilton Hall.

1980	Wayville Pavilion built.
1981	Animal Nursery constructed.
1982	Hamilton Hall is damaged by fire and rebuilt
1987	Jubilee Pavilion constructed.
1988	Woodcutters Stand and Leader Pavilion constructed.
1989	Bonython entrance is demolished
1992	Atrium constructed.
1994	Venue Management Offices and Workshops built.
1995	Ridley Pavilion constructed.
1998	The State Government extends the Society's lease until 2062. The Dog/Basketball Pavilion is built.
1999	Goat and Alpaca Pavilion constructed.
	Elders Pavilion is transferred to the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia.
2001	Hamilton Hall demolished.
2002	Hamilton Boulevard developed and the Jubilee Pavilion is extended.
2005	Kingsway developed.
2007	Centennial Hall and Department of Agriculture Pavilion demolished.
2008	Goyder Pavilion and Duncan Gallery constructed.
2009	Kidman Gates moved to Rose Terrace.
Present	**The Old Ram Shed is used as a general exhibition space.**

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Heritage Significance:

As the nominated place is not considered to meet any of the criteria for State Heritage listing, a Statement of Heritage Significance has not been prepared.

Comparability / Rarity / Representation:

Many of South Australia's rural communities once had, and in some cases, still have, active Agricultural or Agricultural and Horticultural Societies who ran/run an annual Show. Consequently, there are a number of showgrounds scattered across the State. These small showgrounds provided their communities with a variety of facilities ranging from a walled or fenced space to slightly larger complexes that included a few buildings such as a grandstand and/or pavilion or hall. However, it was the Adelaide Show, also known at times as the Royal Show or Royal Adelaide Show that was and still is the pre-eminent event. As a result, the Society's Showground located at Wayville is the foremost showground facility in the State.

The Old Ram Shed, designed by James Irwin of prominent Adelaide architectural firm Woods, Bagot, Laybourne Smith and Irwin, is one of a number of buildings constructed at the Adelaide Showground by a private company. In this instance, the building was constructed by Elder Smith & Co as a sales pavilion for rams. Therefore, the building is representative of not only the pavilions and/or halls and grandstands built at showgrounds across South Australia for Shows, but also of those built by private companies at showgrounds. It is also associated with Elder Smith & Co and Woods, Bagot, Laybourne Smith and Irwin. The following sections provide a comparative analysis for each of the themes the building is associated with.

Showground Pavilions

While the Old Ram Shed was primarily built to facilitate the sale of rams, its location at the Adelaide Show led to it also being used as an exhibition space – now its main function. A number of showground pavilions have been constructed across South Australia as multi-purpose or specific exhibition and/or judging spaces prior to World War Two, including:

- Exhibition Building, Gawler Parklands, Gawler, 1882
- Grandstand and masonry building, Balaklava Showground, Balaklava, LHP, c1910
- Grandstand and block work additions, Bordertown, LHP
- Show Pavilion, Freeling Recreation Ground, Freeling, LHP
- Pavilion and wall, former Kapunda Showground, 1900, SHP14582,
- Pavilion and Grandstand, Minlaton Showground, 1882, SHP10186,
- Grandstand, Mount Gambier Showgrounds, Mount Gambier, 1885 & 1954, LHP
- Hall and gates, Strathalbyn Showground, Strathalbyn, 1910, LHP
- Heavy Horse now Cattle/Dairy Cattle Pavilion, Wayville Showground, Wayville, 1915
- Stud Sheep Pavilion, Wayville Showground, Wayville, 1917
- Horses (In Action) Pavilion, Wayville Showground, 1922-1925
- Horse/Cattle Pavilion, Wayville Showground, 1926
- Horse Shed now Cattle Shed, Wayville Showground, 1926
- David Roche Centre (cookery, dairy, needlework), Wayville Showground, 1928,
- Technology Centre (Flower Hall), Wayville Showground, 1929
- Home Industries Hall, Wayville Showground, 1929-1930
- Dairy Pavilion, Wayville Showground, 1931
- Beef Cattle Shed, Wayville Showground, 1932-1933

Stud Sheep Pavilion, Adelaide Showground

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2017

Gawler Showground Pavilion

Source: Flikr, 2008

Kapunda Showground Pavilion, SHP 14582

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2006

Minlaton Showground Pavilion and Grandstand, SHP 10186

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2009

Company Pavilions at the Adelaide Showground, Wayville

In the fourteen years between the Show being held at Wayville for the first time in 1925 and the beginning of World War Two, several private companies and the South Australian government's Department of Agriculture built a variety of pavilions at the Showground. These architecturally-varied pavilions, often at the forefront of design, were built for a variety of reasons including: as a means of marketing new products and services to large show audiences; to provide show attendees with a service while they were at the Show; and, as a means for farmers to buy and sell stock.

Importantly, the style of the buildings was often used to convey a message to the public, for example the SAGASCO pavilion constructed by the South Australian Gas Company incorporated large panes of curved glass to convey a sense of modernity to suggest that gas products like ovens, stove and heating were the future and not the past. These sorts of specialised pavilions, constructed by private companies appear to have only occurred at the Adelaide Showground and not at other showgrounds in South Australia. Most of the private pavilions that were constructed at Wayville have since been demolished, and none are listed on State or local heritage registers. A list of some of the private pavilions constructed during the years prior to World War Two at the Adelaide Showground include:

- Department of Agriculture Pavilion, 1925 (demolished)

- Commonwealth Bank Branch, 1926 (modified and incorporated into the Secretary's Office)
- Dalgety, Goldsborough Mort Stock Sales Pavilion, (adjoining (to the north) and now connected to the Old Ram Shed)
- South Australian Farmers Stock Sales Pavilion, (demolished)
- Lever Brothers Pavilion, 1925 (demolished)
- Elder Smith & Co Stock Sales Pavilion, 1933 (now the Old Ram Shed)
- South Australian Gas Co Pavilion, 1933 (demolished)
- Clarkson's Ltd Pavilion, c1933 (demolished)
- Wilkinson's & Co Pavilion, c1933 (demolished)
- Ellis Bakeries, c1933 (demolished)
- Elders Pavilion, 1936
- Savings Bank of South Australia Branch, now Bank SA, 1936

Bank of South Australia now Bank SA Pavilion, 1936 (surviving)

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2017

Department of Agriculture Pavilion when under construction, 1925 (demolished)

Source: SLSA B2926

South Australian Gas Co Pavilion, 1935 (demolished)

Source: SLSA BRG 350/34/11/1

Lever Brothers Pavilion still under construction,1925 (demolished)

Source: *Observer* 29 August 1925, p.33

Elders Pavilion, 1936 (nominated)

Source Heritage South Australia, 2017

Elder Smith & Co

Elder Smith & Co built numerous buildings to accommodate their business activities in South Australia. By the end of the 1930s, some of the infrastructure they had constructed to accommodate the wool aspects of their business, excluding pastoral leases and their associated buildings, comprised 38 branches across rural South Australia[44], 5 wool stores in Port Adelaide, 2 pavilions at the Adelaide Showground at Wayville, and a new large and modern head office building located in Currie Street, Adelaide.

Given the significant and enduring role that Elder Smith & Co has played in the pastoral and economic development of South Australia, there are a number of State, Local and contributory places listed or noted for their association with either the company or some of the prominent individuals who ran it. The list below includes State heritage places associated with Elder Smith & Company's business activities related to the wool industry and a selection of relevant local and contributory places. Excluded from the list are statues/monument to individuals, places constructed as family or vacation homes, and places associated with Elder and Barr Smith's philanthropic works (including buildings at the University of Adelaide and workman's cottages. The selected list includes:

- South Australian Maritime Museum (former Elder's Bond and Free Stores), Lipson Street, Port Adelaide, 1857, SHP 10759
- Blanchetown Homestead (ruin), via Lyndhurst, 1858, (associated with Tomas Elder's pastoral activities), SHP 13762
- Umberatana Station, single men's store, shearers' quarters, blacksmith shop, via Lyndhurst, (associated with the life and work of Thomas Elder), SHP 14819
- Beltana Station Homestead, Beltana Station, Beltana, 1874, (associated with Thomas Elder, Peter Waite and Robert Barr Smith who entered into partnership with the station manager, NE Phillipson), SHP 10319
- Heuzenroeder's Office (former Elder Smith & Co. Office), 49 Main Street, Kapunda, 1907, SHP14584
- Former Elder, Smith & Co 'F' (No 3) Wool Store (former Stilling & Co), 7-9 Santo Parade Port Adelaide, 1883, SHP10945

- Former Elder, Smith & Co 'F' (No 4) Wool Store , 7-9 Santo Parade Port Adelaide, 1880, SHP10946
- Former Elder, Smith & Co ' X' Wool Store (originally D & J Fowler Warehouse), 3-5 Santo Parade Port Adelaide, 1881, SHP10942
- Elder House Offices, 27 Currie Street Adelaide, 1937-1940, SHP11655
- Elder, Smith & Co Woolstore ('E' store), 328-336 St Vincent Street East, Port Adelaide, LHP,
- Former Elder Smith & Co Woolstore ('D' store), 318-326 St Vincent Street Port Adelaide, Contributory place
- Elder Smith Saleyards, 41 Fife Street 15 Lindsay Street, Angaston, Contributory place

Woods Bagot Laybourne Smith and Irwin

The Elders Pavilion was designed by Adelaide architectural firm Woods Bagot Laybourne Smith and Irwin and has been attributed to James Irwin by Bell, et al.[45] Irwin was born in North Adelaide in 1906 and studied architecture at the South Australian School of Mines and Industries while serving his articles with George Soward from the firm English and Soward. Irwin noted that while at English and Soward, the firm was chiefly engaged to build 'large solid homes for prosperous people'.[46] Irwin's desire to work on the 'new wave' of buildings and the skyscrapers that were beginning to rise in Adelaide prompted him to apply to Laybourne Smith for a job.[47] Laybourne Smith took him on in 1928, just two years after Irwin had completed his architectural studies. Two years later, at the age of 24, he was made a partner in the firm. One of Irwin's most notable commissions in the 1930s was his design of Carrick Hill for Edward and Ursula Haywood, now a State heritage place.

Due to the prominence of the firm there are numerous places in South Australia that represent their work including the following State heritage places built in the first half of the twentieth century:

- Cunningham Memorial Catholic Chapel, 34 (rear) Angas Street, Adelaide, 1922, SHP13416
- Elder House Offices, 27 Currie Street, Adelaide, 1939, SHP11655
- Barr Smith Library (original building only), The University of Adelaide, North Terrace, Adelaide, 1932, SHP10643
- Office (former AMP [Australian Mutual Provident Society] Building), 19-23 King William Street, Adelaide, 1936, SHP11574
- Union Building Group, The University of Adelaide (including the Lady Symon Building, the George Murray Building, the Cloisters, the Western Annexe and the multi-level Union House), Victoria Drive, Adelaide, c1920s, SHP17619
- St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, 49 Prospect Road, Prospect, 1917, SHP14045
- Main Building, Waite Agricultural Research Institute, Waite Road Urrbrae, 1928, SHP14341
- Carrick Hill, Springfield, 1937, SHP 11509

In addition to Carrick Hill SHP 11509, there are a number of buildings not included on the South Australian Heritage Register that are attributed to James Irwin. While some like Carrick Hill were designed prior to World War Two, most were designed and built after the War and are primarily office, industrial or educational buildings:[48]

- Gilbert Wing, Adelaide Children's Hospital, North Adelaide, 1933
- Da Costa Building, Adelaide
- Bennett and Fisher, Adelaide
- Dalgety building, Adelaide
- City Mutual building, Adelaide
- CBC Bank, Adelaide
- ANZ Bank, Adelaide
- Prudential building, Adelaide
- Bagot's Trustee building, Adelaide
- Advertiser building, Adelaide
- Building Centre, Adelaide 1958
- Scotch College Chapel,
- Seymour College,
- St Mark's College, North Adelaide
- Calvary Hospital buildings, North Adelaide
- Julia Farr Centre,
- General Motors Holden, Elizabeth, LHP
- General Motors Holden, Woodville

Assessment against Criteria (Under Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*):

(a)   it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.

With regard to this criterion, consideration has been given to *Guidelines for State Heritage Places,* that note:

> *The place should be closely associated with events, developments or cultural phases which have played a significant part in South Australian history. Ideally it should demonstrate those associations in its fabric.*

> *Places will not normally be considered under this criterion if they are of a class of things that are commonplace, or frequently replicated across the State, places associated with events of interest only to a small number of people, places associated with developments of little significance, or places only reputed to have been the scene of an event which has left no trace or which lacks substantial evidence.*

The Old Ram Shed was built by Elder Smith & Co Ltd in 1933 as a sales pavilion for rams. It was one of several buildings built by private companies at the Showground, Wayville during the interwar period to facilitate business transactions during the Show. Some were also used as exhibition and/or display

spaces (Show pavilions) to advertise their respective companies' wares to the general public, while others provided services to Show visitors (such as the Bank SA branch). The Old Ram Shed is a good example of this flexible exhibition and business space and has close and ongoing associations with the Adelaide Show, especially with the display and sale of rams. It also has important associations with Elder Smith & Co Ltd and their pastoral business operations.

There are several buildings in South Australia and specifically at the Adelaide Showground that are Show pavilions. In particular, the Adelaide Showground has several buildings that are used specifically for the display and judging of animals, including but not limited to cattle, horses, sheep, alpaca, goats, poultry and pets (see comparison). However, three buildings at the Adelaide Showground were built specifically to display sheep. They include:

- Stud Sheep Pavilion, 1917
- Stud Sheep Sales Pavilion constructed jointly by Goldsbrough Mort & Co. Ltd. and Dalgety & Co. Ltd. and now the northern portion of the Old Ram Shed
- The Old Ram Shed (southern portion) originally constructed as the Elder Smith & Co Ltd Stud Sheep Sales Pavilion, 1933.

Of the three pavilions, the Stud Sheep Pavilion (1917) is the best example of a Show pavilion designed and built to exhibit and judge sheep. This is largely to do with its high integrity, as well as the fact that it has been used consistently for displaying sheep most of its 100 year history. In contrast, the Old Ram Shed has been modified to reflect changes in use, and no longer faithfully illustrates the purpose for which it was built. External modifications include the addition to its northern façade that link the building with the Goldsborough Mort and Dalgety pavilion and the removal of original signage. Internally, the pens that housed the approximately 300 rams being offered for sale, have also been removed. Consequently, the Stud Sheep Pavilion (1917) is a better example with substantially the same association as the Old Ram Shed.

In addition, there are a number of buildings that were built by private companies at the Adelaide Showground, Wayville from which they conducted their business operations at the Show. While some have already been demolished, a number still remain including:

- Stud Sheep Sales Pavilion constructed jointly by Goldsbrough Mort & Co. Ltd. and Dalgety & Co. Ltd., 1925
- Commonwealth Bank branch (now a part of the Secretary's Office), 1926
- Elders Pavilion (now the Society's Archives), 1936
- Bank SA branch, 1936

Both the Bank SA branch building and the Elders Pavilion (now the Society's Archives) continue to operate in the same or a very similar manner to the purposes for which they were built. The Bank SA branch building still provides financial services to Show visitors, although the manner in which it does so has

changed with the installation of automatic teller machines. Elders Pavilion also retains its office function, albeit, in a slightly different form. Like the Old Ram Shed, the Commonwealth Bank branch and the Stud Sheep Sales Pavilion built by Goldsbrough et al are still used for Show activities. However, their current uses as general exhibition and office space does not reflect the same degree of original function as Elders Pavilion and Bank SA branch do.

The Old Ram Shed is also closely associated with the work of Elder Smith & Co Ltd, particularly during the 1930s when it was erected. Elder Smith & Co Ltd (now Elders) are a longstanding and significant South Australian company who have been leaders in agri-business since the nineteenth century. For some, the company name is synonymous with the South Australian wool industry. The Company built the Old Ram Shed as a sales pavilion for sheep, however, there are other buildings across South Australia that could be said to better represent both the range of their business activities as well as their importance to the South Australian wool industry. A number of those buildings are State, local or contributory heritage places and are listed in the comparison section. Of particular note are the Elders Pavilion that was constructed at the Adelaide Showground in 1936; the Wool-stores located in Port Adelaide; and Elder House, the company's former head office in Currie Street, Adelaide. Consequently, there are already a number of places in South Australia that better illustrate each of the historical associations of the Old Ram Shed, some of which are listed as State or local heritage places.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not** fulfil criterion (a).

(b)   it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance.

With regard to this criterion, consideration has been given to *Guidelines for State Heritage Places,* that note:

> *The place should demonstrate a way of life, social custom, industrial process or land use which is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost, or is of exceptional interest. This encompasses both places which were always rare, and places which have become scarce through subsequent loss or destruction.*

> *Places will not normally be considered under this criterion if their rarity is merely local, or if they appear rare only because research has not been done elsewhere, or if their distinguishing characteristics have been degraded or compromised, or if they are at present common and simply believed to be in danger of becoming rare in the future.*

The Old Ram Shed is associated with the agricultural and economic development of South Australia, and was designed and purpose-built by Elder Smith & Co Ltd as a venue for the sale of stud rams during the Show. Similar to a number of other pavilions at the Showground, it was built by a private company

to promote its work and enable it to conduct business with farmers and graziers during the Show.

Prior to the construction of the Old Ram Shed and Goldsborough et al's pavilion, stud sheep sales in Adelaide took place at Port Adelaide. The construction of sales pavilions at the Showground provided graziers with conveniently-located facilities close to the Stud Sheep Pavilion where they competed for prizes for their prime livestock during the Show. These buildings enabled them to come to a single location in the city and thereby reduce handling and transportation of their animals. However, the sale of stud rams is not rare, of exceptional interest or in danger of being lost. The building is also not a rare example of a Showground pavilion (see comparison section).

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not** fulfil criterion (b).

(c) it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history.

With regard to this criterion, consideration has been given to *Guidelines for State Heritage Places,* that note:

> *The place should provide, or demonstrate a likelihood of providing, information that will contribute significantly to our knowledge of the past. The information should be inherent in the fabric of the place. The place may be a standing structure, an archaeological deposit or a geological site.*

> *Places will not normally be considered under this criterion simply because they are believed to contain archaeological or palaeontological deposits. There must be good reasons to suppose the site is of value for research, and that useful information will emerge. A place that will yield the same information as many other places, or information that could be obtained as readily from documentary sources, may not be eligible.*

There is no physical fabric or documentary or oral history evidence relating to the Old Ram Shed to indicate that the place is likely to contain physical evidence not currently visible that will contribute meaningfully to the understanding of South Australia's history. Little development of the Wayville site occurred prior to it becoming the Showground and afterwards the main activity in the vicinity of the Old Ram Shed was competitive log-chopping. Consequently, it is highly unlikely that any significant physical evidence with sufficient integrity and/or condition to yield information about the site not already known through other sources would exist.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not** fulfil criterion (c).

(d)   it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance.

With regard to this criterion, consideration has been given to *Guidelines for State Heritage Places,* that note:

The place should be capable of providing understanding of the category of places which it represents. It should be typical of a wider range of such places, and in a good state of integrity, that is, still faithfully presenting its historical message.

Places will not be considered simply because they are members of a class, they must be both notable examples and well-preserved. Places will be excluded if their characteristics do not clearly typify the class, or if they were very like many other places, or if their representative qualities had been degraded or lost. However, places will not be excluded from the Register merely because other similar places are included.

The Old Ram Shed was designed and built as a sales pavilion at the Showground, Wayville and is a member of the category of places known as Showground pavilions. With the exception of during World War Two when the Shed was used as an X-ray facility by the Australian Army, and since c1990s when it was converted into a general exhibition space, the building was used as a place to accommodate rams to enable them to be inspected and sold. Consequently, the Old Ram Shed contributed to the agricultural and economic development of the State by facilitating the sale of prime livestock and improvement of the quality of the flock.

However, the removal of the internal pens that accommodated up to 300 rams has reduced the ability of the Old Ram Shed to demonstrate the purpose for which it was built. In addition, in comparison with the Stud Sheep Pavilon also located at the Showground, as well as other Showground pavilions mentioned in the comparison section, the Old Ram Shed cannot be considered a notable example of a sheep or animal pavilion at a Showground in South Australia. Similarly, in comparison to the other pavilions built by private companies at the Showground, for example the Bank SA branch and Elders Pavilion, the Old Ram Shed is not considered to be a notable example of the Showground pavilions built by private companies.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not** fulfil criterion (d).

(e)   it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.

With regard to this criterion, consideration has been given to *Guidelines for State Heritage Places,* that note:

The place should show qualities of innovation or departure, beauty or formal design, or represent a new achievement of its times. Breakthroughs in technology or new developments in design would qualify, if the place clearly shows them. A high standard of design skill and originality is expected.

Places would not normally be considered under this criterion if their degree of achievement could not be demonstrated, or where their integrity was diminished so that the achievement, while documented, was no longer apparent in the place, or simply because they were the work of a designer who demonstrated innovation elsewhere.

The Old Ram Shed is a brick building with a saw-tooth roof supported by a light-weight-timber frame and steel I-beam posts. The building's prominent eastern and western facades are characteristic of the interwar stripped classical style that often included Art Deco elements as decoration. The exterior of the building, and in particular the eastern and western facades of this architect-designed building retains its integrity. However while the architectural detailing of the two end facades (eastern and western) is a good example of Art Deco detailing in South Australia, it is not considered exceptional at the State level. In addition, the construction techniques used to build the Old Ram Shed were typical for the 1930s. Consequently, the building does not demonstrate any technical accomplishment nor is it an outstanding representative of the construction techniques used to build it.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not** fulfil criterion (e).

(f)   it has strong cultural or spiritual association for the community or a group within it.

With regard to this criterion, consideration has been given to *Guidelines for State Heritage Places,* that note:

The place should be one which the community or a significant cultural group have held in high regard for an extended period. This must be much stronger than people's normal attachment to their surroundings. The association may in some instances be in folklore rather than in reality.

Places will not be considered if their associations are commonplace by nature, or of recent origin, or recognised by a small number of people, or not held very strongly, or held by a group not widely recognised, or cannot be demonstrated satisfactorily to others.

The Old Ram Shed was constructed by Elder Smith & Co Ltd in 1933 as a sales pavilion for stud rams at the Showground, Wayville. With the exception of during World War Two and since c1990s, the building was used for the purpose it was built. Therefore, there may be some people who worked for Elder Smith & Co Ltd

or who sold and/or purchased rams from the building who have an attachment to it. However, that attachment is neither special nor strong and is more likely to be with the Showground rather than with the Old Ram Shed specifically. In addition, the Old Ram Shed was converted into a general exhibition c1990s and may hold a special connection with some Show goers. However, there is no evidence to suggest that their attachment is specifically to the Old Ram Shed and not the Showground more generally.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not** fulfil criterion (f).

(g)   it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.

With regard to this criterion, consideration has been given to *Guidelines for State Heritage Places,* that note:

> *The place must have a close association with a person or group which played a significant part in past events, and that association should be demonstrated in the fabric of the place. The product of a creative person, or the workplace of a person whose contribution was in industry, would be more closely associated with the person's work than would his or her home. Most people are associated with many places in their lifetime, and it must be demonstrated why one place is more significant than others.*

> *Places will not generally be considered under this criterion if they have only brief, incidental or distant association, or if they are associated with persons or groups of little significance, or if they are associated with an event which has left no trace, or if a similar association could be claimed for many places, or if the association cannot be demonstrated. Generally the home or the grave of a notable person will not be entered in the Register unless it has some distinctive attribute, or there is no other physical evidence of the person's life or career in existence.*

The Old Ram Shed is associated with Elder Smith & Co and also the prominent Adelaide architectural firm Woods Bagot Laybourne Smith & Irwin and, in particular, with James Irwin who was credited with the building's design. Both themes are addressed below.

Elder Smith & Co

The Old Ram Shed is associated with Elder Smith & Co Ltd (now known as Elders). Elders is one of South Australia's most successful and prominent agribusinesses, and was, in the late nineteenth century, considered to be 'a central institution of the Colony's pastoral economy'.[49] The company built the Old Ram Shed as a sales pavilion for stud rams adjacent to a similar pavilion constructed by, at that time their competitors, Goldsbrough Mort & Co Ltd and Dalgety & Co Ltd in 1925.

The location of the sales pavilions at the Showground enabled graziers to conduct their business while at the show and without having to leave the site. However, the later removal of the pens and the building's conversion to a general exhibition space c1990s has reduced its ability to faithfully represent the function for which Elder Smith & Co Ltd constructed the building – the display and sale of rams. When compared with other buildings constructed by Elders, the Old Ram Shed is not considered to be one of the most significant structures, and the associations of the place with the company is not as enduring as other places mentioned in the comparison section. For this reason, the Old Ram Shed is not considered to meet criterion (g) with regard to its associations with Elder Smith & Co.

Woods Bagot Laybourne Smith and Irwin

The Old Ram Shed is also associated with the prominent Adelaide-based architectural firm Woods Bagot Laybourne Smith and Irwin and, in particular, with James Irwin, the architect credited with the building's design. However, both the firm and Irwin were responsible for designing numerous buildings across South Australia (see comparison). In particular, Irwin was the architect for a variety of significant buildings in South Australia including Carrick Hill, Springfield; factory for General Motors Holden, Elizabeth; the De Costa Building, Grenfell Street, Adelaide; and Scotch College Chapel. In comparison to many of the buildings designed by Irwin, the Old Ram Shed is not considered to be one of the best representatives of his oeuvre.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not** fulfil criterion (g).

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SITE RECORD

NAME: **Old Ram Shed, Adelaide Showground**   **PLACE: 26488**

FORMER NAME:	Elder Smith Stock Sales Pavilion
DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	Red-brick, saw-tooth-roofed Showground pavilion with stripped classical styling and Art Deco detailing.
DATE OF COMPLETION:	1933
REGISTER STATUS:	SA Heritage Council nomination based on recommendation from Twentieth Century Heritage Survey (2008)
CURRENT USE:	General exhibition space
PREVIOUS USE(S):	Sales pavilion for rams (1933-1939), X-Ray facility for the Australian Army (1939-1946), reinstated to a sales pavilion for rams (1947-late twentieth century)
ARCHITECT:	James Irwin, Woods Bagot Laybourne Smith & Irwin, 1933
BUILDER:	Wilkins and Burnside1933

SUBJECT INDEXING:	**Group:**	Recreation and Entertainment / Farming and Grazing
	Category:	Pavilion / Pavilion

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	Unley

LOCATION:	**Street No.:**	68
	Street Name:	Goodwood
	Town/Suburb:	Wayville
	Post Code:	5034

LAND DESCRIPTION:	**Title Reference:**	CT/6083/257
	Lot No.:	A506
	Plan No.:	D86063
	Hundred:	Adelaide

MAP REFERENCE:	**MGA Zone**	52
	Easting (X)	1376625.84703
	Northing (Y)	6090646.94939

OWNER:	**Name:**	███████ ██ ██████████
		██████████████████

Address: ██████ █ ████ █████████ ███
████████ █████ █ ████
██████

Town/Suburb: ████████████████

Post Code: ████████

NAME: Old Ram Shed, Adelaide Showground   **PLACE: 26488**
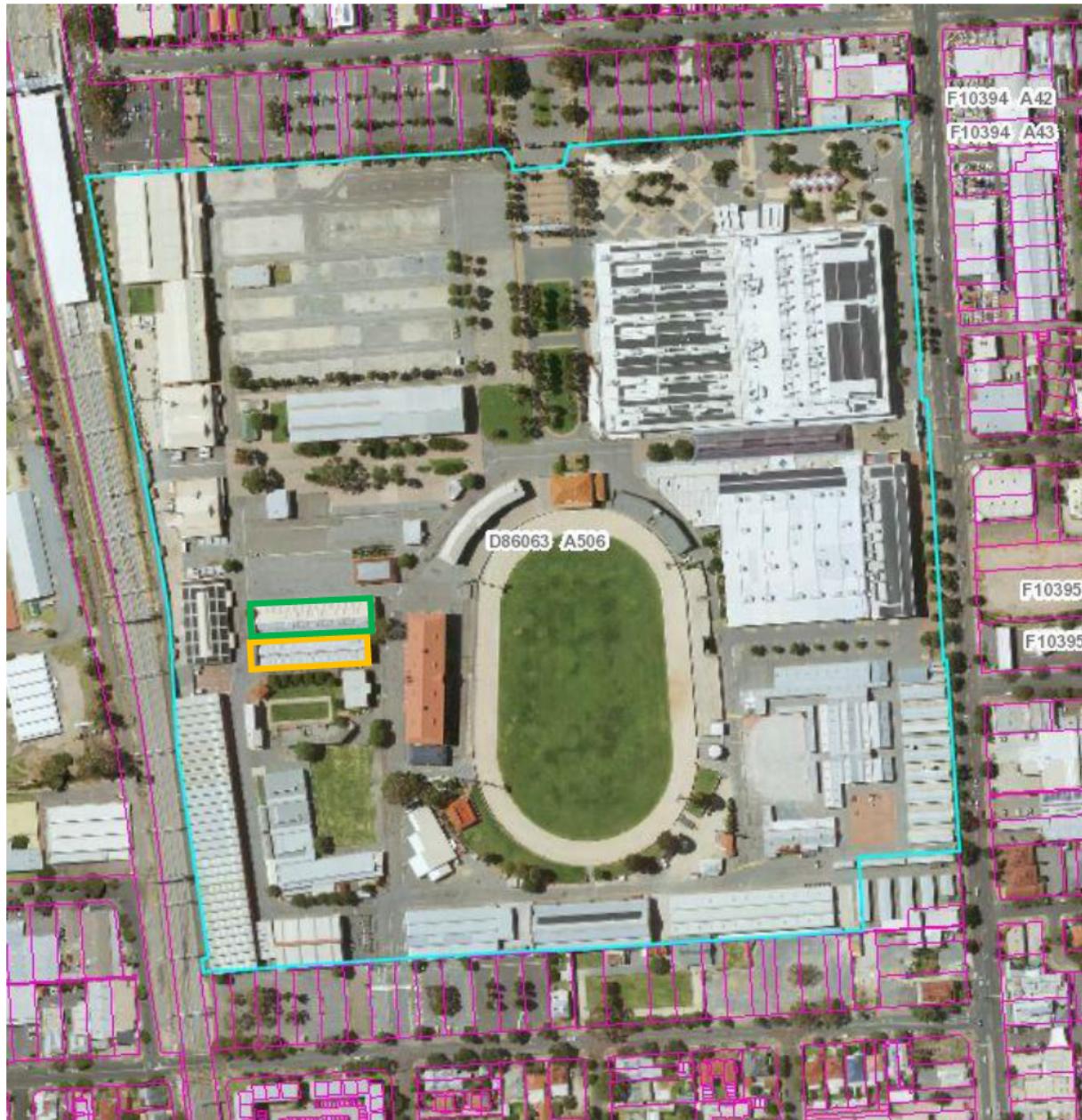
Old Ram Shed, Adelaide Showground, 68 Goodwood Road, Wayville, SA, 5034

Legend   **N↑**

Adelaide Showground, CT/6083/257 A506 D86063

Old Ram Shed (former Elder Smith & Co Ltd Stock Sales Pavilion)

Former Goldsborough Mort Co Ltd and Dalgety Co Ltd Stock Sales Pavilion

(northern portion of the Old Ram Shed – not being assessed)

NAME: **Old Ram Shed, Adelaide Showground** **PLACE: 26488**

Old Ram Shed, detail showing ornamental elements of the façade and remains of original lettering

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2015

Old Ram Shed western façade, note the arrangement of the southern façade

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2015

View of the western façade of the two stock sales pavilions and the link between them to create the single pavilion known as the Old Ram Shed

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2017

Old Ram Shed showing detail of the windows and vents on the southern façade

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2015

Old Ram Shed interior, note permanent displays and skylights

Source: Carl O'Donoghue, Google Maps, 2017

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