

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

NAME: Stud Sheep Pavilion, Adelaide Showground

PLACE: 26489

ADDRESS: 68 Goodwood Road, Wayville, SA, 5034

DESCRIPTION



Figure 1. Stud Sheep Pavilion, Eastern Façade

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2017

The Stud Sheep Pavilion is a red-brick building with a sawtooth roof that exhibits characteristics of the federation warehouse style. The corrugated-galvanised-iron-clad sawtooth roof is oriented east-west and has south-facing glazing. The building's eastern elevation faces West Boulevard, while the western elevation located on the site boundary faces the adjacent railway line. Goods and livestock were originally directly loaded and unloaded from the train on the railway side of the building, with visitors entering from the showgrounds. Consequently, the eastern elevation is the more elaborate of the two.

The eastern elevation is comprised of a red-brick wall, laid in English bond and symmetrically divided by red-brick pilasters that correspond with the roof "teeth". It has a scalloped parapet wall capped with red tiles and a decorative red-brick cornice with red-brick dentils beneath the parapet wall. The base of the wall is slightly

expressed and features curved red-brick detailing. The wall is punctuated at intervals with double door openings. Each opening features curved bricks, a painted-cement-rendered lintel and painted-timber double doors. A series of fenced ramps and stairs are aligned with the doors and provide access to the building for both people and livestock (the sheep are no longer transported by rail but rather are loaded directly into waiting trucks and/or trailers on West Boulevard). Painted, folded metal rain-heads are attached to each pilaster and are aligned with the valley gutters from the roof.

In comparison to the eastern elevation, the western elevation is very simply treated and is comprised of a long red-brick wall evenly divided by pilasters and punctuated at regular intervals with large double-door openings. There is a brick string course above the openings, and a capped, red-brick fill on the end face of the sawtooth roof. The majority of the wall has been painted.

The southern and northern elevations are also more simply designed and are comprised of red brick walls, symmetrically divided by red-brick pilasters; most of the southern elevation is painted. Access to the building is provided by large double doorways located in the middle of the wall and supported by a painted cement-rendered lintel. A large metal-framed, Colorbond®-roofed shade structure is located on the eastern side of the building and adjacent to the Showground's southern boundary. The shade structure's metal roof joists are bolted to the eastern façade of the Stud Sheep Pavilion.

The structural framing is a prominent feature of the building. The roof is supported by slender-cast-iron, Doric posts arranged in three rows and aligned with each of the roof bays. Four fins evenly spaced around the capital as well as two metal braces provide additional support for the timber beams and joists. The windows in the sawtooth roof are predominantly panes of fixed glass, however there are also typically eight panes that are louvered in each tooth (figure 2).



Figure 2. Stud Sheep Pavilion, interior showing the roof framing, 2017

Source: Heritage South Australia



Figure 3. Stud Sheep Pavilion showing partial extent of pens and timber-slat floor, 2017

Source: Heritage South Australia

The floor level is raised and comprises jarrah floor boards in the walkways and timber slats under the animal pens. Sheets of manufactured particle-board are nailed over sections of the jarrah floor boards, while the slats and raised floor provide increased natural ventilation for the animals. In the northern addition there is a cellar which runs under the floor. The pens are created from formed round metal pipes and cyclone wire fencing bolted to the floor (figure 3). Temporary races are set up as needed to enable the easy movement of sheep from the pens to waiting vehicles and vice versa. An office has also been constructed inside the pavilion and is located approximately half way along the western wall.

Elements of Significance:

The elements with exceptional heritage significance include:

- internal and external walls of the 1915-1917 building, 1933 and 1939 additions,
- glazed saw-tooth roof and windows,
- external detailing including rain-heads/downpipes & doors
- basement and cellar runs underneath the 1915-1917 building, 1933 and 1939 additions (design feature to promote natural ventilation for the livestock)
- internal structure including cast-iron posts and timber-roof framing,
- flooring including floor-boards and timber-slat flooring,
- sheep pens

The elements with no heritage significance include:

- shade structure attached to the eastern façade of the 1939 addition,
- external stairs and ramps attached to the eastern façade of the 1915-1917 building, 1933 and 1939 additions.

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 4). 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 4. 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 5).⁶



Figure 5. 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 Heath's plan has been modified over time, it still partly underpins the site layout.⁸

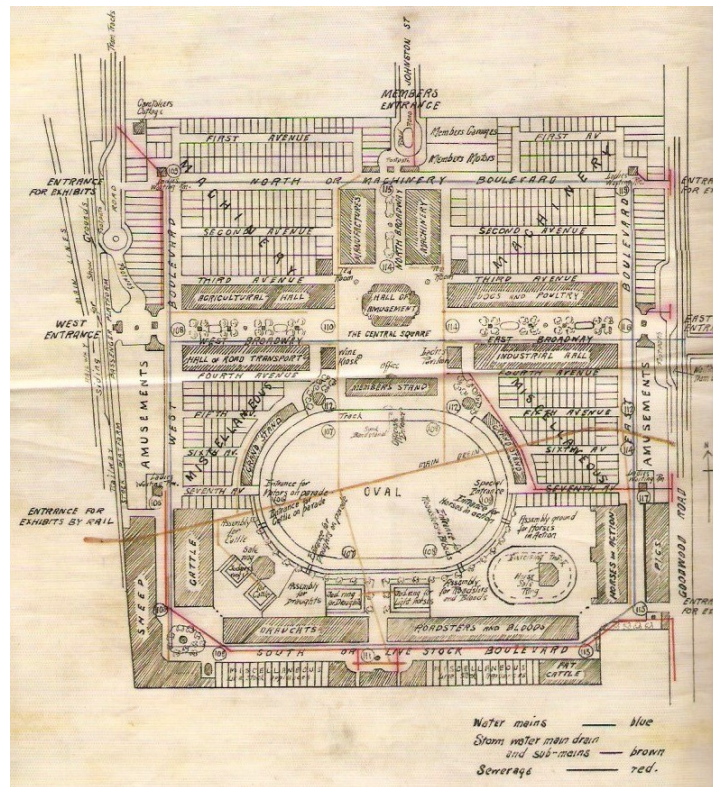


Figure 6. Plan showing Heath's Layout for the Wayville Showground

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, Harold 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 7).¹⁶



Figure 7. 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

The Stud Sheep Pavilion

The Stud Sheep Pavilion, also known at different times as the Wool Pavilion and Sheep Pavilion, was designed by prominent Adelaide architectural firm English and Soward in 1915.²⁶ Construction of the building began soon afterwards, and although hindered by the First World War, the exterior was completed in 1917. At the time of construction, *The Advertiser* noted that rather than filling under the building, the floor would instead be raised above ground level and the sheep exhibited on a grate floor so as to improve building ventilation.²⁷

Soon after its completion in 1919, the building was leased by the British Government for a time as a wool store. In 1920, forty students from the School of Mines and Industries Wool Classing course were based in the Stud Sheep Pavilion, an ideal venue for teaching the practical aspects of wool classing.²⁸

A number of improvements to the interior fit-out occurred during the second half of the 1920s, including new pens in 1925, 1926 and 1927; the installation of lockers in 1926; and, judging rings in 1927. The introduction of the 'Sheep to be Shorn' as a class of exhibit resulted in the construction of special pens and races, as well as a shearing plant on the existing platform in the Pavilion in 1930.²⁹

By the 1930s, it became apparent that the Stud Sheep Pavilion was too small to meet the needs of exhibitors, and in 1933 the building was extended to the north by 88ft. The extension was designed by Adelaide architect E Caradoc Ashton in the same style as the earlier building, and constructed by Cheary Bros. Ashton included a 6ft deep pit under the addition to accommodate unspecified plant. The addition meant that a further 200 sheep could be exhibited. The Stud Sheep Pavilion was extended

again in 1939 by a further 102ft, this time to the south. The later addition cost approximately £3,366 and accommodated an additional 200 sheep, enabling 1,000 animals to be exhibited in the building at a time.³⁰

The Army's occupation of the Showgrounds during the Second World War led to a complete interior refit of the Stud Sheep Pavilion. Local newspaper, *The News* suggested that the Stud Sheep Pavilion had machinery and tool-making equipment installed in it, however, the building may also have been used as an ordnance store. The Army continued to occupy the Stud Sheep Pavilion after the end of the war and finally vacated the building by 31 January 1947. In the intervening months between the Army leaving the site and the Show held that September, the Society reinstalled the pens in the building.³¹

In the years after World War Two, the wool industry experienced a resurgence and Australia was considered to be once again riding upon the sheep's back. In 1950, the Stud Sheep Pavilion was described in the *Advertiser* as a 'magnificent' and 'handsome' building that was the 'envy' of interstate visitors. The Society was commended on having the foresight to build the Stud Sheep Pavilion when it first moved to the Wayville site. The paper noted that the decision to do so was due, in large part, to then pastoral and wool committee member Mr HN Thomas who suggested the south-west corner of the site was a suitable location for the Stud Sheep Pavilion.³²

During the 1950s, changes to the interior of the Stud Sheep Pavilion as well as the introduction of 'open evenings' gave the general public greater access to the judging process as well as the sheep being exhibited. Specifically, a judging ring was located at either end of the Pavilion as well as in its centre, and seating was provided so that the public could watch the judging taking place.³³ In the 1960s and prior to the construction of the Alpaca and Goat Pavilion in the 1990s, Angora Goats were also exhibited in the Sheep Pavilion. Today, prize-winning sheep and fleece remain a fixture at the Show and continue to be exhibited in the Stud Sheep Pavilion.

Chronology

- 1839 Agricultural Society of South Australia formed and modelled on the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland.
- 1840 The Society's first display of agricultural products at Fordham's Hotel, Grenfell Street.
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.
- 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.

- 1860 The 'Exhibition Building' designed by Colonial Architect Edward Angus Hamilton is completed ready for the Show held in March that year.
- 1888 The Society begin 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.
- 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.
- c1900 The Society become aware of the tenuous nature of their lease for the Jubilee Exhibition site as the University of Adelaide seeks more space.
- 1910 Society President William Rounsevell advises Premier Verran that the Society would consider relocating to another site if necessary, and the Society is fairly compensated for 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 architects and engineers for the development of the Wayville site.
- 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 Cattle and Sheep 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 Stud 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.
- 1922-1925 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 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.**
- 1925-1927** **New pens are installed in the Stud Sheep Pavilion each year, lockers in 1926 and judging rings in 1927.**
- 1925 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.
- 1926 Public Grandstand, Wine Kiosk and Horse Stables built.
- 1927 Bonython Gates built at the northern entrance of the Showground.
- 1928 David Roche Centre built, Hall of Industries extended.
- 1929 Technology Centre built.
- 1930 Home Industries Hall built.
- 1930** **'Sheep to be Shorn' is added as a class of exhibit, and special pens and races as well as shearing plant are constructed on the platform in the Sheep Pavilion.**
- c1931 Dairy Foods Hall built.
- 1932 Beef Cattle Pavilion built.
- 1933** **Stud Sheep Pavilion is extended by 88ft and includes a 6ft cellar beneath the addition.**
- 1933 Ridley Gates at the eastern entrance of the Showground 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, Savings Bank of South Australia and Elder Pavilion constructed.
- 1937 Kidman Gates built fronting of Centennial Hall on Goodwood Road.
- 1939** **The Stud Sheep Pavilion is extended by 102ft, increasing the number of sheep that can be exhibited to 1,000.**
- 1939-1947 **Last Show held (1939) before the AIF occupies the Showground. The Stud Sheep Pavilion is used either as an ordnance store and/or had tool-making equipment installed in it.**
- 1947 **First Show held since 1939. Pens reinstalled in the Stud Sheep Pavilion between the Army leaving in January and the Show held in September.**
- 1950s** **Judging rings installed in the centre and at either end of the Stud Sheep Pavilion as well as seating so that spectators can watch the judging take place.**
- 1954 Stirling Hall built.
- 1960s-1998** **Angora Goats also exhibited in the Stud Sheep Pavilion until their own pavilion is built in 1999.**
- 1964 Heavy Horse Memorial and Rothman's Theatrette built.

- 1966 CWA café built.
- 1967 Angus Pavilion constructed.
- 1973 Hall of industries 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 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.
- 2001 Hamilton Hall demolished.
- 2002 Hamilton Boulevard developed and Jubilee Pavilion is extended.
- 2005 Kingsway developed including the construction of the atrium.
- 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 Stud Sheep Pavilion continues to be used at each Show for exhibiting and judging prize-winning sheep and fleece.

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Heritage Significance:

The Stud Sheep Pavilion is associated with the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia (Society) and illustrates their ambition to support farmers and improve the quality of agricultural and horticultural production in South Australia by 'staging events' and 'rewarding excellence'.³⁴ The Stud Sheep Pavilion, completed in 1917, was the second building constructed by the Society at Wayville after their relocation from the Jubilee Exhibition site on North Terrace.

The Society specifically built the Stud Sheep Pavilion as an exhibition venue for the display and judging of prime livestock – sheep – during the Adelaide Show, with the aim of improving the quality of both meat and wool for local consumption and export markets. The pavilion provides an exceptional opportunity for people living in the city to interact with sheep graziers and view animals and fleeces, and develop an understanding of the vital role that the wool and meat industry plays in South Australia.

The building has faithfully fulfilled that function since 1925, apart from during World War Two when the building was requisitioned for war use.

The Stud Sheep Pavilion is an exceptional example of a Showground pavilion. Its built fabric, including external facades, internal framing and the pens and races that were reinstalled in the building during the late-1940s and 1950s, retain a high level of integrity that enables the purpose of the building to be readily and easily understood.

Identification of South Australian Historical Themes:

The Stud Sheep Pavilion is considered to be associated with the following themes from the Draft Framework of Historical Themes for South Australia:

3 Developing Local, Regional and National Economies

3.1 Constructing capital city economies

3.3 Developing primary production

3.9 Developing trade and economic links outside of South Australia

3.13 Marketing and retailing

3.14 Informing South Australians

4 Building Settlement, Towns and Cities

4.3 Developing community/supporting institutions

5 Working

5.1.4 Working on the land

8 Developing Social and Cultural Life

8.9 Living in the city and country

Comparability / Rarity / Representation:

Showground Pavilions, Buildings and Structures

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 agricultural event in South Australia. As a result, the Society's showground located at Wayville is the foremost showground facility in the State.

The Stud Sheep Pavilion is the only known building designed and constructed in South Australia specifically for the display and judging of sheep at an agricultural show. However, there are a number of pavilions and/or halls and grandstands built at

showgrounds across South Australia as multi-purpose venues. A representative sample (including those listed as either local or state heritage places) are:

- Exhibition Building, Gawler Parklands, Gawler, 1882, (unlisted)
- Grandstand and masonry building, Balaklava Showground, Balaklava, c1910 LHP
- Grandstand and block work additions, Bordertown, LHP
- Show Pavilion, Freeling Recreation Ground, Freeling, LHP
- Pavilion and wall, former Kapunda Showground, 1900, SHP 14582
- 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 (red-brick purpose-built pavilion for the display and judging of originally heavy horses but dairy cattle for most of its life – unlisted)
- Horses (In Action) Pavilion, Wayville Showground, 1922-1925, (unlisted)
- Horse/Cattle Pavilion, Wayville Showground, 1926, (unlisted)
- Horse Shed now Cattle Shed, Wayville Showground, 1926, (unlisted)
- David Roche Centre (cookery, dairy, needlework), Wayville Showground, 1928, (unlisted)
- Technology Centre (Flower Hall), Wayville Showground, 1929, (unlisted)
- Home Industries Hall, Wayville Showground, 1929-1930, (unlisted)
- Dairy Pavilion, Wayville Showground, 1931, (unlisted)
- Beef Cattle Shed, Wayville Showground, 1932-1933, (unlisted)



Heavy Horse now Cattle/Dairy Cattle Pavilion (1915), the first Pavilion built at the Showground at Wayville

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2017



Gawler Showground Pavilion (1882)

Source: Flickr, 2008



**Kapunda Showground Pavilion (1900)
SHP 14582**

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2006



**Minlaton Showground Pavilion and
Grandstand (1882) SHP 10186**

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2009

English and Soward

The Stud Sheep Pavilion was designed by prominent Adelaide architectural firm English and Soward. Thomas English arrived in South Australia in 1850 and began operating as a builder and architect soon afterwards. In addition to his business activities, English was also Mayor of Adelaide (1862-1863), and a Member of Parliament (1865-1878, 1882-1884).

George Klewitz Soward was articled to English in 1877 and entered into partnership with him in 1880. After Thomas died in 1884, his son Joseph continued in partnership with Soward. In particular, English and Soward are known for the grand houses they designed. However, they also designed a number of grandstands, hotels and other buildings, including the Number 1 converter Station for the Municipal Tramways Trust as well as the Heavy Horse Pavilion (Cattle Pavilion) and Stud Sheep Pavilion at the Adelaide Showground, Wayville. A number of places designed by Thomas English or by English and Soward are State Heritage Places and include:

- Former Municipal Tramways Trust (MTT) No.1 Converter Station, 52-60 East Terrace Adelaide, 1908, SHP 10986
- Townsend House, 28 King George Avenue Hove, 1878, SHP10546
- Mayura Homestead (Homestead, Early Kitchen & entrance avenue of pines), Mayurra Road Via Millicent, c late-1850s, SHP13843
- Anglican Church Office (former St Barnabas Theological College Building), 14-20 King William Road North Adelaide, 1881, SHP13547
- Stirling Hotel, 52 Mount Barker Road Stirling, 1880-1899, SHP14293
- The Brocas Museum (former Dwelling 'The Brocas'), 111 Woodville Road Woodville, 1870, SHP10646
- St Corantyn Clinic (former Dwelling ('Eothen', later 'St Corantyn') & Coach House) and Wall, 263-267 East Terrace, 1891-1892, Adelaide, SHP13460
- Dwelling Stormont, 14 South Esplanade, Glenelg, 1886, SHP12559
- Dwelling Boston House, Lincoln Highway, Port Lincoln, 1886, SHP10217
- Tavistock Building, 228-240 Rundle Street, Adelaide, 1885, SHP13379
- Gawler Chambers, 188 North Terrace, Adelaide, 1913, SHP13104
- Old (1913) Grandstand Morphettville Racecourse, 79 Morphett Road, Morphettville, 1913, SHP14396



**Municipal Tramways Trust No1.
Converter Station (1908) SHP 10986**



Gawler Chambers (1913) SHP 13104

Source: Heritage South Australia

Source: Heritage South Australia

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 Stud Sheep Pavilion is associated with the activities of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia (the Society), and illustrates their ambition to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural and horticultural production in South Australia. Further aims of the Society include the promotion of agricultural and horticultural practices to keep farmers up-to-date, as well as educating city-based people about where their food comes from and the challenges faced by farmers. The Society also contributes to and promotes the crucial contribution that the agricultural, horticultural and pastoral sectors make to South Australia's economy. One of the pivotal means of achieving those aims is the Society's Spring Show, usually held in September. The Society has held a Show continuously since 1844, with the exception of during each world war.

The Sheep Pavilion, completed in 1917, was the second building constructed by the Society at Wayville after their relocation from the Jubilee Exhibition site on North Terrace. The Society specifically built the Stud Sheep Pavilion as an exhibition venue for the display and judging of prime livestock – sheep – during the Show, with the aim of improving the quality and quantity of both meat and wool for local consumption and export markets. The pavilion also provides an exceptional opportunity for city folk to interact with sheep graziers and view animals and fleeces, thus developing an understanding of the vital role that the wool and meat industry plays in South Australia.

The Stud Sheep Pavilion is the only permanent venue in South Australia specifically built to showcase sheep and the sheep industry, and with the exception of interruptions to the Show during two world wars, has done so continuously for almost a century. The built fabric of the Stud Sheep Pavilion, including external facades, internal framing and fixtures and fittings, retains a high level of integrity, making the building an exceptional example of a sheep exhibition and judging venue.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does** 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 Stud Sheep Pavilion is associated with the agricultural and economic development of South Australia and was designed and purpose-built by the Society as a venue for the exhibition and judging of sheep. The pavilion was constructed as a place where the public could meet graziers and see prize-winning sheep while at the Show, and thereby improve their understanding of agricultural production in South Australia. Equally, graziers could make contact

and build networks with each other both socially and professionally. The way in which the building was used, developed and maintained, and its methods of construction are considered to have considerable cultural significance, however, these qualities are not considered to be either rare or endangered. Despite the fact that this is the only building in South Australia designed and constructed specifically for its purpose, it is not a rare example of a Showground pavilion (see comparison).

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 Stud Sheep Pavilion to indicate that the place is likely to contain physical evidence not currently visible that will contribute meaningfully to an understanding of South Australia's history. While there was some very limited development at Wayville prior to the establishment of the showgrounds, the area of land under and in the immediate vicinity of the Stud Sheep Pavilion was not built on prior to the pavilion's construction. At the time of its construction, substantial excavations occurred to accommodate the building's foundations – particularly in the northern addition where the excavations were at least 6ft deep. Consequently, the likelihood of physical evidence with sufficient integrity and/or condition to yield information about the history of the site is highly unlikely.

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 Stud Sheep Pavilion is a member of the class of places built specifically for the exhibition and judging of agricultural and horticultural products at agricultural and/or horticultural shows. This class includes a variety of permanent built structures known as exhibition buildings, pavilions, halls and sheds. These structures are typically components of showgrounds but may also occur as an element of multi-purpose sites that comprise showgrounds, recreation reserves and similar community-oriented facilities. There are a number of showgrounds in South Australia that have grandstands and/or multi-purpose pavilions/exhibition halls. However, unlike those buildings that accommodated many different goods for exhibition, the Stud Sheep Pavilion was constructed specifically for the display and judging of one type of livestock – sheep. The only other pavilions in South Australia designed and constructed to exhibit single types of livestock are also located at the Adelaide Showground, Wayville.

A number of livestock and animal pavilions have been constructed by the Society at the Adelaide Showground over the past century to accommodate specific types of animals including horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, alpaca, pets, birds, poultry and eggs and dogs for exhibition and judging at the annual Show. However, only the 1915 Heavy Horse Pavilion (also known as the Cattle and Dairy Cattle Pavilion) is comparable to the Sheep Pavilion. These were the first two pavilions at the Wayville Showgrounds, and both were designed and constructed specifically for the exhibition of a specific type of livestock. However, while sheep have remained the main animal exhibited in the Sheep Pavilion, the Heavy Horse Pavilion has been used primarily by cattle.

The Stud Sheep Pavilion was a well-designed and well-built structure that was fitted out internally to enable it to be used for the exhibition and judging of prime livestock (sheep) and wool. The external fabric and internal structure and fittings of the Stud Sheep Pavilion retain a high degree of integrity that enables the purpose of the building to be readily and easily understood, not only by the graziers who use the building but also by the visiting public. Consequently, the Stud Sheep Pavilion is a notable example of a livestock pavilion built for the exhibition and judging of livestock at an agricultural and/or horticultural show, and more specifically the premier event – the Adelaide Show.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does** 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 Stud Sheep Pavilion is an architect designed and highly intact red-brick, sawtooth-roofed warehouse-style building that was built using typical construction techniques for the time, including coursed brick, decorative cast-iron support posts, and timber framing. While the façade exhibits some interesting architectural detailing, for example the scalloped parapet, it is not beyond the ordinary. Neither does the building demonstrate a high degree of creative or technical accomplishment for the period in which it was built. Examples of building designed by English and Soward at a similar time to the Stud Sheep Pavilion that do exhibit a high degree of architectural detailing is Gawler Chambers (1913), North Terrace, Adelaide SHP 13104 and the Municipal Tramways Trust No 1. Converter Station (1908), East Terrace, Adelaide SHP 10986.

While the timber slat floors were specifically incorporated into the design to promote natural ventilation, it was not a breakthrough nor a solution that

adapted or extended the limits of existing thinking or the technology of the 1910s. Equally, while the pens and races are rare they do not adapt or extend the technology of the 1940s.

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 Adelaide Show at Wayville has been and still is a major annual event for millions of South Australians since 1925. The Show is one of the most important means for rural and city people to mingle and for urbanites to learn about and understand aspects of rural life and the contribution that farmers make to South Australia's prosperity. It also provides farmers with the opportunity to engage with and build networks with other farmers and businesses involved in agricultural and horticultural industries. The Show holds a special place in the hearts and minds of most South Australians, and therefore the Adelaide Showground at Wayville could be said to have strong cultural associations for a large majority of the South Australian community.

However, the Stud Sheep Pavilion is only a single building at the Showground. It has been the primary exhibition and judging space for sheep since 1925, with the exception of during World War Two when the building was used by the army. The Stud Sheep Pavilion is strongly associated with generations of South Australian sheep farmers who have come to the show with what they hoped was prize winning livestock and/or fleece. The Stud Sheep Pavilion is the venue where their successes and failures took place, and consequently, it may be a special place for them. In addition, the intact condition of the building readily illustrates the role of the place to the broader community, and enables them to interpret the experiences of the many graziers who have competed there.

While the Stud Sheep Pavilion may be special to sheep farmers and graziers, there is no specific evidence to indicate that their attachment is to the building rather than the Show more broadly. Without directly engaging with a representative number of past and present exhibitors regarding their connection with the Sheep Pavilion, it is not possible to determine how significant or special their cultural connection with the building is.

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 Stud Sheep Pavilion is associated with prominent Adelaide-based architectural firm English and Soward, and both the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia and the important annual event they run - the Adelaide Show.

English and Soward (organisation)

English and Soward were a prominent Adelaide-based architectural firm during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While they are best known for designing grand houses, they also designed a number of churches, commercial premises, shops, hotels and grandstands in addition to the first pavilions at the Wayville Showground. As the Showground's site architects and engineers, English

and Soward were responsible for translating Heath's plan for the Showground into reality.

While the Stud Sheep Pavilion is an example of the firm's work, it was extended sympathetically by other architectural firms in 1933 and 1939. In addition, the internal fittings, namely the pens and races, were not reinstated until the late 1940s, after Soward retired in 1936. Therefore, there are a number of places that represent as well as or better the range of work undertaken by English and Soward than the Stud Sheep Pavilion and are already listed as State Heritage Places (see list in Comparison above). Of particular note are the Municipal Tramways Trust No 1 Converter Station (1908), East Terrace and Gawler Chambers (1913), North Terrace. Consequently, it is recommended that the Stud Sheep Pavilion does not fulfil criterion (g) with regard to the architectural firm English and Soward.

Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society (organisation)

The Society was formed within three years of the establishment of the Colony, and after a short period of struggle, became firmly established as a leading advocacy body in South Australia. For over 175 years the Society has contributed to the promotion and success of South Australia's farmers and horticulturists, including through 'staging events' such as the annual Show, and by 'rewarding success'.³⁵ The work of the Society promotes the ongoing improvement of stock and farming techniques by acknowledging the finest examples of the variety of crops and livestock respectively grown or raised in South Australia.

Prior to the industrialisation of the State's economy in the decades following World War Two, South Australia's economy was, largely reliant on primary industry, and agricultural and horticultural production remains a vital component of the State's economy to this day. In addition, the Society is a conduit between city and rural people and actively works towards educating the public and building understanding about the contribution of and difficulties faced by those working on the land.

However, in addition to the Stud Sheep pavilion there are many buildings located at the Adelaide Showground that can claim the same or a better association with the operation of the Society. In particular, the Secretary's Office is the main place from which the Society conducts its day-to-day business and has done so since the mid-1920s. Consequently, it is recommended that the Stud Sheep Pavilion does not fulfil this criterion with regard to its association with the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia.

Royal Adelaide Show (event)

The Society has run an annual Show continuously since the mid-1840s, the exception being during both World Wars when the Society's Showgrounds (North Terrace and Wayville) were temporarily appropriated by the AIF for military

purposes. The Show plays a significant role in improving the quality of livestock in South Australia through a process of exhibition and judging that identifies and acknowledges the work of farmers in refining the calibre of their animals and crops. In addition, the Show also provides a unique opportunity for city-based people to interact with farmers and graziers and develop an understanding of where their food and wool comes from, and the challenges faced by those working in primary production.

The Stud Sheep Pavilion was specifically designed and built for the Show as a means to achieve the Society's aims with regard to sheep, and consequently is closely associated with the Show. The external and internal fabric of the building retains a high degree of integrity, making the purpose for which the pavilion was constructed readily apparent. That use has endured since 1925 when the first Show was held at the Wayville Showground, and continues to do so (apart from during World War Two). While there are a number of pavilions that are also used for the display and judging of livestock, for example pigs, alpaca and cattle, none have the same degree of integrity as the Sheep Pavilion. However, while the Show is a significant event, it is ongoing rather than a singular occurrence and consequently it does not meet criterion (g).

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

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SITE RECORD

NAME: Stud Sheep Pavilion, Adelaide Showground **PLACE:** 26489

FORMER NAME: Sheep Pavilion, Wool Pavilion, Sheep and Wool Pavilion

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: A red-brick, sawtooth-roofed, federation warehouse-style building with a scalloped parapet wall.

DATE OF COMPLETION: 1917

REGISTER STATUS: SA Heritage Council nomination based on recommendation from Twentieth Century Heritage Survey (2008)

CURRENT USE: Pavilion for the exhibition and judging of sheep and wool during the Adelaide Show.
1925-ongoing

PREVIOUS USE(S): Wool store and class room for wool classing course at the School of Mines and Industries 1917-1925, Army Store 1940-1947.

ARCHITECT: English and Soward 1915, northern addition E Caradoc Ashton 1933, southern addition unknown 1939

BUILDER: Cheary Bros (1933 addition).

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

Category: Pavilion / Pavilion

LGA: Unley

LOCATION: **Street No.:** 68

Street Name: Wayville Road

Town/Suburb: Goodwood

Post Code: 5034

LAND DESCRIPTION: **Title Ref:** CT/6083/257

Lot No.: A506

Plan No.: D86063

Hundred: Adelaide

MAP REFERENCE: **MGA Zone** 52

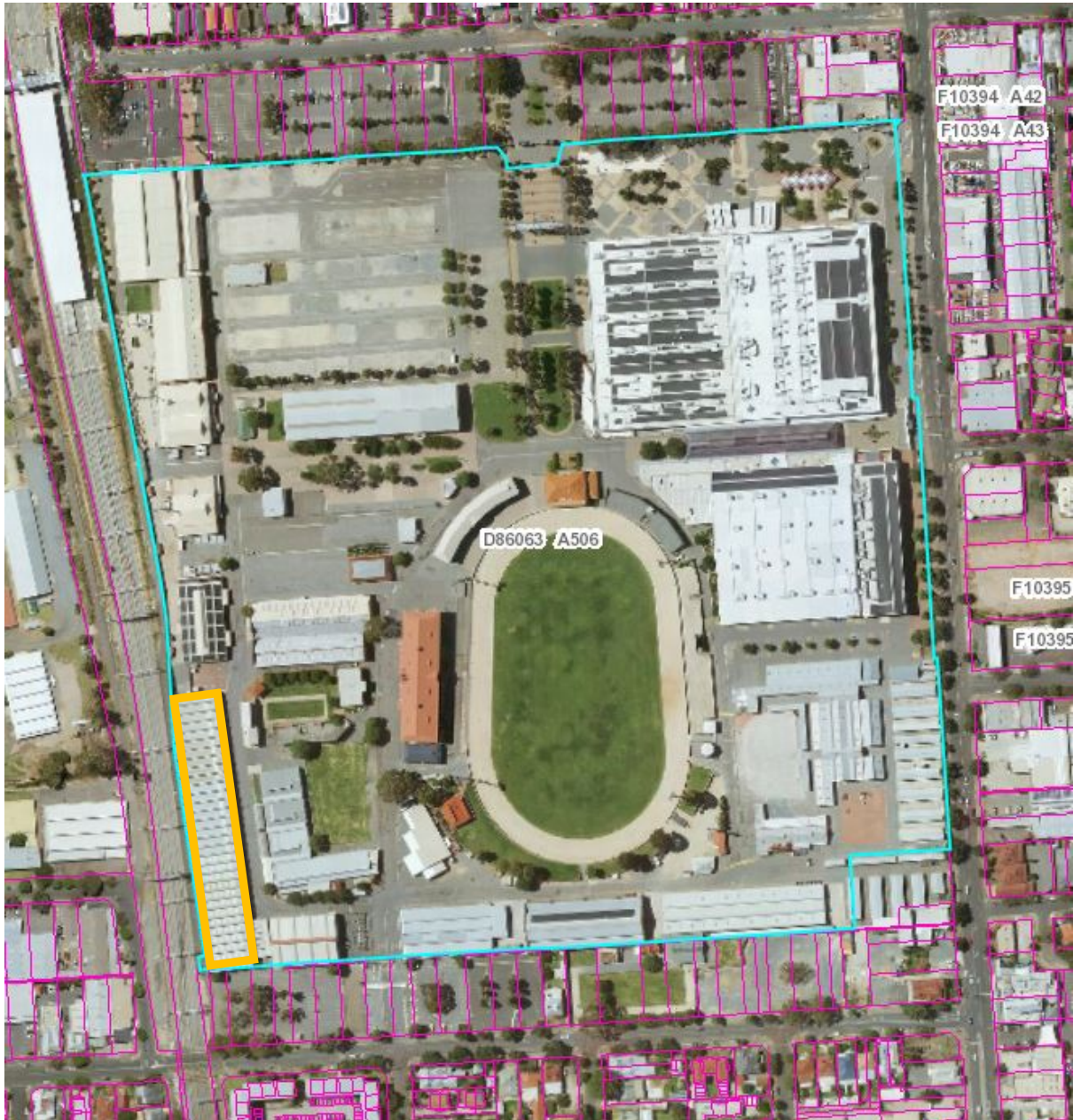
Easting (X) 1376548.09477

Northing (Y) 6090541.54069

SITE PLAN

NAME: Stud Sheep Pavilion, Adelaide Showground



PLACE: 26489



Stud Sheep Pavilion, Adelaide Showground, 68 Goodwood Road, Wayville, SA, 5034

Legend

N↑

-  Adelaide Showground, CT/6083/257 A506 D86063
-  Stud Sheep Pavilion

PHOTOS

NAME: Stud Sheep Pavilion, Adelaide Showground

PLACE: 26489



Stud Sheep Pavilion, northern addition, eastern façade showing detailing, ramp and cellar

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2015



Stud Sheep Pavilion southern addition, eastern façade and attached shade structure

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2015

NAME: Stud Sheep Pavilion, Adelaide Showground

PLACE: 26489



Stud Sheep Pavilion showing a detail of the cast iron posts

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2017



Stud Sheep Pavilion showing louvered windows and fixed glass to sawtooth roof openings, as well as sheep pens, slat flooring and office

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2017

NAME: Stud Sheep Pavilion, Adelaide Showground

PLACE: 26489



Stud Sheep Pavilion, cellar under northern addition

Source: Heritage South Australia, 2015



Stud Sheep Pavilion - the Day family have been exhibiting sheep at the Adelaide Show for four generations, 2013

Source: ABC News Robyn Powell

NAME: Stud Sheep Pavilion, Adelaide Showground

PLACE: 26489



Stud Sheep Pavilion – judging of sheep at the Adelaide Show, 2017

Source: Weekend Notes (Flickr)



Stud Sheep pavilion – prize-winning merino sheep, 2017

Source: Flickr

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- ²³ Grieve Gillett Anderson, p.27. Kerr, p.122.
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- ²⁸ 'The New Show Ground', *The Advertiser* 2 October 1915, p.17. 'New Show Grounds' *The Observer* 3 May 1919, p.29. 'New Wool Instructor', *The Register* 14 May 1920, p.7.
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³⁵ Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia Inc 'Charter' <http://rahs.com.au/about-us/constitution-charter/> [accessed 26 October 2017].