

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORT

NAME: West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)

PLACE: 26522

ADDRESS: 107 Port Road, Thebarton

This heritage assessment considers that only the Brewhouse Tower at the West End Brewery meets criteria (a), (b) and (g). The remains of Thebarton Hall, home of Colonel William Light, are considered in a separate assessment. Refer to Summary of State Heritage Place for final approved wording, including criteria statements for the Walkerville Brewhouse Tower (SHP 26528).



West End Brewery, brewhouse, main entrance, chimney and tank storage

Source: DEW Files 21 April 2021



Walkerville Brewhouse Tower

Source: DEW Files 24 march 2021

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Heritage Significance:

The Walkerville Brewhouse Tower built in 1886, enlarged in 1898-1899 and then doubled in size in 1901-1903, demonstrates important associations with the brewing industry in South Australia. The introduction of brewhouse towers in the late nineteenth century enabled brewers to implement the gravitational method of brewing and were once a key element of the larger South Australian breweries.

The consolidation and closure of many breweries in the twentieth century and the adoption of newer methods of brewing have led to these structures becoming uncommon. The Walkerville Brewhouse Tower is one of a few remaining and one of the largest examples of a brewhouse tower in South Australia.

The Walkerville Brewhouse Tower also demonstrates important associations with the Torrenside Brewery (established 1886) and the Walkerville Co-Operative Brewing Company (established 1889). The Torrenside and Walkerville breweries amalgamated in 1898 with brewing continuing at the Thebarton site. The Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company was SABCo's biggest competitor and the other major South Australian brewer during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Relevant South Australian Historical Themes

5. Developing South Australia's economies

5.8 Developing manufacturing, engineering and construction and service industries

(Thematic Framework for South Australia Draft June 2020)

Comparability / Rarity / Representation:

Excluding hotels, there are 18 State Heritage Places that are associated with brewing and breweries. A representative sample includes:

- Office (former Malt House of Old Lion Brewery), 179-181 (rear) Melbourne Street, North Adelaide, (SHP 13558).
- Part of Oakbank Weavers (former Pike's Dorset Brewery) including Post Office, Brewery and Brewing Tower, 9 Elizabeth Street, Oakbank, (SHP 12886).
- Former Adelaide Brewery, 54-60 Wyatt Street, Adelaide, (SHP 11635).
- Former Unicorn Brewery Cellars & Wall, Bridge Terrace, Burra, (SHP 10005).
- Knappstein Winery (former Clare Brewery & Chimney), 2 Pioneer Avenue, Clare, (SHP 10105).
- Former Romilly House, 1 North Terrace Hackney, (SHP 14260).
- Dwelling ('Keating Cottage'), 3 Brewery Street Melrose, (SHP 10156).
- Former Jacka's Brewery & Yard Walls (former Marshall's Flour Mill), Mount Street, Melrose, (SHP 10178).
- The Lion Hotel (former Old Lion Brewery, Chimney & Hotel), 161-175 Melbourne Street, and 19 Jerningham Street, North Adelaide, (SHP 13559).
- Former Oakbank Brewery, 18 Oakwood Road, Oakbank, (SHP 12889).
- Port Dock Brewery Hotel, 10 Todd Street, Port Adelaide, (SHP 13289).

Three State Heritage Places are directly associated with the South Australian Brewing Company, namely:

- Office (former SA Brewing Company Offices), 222-228 Hindley Street, Adelaide, (SHP 13354).
- Hawker House (former Dwelling), St Mark's College, 55 Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide, (former home of Alfred Simms co-founder of SABCo but also State Heritage listed for its associations with Arthur Waterhouse and Evan Kyffin Thomas), (SHP 13545).
- Former Kent Town Brewery & Malthouse, Rundle Street Kent Town, (SHP 10268).

Modern Breweries

During the second half of the twentieth century, many of the remaining smaller breweries in South Australia were acquired by SABCo or ceased to exist. However, Coopers which was begun in 1862 by Thomas Cooper has grown to become the other major South Australian beer brand. Unlike, SABCo, which is now owned by the multinational corporation Kirin, Coopers remains within family ownership and control through a private limited liability company created in 1923. While Coopers have brewed at a number of sites in metropolitan Adelaide, in 1998 the company

purchased a large site in the suburb of Regency Park and have since built a large modern brewery there.

In recent years, there has also been a resurgence in smaller-scale brewing or micro-breweries that produce craft beer for sale to the public. Over 20 micro-breweries are now operating across South Australia. Some examples include:

- Pirate Life, Port Adelaide
- Big Shed Brewing, Royal park
- Lot 100, Mismatch Brewing Co, Hay Valley
- Prancing Pony, Totness
- Smiling Samoyed Brewery, Myponga
- Wilkadene, Woolshed Brewery, Riverland

Assessment against Criteria under Section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*. All Criteria have been assessed using the 2020 Guidelines.

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

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

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 West End brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrenside brewery) demonstrates 135 years of brewing on the same site. The brewery was begun by the Ware family who were, in the nineteenth century, well known for their involvement in brewing in South Australia, firstly Charles and Fanny Ware at Koorunga (Burra) and then at Torrenside where their sons Arthur and Tom established the brewery. Later they were joined by their two brothers Charles and George.

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

During the mid-1920s, Walkerville attempted to counter the success of SABCo's West End Bitter and its own declining beer sales by installing the Nathan system of brewing. The new production method required both substantial financial outlay and the

construction of further new buildings at the brewery. However, Walkerville's financial outlay followed by the depression shortly after, led to SABCo's acquisition of Walkerville in 1938. It was at this time that the brewery was renamed Nathan after the Nathan system of brewing installed there. During the following decades, SABCo ran both Nathan, (later renamed Southwark) at Thebarton and its West End brewery on Hindley Street, dominating the industry in South Australia.

In the 1970s, SABCo made the decision to close the West End brewery on Hindley Street and to expand their Southwark brewery at Thebarton, acquiring the land to the south of Winwood Street where new buildings were constructed and modern plant installed. Also at that time, SABCo became SA Brewing Holdings and changed the focus of the business, creating and expanding a range of business portfolios that covered a range of products such as small appliances, packaging and water heaters. By 1993, brewing was such a small sideline of SA Brewing Holdings that it sold the brewery to Lion Nathan and renamed SA brewing Holdings Southcorp. In 2009, Lion Nathan was, in turn, purchased by Kirin.

Since its acquisition by Lion Nathan in 1993, the brewery site has been extensively redeveloped and all that remains to demonstrate the important contribution of the Ware brothers at the Torrenside brewery and then Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Co's work there is the brewhouse tower. The tower was initially built by the Ware's in 1886 and then expanded by Walkerville in 1898-1899, to plans already devised by Torrenside prior to amalgamation. Walkerville then doubled this structure in 1901-1903, to enable them to meet demand.

While the 'house' behind the tower has been demolished and replaced with newer brewery structures, the tower still demonstrates the gravity feed system used by breweries in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. While other brewhouse towers are listed as State Heritage Places, such as the Adelaide Brewery (SHP 11635), Pike's Dorset Brewery (SHP 12886), and the Port Dock Hotel (SHP 13289), they represent the smaller brewers' contributions to the industry in South Australia. The Brewhouse tower at the West End brewery at Thebarton (Southwark) is the largest remaining structure of its type in the State.

The tower also demonstrates a period of consolidation in the brewing industry when most of the small breweries were acquired by either Walkerville or SABCo and were closed. By 1915, Walkerville and SABCo dominated the brewing industry, brewing 75% of all beer made in South Australia. Only one of the three State-listed places associated with SABCo also represents this important phase in South Australian history, namely the Office: SABCo's administration/headquarters building (SHP 13354) on Hindley Street. The remains of the Kent Town Brewery and Malt House (SHP 10268) and Hawker House (SHP 13545), both represent earlier aspects of brewing in South Australia and SABCo's earlier history.

It is recommended that the Brewhouse Tower **fulfils** criterion (a).

While the Nathan system was an important innovation in the history of brewing in South Australia very little of the plant or structures remain to demonstrate this aspect of the brewery's history. Similarly, the buildings and structures that represent key periods in the brewery's history such as postwar expansion, introduction of outside storage tanks and the expansion of the site in the 1970s to facilitate the closure of the West End brewery (Hindley Street), have been constantly redeveloped over the past 40 years. These changes have enabled the brewery to keep pace with new technology and remain a viable business, however, the changes also mean that those buildings/structures/plant no longer demonstrate the important periods of the brewery's history and its contribution to South Australia. A better example of a large-scale modern brewery is Cooper's Brewery in Regency Park.

It is recommended that the West End Brewery, with the exception of the Brewhouse Tower **does not fulfil** criterion (a).

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

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

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.

Brewing was one of the earliest industries to become established in South Australia after the foundation of the colony and many breweries were constructed across the colony and then State, including Torrenside/Walkerville Co-operative Brewery (later West End) (subject of this assessment) in 1886. By 1888, over thirty breweries were operating in South Australia, however, the twentieth century became a period of consolidation for the brewing industry and many of the smaller businesses were acquired and closed by larger breweries, and in particular by the Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company and SABCo.

As a result, brewing in South Australia became the domain of these two large companies, with some smaller businesses such as Cooper's providing craft products. When SABCo acquired Walkerville in 1938, this reduced production to a single large company who brewed on an industrial scale at two sites and a few smaller operators. This suggests that the facilities associated with this once prolific industry might be under threat of becoming uncommon.

However, the growth of Cooper's has led to this once small craft brewery becoming the other major South Australian brewer and in 1998 the relocation of the brewery to Regency Park resulted in the construction of a new modern brewery there. Further, in

the past few decades there has been a resurgence in micro-breweries who brew for sale to the public; these small craft breweries now number over 20.

Consequently, breweries, as such, cannot be considered to be uncommon, rare or endangered. However, one key structure of a traditional brewery that enabled them to employ the gravitational system of brewing is the brewhouse tower. Due to modern brewing techniques and processes, brewhouse towers are no longer necessary and therefore are no longer constructed.

The brewhouse tower was a key feature of the larger South Australian breweries built in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and over 20 were constructed. With the consolidation and closure of many breweries in the twentieth century and the adoption of newer methods of brewing, brewhouse towers are now uncommon. Other examples of brewhouse towers that are also State Heritage Places include: former Pike's Dorset Brewery (SHP 12886), Oakbank Brewery (SHP 12889), Port Dock Brewery Hotel (SHP 13289), former Adelaide Brewery (SHP 11635), and Knappstein Winery (former Clare Brewery and Chimney) (SHP 10105).

It is recommended that the brewhouse tower at the West End Brewery (Southwark) **fulfils** criterion (b).

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

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

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.

The West End Brewery is a large industrial site that was originally confined to the portion of land between Winwood Street and the banks of the Torrens River. The land to the south of the brewery was a part of the Southwark subdivision and a number of houses were built there before being demolished to enable the expansion of the brewery in the 1970s. Further expansion of the brewery also resulted in it acquiring the premises that once belonged to Colton, Palmer, Preston Ltd and Mason Cox Ltd, the site where Theberton Hall, the home of Colonel William Light once stood. The Theberton Hall site is subject of a separate assessment and is not considered further here.

The Torrenside brewery was built on the site of Bean's tannery and has been constantly developed and redeveloped since becoming a brewery in 1886. The brewhouse tower is the only original brewery building remaining on site. Given the constant

redevelopment of this part of the brewery site, it is unlikely to yield evidence about its former use as a tannery or its early years as a brewery that is not already well documented through other sources, including but not limited to photographs, plans, reports, newspaper articles and secondary sources.

The portion of the brewery sited to the south of Winwood Street was redeveloped in the 1970s when the Southwark brewery (former Torrenside/Walkerville brewery) was expanded after SABCO decided to close the West End Brewery on Hindley Street. While originally a part of Section 1, which was owned by Colonel William Light, these allotments are some distance away from Theberton Hall and are less likely to yield information that will significantly contribute to our knowledge about the foundation years of the colony, Light and his partner Maria Gandy than the site of Theberton Hall (subject of a separate assessment).

Further, the area was developed by the National Building Society as the Southwark subdivision and then as the brewery. The Southwark subdivision and brewery buildings are both well documented through a variety of primary and secondary sources and the site is highly unlikely to yield information that will significantly contribute to our understanding of either the subdivision or brewery that is not already known.

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.

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

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 West End Brewery site (formerly Southwark/Nathan Brewery/Walkerville/Torrenside Brewery) has been a brewery since 1886, and features a large collection of buildings and structures associated with the brewing industry. To be considered an outstanding class of the place, the brewery needs to be an exceptional, influential and/or pivotal example of a brewery. That is, it displays a wide range of the typical characteristics of a brewery and/or demonstrates physical characteristics of design or technology or materials that influenced the class and/or it encapsulates a key evolutionary stage in the development of the class. In all cases, it must also display a high level of integrity and intactness, that is, it must demonstrate the values it is purported to represent to a high level and those attributes must remain highly intact, although they can be in poor condition.

Over the past 135 years the brewery has been a place where new technologies were introduced, (for example, the Nathan System), and has exhibited a range of the principal characteristics of the class such as: brewhouse, cellars, packaging and distribution facilities and plant. However, over the past 125 years the brewery has also been in a nearly constant state of change, as facilities were expanded and/or upgraded and then demolished and replaced and upgraded again.

Due to these changes, the site demonstrates a mixture of characteristics for different periods of time and methods of brewing so that the integrity of any one method of brewing or period of operation is now compromised. For example, only a small portion of the original brewery remains, namely the brewhouse tower, and while significant, it doesn't demonstrate most of the key elements of a brewery from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such as the former Adelaide Brewery (SHP 11635) does. Similarly, only a small portion of the building that once housed the Nathan system introduced in mid-1920s remains. Modifications made to the brewery in the postwar years have also mostly been either demolished or extensively modified so that this period of brewing is longer demonstrated in a highly intact manner either.

The suite of buildings constructed to the south of Winwood Street in the 1970s to enable the closure of the West End brewery on Hindley Street do still largely remain. However, unlike the brewhouse tower that demonstrates through its form the gravitational method of brewing, the 1970s buildings are generic industrial buildings that could have been used in many different industries and are not necessarily specific to brewing.

The plant they house was in some cases specific to brewing, however, to keep pace with new technology, much of it has been replaced on more than one occasion and at different times. Further, older structures have also been retrofitted to enable modern brewing practices, thus demonstrating neither modern nor older methods of brewing in an intact manner. A site such as the Coopers Brewery in Regency Park would be considered a better example of the class of place due to its ability to demonstrate the key characteristic of a modern industrial-scale brewery, which is what the West End brewery now is.

While the West End Brewery exhibits a mixture of the key elements of a brewery, it doesn't do so to a high degree of integrity or intactness, making it difficult to understand or appreciate the characteristics of the class to an outstanding degree.

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.

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

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 West End Brewery is a large industrial site that is comprised of numerous buildings and structures, most of which have been so heavily modified since they were first built that they no longer represent any particular construction or design characteristics and could not be considered an outstanding representative of those characteristics. Similarly, the constant expansion and modification of the brewery site means that it is an amalgam of different industrial structures that do not exhibit a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment.

As the place fails to meet the first test, no further tests are considered under criterion (e).

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.

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

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 West End brewery (former Southwark brewery) may have some general cultural associations for the people who once worked there. However, it is questionable if that group could be considered to have particularly strong associations with the brewery, or that their attachment enables their experiences to be interpreted by the broader South Australia community.

The only element of the brewery site that might be considered to resonate strongly with a well-known community within South Australia is the metal chimney built to the south of Winwood Street as a part of the 1970s major upgrade to the site. The chimney has important associations with the players and supporters of the South Australian National Football League (SANFL).

The annual tradition of painting the premiership winning team's colours at the top of the brewery chimney and the runner's up colours underneath began in 1954 at the West End brewery on Hindley Street. The tradition continued there until 1982, when it was transferred to the Southwark brewery (Thebarton) after the West End brewery on

Hindley Street was closed and demolished. The unveiling of the colours on the first Tuesday after the game is played, has become an important tradition for the SANFL community and they congregate on Port Road each year to celebrate. Other than playing the game and all that entails, painting the colours on the brewery chimney is one of the longest running traditions in SANFL history.

The annual tradition of painting the SANFL premiership teams (first and second) colours on a structure is something that does resonate with the broader South Australian community and enables them to interpret the SANFL community's (players and their supporters) connection to the game and competition. However, a review of recent traditional and social media posts indicates that it is the tradition that is important to the broader SANFL community and not necessarily that particular chimney as such. This is evidenced in discussions about the future of the tradition where members of the SANFL community have acknowledged that while it is sad the colours will no longer be painted on the brewery chimney, they remain hopeful the tradition will continue on another structure, even going so far as to suggest possible structures that would be suitable.

The successful transference of the tradition from one structure to another has already occurred in the past and there is nothing to suggest that the tradition will not be retained and successfully transferred again. Given it is the tradition that is significant, that the West End/Southwark brewery chimney is the second location the tradition has been carried out, and that it is likely to be continued on another structure, the brewery chimney is not considered to have a strong cultural and/or spiritual association with the SANFL community.

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.

Criterion arguments have considered the *Guidelines for State Heritage Places*:

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 West End Brewery is associated with two organisations that are of historical importance to South Australia, namely the Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company Ltd and South Australian Brewing Company Limited.

SABCo was formed in 1888 after the merger of two prominent breweries, William Simm's West End brewery (Hindley Street) and Sir Edwin Smith's Kent Town brewery with William Rounsevell's wine and spirits company. While the wine and spirits portion of the business was disposed of in 1893, SABCo quickly grew to become the largest and most profitable brewery in South Australia.

Malting was undertaken at Kent Town (Kent Town Brewery and Malthouse (SHP 10268)) with brewing at West End (Hindley Street) necessitating the substantial expansion of facilities there. In 1938, SABCo acquired their major competitor Walkerville Co-Operative Brewing Co. and until 1980 ran both breweries, initially renaming Walkerville the 'Nathan Brewery' and then later 'Southwark Brewery' after the name of the subdivision.

During the following years, improvements and the expansion of facilities took place at both breweries, however, it was the West End brewery on Hindley Street that was the centre of operations for SABCo, and in 1940-1941 it built its bespoke administration building or headquarters (former SA Brewing Company Offices (SHP 13354)) on Hindley Street across from the West End (Hindley Street) brewery.

While SABCo was responsible for many improvements at the Southwark brewery prior to the 1970s, it was the West End brewery on Hindley Street that remained the company's main focus, until the late 1960s. By the late 1960s, it had become increasingly obvious that the restricted Hindley Street location could not be expanded further to keep up with demand and increased traffic began to cause issues for delivery vehicles.

In the early 1970s, SABCo decided to transfer all operations to Southwark and the Southwark site underwent a major expansion and period of improvement. However, it was also at this time that SABCo became SA Brewing Holdings and began to diversify to become one of Australia's largest small appliance and water heater manufacturers, amongst other portfolios. Brewing became such a minor sideline that the Southwark brewery was sold to Lion Nathan in 1993, ending SABCo's (SA Brewing's) history as a brewer.

The places that are most closely associated with SABCO's contribution to South Australia's history are already Heritage Places, including: the Kent Town Malt House and Brewery (SHP 10268); the company's administrative headquarters on Hindley Street (SHP 13354); and the Brewery Gardens at Thebarton (LHP, subject of a separate assessment to be considered by the Council in August). Improvements made to the Southwark brewery prior to the 1970s have been largely demolished or extensively modified in past decades to accommodate new brewery plant and storage tanks (built by Lion), although arguably the West End brewery on Hindley Street (since

demolished) was more closely associated with SABCo at this point in the company's history.

While SA Brewing Holdings was responsible for the extensive expansion of the Southwark Brewery in the 1970s-1993, their decision to diversify means that brewing was not the priority for the company it had previously been, and that the Southwark brewery does not demonstrate a special association with the work of the company at that time in its history. Consequently, there is very little remaining at the West End (former Southwark) Brewery that has a special association with SABCo.

It is recommended that the nominated place **does not fulfil** criterion (g) for its associations with SABCo or SA Brewing Holdings Ltd.

Brewing first began at the Southwark site in 1886, when the Torrenside brewery was established by the Ware family who were well known and regarded in South Australia for their connections with the beer industry. In 1898, the Ware brothers amalgamated with Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company (founded 1889), and all brewing for Walkerville was transferred to Torrenside. Difficulties in keeping up with demand resulted in the expansion of the brewhouse, its tower, cellars and other facilities in 1898-1899, enabling Walkerville to brew more beer than SABCo at West End. A further major expansion to the brewhouse and tower took place in 1901-1903 when the brewhouse and tower was doubled in size. By 1910, Walkerville was the largest producer of beer in South Australia. SABCo only recorded greater volumes because it included the figures from its Broken Hill brewery.

By 1915, Walkerville and SABCo brewed 75% of South Australia's beer production, however, as Walkerville continued to amalgamate with other smaller breweries, SABCo's directors became increasingly worried about their position and approached Walkerville about the possibility of the two companies amalgamating, a proposal Walkerville declined. Ten years later, in the face of declining sales and the success of SABCo's West End Bitter, Walkerville approached SABCo about the possibility of amalgamating, and it was SABCo's turn to decline.

In an attempt to stave off decreasing sales, Walkerville invested heavily in the Nathan system and improvements to the brewery to support the new plant. It was a temporary measure and Walkerville was unable to survive such a significant financial outlay, followed by the depression, which further reduced beer sales. In 1938, SABCo acquired Walkerville.

The Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company was SABCo's biggest competitor and the other major South Australian brewer during the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. It was the first of its kind in Australia to successfully run a brewery following the cooperative model. Walkerville operated at the Thebarton brewery site for approximately 50 years, beginning in 1886 with Torrenside and culminating in 1938 when SABCo acquired the company. The place where Walkerville undertook this work was at Southwark in the brewhouse and tower, a facility it doubled in size in 1901 to meet increasing demand for its beer. While the 'house' portion of the building behind

the tower has been demolished, the tower's role in brewing the product that made Walkerville so successful means that it has a special association with the work of the Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company.

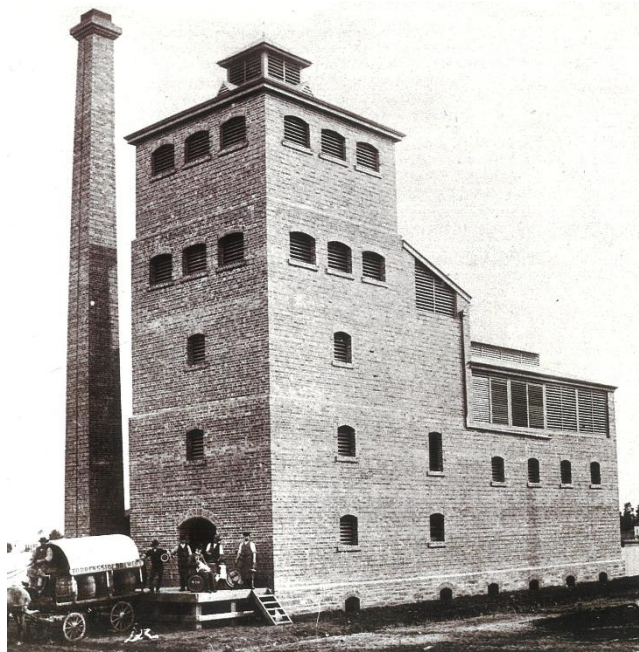
It is recommended that the brewhouse tower **fulfils** criterion (g) due to its special association with the work of the Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The West End Brewery, formerly known as the Southwark Brewery, Nathan Brewery, Walkerville Brewery and initially as the Torrenside Brewery, is a large industrial complex that covers approximately 8 hectares bounded by Port Road, River Torrens, and Holland, Cawthorne, Walsh and Anderson streets. The original site of the Torrenside Brewery was far smaller than the current site and was located between Winwood Street and the River Torrens and was bounded by Cawthorne and Walsh streets before being expanded to the east to Port Road in the late nineteenth century.

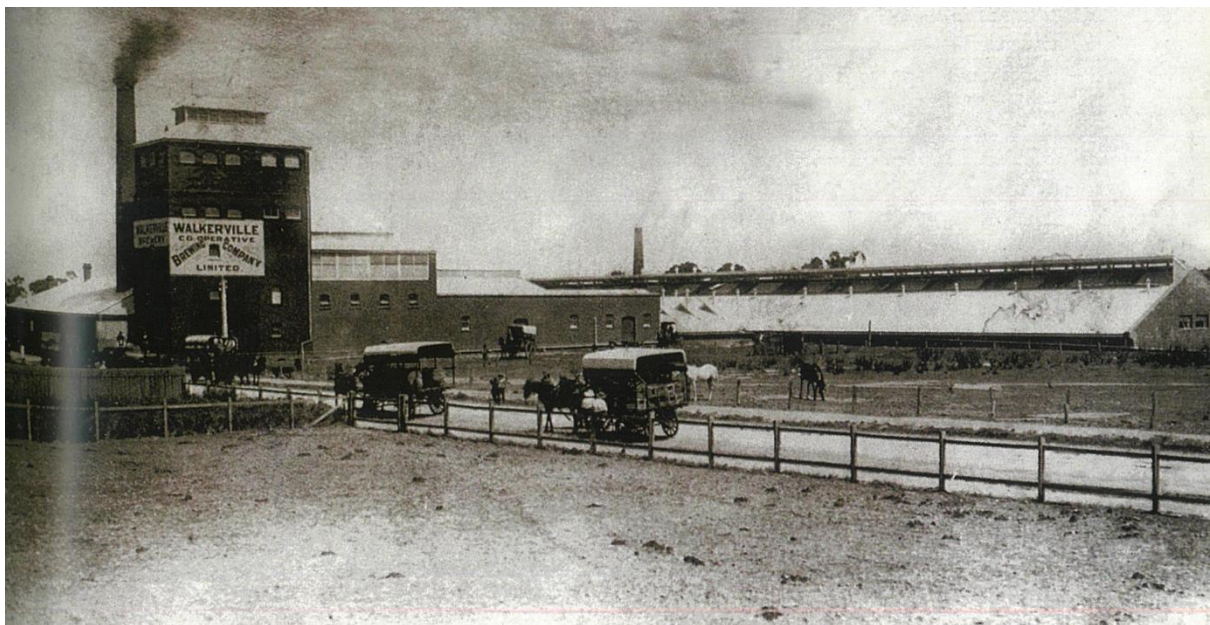
The current site is an amalgam of a variety of brewery and industrial buildings, most dating from the 1970s and later. The only original structure remaining from the Torrenside and Walkerville ownership and operation of the brewery is the brewhouse tower. A small portion of the Nathan plant (a part of the rear wall) built by Walkerville in the late 1920s also appears to remain and has been incorporated into a newer structure. The central section of the western Clearspan built in the early 1950s, is the only structure remaining from the expansion and improvements undertaken by SABCo prior to the major redevelopment of the site in the 1970s, to enable the closure of the West End Brewery (Hindley Street) in 1980. A number of industrial buildings that were once a part of the Colton, Palmer, Preston Ltd sheet metal and tinware factory/foundry and possibly also Mason Cox steel foundry all built in the 1920s (see Assessment Report for Theberton Hall) remain on Cawthorne Street.

The brewhouse tower is a brick structure and has been extended twice, once in 1898-1999 and then again in 1901-1903 at which time the brewhouse and its tower was doubled.



Torrenside Brewery c.1890, showing the brewhouse and tower with cellars underneath. At this early stage in the history of the brewery, brewing took place within this single structure.

Source: Painter, p.147.



Walkerville Brewery c.1900, showing the first extension of the brewhouse and tower, and the new facilities including the new long cellar (mid-right of image). The extension has taken place at the rear of the tower, increasing its size and substantially increasing the facilities behind it. The horses and carts are on Winwood Street.

Source: Painter, p.193.



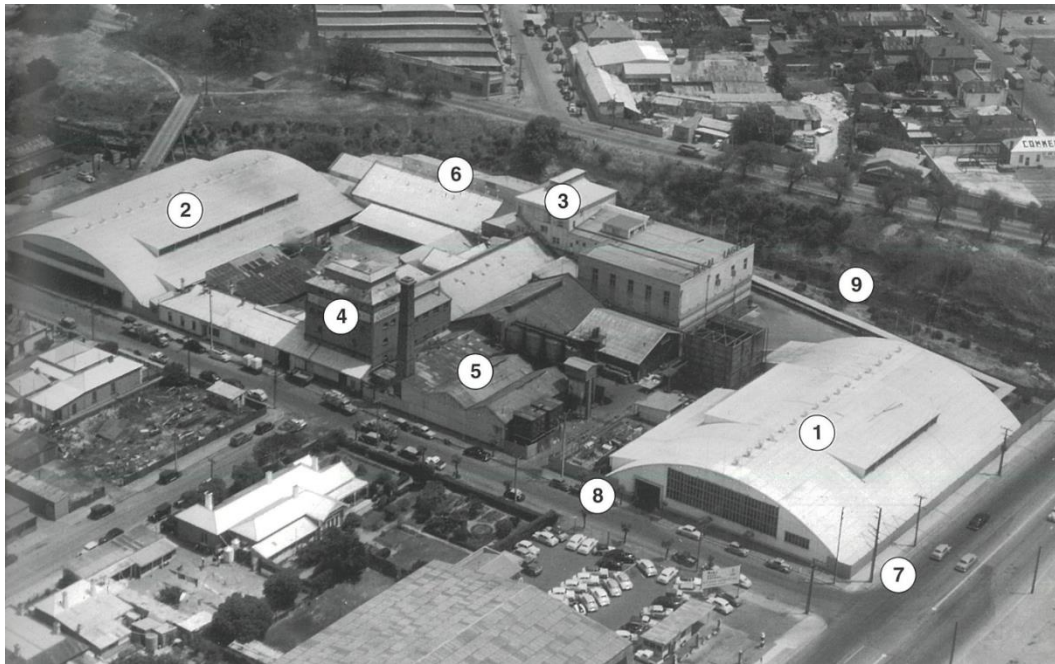
Walkerville Brewery c.1903 showing the doubling of the brewhouse and tower and new facilities at the brewery (to the east of the site). The chimney bellowing smoke is a new addition (the original can be seen just peaking over the top of the tower roof).

Source: Painter, p.206.



Walkerville Brewery 1936, showing the extent of the brewery just prior to its acquisition by SABCo in 1938. The long cellar was demolished for the new brewhouse and tower (made from reinforced concrete) to house the plant for the Nathan system. Note the houses on the southern side of Winwood Street.

Source: Painter, p.262.



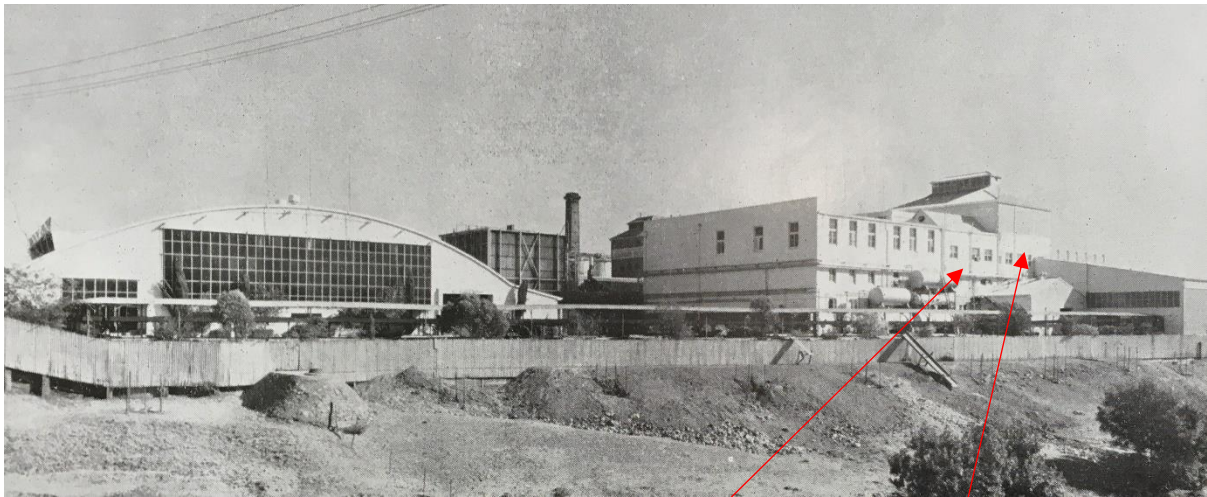
Southwark Brewery in 1953. 1. & 2. are the Clearspans; 3. Nathan block; 4. Torrenside/Walkerville brewhouse and tower; 5. boilerhouse; 6. bottling plant; 7. Port Road; 8. Winwood Street; and, 9. River Torrens.

Source: Painter, p.279



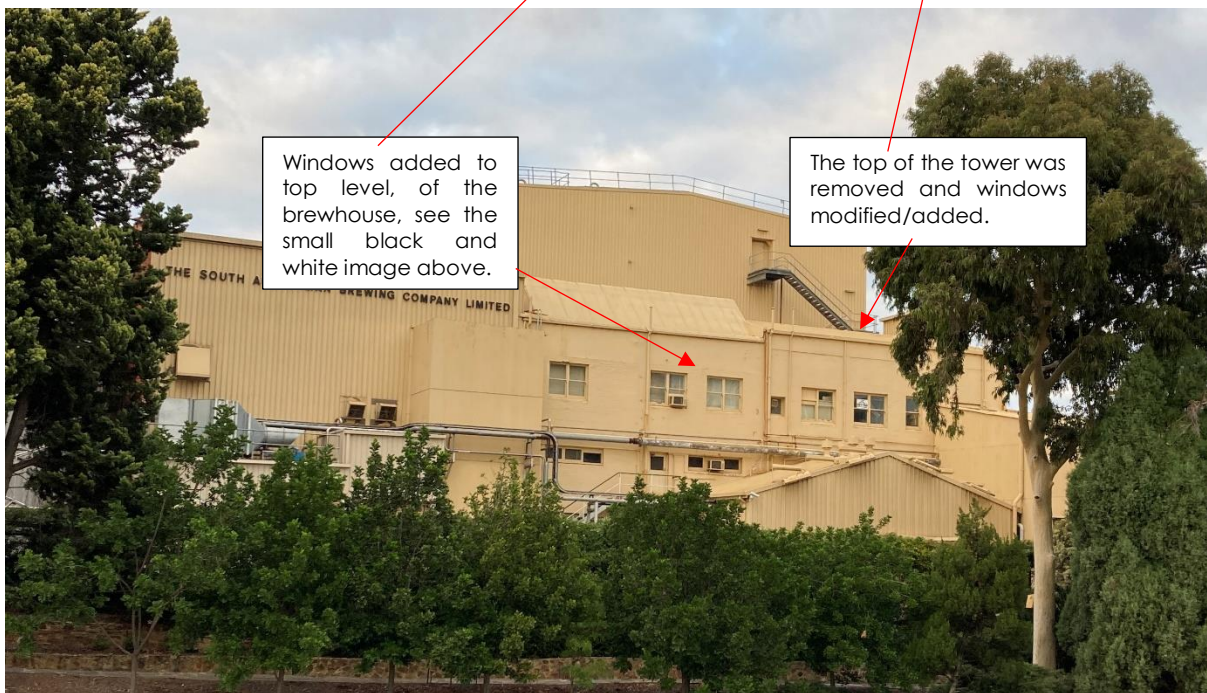
Partial view of the brewhouse and tower, for the Nathan plant, a portion of what is visible in this image is all that remains of this structure, see below.

Source: GN 8757 (partial)



View of the brewery in the 1950s, showing the modifications to the Nathan system brewhouse and tower.

Source: SABCo Annual Report, 1960.



View of the brewery from the River Torrens, showing the wall that remains from the structure built to house the Nathan Plant.

Source: DEW Files 21 April 2021



Southwark/West End Brewery c. 1980. Note the loss of the eastern Clearspan to provide for tank storage; the modifications to the western Clearspan; the construction of extensive facilities on the southern side of Winwood Street undertaken in the 1970s to accommodate the closure of the West End (Hindley Street) brewery; and, changes to the buildings between the Torrenside/Walkerville tower and Nathan building, including the loss of the top of its tower. The intersection on the right edge of the image is the corner of Cawthorne and Winwood Streets, showing the Colton, Palmer, Preston Ltd Premises and Mason Cox premises.

Source: SA Brewing Annual Report 1981



West End Brewery 2004, note the changes to the buildings behind and to the left of the brewhouse tower (middle of the image), demolition of 1920s Mason Cox Ltd industrial buildings and replacement with a car park (top right), new buildings facing both sides of the now closed Winwood Street (top right), demolition of building facing Port Road (left) and new building (mid left) infill between existing buildings.

Source: Painter, p.287.



West End Brewery c.2021 showing the buildings on site, note the redevelopment to the buildings facing Port Road including new tanks and garden, and changes to the cladding of the 1970s buildings, new tank storage on the original brewery site.

Source: Googlemaps, 3D.

Brewhouse

The brewhouse tower is a four-storey brick building with cellar below and lantern above and features a series of small arched windows. The exterior face of the brick walls have been rendered in places and the whole painted a dark-red colour, with some of the arches above the windows, the lintels and surrounds detailed in dark cream paint. Most of the glazing to the windows has been either covered or replaced with timber boards, and the glazing to the lantern has been replaced with corrugated iron panels.

A single-storey entrance and exhibition space has been created at the front of the tower, with rendered brick wall, and metal sheeting to east side with double glazed doors that are accessed by an external ramp. This entrance room has been set up as an exhibition space featuring a range of bottles, labels, documents, and old brewery machinery. The ground floor of the tower has been converted into a brewery bar, merchandising and seating area.

The levels above are no longer used and remain as they were after brewing items were removed from the space. The rear upper wall and roof have been partially

removed to enable the copper kettle to be removed from the tower and installed in the brewhouse (Port Road), where it can be seen from the street.

Chimney with SANFL Colours

The chimney is made from steel, using welded construction and has four cylindrical flues, access ladder and guardrail. It was constructed in the 1970s as a part of the expansion of the Southwark brewery, after SABCo decided to close the West End brewery (Hindley Street) and transfer all brewing to the Thebarton site.

Elements of Significance:

Elements of heritage significance include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Walkerville Brewhouse Tower

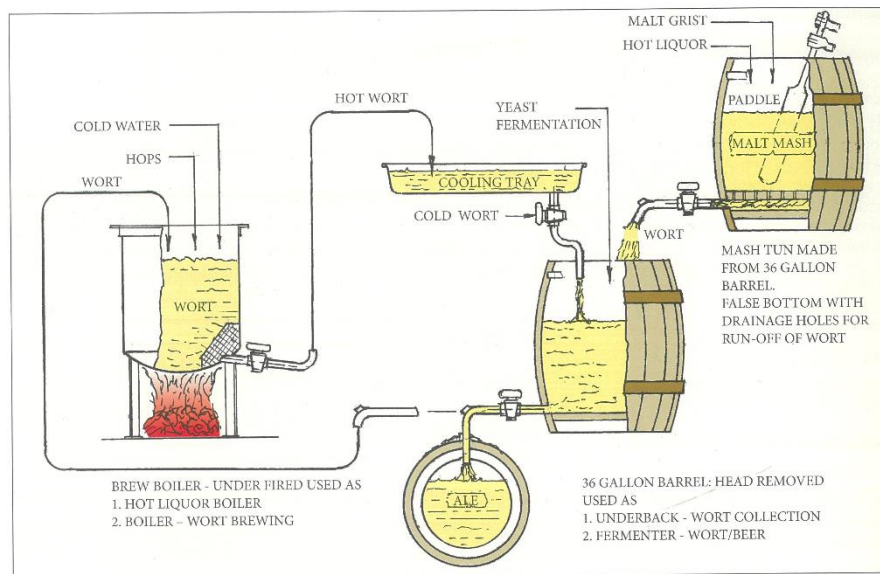
Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include (but are not necessarily limited to):

- Modern addition to the front of the tower.
- Brewery buildings

HISTORY

Torrenside Brewery, Clark, Ware & Co, then Walkerville Co-Operative Brewing Company Ltd, the origins of the West End Brewery at Thebarton

The brewing of beer for sale began soon after the first colonists arrived in South Australia. Although Warren's brewery, established in the Park Lands in 1841, is often referred to as the first officially sanctioned brewery, the first hotel license had been issued to Guthries Hotel in May 1837 and a number of hotels had begun trading by 1839 and recorded that they had breweries located on the premises.¹



A method for domestic brewing of 9 to 15 gallons of ale or porter. Sketch by John Painter

Basic process for brewing beer.

Source: Painter, p.10.

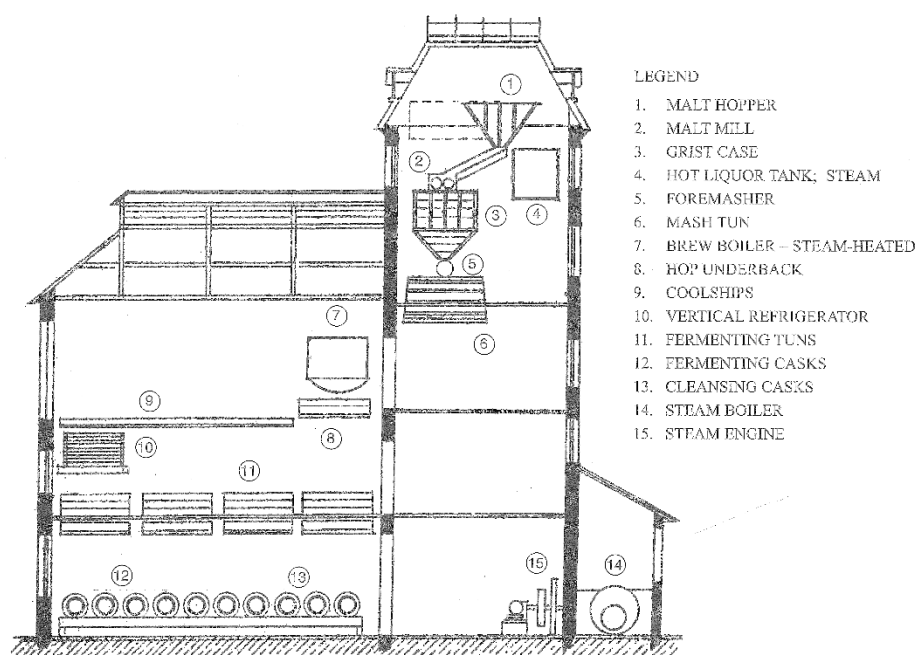
The number of breweries operating in South Australia proliferated in the following decades and by 1888 there were approximately 30 breweries located in Adelaide and across the State.² Among them were the Torrenside Brewery that had begun operating in 1886 on the southern bank of the Torrens River. Initially the land had been owned by Colonel William Light and the site the brewery occupied was previously Bean's tannery.³

The Torrenside Brewery (hereafter Torrenside) was established by brothers Arthur Wellington and Thomas (Tom) Lincoln Ware, whose parents Charles and Fanny Ware had been brewers at Koorunga (now part of Burra) and proprietors of the World's End Station. After poor seasons between 1865-1868, the family relocated to Adelaide where Charles and Fanny took up the license for the Exchange Hotel in 1869. When Charles died in 1871, Fanny continued to run the hotel and was its licensee for many years, becoming well known and regarded for the assistance she provided to distressed widows and orphans.⁴

Torrenside was initially comprised of a brick building with four-storey tower, an 80ft chimney, a platform 8ft taller than the fourth storey of the tower that held an 800 gallon water tank, a wash shed, cellar (underneath the brewery building with tower), stables and other outbuildings. The brewery was constructed from local red-brick by builders Furner and Stevens under the supervision of architects Wright and Reed following the design of the Ware brothers. The malt mill was supplied by Forwood Down & Co and the machinery by Francis Clark & Sons. There was also a well that supplied water for refrigeration during summer.⁵

The brewing was undertaken by head brewer Tom Ware and Charles Robinson, both of whom had worked as brewers at Castlemaine in Victoria. Tom was noted as being a good brewer who had 'imagination and flair', however at that stage Charles had 16 years of experience at Castlemaine while Tom was only 21 years old.⁶

The brewery was capable of producing 15 hogsheads (a cask that holds approx. 250l) daily and after seven brews had nearly filled the cellar. The first beer was supplied to the Exchange Hotel, run by Fanny Ware.⁷ In 1888, Torrenside ale and stout won a gold medal at the Melbourne Exhibition and then in 1889 a silver medal at the Paris Exhibition. Tom would later die from a seizure caused by heatstroke in December 1896 aged 32.⁸



Brewhouse with tower showing the layout and functions for the gravitational method of brewing used in South Australia.

Source: Painter, p.99 (from Scamell & Colyer, 1880).

After previously serving as a Councillor for the City of Adelaide, Arthur Ware became an Alderman in 1895 (and later Mayor of Adelaide 1898-1900) and as a part of a Council tour of the Park Lands took the Mayor of Adelaide and several other Aldermen for a tour of the Torrenside Brewery.⁹ They were met by George and Charles

Boxer Ware (later also the Mayor of Thebarton 1897-1901), who had both joined the brewery, Charles as assistant brewer to Tom. George and Charles showed the tour group the new storage vats for the beer (1,600 gallon wooden vats like those used by Guinness), new bottler for beer and aerated waters, and discussed the proposed new packing shed and premises for brewing non-alcoholic drinks. Yet again, cellarage was nearly at capacity and would need to be increased as their exports of bottled beer to Western Australia and supply into the local market was growing.¹⁰

In early 1898, Torrenside merged with the East Adelaide Brewery (hereafter East Adelaide). East Adelaide had been established in 1895 by William Warren on behalf of wholesale grocers G. Wood, Son & Co and a group of publicans. The brewery was located on the corner of Stephen Terrace and Seventh Ave, St Peters and enticed Edward Clark, the head brewer at Walkerville Co-operative Brewery (hereafter Walkerville Co-operative) to join East Adelaide. East Adelaide's beers became so popular that within three years they had reached production capacity and began examining expansion. Without the financial resources to fund the facilities required to expand, Warren and Clark began discussions with Torrenside and the two breweries merged to become Clark, Ware & Co with the intention of expanding the Southwark site.¹¹

While the amalgamation placed Clark, Ware & Co in a position to compete with the larger breweries, such as the South Australian Brewing Company (known as SABCo) and Walkerville Co-operative, Painter also suggests that the Ware brothers would have found it attractive to gain the experience of East Adelaide's head brewer Edward Clark, as Charles Ware was still too relatively inexperienced to solo as head brewer after Tom Ware died.¹²

Within months of the amalgamation between East Adelaide and Torrenside to create Clark, Ware & Co, the new company began amalgamation discussions with the Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company Ltd (hereafter Walkerville). The Walkerville cooperative had been founded in 1889 (it was not yet a limited company), by four publicans - Sam Harris, Robert Hyman, John Crocker and Vincent Simpson, who began brewing at the old Walkerville Brewery site (Fuller Street, established 1844).¹³

Following cooperative principles, other publicans were invited to join them and received a proportion of the profits and beer at cheaper prices. The cost of beer at that time had been fixed by the South Australian Brewers' Association. This association formed in 1894 after meeting at Fanny Ware's Exchange Hotel in response to government legislation and duties. The idea was to ensure that brewers would receive a minimum price for their products, however, not all breweries joined nor did all breweries follow the set pricing for all products at all times, creating considerable angst within the industry.¹⁴

The Walkerville Co-operative did so well in the first four years of operation that they considered forming a company. In 1895, the nine partners decided to incorporate when they achieved twenty partners, with the aim of meeting that number within two years. They did so by December 1897 and a plan to incorporate was finalised in May

1898, creating the Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company Ltd (Walkerville). Unlike the other breweries and in particular the large breweries such as SABCo, Walkerville did not own hotels and could redirect their profits solely into their brewery facilities. While hotels were not tied to Walkerville, they introduced a members' share which continued the rebates received prior to forming the limited company and many hotels chose Walkerville's products over the larger brewers.¹⁵

Walkerville's head brewer was Charles Williams, who brewed at Laura before moving to the Lion in 1891 and then Walkerville in 1895, when Edward Clark moved to East Adelaide. Williams was paid £12 a week, however, in April 1898 just before amalgamation he asked for an annual salary of £1,000. The decision to increase his salary was placed on hold until after the amalgamation and he signed a two-year contract at the lower rate when the directors would not countenance the higher amount.

In July 1898, Clark, Ware & Co amalgamated with Walkerville. The Walkerville name was retained with William Warren and Charles Ware joining the Walkerville board of directors. It is not clear what Edward Clark's role was after the amalgamation and before he died in 1900. As the amalgamations had taken place within three months, Walkerville now owned three breweries and had to decide which to retain and expand, and which to sell.¹⁶

Of the three sites, Southwark provided the greatest potential for expansion as the adjacent land along the Torrens River to the east of Torrenside had already been purchased by the Ware's and expansion of the facilities were already being planned. Opportunities to extend to the south were still also plentiful as land sales in the Southwark subdivision had not been as rapid as the National Building Society might have wished.¹⁷

Brewing continued at all three sites for a short while, however, by January 1899, brewing was taking place at Southwark only. In December 1898, all three breweries were collectively producing 350 hogsheads per week. In January 1899, Southwark brewed 1412 hogsheads and was barely able to keep up with demand. However, the expansion of the brewery was well underway with the construction of new production facilities to brew 60 hogsheads at a time, increasing total brewery capacity to 100 hogsheads per brew. This was achieved through significant expansion of the original Torrenside brewery and tower.¹⁸

Two new cellars measuring respectively 50x300ft and 40x120ft were also completed and all works were to the plans of architect Alfred Wells.¹⁹ Prior to the amalgamation, Wells had been engaged to consider the expansion of the Walkerville site. Interestingly, using only the facilities at Southwark, Walkerville brewed 852,590 gallons of beer in 1899, compared to the 740,230 gallons produced by SABCo at their West End Brewery on Hindley Street. Painter notes that the Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company Ltd was the first of its kind in Australia and the only one to be successful.²⁰

Although there were approximately 28 breweries still in operation at the close of the nineteenth century, the South Australian market was dominated by three main breweries, namely SABCo, Walkerville and Haussens at Hindmarsh, while Lion in North Adelaide had become the main supplier of malt.²¹

In 1901, demand had again outgrown supply and Walkerville's board consulted with head brewer Charles Williams on what was required to meet demand. He proposed substantial additions that essentially doubled brewing capacity, recommending steel vats, a 60 hp boiler, increased water supply from both the well and mains, and a new engine. Additional office accommodation, coopers' sheds and cellars were also built, and by 1903 they were also manufacturing a range of non-alcoholic products named Kola Dandelion Ale, Jubilee Tonic, Dandy Lion Ale and Ginger Stout. Walkerville also actively sought further amalgamations with other breweries, closing their facilities and effectively reducing competition.²²

In mid-1901, Charles Williams (head brewer) unexpectedly handed in his notice, and through convoluted means became the new owner of the old Walkerville brewery on Fuller Street, establishing Williams Walkerville Brewery along co-operative lines. His replacement at Walkerville was paid the annual salary Williams had asked for two years prior but been refused – a whopping £1,000. Walkerville attempted to eliminate Williams' business and prevent him from competing against them and he went into liquidation in 1906. As part of the liquidation, Walkerville acquired the Walkerville site from Williams who received a considerable financial sum but was also prevented from brewing in competition with Walkerville for 10 years.²³

By 1910, Walkerville had become SABCo's major competitor and was producing 1.5 million gallons each year with over 200 'single-share members' buying their beer from them. Walkerville's cooperative system continued to cause concerns for other brewers who complained to the South Australian Brewers Association. The issue continued to remain unresolved in the short-term.

In comparison, SABCo produced 67,000 gallons more, however, it only achieved that figure by combining outputs from both the West End and Broken Hill breweries. Walkerville, continued to improve its facilities ordering new vats and bottling machinery and a refrigeration plant and SABCo also continued implementing improvements to its West End site.²⁴

By 1915, Walkerville and SABCo between them supplied about 75 percent of the hotels in South Australia, Walkerville with its 280 members and SABCo with 190-tied houses. While SABCo had successfully introduced its West End Bitter Beer, Walkerville's absorption of Lion and Johnstons in 1914 caused its directors sufficient concern that in 1915 they proposed to Walkerville that the two companies combine to operate a joint venture company for manufacturing. Walkerville declined.²⁵

The situation was reversed just ten years later when Walkerville, in the face of declining sales, approached SABCo with a merger proposal. As Walkerville had done 10 years prior, SABCo now refused to even hold initial discussions. The merger proposal arose

due to declining sales caused by the growing popularity of West End beers, a situation that by 1919, could no longer be ignored by Walkerville. A change in head brewer did not stave off the decline, and so Walkerville began investigating the introduction of the Nathan process to compete with West End Bitter. When the costs exceeded what had been anticipated, they considered merger as a solution.²⁶

When their merger proposal was declined, Walkerville implemented the major acquisition and building works to install the Nathan plant, including £9,505 for the system, £2,000 in royalties to the Nathan Institute and £11,500 for the reinforced concrete buildings to house the system. To build the Nathan plant, the long cellars built at the turn of the century were demolished. There were also additional expenses to make improvements to the brewhouse, bottling facility and refrigeration. The order was placed on 10 November 1925 and the Nathan Institute sent Walter Hensel to install the system and Ralph Weidlich to demonstrate how to brew with it. Weidlich agreed to remain in Adelaide for four years to assist head brewer Alfred Ballenger to brew WB lager.²⁷ Walkerville was apparently the first brewery in Australia to install the Nathan system in Australia, although others followed soon after.²⁸

Briefly, the Nathan system was developed by Swiss chemist Leopold Nathan to brew lager. The Nathan system is a cold fermentation process that isolates the wort or liquor infused with malt from the atmosphere, thereby removing potential contaminants during fermentation. A pure cultured yeast is then added to start fermentation. A further benefit of the Nathan method is that it takes less time to brew a saleable beer than traditional open vat methods.²⁹

In addition to Weidlich, the Nathan Institute also sent out Ralph Opekar to assist Walkerville. Both men provided scathing reports to the Board about Walkerville's operations, including poor housekeeping standards, and recommended they needed to improve the plant at great additional cost. Unfortunately, the WB lager produced did not become popular and to compete with West End Bitter, Walkerville used the Nathan plant to create a top-fermented bitter using cold filtration. The new bitter provided a temporary reprieve in Walkerville's declining sales.³⁰

The depression had a major impact on breweries as beer consumption decreased by thirty percent. Unlike SABCo and other smaller breweries that owned hotels, Walkerville did not have the added financial pressures that arose when licensees requested rent reductions. However, after financing some upgrades to the brewery, installing the Nathan plant in the mid-1920s at considerable cost, and the need for further significant plant upgrades to remain viable, the arrival of the depression left Walkerville in a difficult position. In 1938, Walkerville's board 'offered "to dispose of the business" to SABCo' at a rate of one SABCo share for two of Walkerville's. The offer was accepted and the Walkerville Co-operative Brewing Company Ltd ceased to exist, the brewery at Southwark becoming a part of SABCo.³¹

South Australian Brewing Company at Southwark/Thebarton

In 1888, William Simms, owner of the West End Brewery on Hindley Street; Sir Edwin Smith, the owner of the Kent Town Brewery located on the corner of Rundle Street and Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town; and William Rounsevell, owner of a wine and spirit business, announced the merger of their respective businesses to create the South Australian Brewing, Malting & Wine & Spirit Company Ltd. After a thorough investigation and consideration of each site, the new company decided to retain both its Kent Town and West End breweries, however, Kent Town would be converted and expanded for malting only, while West End would expand its brewery.³²

In 1893, the wine and spirits portion of the business was sold and the South Australian Brewing Company Ltd (SABCo) came into being. The year after, the government assented the *Beer Duty Act 1894* which required breweries to supply the production figures for the past 12 months. The records show that SABCo produced 797,586 gallons of beer at the West End brewery and was the largest brewer (by production) in South Australia, their next closest competitor, Haussens producing less than half that quantity of beer.³³

By the end of the decade, the growth of Walkerville began to challenge SABCo's position as the leading brewery in South Australia, and in 1902, SABCo began production of Konig lager beer as the SABCo directors believed lager beers were the future of the industry.³⁴ Interestingly, it was this decision that would ultimately result in SABCo's continued success and their ability to acquire Walkerville in 1938. Walkerville's head brewer Charles Williams did not believe that the German-style lager would prove popular, and it wasn't until sales were affected that Walkerville began to brew lager style beer.

Lager beers do not include added sugar, use a bottom fermentation process, and require a different yeast and cooler fermentation and storage conditions than the ales and stouts brewed in South Australia at that time. The other critical factor that would assist SABCo in retaining their position as the industry leader was the appointment of Thomas Nation as head brewer in 1908. SABCo's production of the Konig lager did not provide the desired advantage over Walkerville, proving Williams somewhat correct, however the plant to produce it did enable Nation to experiment.³⁵

In 1910-1911, Nation created West End Bitter using a top-fermentation method and wort with added sugar, however he controlled the fermentation process using the vacuum tanks and cold cellar from the lager process. The beer was then filtered and carbonated.³⁶ As discussed above, it was this beer that Walkerville attempted to compete against and that led to the installation of the Nathan plant in the mid-1920s.

By 1924, West End Bitter was the mainstay of SABCO's increased production, which was now fourteen percent above Walkerville's. The success of West End Bitter also necessitated the improvement and expansion of the West End brewery site. The bottling plant was expanded to three lines, while new plant was installed to produce

the West End Bitter and a new lager called West End Lager that was introduced to compete with Walkerville's WB Lager.³⁷

The 1938 acquisition of Walkerville by SABCo meant the company operated two brewery sites, with the Walkerville brewery being renamed 'Nathan Brewery' after the Nathan plant. The two sites operated independently until 1949 when administration was centralised in the SABCo head office on Hindley Street (SHP 13354). At the time of acquisition, the Nathan Brewery at Thebarton was in poor condition, however, reduced production during the Second World War enabled the brewery to still meet demand. However, the brewery required significant upgrades to meet increased demand after the war ended.³⁸

During the late 1940s, a new 200 hogshead brewing kettle was installed to replace the old wooden one, the existing mash tun and cooker were refitted, and cold cellars were built between the brewhouse and Nathan block to house the glass-lined filter, storage tanks and filter room. Four Nathan fermenters were added to the Nathan plant, making 18 in total, and a new bottling line, bottle washer, filler and pasteuriser were installed.³⁹

In 1951, the Nathan Brewery was renamed Southwark after the nineteenth century subdivision and all products brewed there bore the Southwark name. At that time, Southwark produced about a third of the volume of beer as West End and further expansions of the Southwark site were planned as soon as building materials could be procured. This included two enormous, steel-framed curved-roof buildings named No 1 and No 2 Clearspans, purchased from the Clearspan Pty Ltd Melbourne and respectively installed in 1952 and 1953 for packaging and warehousing, and racking and distribution.⁴⁰

In 1958, a suggestion by brewer Andrew Cooke to improve the appearance of the riverbank was supported by the general manager who had been taken with the brewery gardens he saw while on a business trip in Florida. Works began soon after and the first Christmas Display in the Brewery Garden followed in 1959. George Rauch is given much of the credit for the early design and development of the garden that continued to improve over the years and included a number of ponds, garden beds, manicured lawns and a variety of permanent and temporary statues and displays. While displays were common for many seasonal occasions in the early years, the Christmas Display has been a mainstay of the garden since 1959 and each Christmas season attracts numerous visitors (LHP and subject of a separate assessment to be considered in August 2021).⁴¹

Annual reports from the 1960s indicate a range of new facilities and plant were built and/or installed during the decade, including a new brewhouse (1962), the installation of two new automatic boilers in the new boiler house (1963), a major upgrade to the garden for the visit of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip (1963), a new filter room (1964) and the installation of the first outdoor vertical stainless steel storage tanks (1969). Each tank was 46ft high, with 80,000 gallon capacity and began a process that would radically alter the site as more tanks were installed in the 1970s.⁴²

In 1971, SABCo restructured to become a holding company and was renamed South Australian Brewing Holdings Limited, with brewing conducted by the South Australian Brewing Company (hereafter SA Brewing). The new structure enabled the company to diversify, an action that later led to the sale of the brewing component of the business.

In the meantime, brewing was the main business operation and significant improvements and expansion occurred at Southwark in the 1970s, and in particular, after the decision was made in 1974 to focus on the Southwark site and close West End.⁴³ In anticipation of the closure of West End, the land adjacent to Southwark (southern side of Winwood Street) was purchased in 1971-1972 to enable expansion and while the aim was to achieve the transition from West End to Southwark by 1982, in the end West End was closed in 1980.

During the late 1970s and 1980s SA Brewing experimented with a variety of packaging types and sizes including introducing aluminium cans and different bottle sizes. They also produced a variety of beers such as Southwark Special Diet Beer, LA Drought, West End Export, Old Southwark Stout and West End Extra Light among others, the light beers being lower alcohol products. New products and containers required new and upgraded plant and the buildings to house them and the site has been constantly redeveloped since then.

In 1972-1973, plans were finalised to build a new bottling line and the new building and plant was opened in 1975. Further upgrades to the site during the 1970s and early 1980s resulted in the demolition of the Nathan tower and a large proportion of the building associated with the Nathan plant and the eastern clearspan to enable the construction of new plant, a new brewhouse and addition of numerous external steel storage tanks. The introduction of computerisation in the early 1980s required an entire room to house the new computer system.⁴⁴

With the closure of the West End brewery on Hindley Street in 1980, the tradition of painting the team colours of the winning SANFL football team was transferred to Southwark for the first time in 1982. The tradition began in 1954, when Clarence Cannon a footballer for West Adelaide and employee of the brewery asked the chairman Sir Roland Jacobs if the brewery chimney on Hindley Street could be painted red and black as it was located in West Adelaide territory. Sir Roland agreed with the condition that West Adelaide had to win the premiership. Fos Williams, the captain and coach of Port Adelaide, then contacted Sir Roland and asked if Port's black and white colours could be painted on the chimney if Port won. Sir Roland also agreed to this request. When Port won the 1954 premiership, its colours were painted on the chimney and it was Fos who suggested that the colours of the losing team should be painted underneath.⁴⁵

Premiership games are played on Sunday and the colours are painted on the chimney ready to be unveiled on the first Tuesday after the game. Traditionally, supporters, typically from the winning team, gather on Port Road to watch the unveiling. In 2013, *The Advertiser* reported that the chimney painting tradition was the

longest enduring one in SANFL history. Supporters watching the unveiling of the colours in 2020 believed that it would be the last at the brewery site and while they considered this to be sad, anticipate that the tradition will be continued at another iconic site.⁴⁶

In 1984, SA Brewing sold their headquarters/administration building (SHP 13354) on Hindley Street to the Australian Institute of Management SA and the ground floor of the brewhouse tower was converted into a space for merchandising and later a bar and function space (the SABCo archive would later also be stored in the tower). In 1985, the now defunct Metropolitan Adelaide Transport Plan (MATs) enabled SA Brewing to purchase 2.2 hectares of land at Thebarton from the Highways Department. The land acquisition enabled the further expansion and development of brewing, packing, warehousing and transportation facilities at Southwark.

Between 1985-1990, new cellars with a fermentation cellar block, new bright beer facilities, new water treatment plant, and a new filling plant to fill 50l kegs to supplement the 10 and 18 gallon kegs were all completed. Around the same time, the 20-year-old canning line was replaced and upgrades to the stubby plant began. Throughout the continued development of the Southwark brewery, SA Brewing Holdings Ltd had been continuously diversifying, acquiring a variety of businesses.

By the early 1990s, SA Brewing had become one of the largest manufacturers of water heaters in the world and appliances in Australia, and owned numerous packaging and beverage companies. The nature of these business acquisitions was such that brewing became a minor sideline for the company, and in 1993 SA Brewing announced a complete restructure. SA Brewing Holdings Ltd became Southcorp Holdings Limited and divided the business into four portfolios, namely, Southcorp Wines, Southcorp Packaging, Southcorp Appliances, and Southcorp International. The Brewing division with Southwark brewery was sold to Lion Nathan, originally a New Zealand Company that would eventually acquire many Australian breweries. In 2009, Lion Nathan was acquired by Japanese company Kirin Holdings Co Ltd.⁴⁷

As SA Brewing did before them, Lion have continued to modernise the plant at Southwark to keep pace with new technology and replace older plant as it became obsolete. Lion also introduced the production of other alcoholic beverages to the site, such as the ready to drink range that is bottled at Southwark.

However, reduced sales led to the 14 October 2020 announcement of the closure of the Southwark site. (Southwark had been rebadged as West End after the closure of the brewery on Hindley Street, but has been referred to as Southwark in this document to reduce confusion between the two sites). Brewing at the Thebarton site will cease mid-2021 and the West End and Southwark ranges will be brewed interstate. The site will most likely be redeveloped for residential and retail developments.

Chronology

Year	Event
1837	Guthries hotel is granted the first hotel license in South Australia.
1839	A number of hotels trading on Hindley Street have onsite breweries.
1841	Warren's brewery in the Park Lands is the first officially sanctioned brewery in South Australia.
1869	Fanny and Charles Ware become the licensee's for the Exchange hotel.
1886	The Ware brothers establish the Torrenside Brewery adjacent to the River Torrens at Southwark (Thebarton).
1888	Torrenside ale and stout wins a gold medal at the Melbourne Exhibition. The South Australian Brewing, Malting & Wine & Spirit Company is formed through the merger of the West End Brewery, Kent Town Brewery and William Rounsevell's wine and spirit business.
1889	Torrenside Brewery wins a silver medal at the Paris Exhibition for its beers. Walkerville Co-Operative Brewing Company is established.
1893	The South Australian Brewing Company (SABCo) is established after the wine and spirit portion of the business is sold.
1894	South Australian Brewers' Association is formed and attempts to set a minimum price for the sale of beer in South Australia. Not all breweries follow the pricing, causing considerable angst in the industry for many years.
1895	East Adelaide brewery is established.
1898	Torrenside and the East Adelaide breweries merge to become Clark, Ware & Co. Walkerville Co-Operative and Clark, Ware & Co amalgamate and become the Walkerville Co-Operative Brewing Company Limited (still run on cooperative principles). The Torrenside brewery is expanded.
c.1900	While approximately 28 breweries are still brewing in South Australia, the industry is dominated by three main breweries – SABCo, Walkerville Co-Operative and Haussens breweries.
1901	Walkerville Co-Operative Brewing Company Ltd closes all but the Torrenside (Thebarton) brewery and continue expanding the brewery, including doubling the size of the brewhouse and tower.
Mid-1901	Walkerville Co-Operative's head brewer resigns.
1902	SABCo begins experimenting with brewing Konig lager.

- 1908 Thomas Nation is made head brewer at SABCo's West End Brewery and after the failure of the Konig lager, experiments by mixing brewing processes.
- 1910- Nation creates SABCo's famous West End Bitter.
1911
- 1914 Johnston's and Lion's become a part of the Walkerville co-operative.
- 1915 Collectively Walkerville Co-Operative and SABCo are responsible for brewing 75% of the beer brewed in South Australia and dominate the industry. As the smaller breweries struggle to remain viable, they will either close or be absorbed by one or the other of these two major breweries. SABCo suggest it and Walkerville Co-Operative Brewery amalgamate, the suggestion is declined.
- 1925 Walkerville approaches SABCo with an offer for the two breweries to amalgamate, SABCo declines Walkerville's offer. Walkerville orders the Nathan system in an attempt to compete with SABCo's West End Bitter and begins extensive additions to the brewery to accommodate it.
- 1938 SABCo acquires Walkerville Co-Operative and operates two breweries, its West End Brewery on Hindley Street and the Walkerville Brewery, which it will rename Nathan Brewery after the Nathan system installed there.
- 1949 Between 1938 and 1949, the West End and Nathan Breweries were run separately, however in 1949, SABCo centralises administration in its bespoke headquarters building on Hindley Street, constructed in 1940-1941.
- 1951 The Nathan Brewery is renamed the Southwark Brewery.
- 1952 Clearspan 1 is constructed at Southwark for packaging and warehousing.
- 1952 Clearspan 2 is constructed at Southwark for racking and distribution.
- 1954 The tradition of painting the SANFL premiership teams' colours on the brewery chimney begins at the West End Brewery (Hindley Street).
- 1959 The riverbank adjacent to the brewery is landscaped and the Brewery Gardens begin holding displays for Christmas and other events.
- 1962 New brewhouse is built.
- 1963 New boiler house is built and two new automatic boilers are installed. The Brewery Garden is upgraded for the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip.
- 1964 A new filter room is built.
- 1969 The first of the outside vertical stainless steel storage tanks are installed.
- 1971 SABCo restructures to become a holding company and changes its name to SA Brewing Company. It begins to diversify its business portfolio.
- 1971- The land to the south of Winwood Street is purchased to expand the
1972 Southwark Brewery in anticipation of closing the West End Brewery.

- 1974 The closure of the West End Brewery by 1982 is announced.
- 1975 The new buildings and bottling plant open.
- 1980 The West End Brewery closes early after the expansion of the Southwark brewery occurs more quickly than anticipated.
- 1980s Further site expansion and modification results in a large portion of the Nathan Brewhouse being demolished or incorporated into other structures. The eastern Clearspan is removed for additional tank storage.
- 1982 The tradition of painting the SANFL premiership teams' colours at the top of the chimney is transferred from West End to Southwark.
- 1984 SABCo administration building on Hindley Street is sold.
- 1985 An additional 2.2 hectares is purchased adjacent to the Southwark Brewery and further expansion of the brewery occurs.
- 1985-1990 New cellars, fermentation cellar block, bright beer facilities, water treatment plant and filling plant are constructed. The 20 year old bottling plant is replaced.
- 1993 SA Brewing Holdings become Southcorp and sells the West End/Southwark Brewery (Thebarton site) to Lion Nathan.
- 2009 Lion Nathan is acquired by Kirin.
- 2015 The brewhouse (modern) is extensively upgraded and the copper kettle from the Walkerville Brewhouse Tower is restored and prominently displayed in the new brewhouse.
- 2020 Lion announces the closure of the West End Brewery, to take effect mid-2021.

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- Southcorp (1993), Annual Report.

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- 'The Torrenside Brewery', *The Advertiser* 12 May 1886, p.6.
- 'Biographical', *The Register* 3 December 1895, p.6.
- 'Corporation Inspection', *Express and Telegraph* 23 January 1896, p.2.
- 'Sudden Death of Mr TL Ware', *The Observer* 26 December 1896, p.30.
- 'Death of Mrs F Ware', *The Register* 8 April 1898, p.6.
- 'The Walkerville Brewing Company', *Advertiser* 25 November 1899, p.4.
- 'Amalgamation of Breweries', *The Advertiser* 10 May 1901, p.4.
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SITE RECORD

NAME:	West End Brewery	PLACE NO.:	26522
FORMER NAME:	Southwark Brewery, Nathan Brewery, Walkerville Brewery, Torrenside Brewery.		
DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	A large industrial complex specialising the brewing, bottling and distribution of beer and the bottling and distribution of ready to drink products.		
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:	1886-2015		
REGISTER STATUS:	Nominated 27 November 2020		
LOCAL HERITAGE STATUS:	The Plaque denoting the approximate location of Colonel William Light's 'Thebarton Hall' is a LHP. The Brewery Gardens LHP Electrical Transformer Holland Street LHP		
CURRENT USE:	Brewery 1886-2021		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	City of West Torrens		
LOCATION:	Street Name:	107 Port Road	
	Town/Suburb:	Thebarton	
	Post Code:	5031	
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title	See separate list	
	Reference:		
	Hundred:	Adelaide	

Land Titles

CT 5136/31 ALLOTMENTS 291, 300, 301 AND 302 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5136/32 ALLOTMENTS 374, 375 AND 376 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5137/147 ALLOTMENT 370 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5137/205 ALLOTMENT 383 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5137/361 ALLOTMENT 358 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5137/362 ALLOTMENT 357 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5137/363 ALLOTMENT 353 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5137/364 ALLOTMENTS 372 AND 373 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5137/365 ALLOTMENTS 378 AND 379 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5137/366 ALLOTMENT 371 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5137/367 ALLOTMENT 369 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5137/421 ALLOTMENT 19 FILED PLAN 103763
CT 5138/95 ALLOTMENT 17 FILED PLAN 103763
CT 5138/99 ALLOTMENT 18 FILED PLAN 103763
CT 5138/158 ALLOTMENTS 386, 387, 388, 389, 390 AND 391 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5139/905 ALLOTMENT 102 FILED PLAN 27007
CT 5470/172 ALLOTMENT 101 FILED PLAN 27980
CT 5753/623 ALLOTMENT 101 FILED PLAN 27007
CT 5841/222 ALLOTMENT 101 DEPOSITED PLAN 55990
CT 5841/223 ALLOTMENT 102 DEPOSITED PLAN 55990
CT 5841/224 ALLOTMENT 103 DEPOSITED PLAN 55990
CT 5841/225 ALLOTMENT 377 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 5850/595 ALLOTMENT 50 FILED PLAN 218486
CT 5941/298 ALLOTMENT 2 DEPOSITED PLAN 64225
CT 6064/472 ALLOTMENT 31 DEPOSITED PLAN 82670
CT 6064/474 ALLOTMENTS 381 AND 382 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 6137/684 ALLOTMENTS 384 AND 385 DEPOSITED PLAN 1038
CT 6137/685 ALLOTMENT 2 FILED PLAN 103751
CT 6222/836 ALLOTMENT 27 FILED PLAN 103769

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrensides Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Brewery entrance and security checkpoint

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Brewery exterior from Port Road, showing 2015 brewhouse

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Brewery exterior from Port Road

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Portion of the Brewery Gardens (subject of a separate assessment for August meeting)

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Portion of the Brewery Gardens subject of a separate assessment for August meeting)

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Brewery exterior from Port Road

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Clearspan warehouse, south side

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

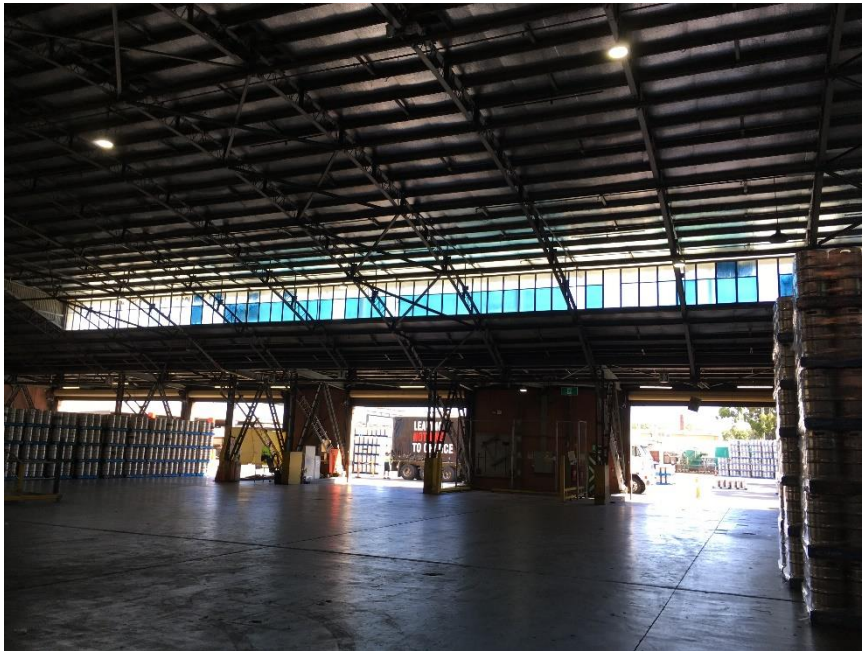


Clearspan warehouse, north side

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Clearspan warehouse interior

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Clearspan warehouse interior

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Former Colton, Palmer & Preston premises, now warehousing space

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Colourbond shed on approximate site of Theberton Hall (subject of separate assessment)

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

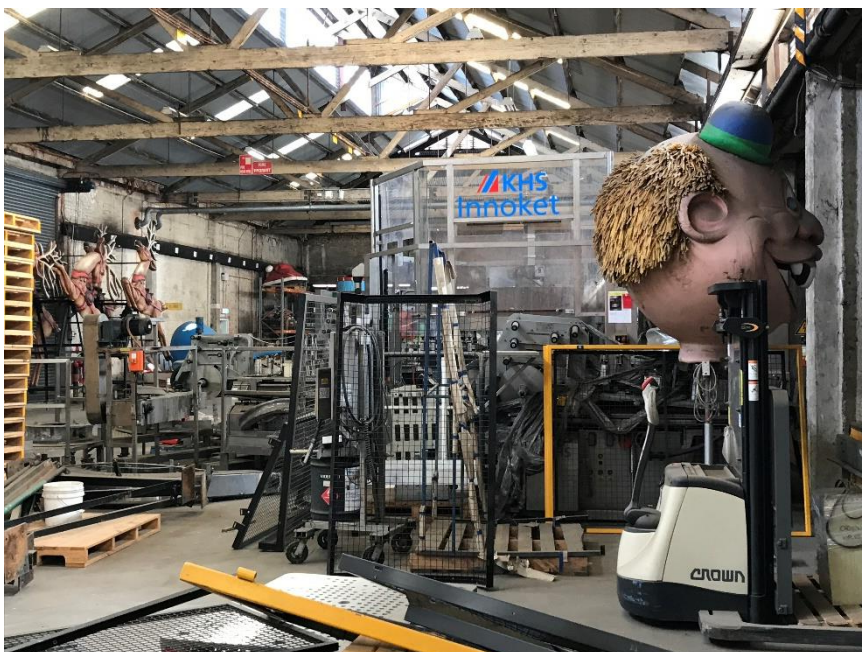
PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Stored items in former Colton, Palmer & Preston premises

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Stored items in former Colton, Palmer & Preston premises

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Packaging and distribution facility

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Packaging and distribution facility

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Ready to Drink (RTD) facility

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Typical interior - warehousing

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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External tank storage

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



External tank storage and brewery apparatus

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrensides Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Base of chimney

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Brewery tanks and apparatus adjacent to base of chimney

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Copper kettle ventilation flue with chimney in background

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Brewing tank adjacent to copper kettle

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Administration building (left) and bottling plant (right)

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Elevated pipework viewed from entry checkpoint, with Walkerville Brewhouse Tower in background

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Administration wing and carpark

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Administration wing looking towards bottling plant

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Stairwell in administration block

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Staff lunchroom and kitchen

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Interior of bottling plant

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Interior of bottling plant

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Shed/workshop exterior

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Shed/workshop interior

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

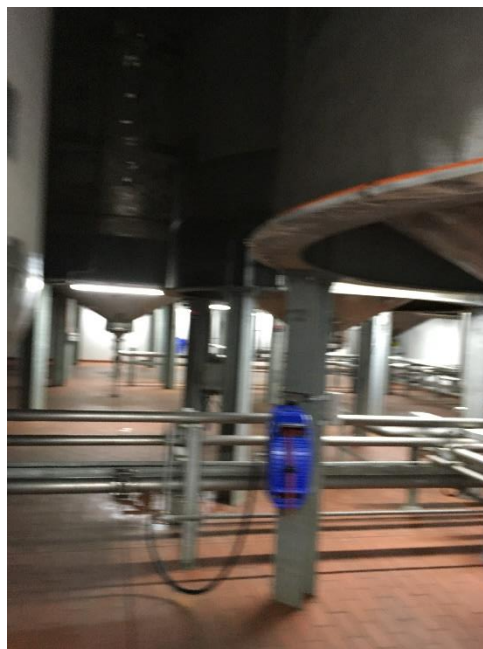
PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Entrance to fermentation cellar

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Interior of fermentation cellar

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

PHOTOS

NAME:	West End Brewery (former Southwark/Nathan/Walkerville/Torrens side Brewery)	PLACE NO.:	26522
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Water reclamation apparatus at rear of bottling plant

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021



Warehouse storage

Source: DEW Files 24 March 2021

SITE PLAN

NAME: West End Brewery

PLACE NO.: 26522



N ↑

LEGEND

Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)

Outline of Elements of Significance for State Heritage Place

Local Heritage Place(s)

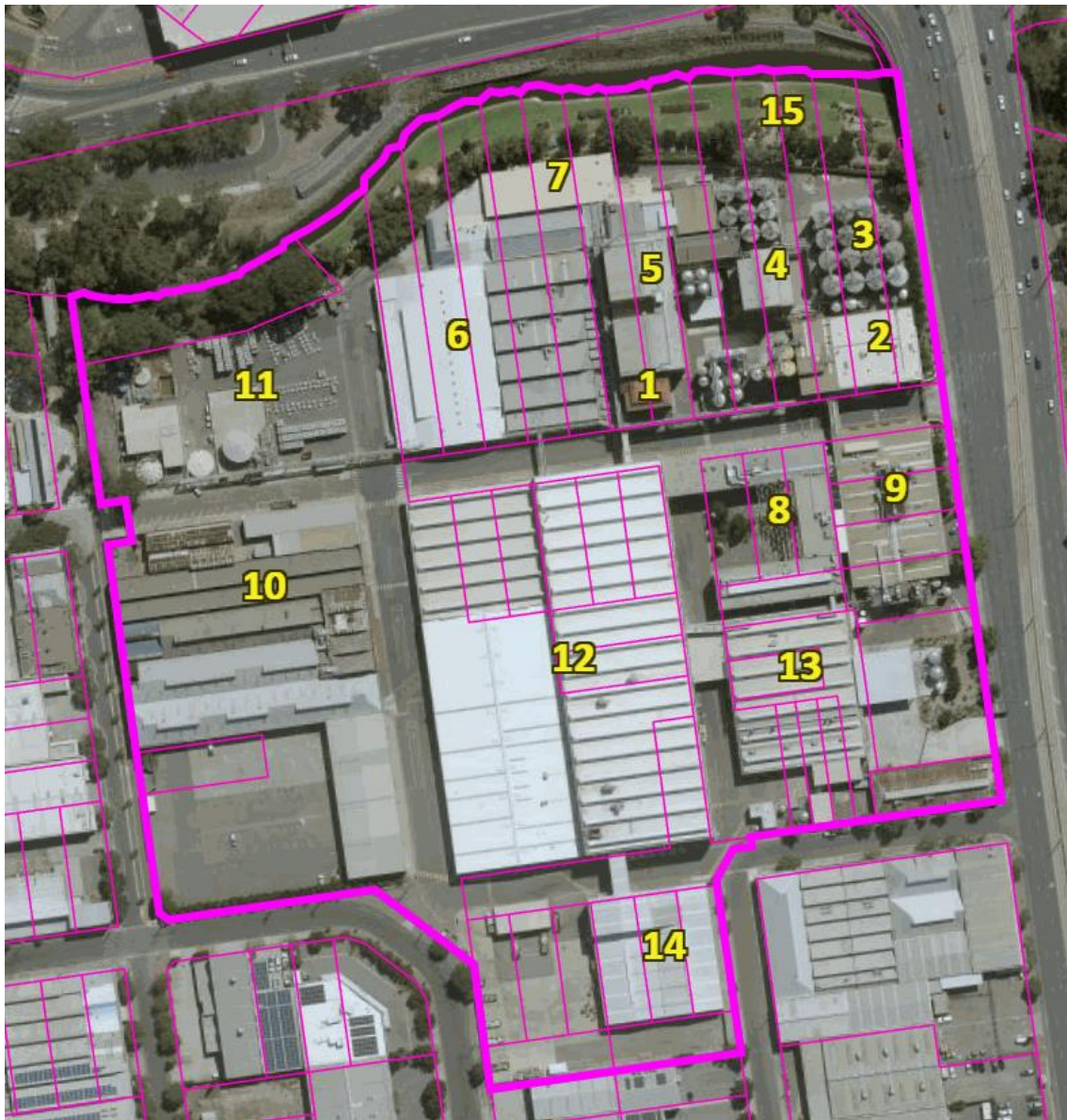
X Indicative location of remains of Theberton Hall (subject of separate assessment)

1 – Brewhouse Tower (see SSHP 26528); **2** – CT/5941/298; **3** – Electrical Transformer Holland Street (LHP); **4** – Plaque denoting approximate location of Theberton Hall (LHP); **5** – Brewery Gardens (LHP)

SITE PLAN

NAME: West End Brewery

PLACE NO.: 26522



LEGEND

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Walkerville Brewhouse Tower | 8 Administration |
| 2 Brewing | 9 Brewing |
| 3 Tank storage | 10 Warehousing - pallet storage |
| 4 Filtration | 11 Open storage |
| 5 Brewing | 12 Bottling plant |
| 6 Clearspan warehouse | 13 Ready to Drink (RTD) Facility |
| 7 Workshop | 14 Warehousing |
| | 15 Brewery Garden |

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- ¹ Maurice Ward (1950-1951), *Some Brief Records of Brewing in South Australia*, (The Pioneers Association of South Australia: Adelaide), pp.4-5.
 - ² Michael Cudmore (1988), *History of the South Australian Brewing Company Limited*, (SABCo: Adelaide), p.13 .
 - ³ Alison Painter (2012), *Beer Barons or Bankrupts Early Brewers in South Australia*, (Alison Painter: Adelaide), p.146
 - ⁴ 'Death of Mrs F Ware', *The Register* 8 April 1898, p.6.
 - ⁵ 'The Torrensides Brewery', *The Register* 12 May 1886, p.7.
 - ⁶ Painter, p.148.
 - ⁷ 'The Torrensides Brewery', *The Register* 12 May 1886, p.7. 'The Torrensides Brewery', *The Advertiser* 12 May 1886, p.6.
 - ⁸ 'Sudden Death of Mr TL Ware', *The Observer* 26 December 1896, p.30. Painter, p.190.
 - ⁹ 'Biographical', *The Register* 3 December 1895, p.6.
 - ¹⁰ 'Corporation Inspection', *Express and Telegraph* 23 January 1896, p.2.
 - ¹¹ Painter, p.185,189-190.
 - ¹² Painter, p.190.
 - ¹³ Painter, pp.172, 186-188.
 - ¹⁴ Painter, pp.172, 186-188.
 - ¹⁵ Painter, pp. 186-187.
 - ¹⁶ Painter, pp.190-191.
 - ¹⁷ Plan of the Township of Southwark, SLSA, C 377.
 - ¹⁸ 'The Walkerville Brewing Company', *Advertiser* 25 November 1899, p.4. Painter, p.191.
 - ¹⁹ 'Amalgamation of Breweries', *The Advertiser* 10 May 1901, p.4.
 - ²⁰ 'The Walkerville Brewing Company', *Advertiser* 25 November 1899, p.4. Painter, p.191.
 - ²¹ Painter, p.194.
 - ²² Painter, p.196.
 - ²³ 'Amalgamation of Breweries', *The Advertiser* 10 May 1901, p.4. Painter, p.206.
 - ²⁴ Painter, pp.201-209.
 - ²⁵ Painter, pp.218-219,222.
 - ²⁶ Painter, p.228.
 - ²⁷ Painter, pp.237-241.
 - ²⁸ Painter, pp.240-241.
 - ²⁹ Brett J Stubbs, 'The Nathan System in Australia', *BrewNews* <https://www.brewsnews.com.au/2013/07/29/the-nathan-system-in-australia/> [accessed 5 May 2021]
 - ³⁰ Brett J Stubbs (2013), 'The Nathan System in Australia', *BrewNews* <https://www.brewsnews.com.au/2013/07/29/the-nathan-system-in-australia/> [accessed 5 May 2021]
 - ³¹ Painter, pp.241-243.
 - ³² Painter, pp.253-254, 261.
 - ³³ Painter, pp.148-154.
 - ³⁴ Painter, pp.166-167
 - ³⁵ Painter, pp.209-211.
 - ³⁶ Painter, pp.209-211, 223.
 - ³⁷ Painter, p.223.
 - ³⁸ Painter, p.223.
 - ³⁹ Painter, p.244-247.
 - ⁴⁰ Painter, p.277.
 - ⁴¹ Painter, p.277.
 - ⁴² Painter, p.277.
 - ⁴³ Cudmore, p.124.
 - ⁴⁴ SABCo and SA Brewing Holdings, Annual Reports (1950s-1992). Cudmore, p.131.
 - ⁴⁵ Cudmore, p.130-131.
 - ⁴⁶ SABCo and SA Brewing Holdings, Annual Reports (1950s-1992).
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 - ⁴⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/sanfloofficial>, <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=406207010777941>
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⁴⁷ Southcorp (1993), Annual Report. Lion 'Our History', <https://lionco.com/who-we-are/our-history/#:~:text=Lion%20Nathan%20is%20formed%20when,and%20hotel%20operator%2C%20Lion%20Breweries.&text=Lion%20Nathan%20buys%20a%2050,Castlemaine%20Tooheys%20and%20Swan%20Brewing>.