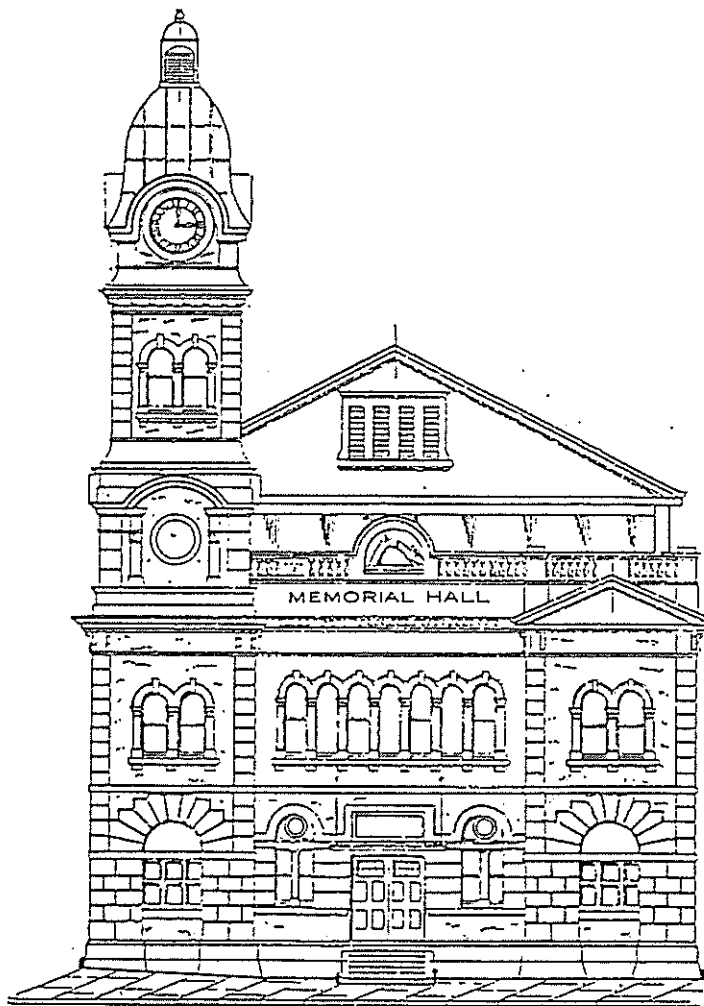


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GLENELG CENTRAL AREA AND FORESHORE STRATEGY

HERITAGE ANALYSIS & RECOMMENDATIONS

MARCH 1988



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors Kate McDougall and Elizabeth Vines, would like to acknowledge the assistance of the following people:

Miss Dulcie Perry

Mr. Reg Fisk

Mortlock Library of South Australiana

Jackman Gooden Architects Pty. Ltd.

Mr. Peter Bell, State Heritage Branch of South Australia

Mr. Peter Kenny, Glenelg Corporation Planner

Mr. Harry Bechervaise, Bechervaise & Associates

Mrs. Margaret Blaber, typing of report

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

This study was commissioned in November 1987 as part of the Glenelg Central Area and Foreshore Strategy Planning Study to serve as a basis for the preparation of design and townscape guidelines for the study area. The objectives of this report are as follows:

- i) determine the significance of historic buildings within the study area, using and adding to existing information presented in the 1983 Glenelg Heritage Survey.
- ii) outline areas of conservation significance.
- iii) establish recommendations and guidelines to protect and enhance the character of the defined precincts and individual buildings.

1.2 STUDY AREA BOUNDARIES

The study area is bounded by Anzac Highway, Brighton Road, The Broadway and the sea (Refer Figure 1).

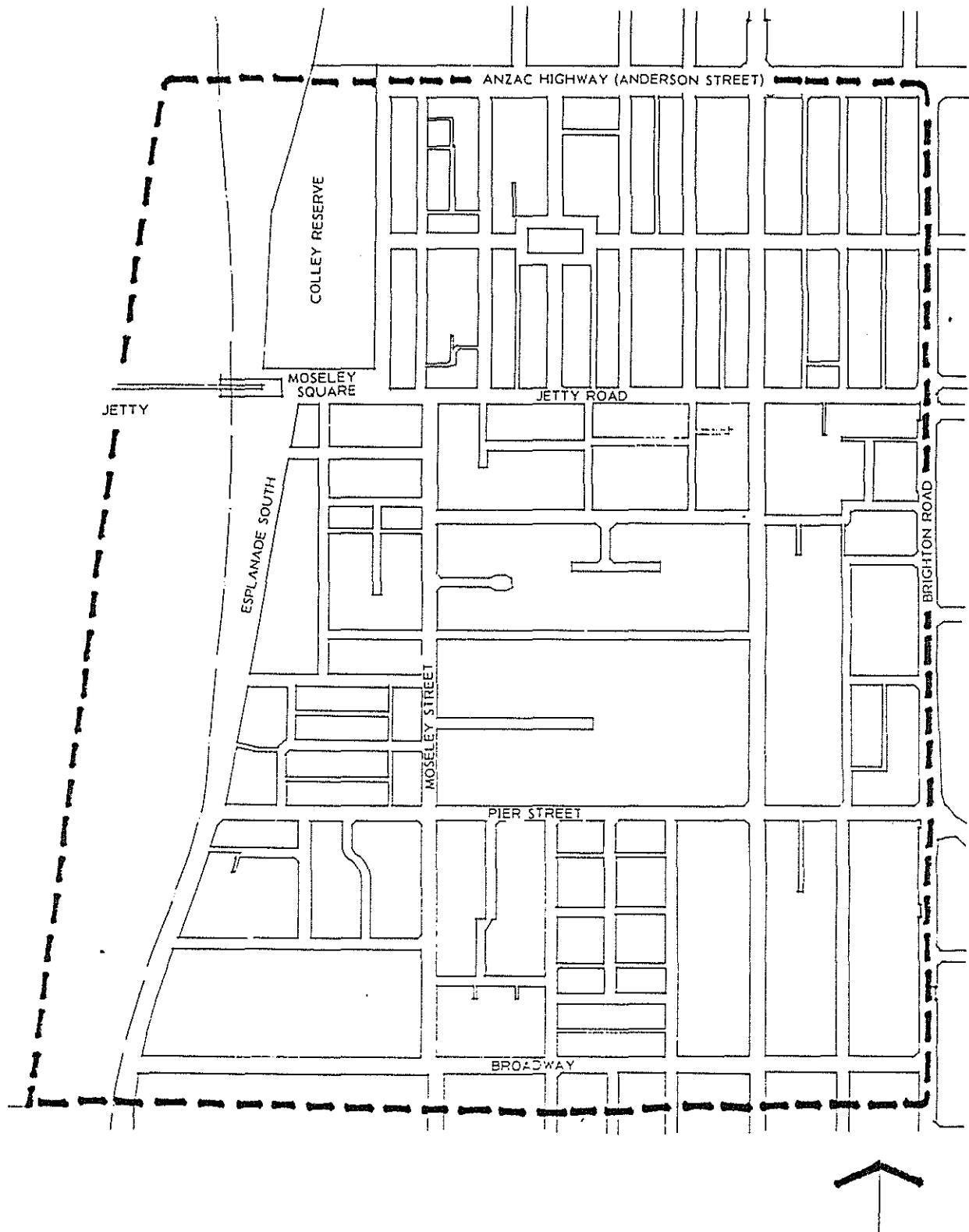


FIG. 1. STUDY BOUNDARY

2. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made as a result of the findings of this study.

2.1.1 Heritage Awareness

The Council should continue to actively promote awareness of heritage and conservation issues through appropriate brochures, publicity and tourist information. In particular guidelines for appropriate maintenance, restoration and extensions to residential areas should be prepared, building on those outlined in Section 5 of this study.

2.1.2 Landscaping

Glenelg is fortunate to contain many tree lined streets with well established Norfolk Island Pines. These should be protected and where appropriate, extended. Council should establish a supply of advanced pines for replacements where there are gaps. Recent planting in many streets uses a variety of native species which will never result in similar consistent avenues. Council's landscaping policy should include consistent avenue planting, with trees at regular intervals balanced on either side of the street. Council should investigate the possibility of planting deciduous trees in residential streets away from salt winds in preference to native species. This allows houses to be viewed in winter months, while providing street shade in summer.

2.2 PRECINCT RECOMMENDATIONS

2.2.1 Precincts and Streetscapes

This study identifies 5 precincts and 2 streetscapes which are of historic and environmental significance. The following summarises recommendations for each precinct.

P1 Colley Reserve

Revitalization of this area should be seen as an urban design exercise rather than one involving enhancement of a heritage precinct. Items within the amusement park and beach front area are not considered to be of heritage significance.

The following items should be retained:

- rotunda
- mature trees
- grassed open space
- contributory buildings on Colley Terrace.

P2 Esplanade South

Norfolk Island Pines, grassed reserves and early residences should be retained. Any further new development should not be visually dominant or overbearing.

P3 Maturin Road

Retain existing contributory residences. Any new development should complement existing character.

P4 Moseley Square Precinct

High priority should be given to this precinct as an area with potential for revitalization. The following measures and steps should be taken:

- (i) Streetscape improvement works should be undertaken (outlined in 5.4.6).
- (ii) Property owners (private and government) should be encouraged to restore their properties and a verandah reinstatement programme should be introduced for shops on the south side of the square (see 5.4.5 and 5.4.6). Incentives to encourage property owners to undertake these works should be created by Council.
- (iii) Any new development in this precinct should be carefully considered, to ensure that it is sympathetic to the character of the precinct. Shops on the eastern side of the square should be redeveloped with a development of appropriate height and proportions, incorporating verandahs at street level. Council should seek expert advice on any new development within the Square to ensure that these standards are met.

P5 Moseley Street

Retain and restore existing contributory residences. Any new development to reinforce existing character. Retain existing street trees.

P6 Torrens Square

Retain existing contributory residences. Highlight special qualities of this early precinct with townscape improvement works as follows:

- (i) Reinstall picket fence around St. Peter's Church.
- (ii) Plant additional trees, carefully chosen and positioned to complement existing mature trees.
- (iii) Upgrade pedestrian facilities and amenities and investigate partial pedestrianisation of precinct.
- (iv) Highlight vistas along Nile Street and Augusta Street to Congregational and Anglican Churches.

S1 Byron Street

Existing cottages should be retained and any new development should reinforce character of streetscape.

S2 Gordon Street

Existing cottages should be retained and any new development should reinforce character of streetscape.

2.2.2 Study Area Outside Identified Precincts

The overall character of Glenelg is created by many residences and other buildings not specifically identified and assessed in Section 6 of this report. It is recommended that planning policies be formulated which recognize this special local character and encourage the retention of all contributory buildings. Section 5 provides general guidelines for retention and continued use of these buildings.

2.3 INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS RECOMMENDATIONS

2.3.1 Buildings recommended for addition to the State Heritage Register

The Council should submit the following list of buildings to the State Heritage Branch for assessment and possible listing on the State Heritage Register:-

St. Peter's Rectory, 10 Augusta Street
 Houses, 3, 4 The Esplanade
 Houses, 10, 11 The Esplanade
 Seawall Apartments, 22, 23 The Esplanade
 House, 36 The Esplanade
 Uniting Church, 92-94 Jetty Road
 Murray Mudge House, 5 Maturin Road
 House, 18 Maturin Road
 Moseley Square buildings:
 Court House
 Police Station
 Shops, 4, 6, 8 Jetty Road
 Shops, 10, 12 Jetty Road
 Shop, 14 Jetty Road
 Shops, 16, 18, 20 Jetty Road
 Shop, 22 Jetty Road
 Shops, 24-30 Jetty Road
 Art Gallery, 15 Moseley Street
 Woodlands, 39 Partridge Street
 House, 16 Ramsgate Street
 Restormel, 15 Robert Street
 Rothesay, 17 Sussex Street
 St. Peter's, Torrens Square

For all other individual building recommendations refer 6.2 Building Inventory and Fig. 22 Map of Significant Buildings.

2.3.2 General Recommendations

Many drawings of the Glenelg work of Architects English and Soward, and Garlick and Jackman have been preserved by the descendant architectural firm of Jackman Gooden (Scott and Swan). Those which are identified by street have been inspected by the consultants in an attempt to cross reference with surviving houses. A total of 65 drawings survive including many villas and stables. These should be systematically inspected, copied and cross correlated with surviving Glenelg buildings by consultants or members of the Heritage Subcommittee of the Glenelg Council. This is a unique architectural record of domestic buildings within an Adelaide suburb and provides an invaluable resource for future restoration work to these buildings. This was not undertaken as part of the Hignett Heritage Survey.

3. BRIEF HISTORY OF STUDY AREA

The area under consideration contains part of the original township of Glenelg and parts of Section 204 and Section 205 in the District of Adelaide as surveyed by Colonel Light (see Fig. 2a).

Holdfast Bay was the site of the first landing of colonists, once the site for Adelaide had been determined and it was initially planned as a port and secondary township to Adelaide.

Accounts of the first settlers have been retold many times. Arriving in November 1839 they set up temporary camp near the mouth of the Patawalonga, inland from the sandhills. Governor Hindmarsh arrived on December 28, 1836 and the province of South Australia was proclaimed, under or near the Old Gum Tree.

The initial settlement of Glenelg grew up around the road from Adelaide (Anzac Highway) which ended in the Light township (see Fig. 2b). Glenelg consisted of 101 half-acre blocks, numbers 1 to 99 forming the part of the township in this study. The town plan was rectangular and centred on a square which contained a reserve for a Church. Light had also considered that a jetty at the south side of the Patawalonga would be useful but the development of Port Adelaide and the depressed state of the new colony's economy meant that no Government action on the jetty was taken until the late 1850's.

The first building within the study area was the Reed Hut, later to become the Glenelg Inn, on the corner of what is now Anzac Highway and Colley Terrace. This hotel functioned as a holiday place during the 1840's, but development of Glenelg as a seaside resort was somewhat hampered by the lack of a safe, solid road to Adelaide. Accounts in the South Australian during the 1840's indicate that holidaying at the Bay was mainly the privilege of the colony's more well-to-do citizens. Apart from agriculture on the surrounding country sections there was no real economic activity at Glenelg until well into the 1850's. The problems of sand dunes and swampy land hampered any spread of close settlement outside the surveyed township area, although the 80 acre Sections 204 and 205 were slowly subdivided into smaller lots and sold. St. Peter's Church was built in Torrens Square in 1851 (and rebuilt in 1888) and houses were constructed although no records survive of this early period and it is difficult to locate these earliest buildings.

Until 1855, Glenelg came under the jurisdiction of the Brighton and West Torrens District Councils but on 23 August 1855, the Municipal Corporation of Glenelg was established. The town continued to be a "marine village" and seaside haven which would not change until a proper road was surfaced and a public coach system introduced in the 1860's.

The Pier Hotel was constructed in 1856 on the north-east corner of Section 204 and the jetty was begun in 1857, not at the mouth of the Patawalonga at the end of the Adelaide road, but at the south end of the Government land which lay between the township and the sea (see Fig. 5). Jetty Road was established after the opening of the jetty in April 1859. Foreshore improvements were begun also; sea walls from Adelaide Road to Pier Street were built and the sand dunes were levelled behind them creating the Esplanade.

During the 1860's further Government buildings were erected on the south edge of the Government Reserve. The Post Office and Telegraph Station had been completed in 1859 (soon after the jetty) and in 1865 the Police Station was built closer

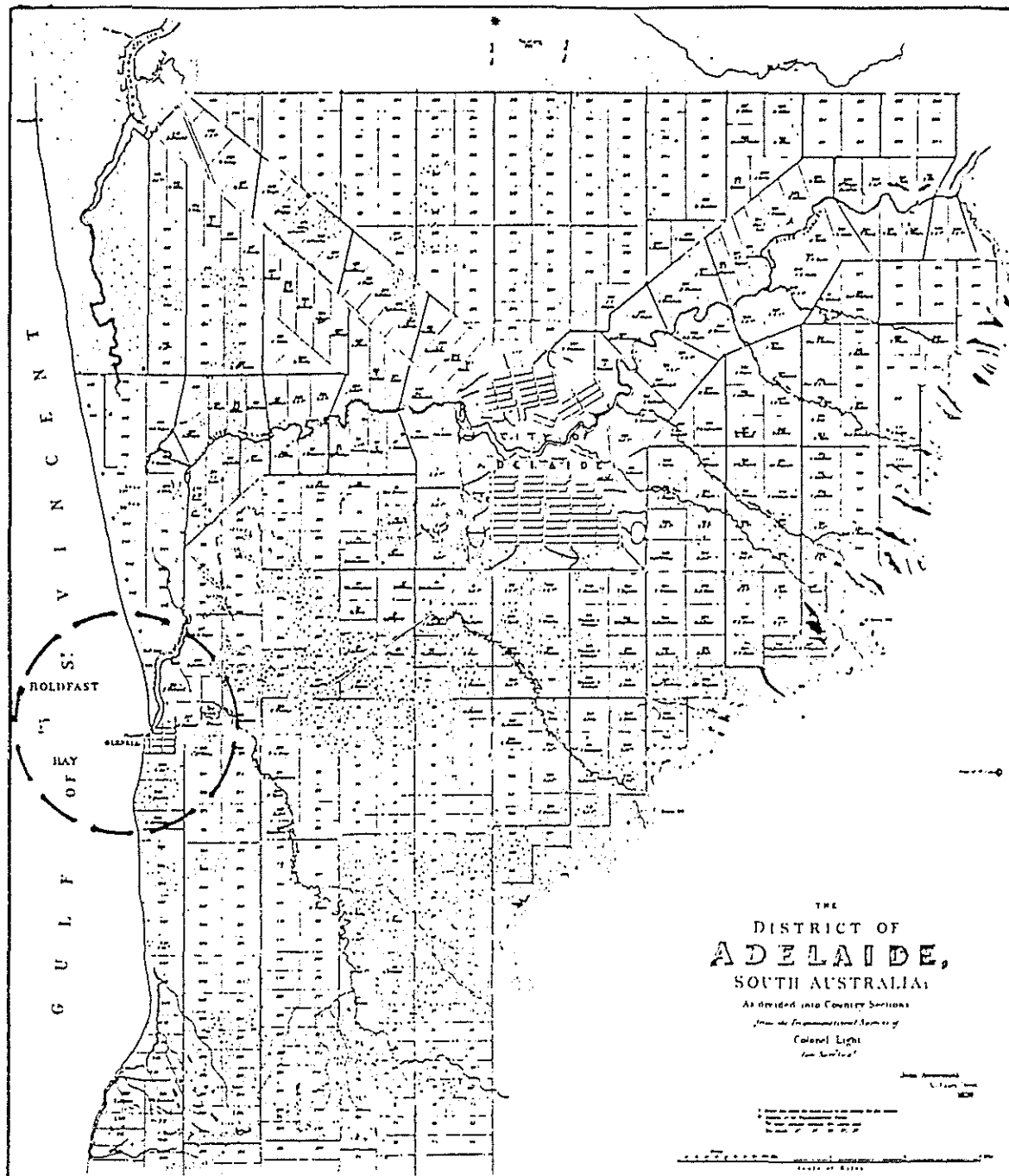
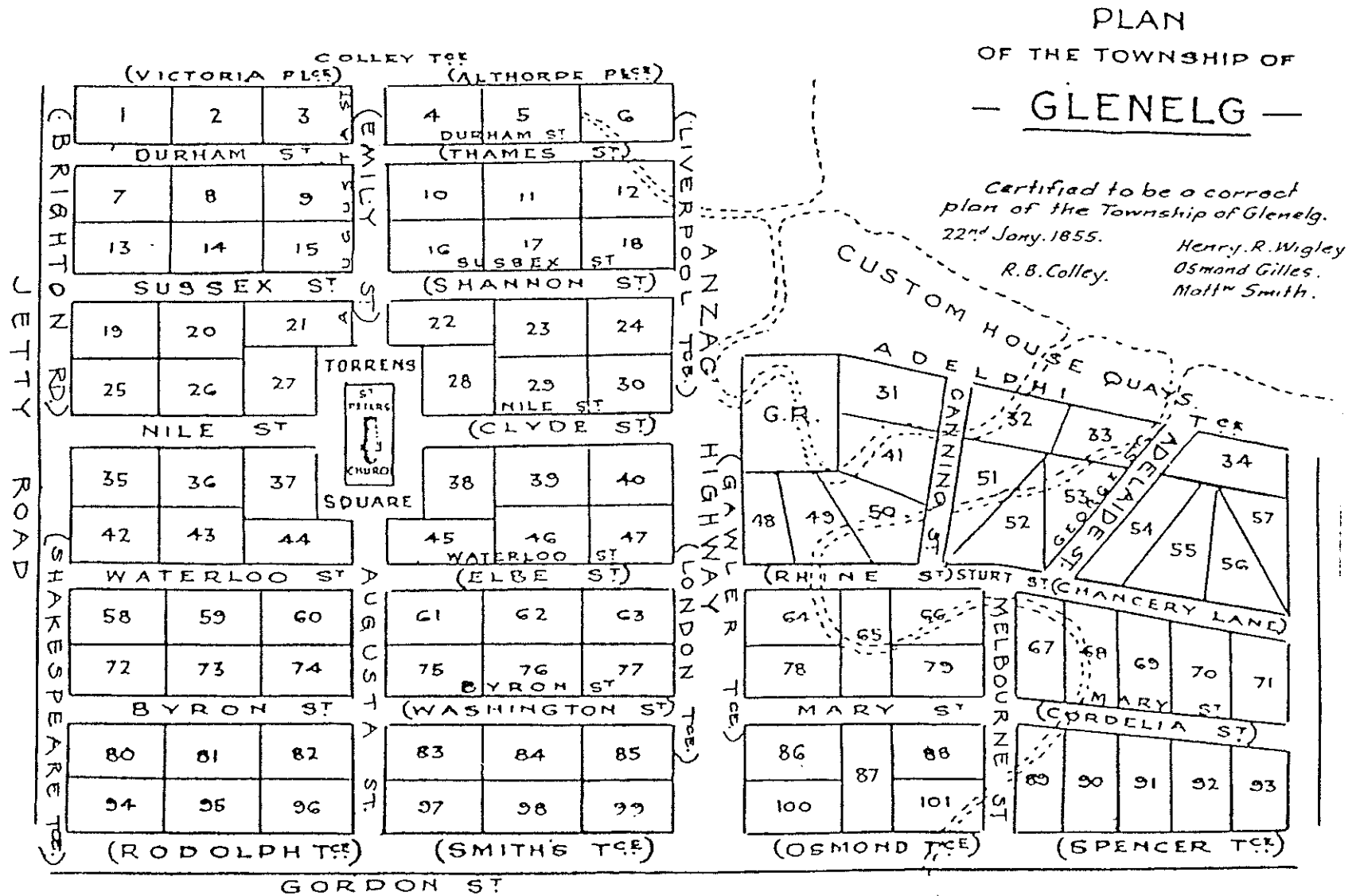


FIG. 2a. DISTRICT OF ADELAIDE 1839 -
SURVEYED BY COL. W. LIGHT

FIG. 2b. GLENELG TOWNSHIP 1855



to the beach (see Fig. 15, PH137). Shops and houses and another hotel (now St. Vincent's) were built along Jetty Road, from the Pier Hotel eastwards and the boundaries of Moseley Square were delineated. The development of Jetty Road as a commercial and residential street began, in direct competition with the earlier Adelaide Road shops and hotels.

The 1870's saw a period of great expansion in Glenelg. The Adelaide, Glenelg and Suburban Railway Company constructed the railway line from the city to the Bay, and a railway station was built in Moseley Square between the post office and the police station. The service began in 1873, following the same route as is currently used by the tram to Glenelg.

The most imposing public building in Moseley Square was the Institute, later to become the Town Hall, constructed in 1875 on land conveyed from the Public Reserve for this purpose. Possibly the most used public building (or construction) of this time were the Baths which were built out from the sea wall and the newly designated Colley Reserve directly opposite Augusta Street. The Baths were opened in 1876 for the use of men only initially, and were a great attraction as frequent swimming carnivals were held there. The railway meant day trips to Glenelg were a popular pastime.

The success of this first railway encouraged the development of a second company which terminated its line in Colley Terrace after coming cross country from Adelaide. This second service was absorbed into the first company in 1881.

A change in the social structure of Glenelg's population accompanied this expansion of public transport. It became easier to commute to Adelaide for employment and still live near the sea. A whole range of sizes of residences were built on newly subdivided land both within the initial township area and in Section 204, south of Jetty Road: Villas and paired houses, both one and two storeyed, were erected. Esplanade South became the site of several grand mansions built as seaside residences and Colley Terrace also was a favoured street for residential magnificence (see Fig. 5, PH48).

These large houses were designed by prominent architects, particularly Thomas English and Rowland Rees, for equally prominent citizens, such as Sir Thomas Elder and Sir Henry Ayers. George Klewitz Soward joined Thomas English in architectural partnership in 1877 and he also designed many residences in Glenelg particularly in the 1880s and 1890s. Many drawings of the Glenelg work of English and Soward and Garlick and Jackman have been preserved by the descendant architectural firm of Jackman Gooden (Scott & Swan).

Other small settlements flourished in Glenelg. New Glenelg was part of Section 205, south of Pier Street, and a village centre was established along Broadway between Moseley and Partridge Streets, the basis of the current cluster of shops in that area (see Fig. 3).

The civic and social activities of Glenelg from the 1880's onward centred on Moseley Square and Colley Reserve which had been created in 1875 when the land was conveyed by the Government to the Municipal Corporation. Seaside recreation was an important part of the way of life in Victorian times and South Australians were no exception to this routine. All of Adelaide's beaches were well patronised at this time, particularly those such as Semaphore and Glenelg which had direct railway services from Adelaide. Glenelg was particularly popular on Commemoration Day when a sailing, swimming and athletics carnival was held each year. Glenelg's position as the first landing place of the Colony had initially been recognized formally by the first Commemoration Day ceremony in 1857, when thousands of colonists came to celebrate this occasion.

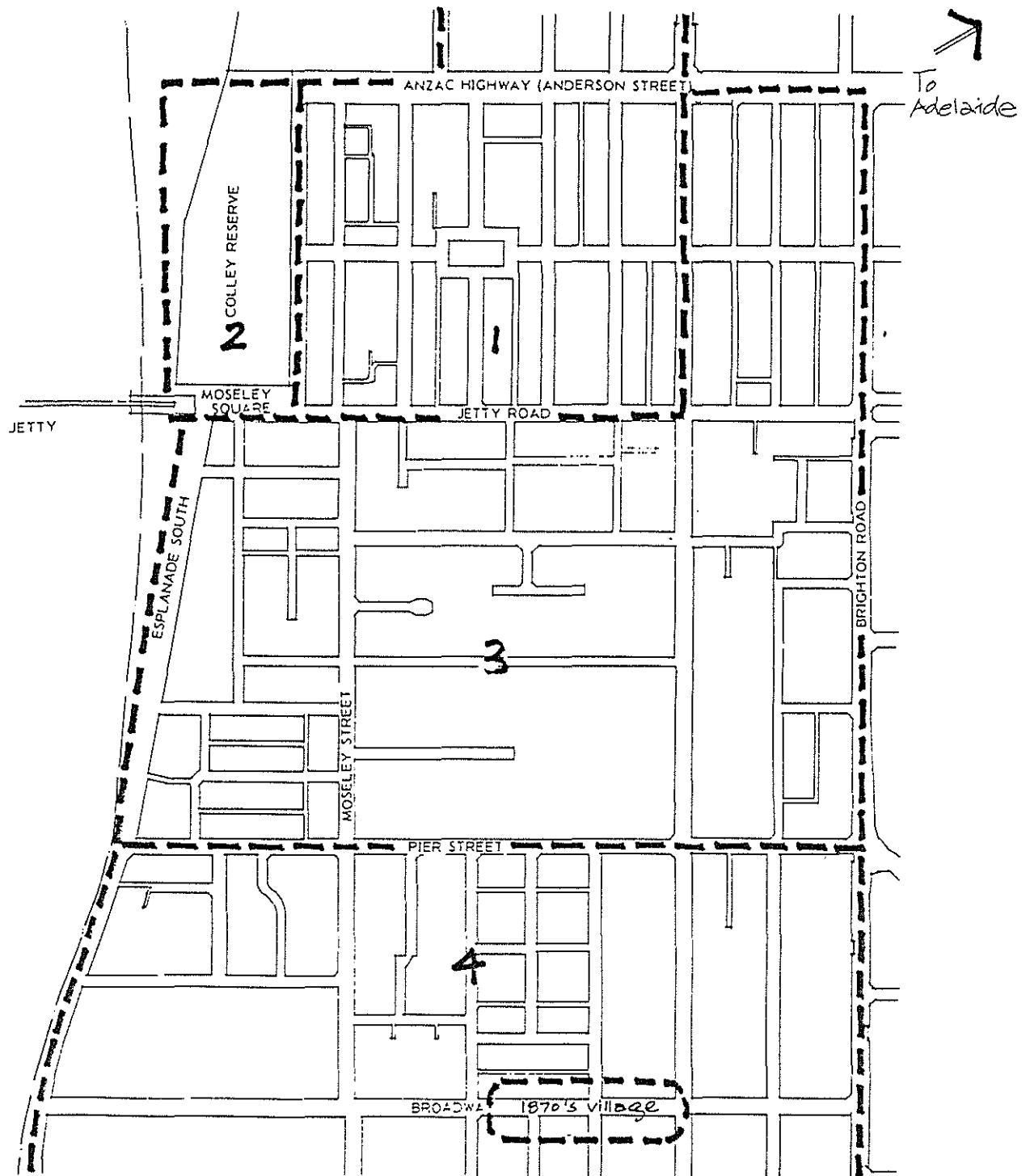


FIG. 3. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF STUDY AREA

- Key:
1. Original Township 1839
 2. Government reserve until 1875
 3. Section 204 (S.A. Co.) first sold 1839, then progressively subdivided
 4. Section 205 "New Glenelg", first sold 1839, then progressively subdivided

From 1900 onward Glenelg developed as a popular and stylish residential suburb well served by transportation and recreational facilities. The area covered by this study became more intensely developed as the problems of deep drainage and soil stability were overcome. The Council recognized the value of visitors to Glenelg in maintaining the level of commercial income for the area. Consequently over time both the foreshore area and Colley Reserve were developed and beautified (see Fig. 5, PH48, PH199). Moseley Square continued to be the venue for important local and state occasions such as Royal Visits and military parades, associated with the Wars (see Fig. 16, PH152, PH157).

The tramway service replaced the train to Glenelg in 1929 when the line was electrified, maintaining Jetty Road as the commercial centre of Glenelg (and surrounding suburbs), (see Fig. 16, PH113).

Glenelg has lost a number of its seaside attractions over time. The Baths were demolished in 1928 after some years of neglect. Bathing habits had changed sufficiently to allow men and women to swim together from the beach, so the Baths were no longer an attraction. Luna Park on the foreshore area of Colley Reserve lasted only a few years after it was established in 1930, expensive running costs being the main cause of its demise. The jetty itself was washed away in 1948 and was not replaced until 1969, thus depriving visitors to the area of a focus for their seaside walks. Other neighbouring seaside suburbs have also been developed, and Glenelg's historic associations have become more significant. It is this historic character which attracts tourists and differentiates Glenelg from nearby beaches.

Sources and a bibliography are listed in Section 7.

For further historical information and detail on individual buildings and precincts see Sections 4 and 6 of this report.

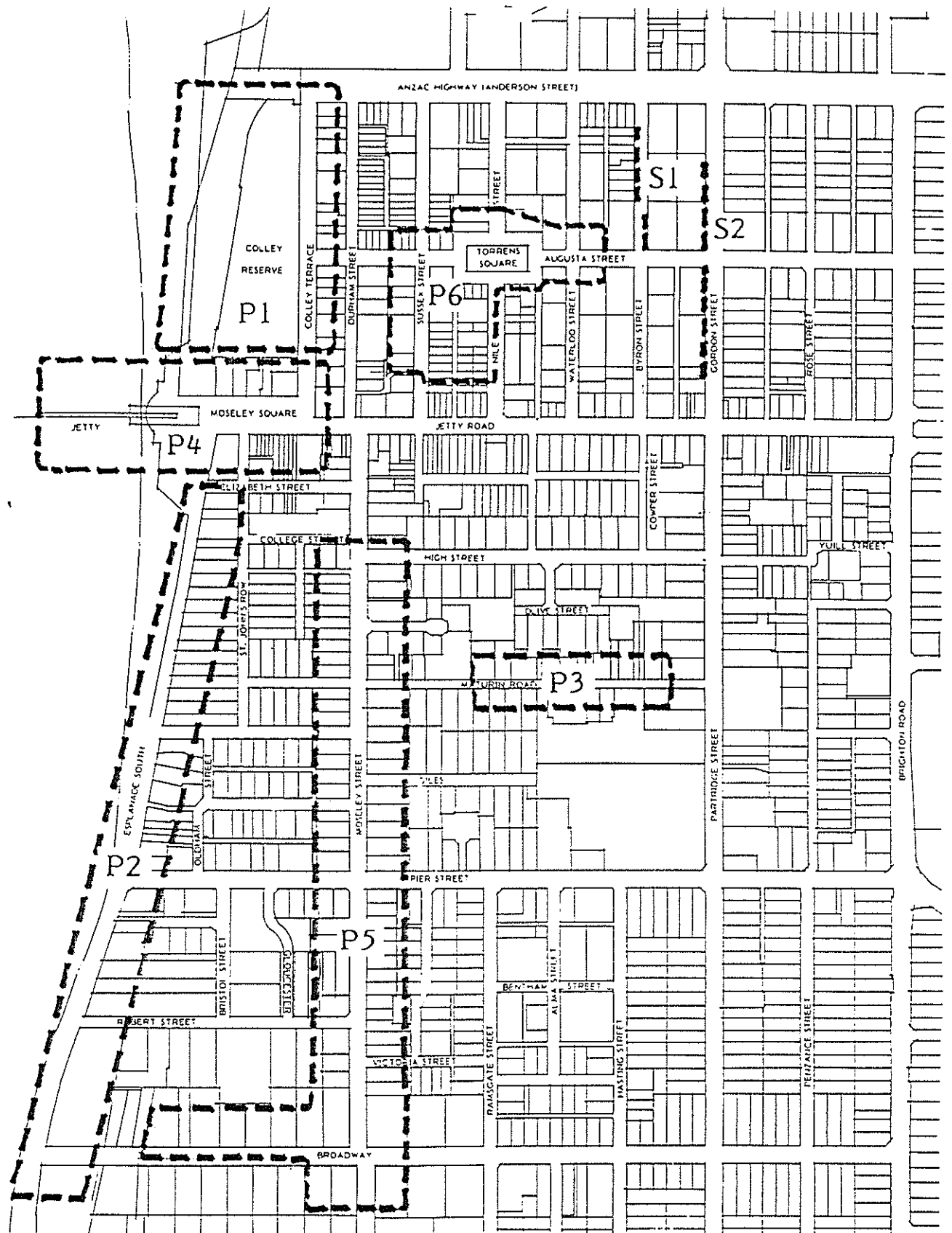


FIG. 4. MAP OF IDENTIFIED PRECINCTS AND STREETSCAPES

KEY:

P1 Colley Reserve
P2 Esplanade South
P3 Maturin Road
P4 Moseley Square

P5 Moseley Street
P6 Torrens Square
S1 Byron St. Streetscape
S2 Gordon St. Streetscape

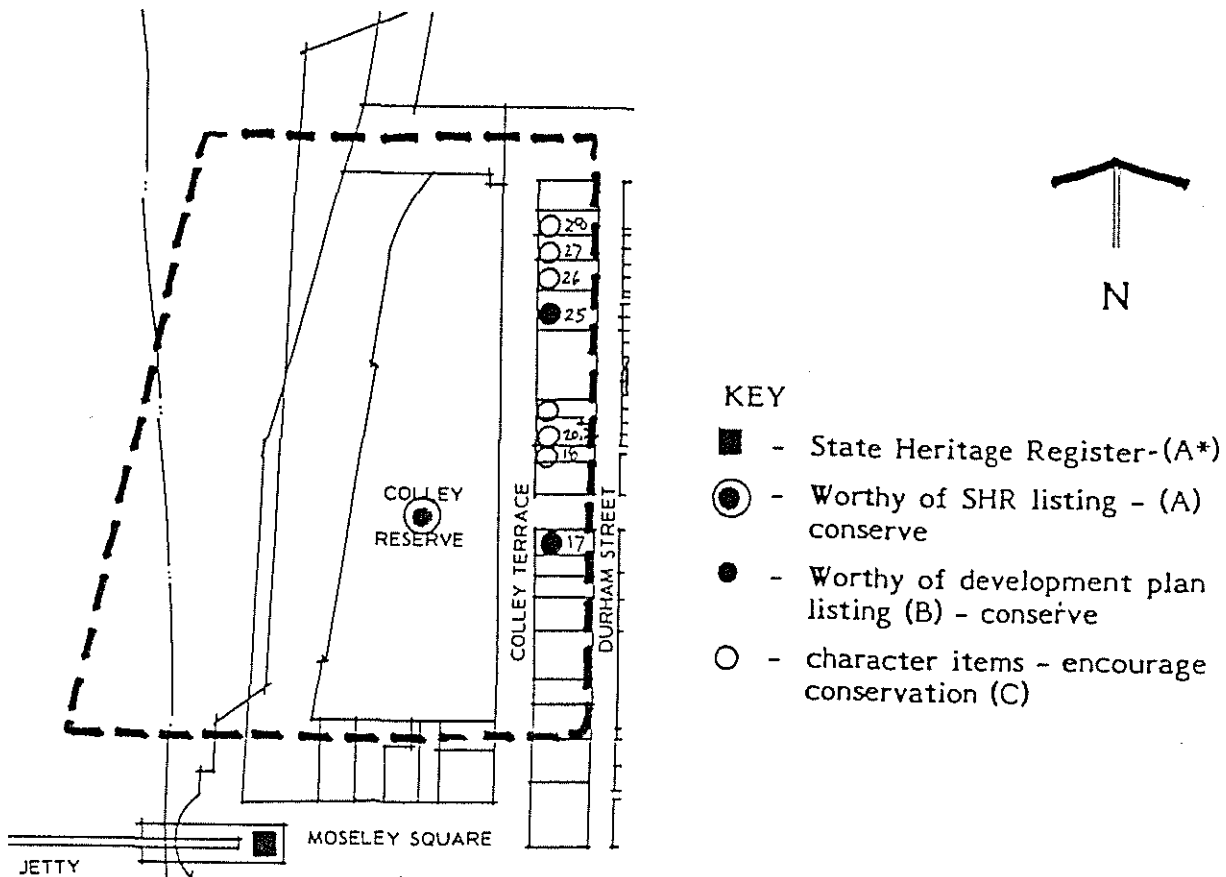


4. SIGNIFICANT PRECINCTS AND STREETSCAPES

4.1 P1 COLLEY RESERVE

4.1.1 Boundary (Refer Map)

Precinct includes all of Colley Reserve from beach to East side of Colley Terrace.

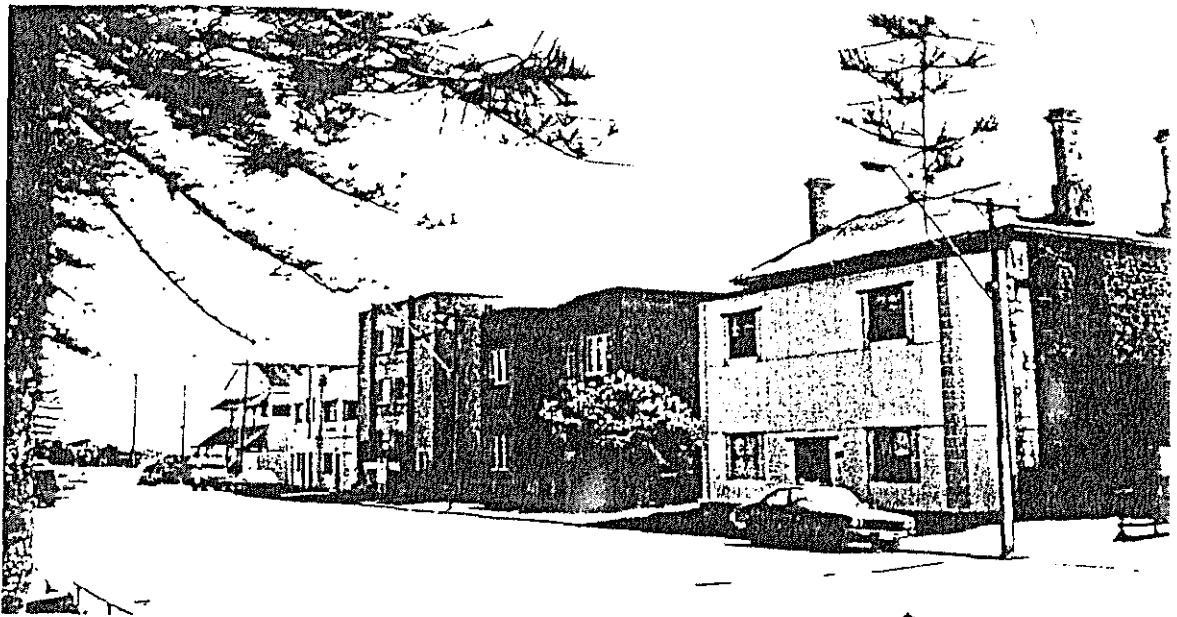


4.1.2 Precinct Description

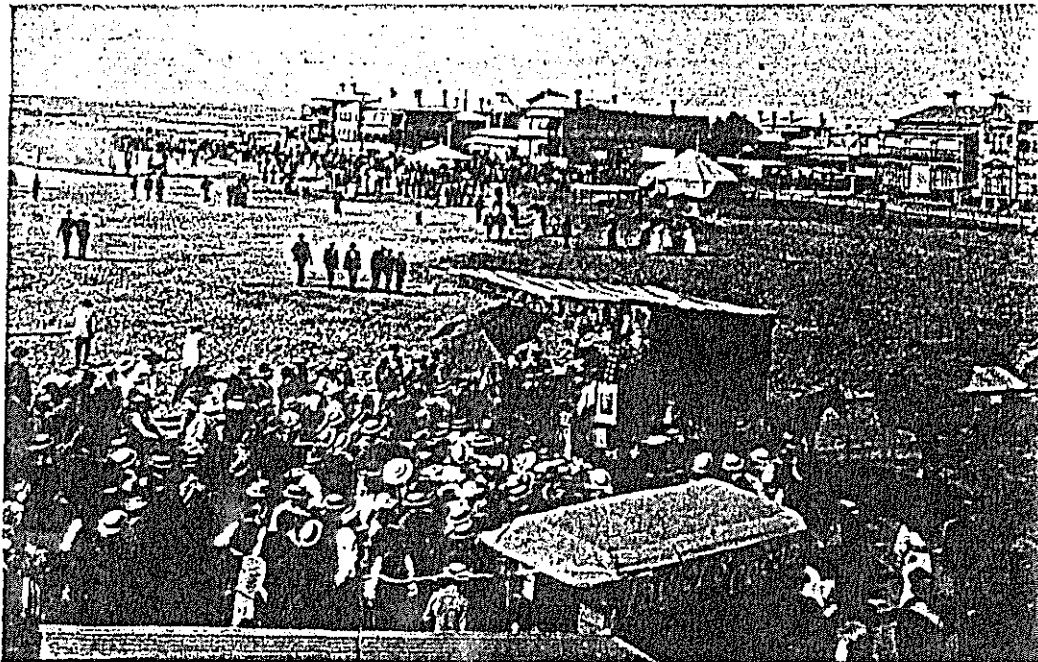
A large foreshore reserve which has altered dramatically over time. Very little of the original configuration or structures remain apart from the Rotunda. The beachfront is now alienated from the Reserve by the Magic Mountain and amusement park stone wall. The area is dominated by car parking.

4.1.3 Precinct History

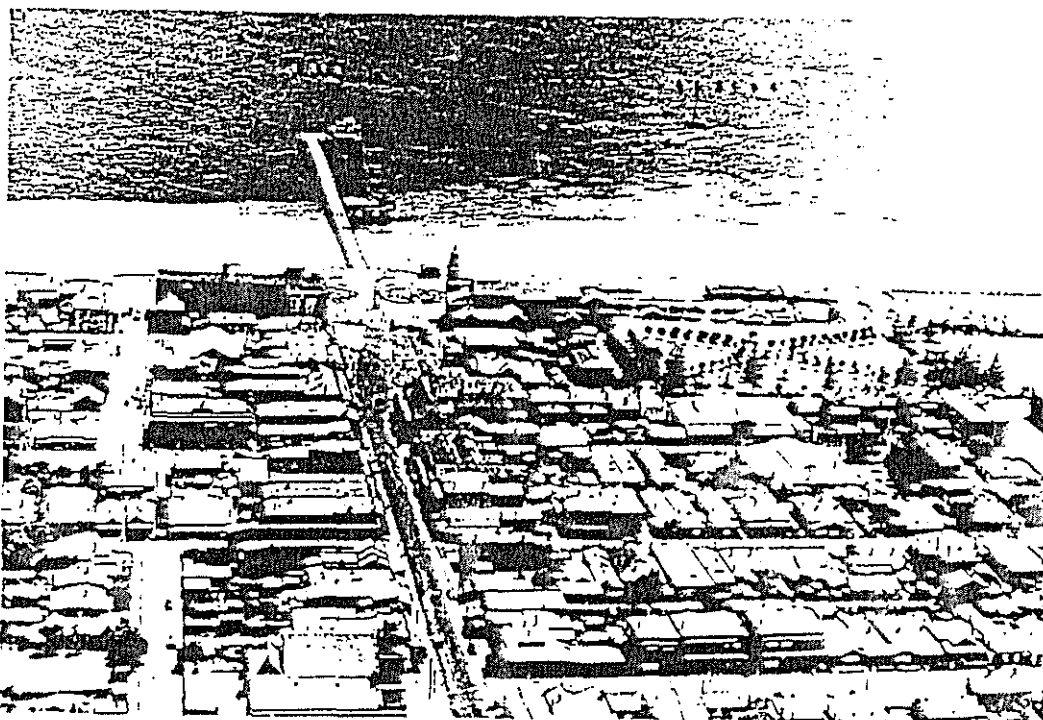
Colley Reserve was officially created in 1875 when the area of land from the Patawalonga to Moseley Square was conveyed to the Glenelg Municipal Council by the State Government. This land was between the coastline and the area laid out by Colonel Light as the township of Glenelg, and although owned by the Government was managed by the Council. The work of levelling the sandhills and forming the sea walls had been commenced earlier in 1856.



Colley Ter



1913 view of
Colley Terrace
(PH48)



c.1937 panorama
showing Colley
Reserve with
intersecting
Tamarisk trees
(now car park)
(PH199)

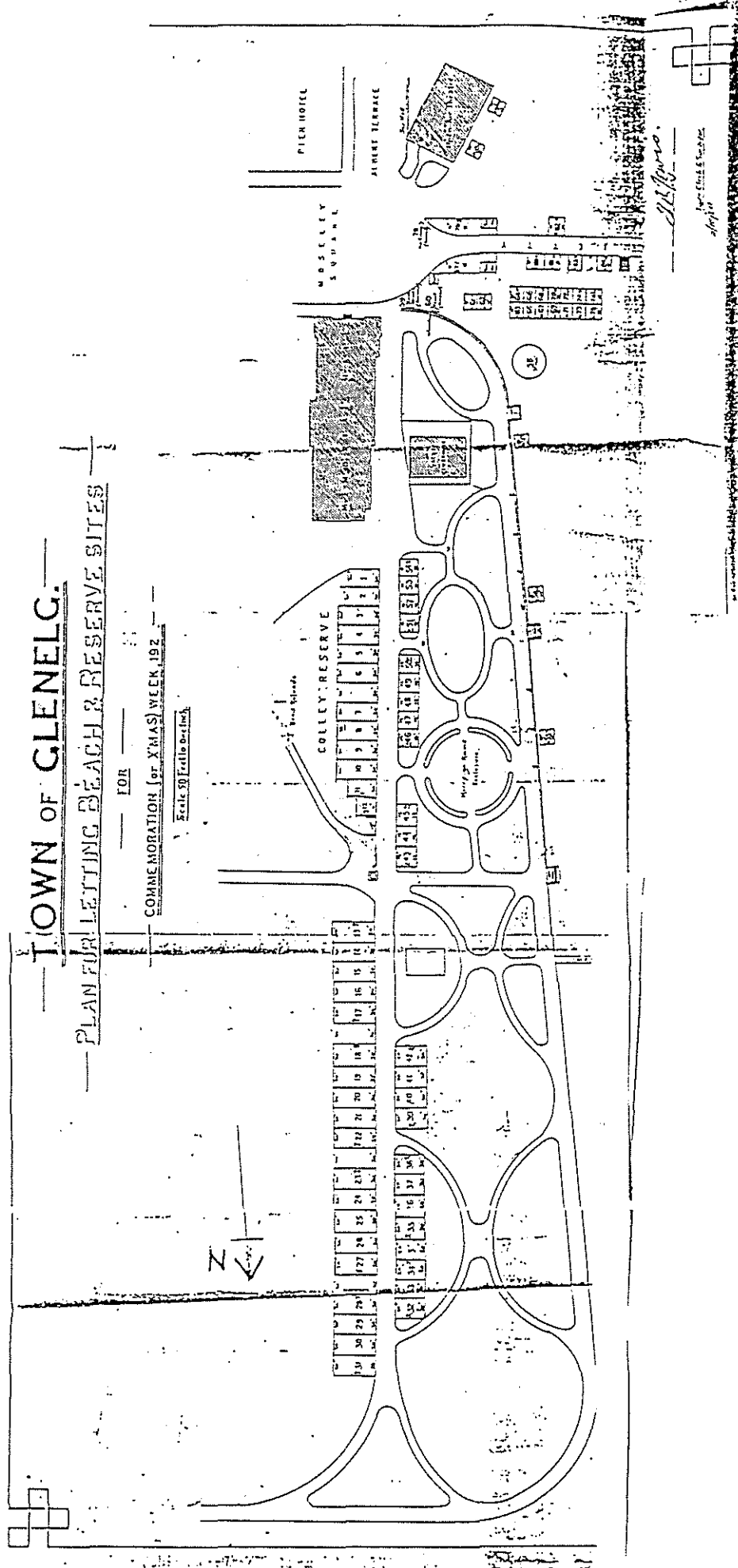


FIG. 6 PI COLLEY RESERVE & MOSELEY SQUARE FORESHORE PLAZA
 PLAN DATED 1927

The Reserve was named after the Mayor of Glenelg at the time, R.B. Colley, and it became an important adjunct to the foreshore. Over time both permanent and temporary amusement booths and facilities for visitors were erected. The swimming baths were reached by a jetty from the beach fronting Colley Reserve. The Reserve itself was planted with couch grass a number of times in attempts to stabilise the sand and minimise drifts.

In 1911 the public road along the foreshore was closed and further sea wall construction between 1917 and 1920 reclaimed sufficient land to establish an amusement park and foreshore gardens. A Council plan from the 1920's (see Fig. 6) shows booths edging a pleasant arrangement of curving paths and lawned areas (see Fig. 7), one of which was the Merry-go-Round enclosure. The Council derived significant income from leasing the booths on Colley Reserve over summer, particularly during the Christmas/New Year period which included the Commemoration Day activities. An attempt to establish a Luna Park (similar to Melbourne) lasted only a few years from 1930 and was then dismantled - the Big Dipper went to Sydney (see PH54, PH55). The amusement park remained in a disorganized state until the area was redeveloped in 1968. The Magic Mountain was constructed in 1982, and the Merry-go-Round incorporated into it.

The park section of Colley Reserve has remained a grassed area, crossed by paths and edged with Norfolk Island pines which were planted in the 1890's. Car parking has gradually encroached on the reserve from the southern end.

The Rotunda was constructed in 1926 and the amphitheatre was excavated in 1972. This is used for sporting events and public entertainment.

The houses along Colley Terrace which face Colley Reserve also form part of this precinct. Built between 1870 and 1890 these houses were similar in size and style to those on South Esplanade (see Fig. 5, PH48, PH58). All have been refaced or altered in some way. Colley Terrace was also the terminus for the Holdfast Bay Railway Line from Adelaide during the 1880's.

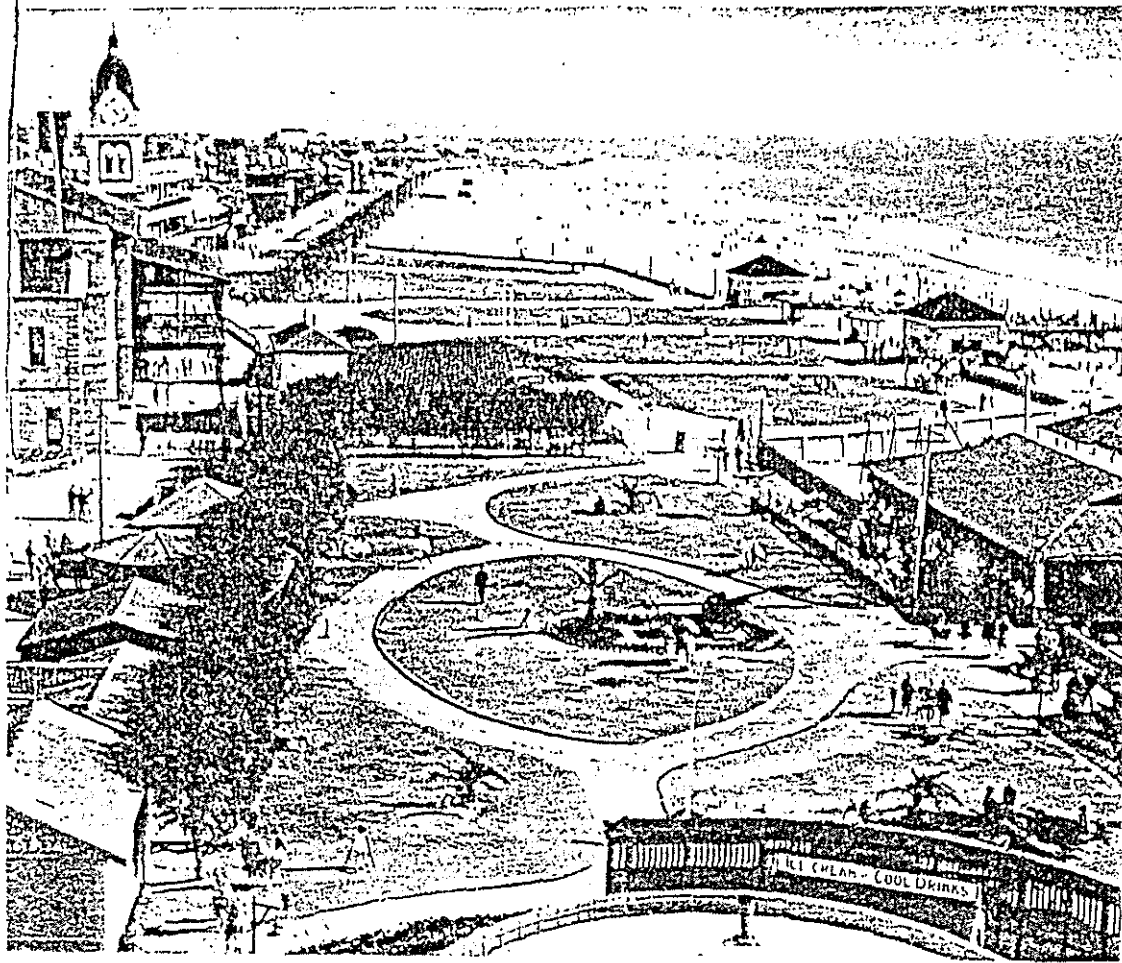
4.1.4 Recommendations

Revitalization of this area should be seen as an urban design exercise rather than enhancement of a heritage precinct. The following items are recommended for retention:

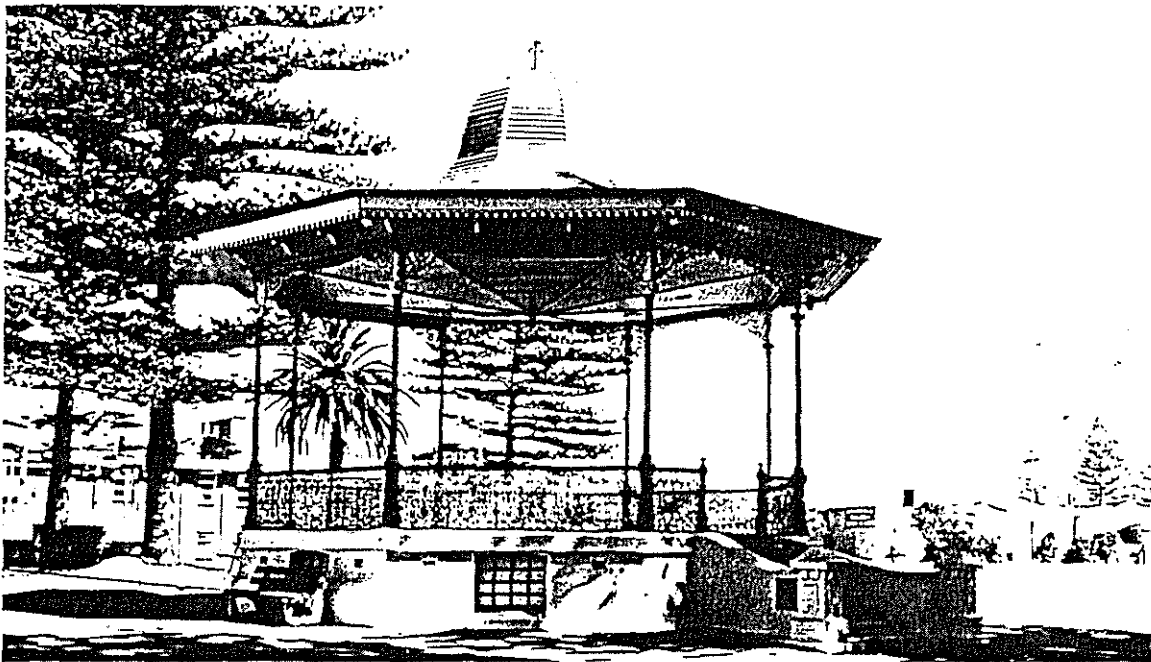
- rotunda
- mature trees
- grassed open space
- 17 Colley Terrace - see individual building data sheets for recommendations
- 18, 20, 20A Colley Terrace - see individual building data sheets for recommendations
- Colley Motel, 22 Colley Terrace - see individual building data sheets for recommendations
- 25 Colley Terrace - see individual building data sheets for recommendations.

GLENELG'S MAGNIFICENT FORESHORE

(Photographed in Winter to clearly show Model Planning)



1926 View of
Colley Reserv
- view from
Merry-go-Rou
enclosure to
western end
of Moseley
Square
(PH159)



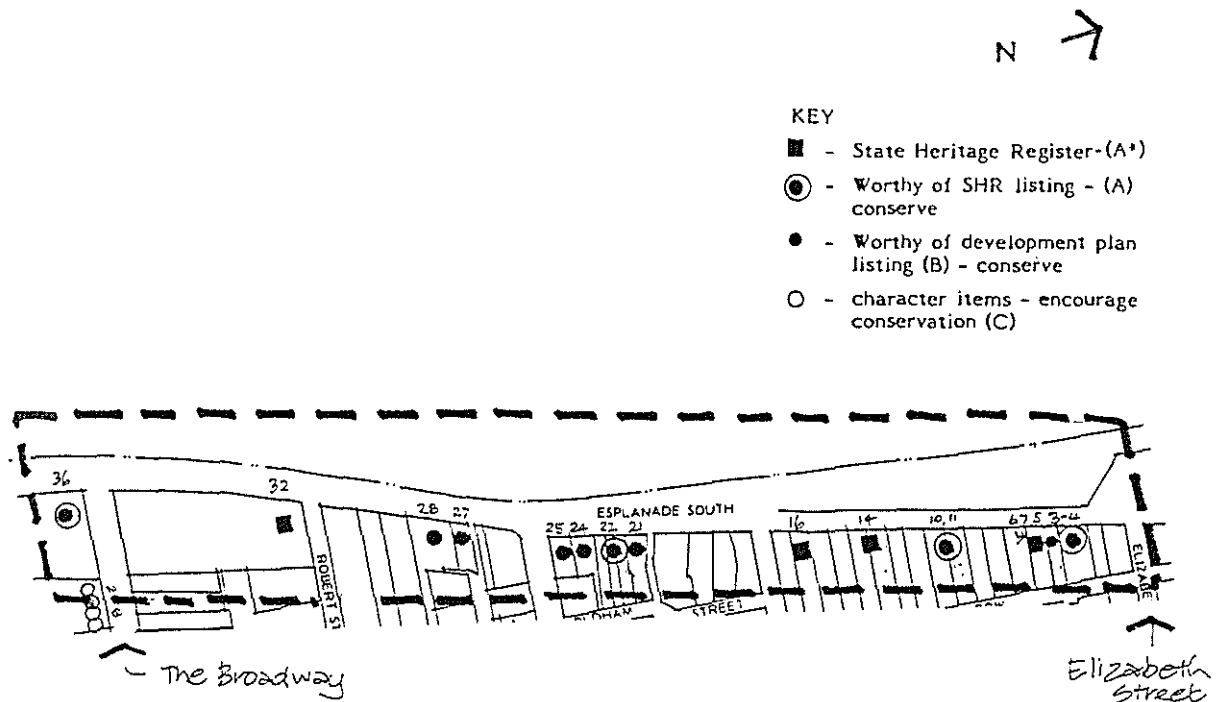
Rotunda
erected
1926

FIG. 7 PI COLLEY RESERVE

4.2 P2 ESPLANADE SOUTH

4.2.1 Boundary

Esplanade South from Elizabeth Street to The Broadway as indicated on map.

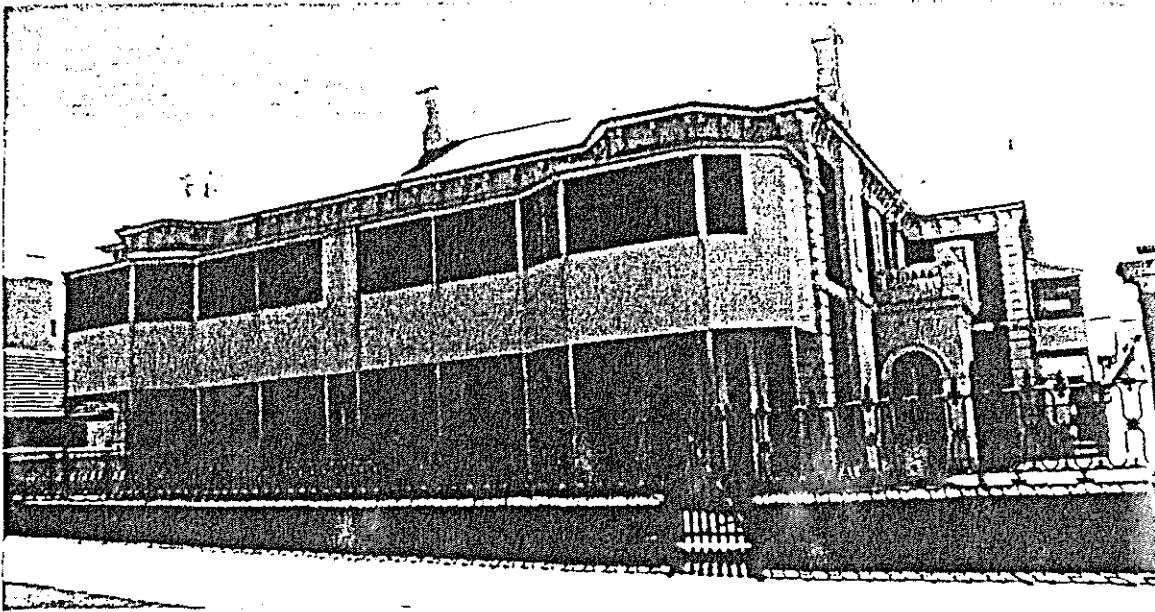


4.2.2 Precinct History and Description

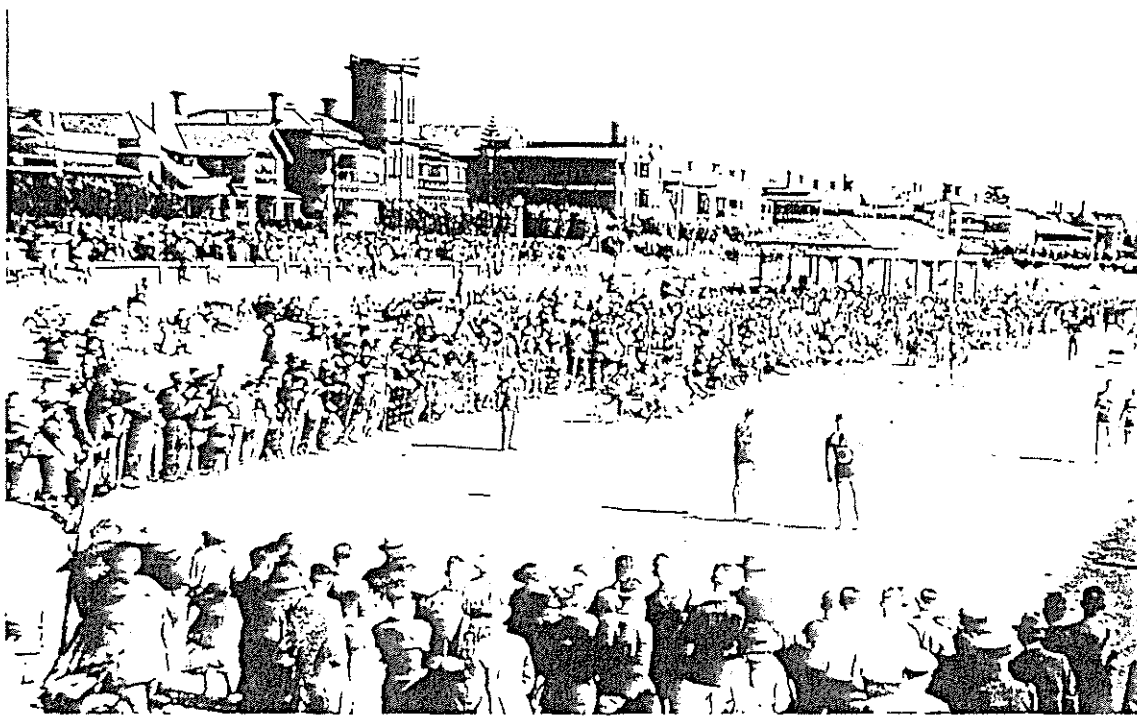
This contains remnants of once continuous grand seaside residences. The overall character has been eroded by the intrusion of multistorey buildings. Many of the residences which have survived have been unsympathetically converted to flats.

South Esplanade was particularly favoured as a place for Adelaide's wealthy to build a marine residence. Part of section 204, it had the advantage of being surveyed close to the sea front, and was developed during the mid-1870's after being subdivided into large allotments. Seafield Tower, for example, was built in 1876 as the seaside homes of Sir Henry Ayers and Sir Thomas Elder. (Further details on individual houses are on Building Data Sheets.)

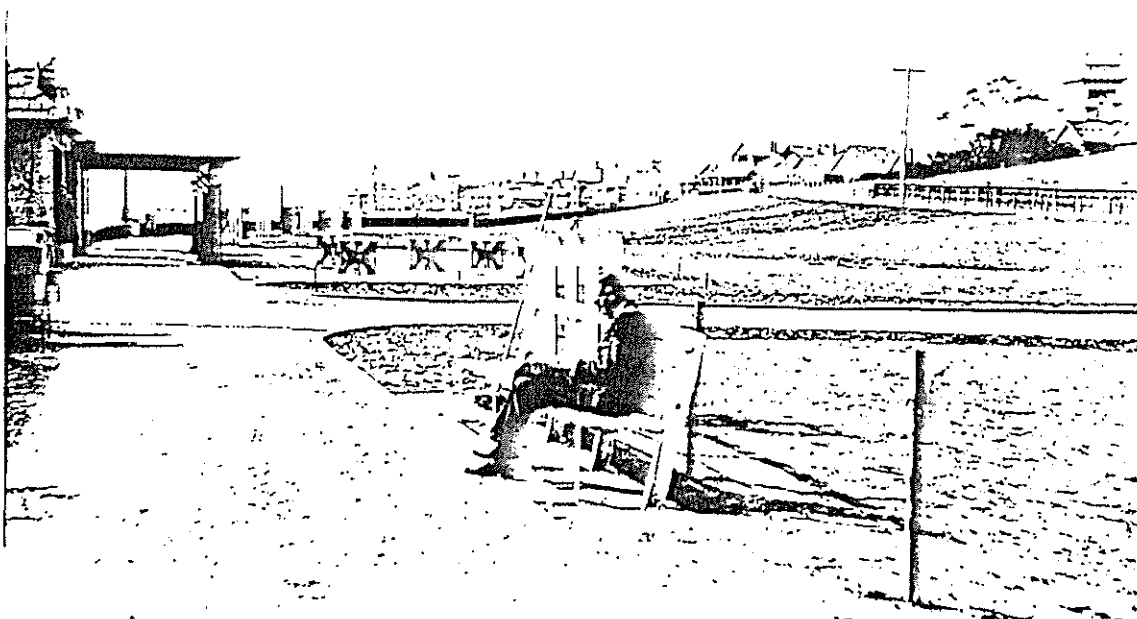
Sea walls were built along this southern section of foreshore as early as the 1860's. Control of sand drifts across the dunes continued to be a problem until the beach front was levelled and grassed in 1913, and planted with tamarisks. This landscaping work necessitated closing the section of the Esplanade to Broadway to vehicular traffic; and it has remained so following a legal battle with a resident of the time. Further beach front works were carried out in 1929 (with Norfolk Island pines planted in 1931), and more recently, creating a particularly pleasant grassed section of pedestrianised foreshore which is in strong contrast to the paved foreshore north of the Town Hall.



10-11
South
Esplanade



1930 view
of Esplanade
South
(PH66)



Foreshore
between
Broadway and
Pier Streets
in 1928
following
improvement
works - land
now washed
away
(PH67)

FIG. 8 P2 ESPLANADE SOUTH

4.2.3 Heritage Registered Buildings

This precinct contains a number of buildings which have been assessed and included on the State Heritage Register as follows:

- "Seafield Towers", 6-7 Esplanade South
- "Stormont", 14 Esplanade South
- "Oriental", 16 Esplanade South
- "Glenara", 32 Esplanade South

4.2.4 Recommendations

- i) All remaining early residences as identified in Part 6 of this Report should be retained and restored.

The following residential buildings are recommended for retention:

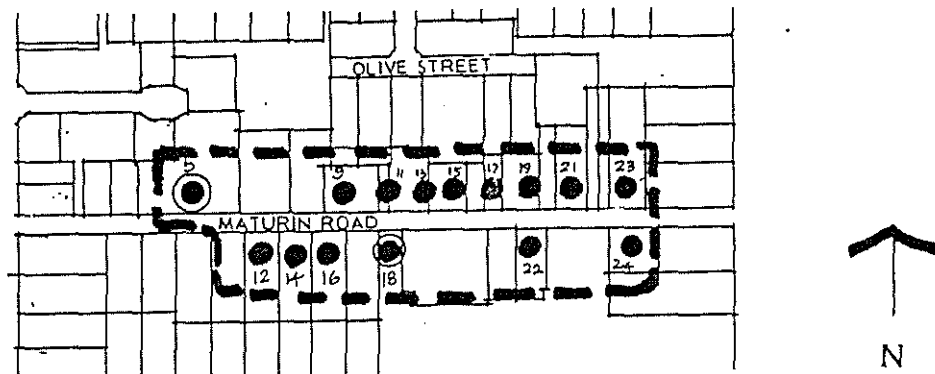
- houses 3, 4 Esplanade South
- house 5, Esplanade South
- "Seafield Towers", 6-7 Esplanade South
- houses 10-11, Esplanade South
- "Stormont", 14 Esplanade South
- "Oriental", 16 Esplanade South
- house, 21 Esplanade South
- "Seawall Apartments", 22-23 Esplanade South
- house, 24 Esplanade South
- Apartments, 25 Esplanade South
- houses, 27-28 Esplanade South
- "Glenara", 32 Esplanade South
- house, 36 Esplanade South

- ii) Any further new development within the precinct should not be visually dominant or overbearing. Building style and form should be sympathetic to the existing large residences.

4.3 P3 MATURIN ROAD

4.3.1 Precinct Boundary

Maturin Road, from 5-21 (north side) and 12-24 (south side).



4.3.2 Precinct History and Description

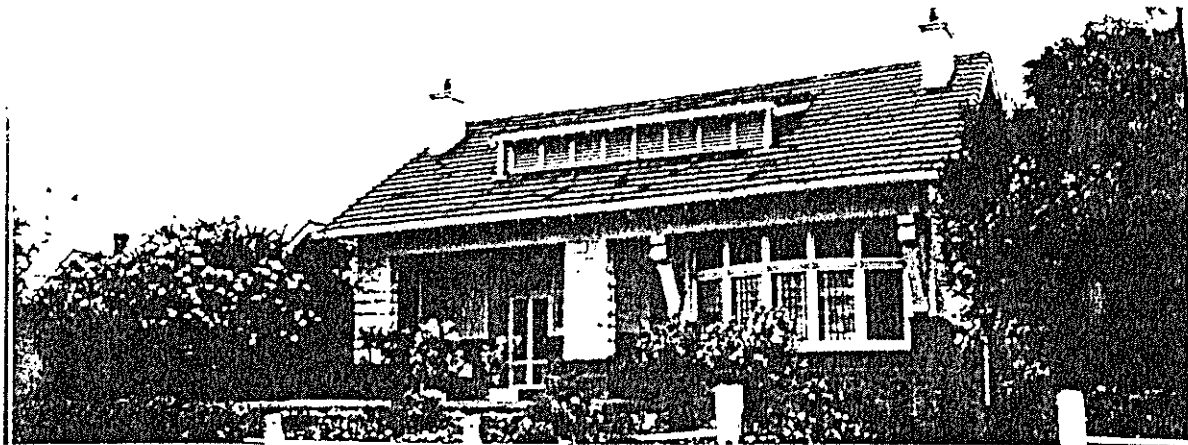
This precinct contains a group of houses which are distinctive for the quality and range of domestic architectural styles popular during the early 20th Century.

Once the problem of drainage of the low swampy areas east of Moseley Street had been solved, the development of Maturin Road was possible.

Maturin Road allotments resulted from subdivision of two formerly large properties around the turn of the century. The allotments on the north of the street originally formed part of the land around "The Olives", Edward A. Wright's home; and those on the south were part of "Bromley" owned by Colonel Maturin. (This house has been demolished.) Almost all the houses in the street date from post 1910. Some earlier buildings which pre-dated this subdivision were demolished during the 1960's and 1970's for redevelopment, although behind No. 18 is an early coachhouse, dating from the 1880's. Murray Mudge House (No. 5) is also slightly earlier, constructed in 1899 for Charles Irwin.

4.3.3 Recommendations

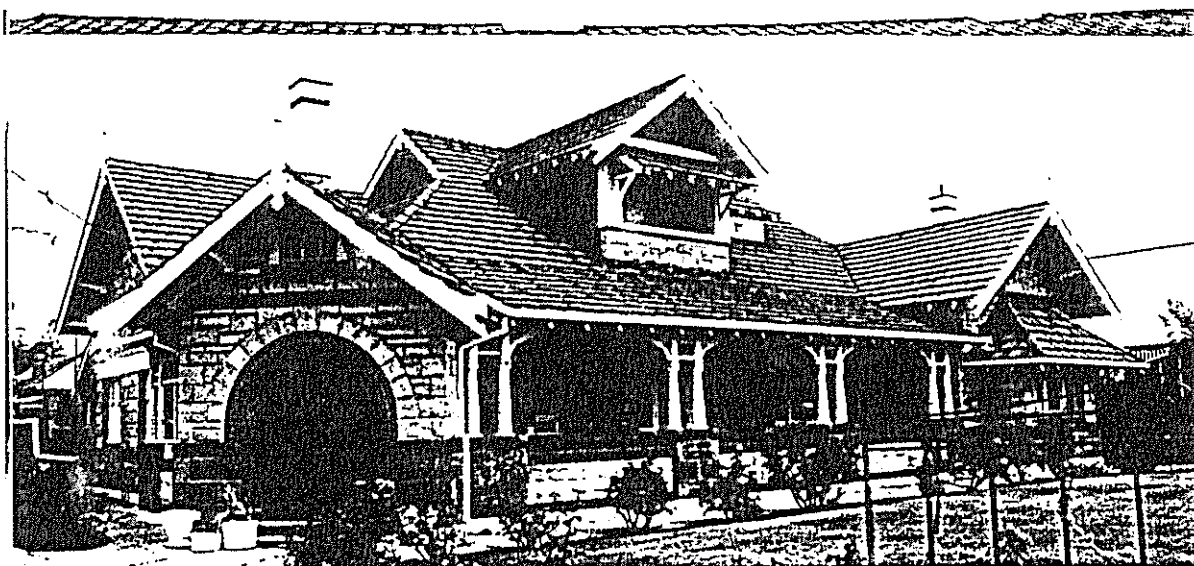
- i) Maintain and enhance all contributory buildings within the area. The following houses are recommended for retention:
 - Nos. 5, 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 Maturin Road (north side)
 - Nos. 12, 24, 16, 18, 22, 24 Maturin Road (south side)
- ii) Encourage appropriate restoration and extensions to residences and ensure that original detailing is not destroyed.
- iii) Any new residential development should reinforce the character of the precinct.



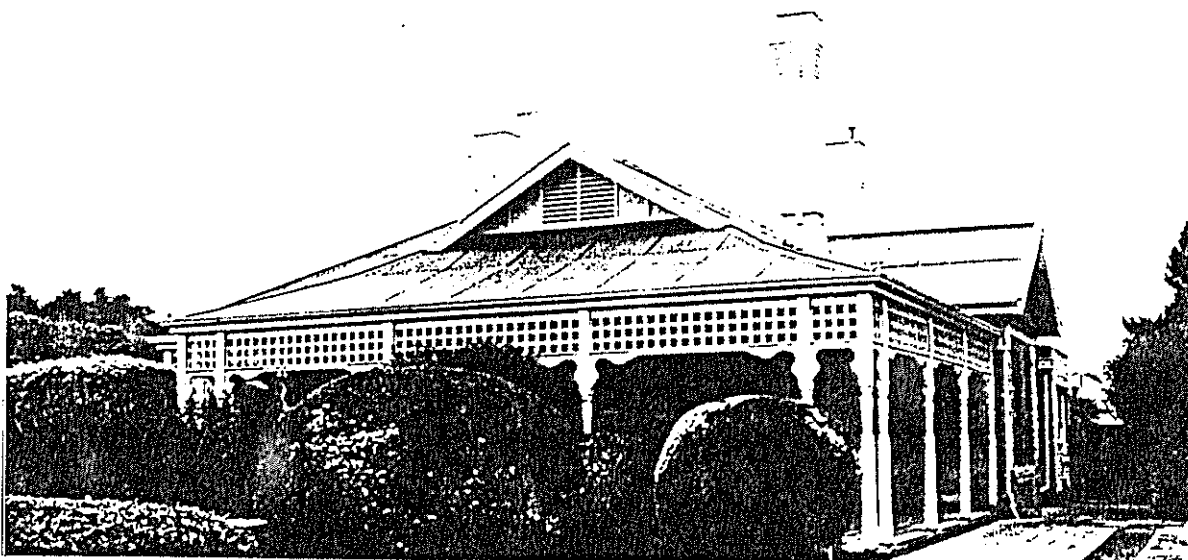
No. 12



No. 13



No. 18



No. 23

4.4 P4 MOSELEY SQUARE

4.4.1 Boundary (Refer Fig. 10)

Precinct includes all sites around Moseley Square, the beach front and the jetty.

4.4.2 Precinct Description (see Fig. 17 Existing Views)

Moseley Square is a tight, civic space which despite some dramatic changes over time, retains a significant number of heritage buildings which contribute to the character of the area.

This precinct is considered by the consultants to be the most historically, architecturally and environmentally significant section of Glenelg. The significance of the precinct derives from:

- i) the collection of public buildings on the north side of the square dominated by the Town Hall which, despite some alterations and intrusions, form a consistent public group of grand components with intimate scale.
- ii) the collection of two storey commercial buildings on the south side which, above awning level, are substantially intact and which form a consistent, well detailed group.
- iii) the presence of the 1936 memorial to the first settlers, underlining the importance of Holdfast Bay as the first landing place of the early colonists.
- iv) the vista out to sea past the memorial to the jetty and the foreshore Plaza. The Plaza, despite recent drastic alteration, retains the original open space configuration used so frequently in the past for gatherings and promenades.
- v) the retention of the tramway terminus in the Square, associated with early public transport links with the city of Adelaide, necessary for both recreational and employment purposes.

The Square is potentially of national significance if certain improvement works to buildings and the Square itself are undertaken. These are outlined below.

4.4.3 Precinct History

Unlike Torrens Square which was specifically planned by Colonel Light and subdivided as an urban area, rectangular and regular, Moseley Square developed on an ad hoc basis. Its configuration is a result in effect of land left over after survey. Light's original plan for the township of Glenelg ended at Colley Terrace and Jetty Road, and section 204 was laid out to the south of Jetty Road, leaving an area of Crown Land between Colley Terrace and the sea (see Fig. 4). This area was designated Public Reserve and although owned by the State Government, was in effect managed by the Glenelg Council after 1855.

Henry Moseley, who had purchased part of section 204 from the South Australian Company, built the Pier Hotel in 1855; and the jetty which had been proposed some years earlier (but closer to the Patawalonga mouth) was completed in 1859. A jetty store building was built on the government reserve (probably close to the present Town Hall site).

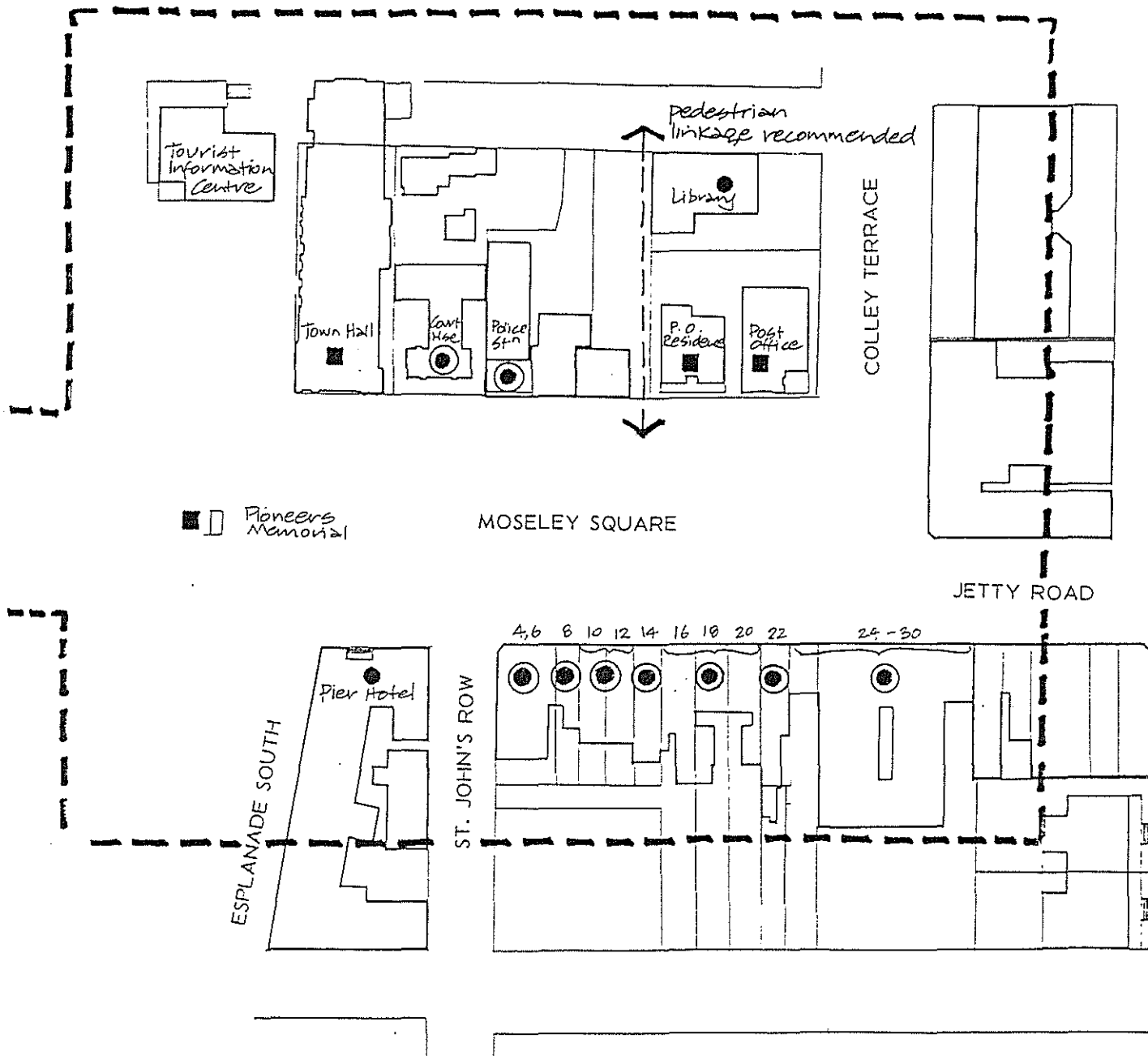


FIG. 10. P4 MOSELEY SQUARE - PLAN



KEY

- - State Heritage Register-(A*)
- - Worthy of SHR listing - (A) conserve
- - Worthy of development plan listing (B) - conserve
- - character items - encourage conservation (C)

The perimeter of Moseley Square was set during the 1860's. The jetty meant that mail steamers called at Glenelg, necessitating the establishment of a Post Office and Telegraph Station. This was built on the south east corner of the government land and delineated that corner of the space which became Moseley Square. (See PH134-136 for early photographs of the original Post Office.)

A Police Station was built in 1865, ". . . erected on the public reserve facing south between the Telegraph Station and the old jetty store." (See PH133). An 1870 photograph (PH11) taken from the end of the jetty shows the way in which the Pier Hotel then dominated Moseley Square. The public buildings were quite small, even domestic, in scale, and a restaurant and some small houses had been constructed on the Colley Terrace section of the Square area. The Jetty Hotel, now the St. Vincent's Hotel, was opened on the south side of the Square in 1869.

The railway from the city to Glenelg opened in 1873, ran along Jetty Road and terminated in Moseley Square. A station was built between the Police Station and the Post Office (and an identical one built at what is now 142 Jetty Road). (See PH131 and PH132).

During the 1870's the edges of Moseley Square were built upon and the character of the Square developed, particularly when the public reserve area owned by the Government was conveyed to the Glenelg Council in 1875 and the Institute (later to become the Town Hall) was constructed. In 1888 the surface of the Square was asphalted.

The function of the area was commercial with shops and hotels the main activities, particularly on the south and east sides of the Square, serving both local residents and seaside visitors.

Each year the celebration of Commemoration Day brought hundreds of visitors to Glenelg. Moseley Square became the venue for processions and sporting events (in conjunction with Colley Reserve). The jetty was the focal point of the festivities. Other important arrivals at the jetty have been Royal Visitors. PH152 (see Fig. 16) shows the 1901 Royal Visit in Moseley Square.

In about 1900 the Moseley Square/Jetty Road corner was redeveloped and by 1906 the Grand Residential Hotel filled the vista from the jetty. This was a substantial Queen Anne style building of two storeys with a heavy roof form, with projecting gables and verandahs to both levels (see PHs 105-113).

The trains were replaced by trams in 1929, and in 1936 the Pioneer Memorial was erected (see Figs. 13, 14). The jetty was destroyed by storms in 1948 and the replacement, slightly to the south of the earlier one, was not built until 1969. Various changes have been made to all the buildings in Moseley Square (see Figs. 15 and 16). These are detailed on individual Building Data sheets (see Section 6).

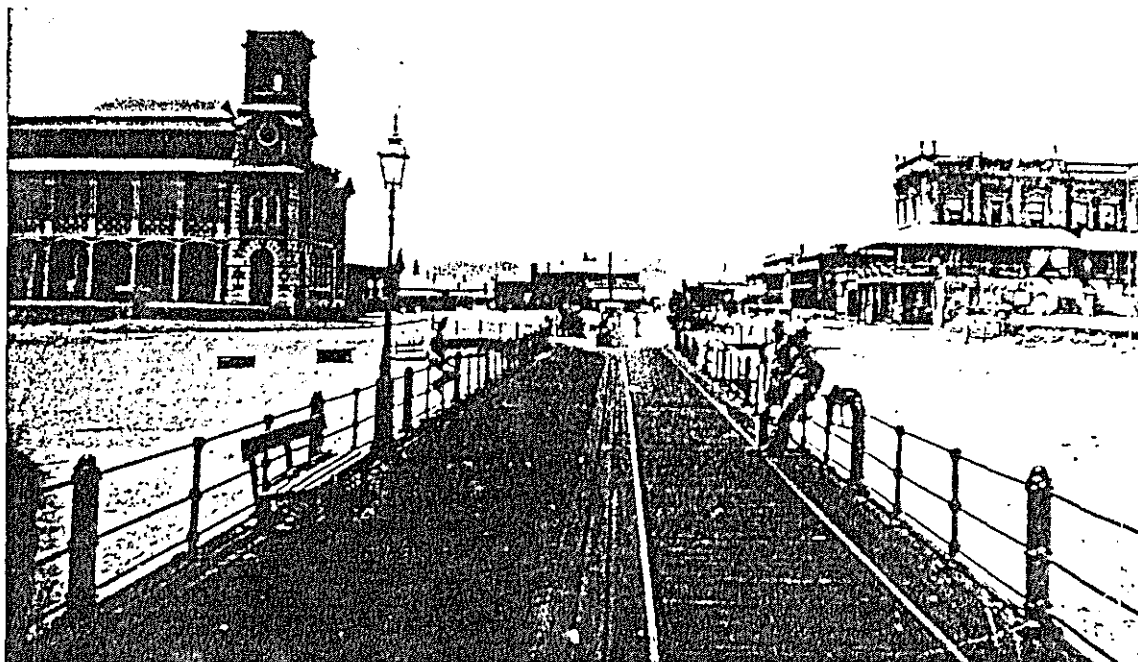
Moseley Square has continued to be the starting point for tourists at Glenelg, despite the disfigurement or demolition of many interesting early landmarks.

4.4.4 Heritage Registered Buildings

This precinct contains a number of buildings which have been assessed and included on the State Heritage Register, as follows:

- Town Hall
- Post Office and Residence
- Pioneers Memorial

The Police Station and the Pier Hotel have been assessed by the State Heritage Branch but not included on the Register.



1877 v.
to Mos
Square
(PH98)

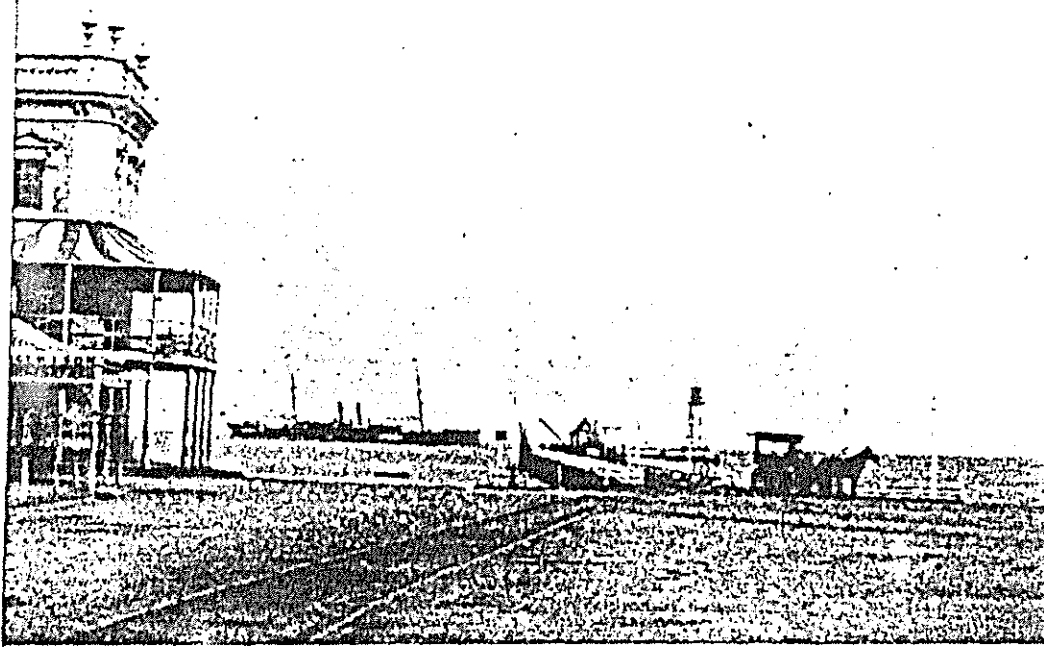


c.1906
View o:
Moseley
Square.
Note fi
section
building
eastern
(PH104)

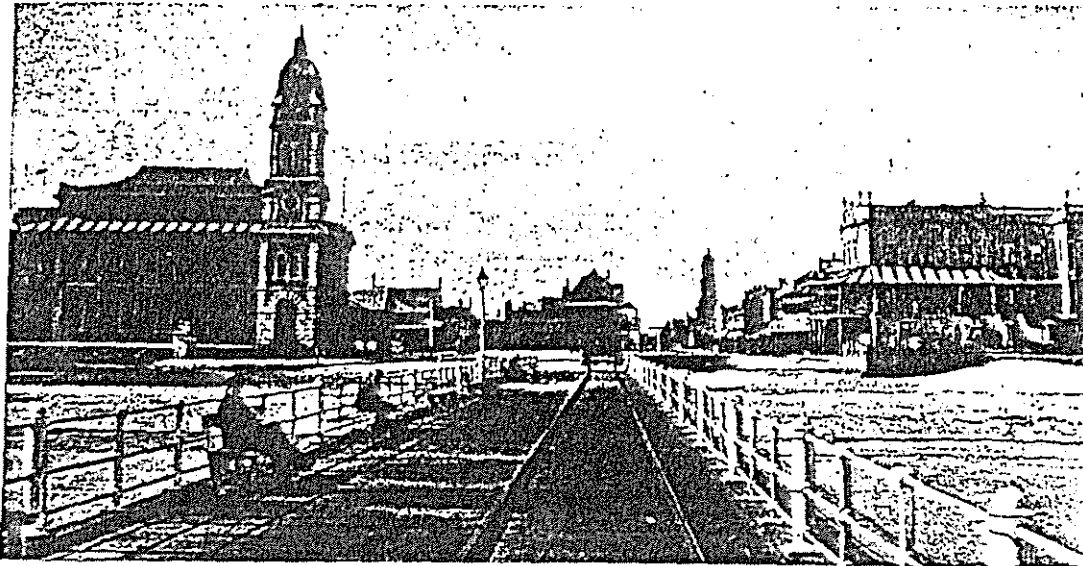


post 19
view of
Moseley
Square
Jetty -
Town H
tower b
and hot
east of
Square
(PH105)

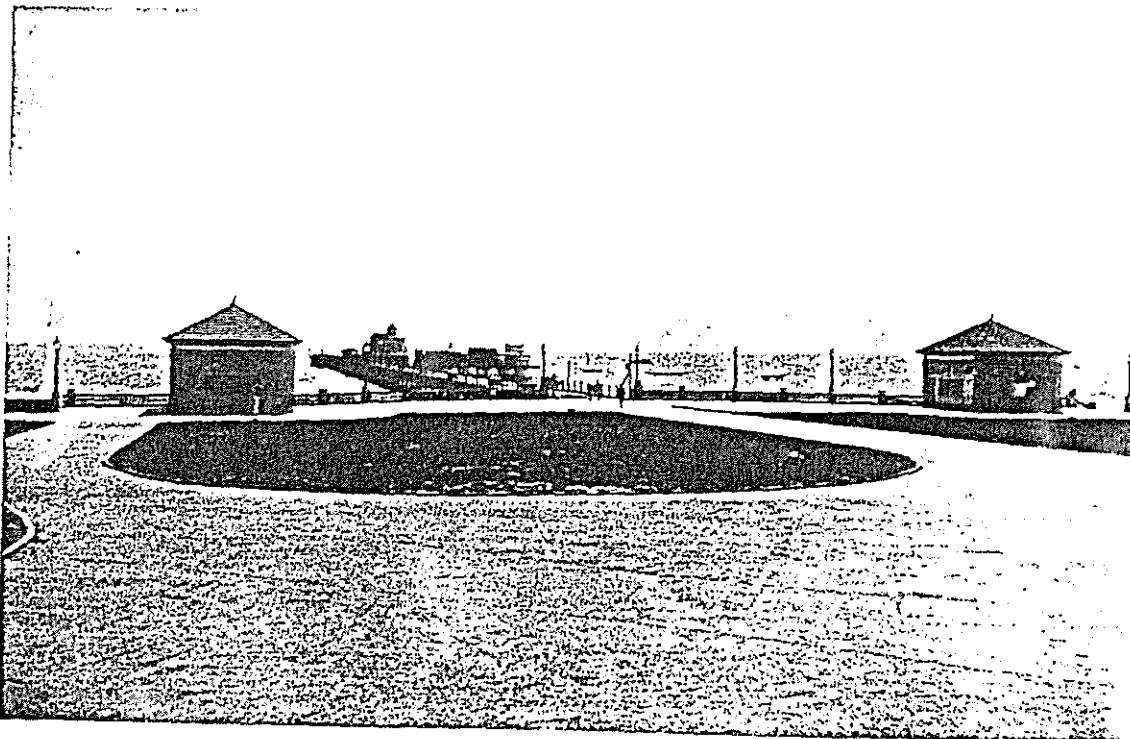
FIG. 11 P4 MOSELEY SQUARE - EARLY VIEWS



1884 view
of plaza area
(PH117)

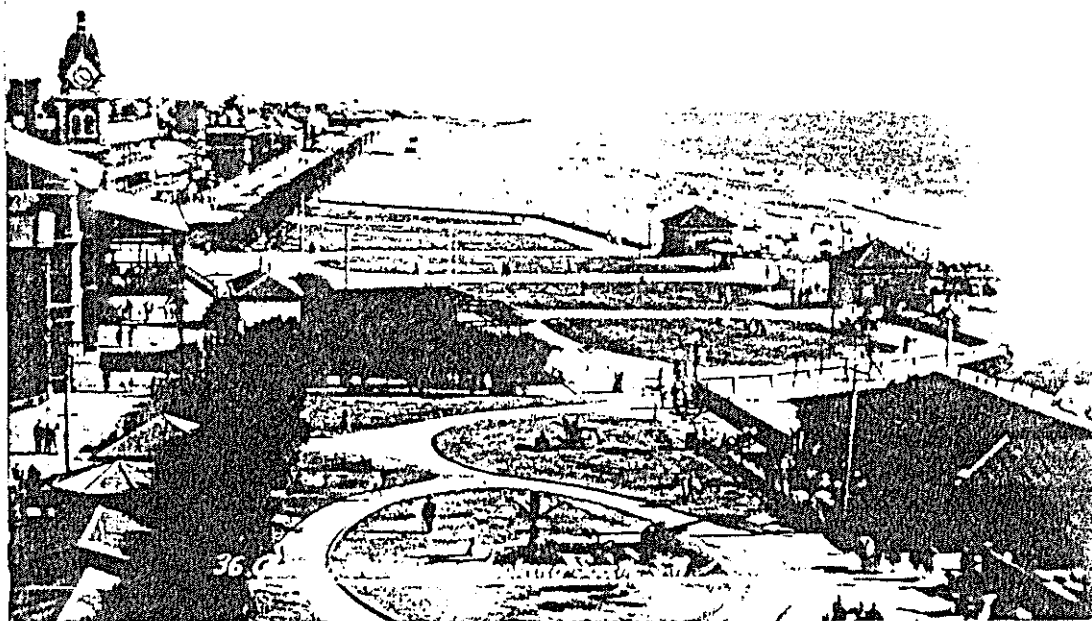


1907 view of
plaza area
(PH103)

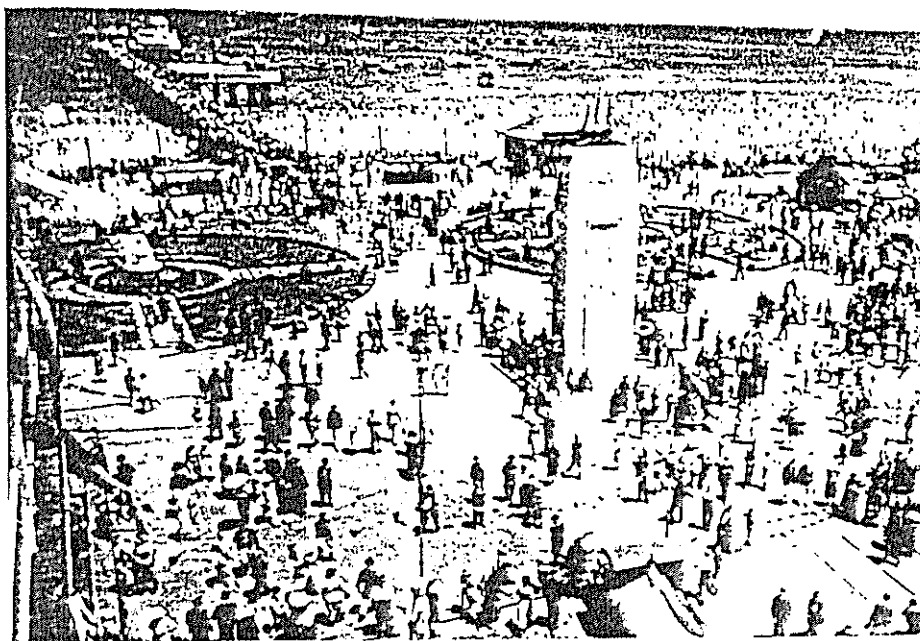


View of
foreshore
prior to
1926
(PH162)

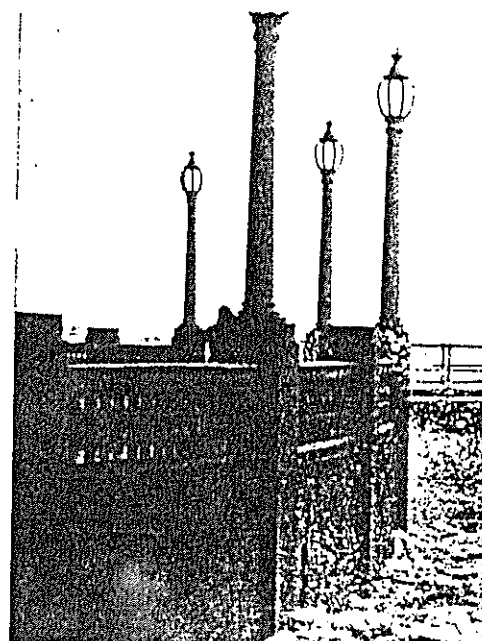
FIG. 12 P4 MOSELEY SQUARE - FORESHORE DEVELOPMENT



1926 view
Glenelg
foreshore
Note roof
seats nex
to pavilio
(PH159)



1936 Foreshore - note fountains (PH165)



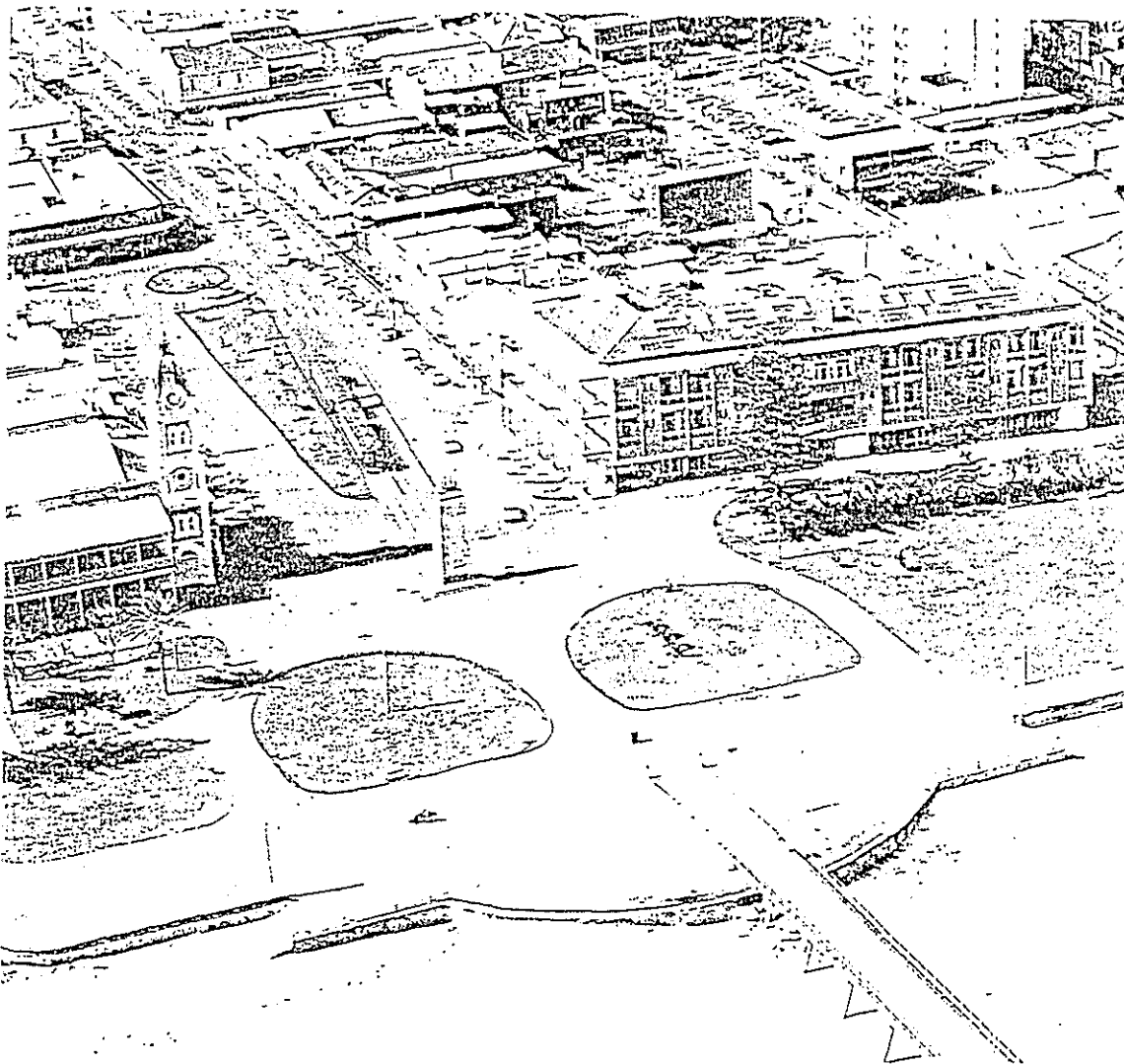
1930 view of sea wall
showing lamps (PH82)



1936 Foreshore
(PH163)



1955
Note: no
jetty,
fountains and
seat shelters
removed,
gardens
unkempt
(PH172)



1980
aerial view
of Moseley
Square and
Plaza

FIG. 14 P4 MOSELEY SQUARE - FORESHORE DEVELOPMENT

4.4.5 Objectives

- i) Conserve, enhance and revitalise the historic character of this precinct.
- ii) The following buildings should be retained and are considered essential to the character of the precinct. A summary of recommendations are included (refer also Volume 2, individual building data sheets):
 - Town Hall and Pioneers Memorial
 - Court House
 - Police Station - restore front facade, reinstating original arcade
 - Post Office and Residence
 - Pier Hotel - frontage to Moseley Square (not to Esplanade); if the site is redeveloped, extreme care must be taken to ensure that any new building reinforces the character of the Square.
 - 4, 6, 8, Jetty Road - rebuild original verandah.
 - 10, 12, Jetty Road - rebuild original verandah.
 - 14, Jetty Road - rebuild original verandah.
 - 16, 18, 20, Jetty Road - rebuild original verandah.
 - 24, 30, Jetty Road, Hotel St. Vincent.
- (iii) Ensure that any additions or alterations to buildings listed in ii) above are compatible with the existing form of the building or structure and conserve the architectural detailing of the building. Such building works should be actively promoted and encouraged by Council.
- iv) Ensure that any new development on sites where buildings do not contribute to the character of the Square is compatible with the established character of existing buildings. This is particularly critical on the eastern end of the Square (and for the Pier Hotel site if redeveloped).
- v) Undertake townscape and building improvement works which reinforce the character of the Square as detailed in 4.4.6 below.

4.4.6 Townscape Recommendations

- i) The Square itself, and tree planting:
Early photographs show that the Square was always open, flat and uninterrupted apart from the tram (which originally ran further north in the centre of the Square).

The consultants consider that the ideal, historically-based solution for Moseley Square is that it reverts to a pedestrian area, retaining the tram terminus in its current location. In the tradition of European squares, it could then serve as a venue for cafe tables and chairs, and other activities related to recreation and tourism.

However should car parking be required as an essential element, tree planting could be considered, despite the lack of historical precedence. This would help soften the current hard-edged feeling of the area.

Salt winds make it possible to grow only a few carefully selected hardy species. The existing planting in tubs is unattractive with stunted plants struggling with the conditions.

The most appropriate location for any planting would be the centre of the Square, parallel to the parked cars. A row of advanced Norfolk Island pines would continue the strong identification of pines with the Glenelg area and retain the simple symmetrical configuration of the Square.

ii) The Plaza area between the Memorial and the Pier contained a symmetrical arrangement of circular gardens with lawns and fountains, which can be seen in photographs from the 1930's. The current lawn and paving, while much simpler in treatment, is sympathetic to the plaza concept of this area. If any need for kiosk facilities in this area arises, consideration could be given to revising the pavilion form of building visible in early photographs.

iii) Paving and footpaths:

The existing red brick paving, installed in 1982, is still in very good condition and replacement could not be argued for on economic grounds. However, the use of identical material throughout such a large expanse does not allow for visual distinction between pedestrian and vehicular areas and thought should be given to clarifying this distinction through changes of surface material.

iv) Verandah reinstatement:

This is outlined in 4.4.5 above but is repeated here. Reinstatement of verandah pavements along the south and eastern frontages is strongly recommended. Verandah reinstatement to the Hotel St. Vincent would require widening of the footpath and this is supported. Care should be taken to ensure that verandahs are authentic replacement of former structures, rather than pseudo-historic, poorly detailed modern versions.

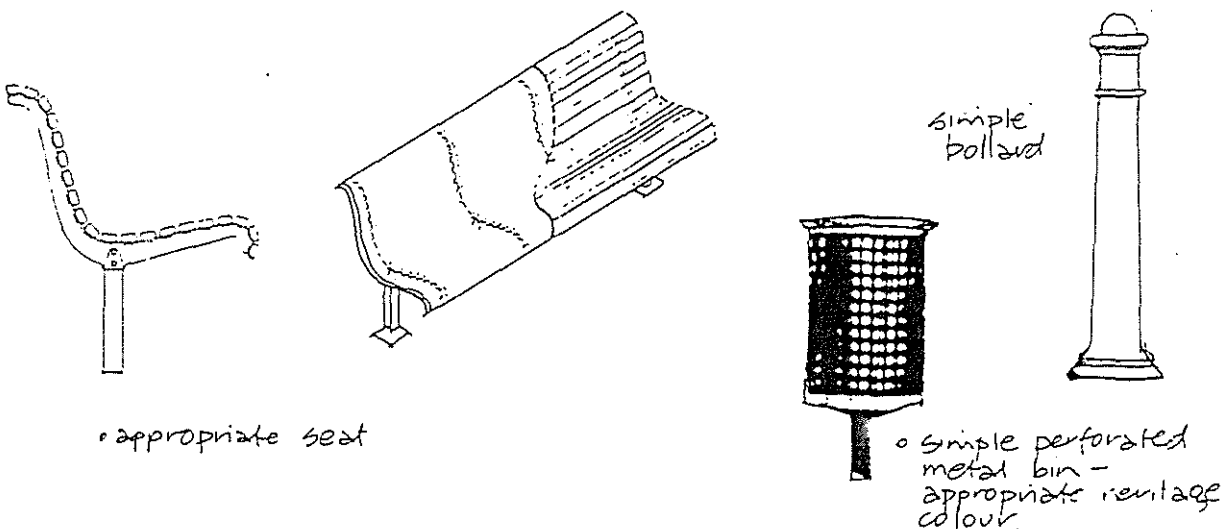
As verandahs are erected over Council land, it is recommended that Council encourage, foster and take some responsibility for the re-erection of verandahs. In the first instance Council should prepare a verandah master plan and have drawings undertaken of each building facade which outline a recommended restored verandah. Following this, a possible work schedule could be drawn up for restoration.

v) Improvement works:

It is recommended that townscape improvement works to Moseley Square be undertaken which reinforce the historic character of the Square. The following recommendations are made.

Planter Boxes and Tubs - The pebbled finish of these items is considered inappropriate. Many of the tubs should be removed and the finish to remaining tubs altered to become a smooth, painted finish to coordinate with an overall colour scheme (see below). The raised planter box on the south side of the Square should be removed.

Street Furniture - Current rubbish bins and chairs are considered inappropriate to the historic nature of the Square and replacement is recommended over a period. Appropriate bins and seats are as follows:



On the south side of the Square a row of uniform tables, umbrellas and standardised chairs should be installed to unify and simplify this space. These could be purchased by Council and leased to shop owners. Tables and chairs of varying design, randomly purchased and placed by shopowners are inappropriate.

Lights - The appearance of these items would be improved if finished with a colour to coordinate with seats, bins, and tram stop. Despite the requirements of ongoing maintenance, the positive effect of a painted light stand would avoid the need for replacement.

Directional Signs - Simple directional signs should be used which coordinate with the overall colour scheme.

Bollards - The existing bollards should be replaced with simple cast iron or timber bollards more appropriate to the historic nature of Moseley Square, and painted to coordinate with the overall chosen colour scheme.

Colour - The existing blue colour of seats, and tram shelter is considered incompatible with the character of the Square. The chosen colour should reflect the heritage character of buildings and coordinated throughout the Square. Appropriate colours would be either a deep green (Deep Brunswick Green No. 227 BS 381C) or dark red (Deep Indian Red No. 448 BS 381C) with contrasting colour where required to be a beige.

Items to be in this consistent colour scheme would include:

- rubbish bins
- tables and chairs
- lights
- bollards
- directional signs
- fence adjoining tram tracks

vi) Advertising Guidelines:

Consistent advertising signage should be used on buildings within the Square. All signs should be compatible with the period of the building. Advertising guidelines for buildings should be drawn up as part of the overall master plan for the Square.

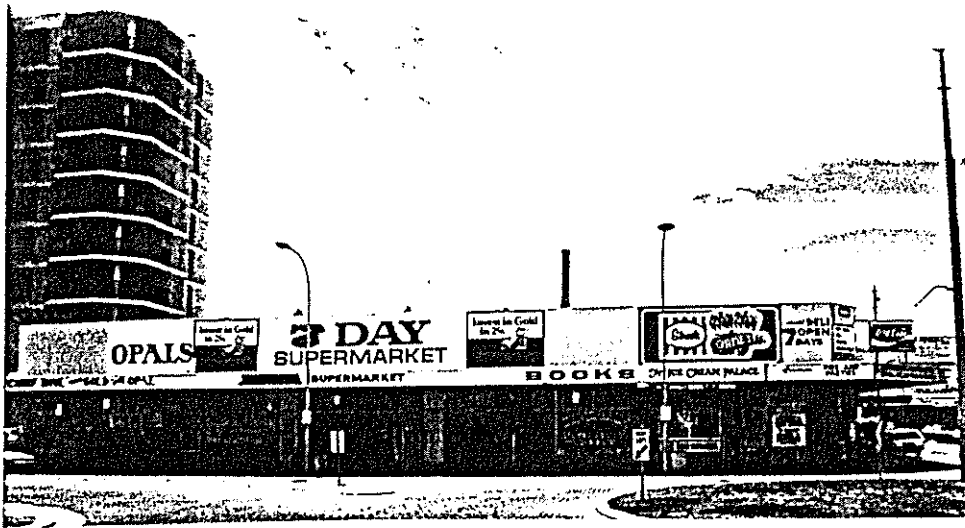
vii) Incentives for Property Owners:

A successful revitalization of Moseley Square will only occur if there is commitment and input from property owners. Incentives could be provided for property owners as follows:

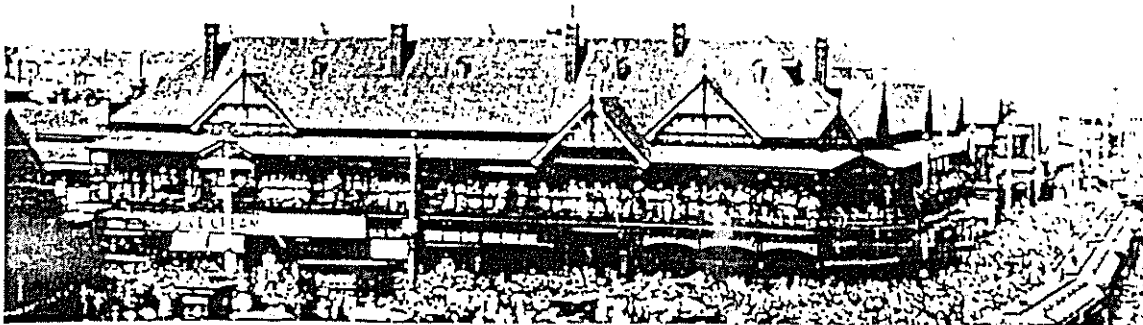
- preparation by Council of recommended building facade improvement drawings to buildings; preparation of colour scheme and discussion with property owners about implementation. Funding from local businesses and financial institutions could be sought in return for advertising associated with project.
- a Council loan fund could be established to encourage facade and verandah restoration; low interest loans should be made available for facade improvement works.
- Council should consider the designation of one officer to be responsible for the implementation of these suggested works.

viii) Tourist Guides:

As it is one of Adelaide's most important tourist destinations, a brochure explaining the history of Glenelg and Moseley Square in particular, is strongly recommended. Such guides would be freely available from shopkeepers, accommodation houses, and Council, and coordinate historical and current commercial information. Early photographs and historical information should be included which show the development of the precinct.



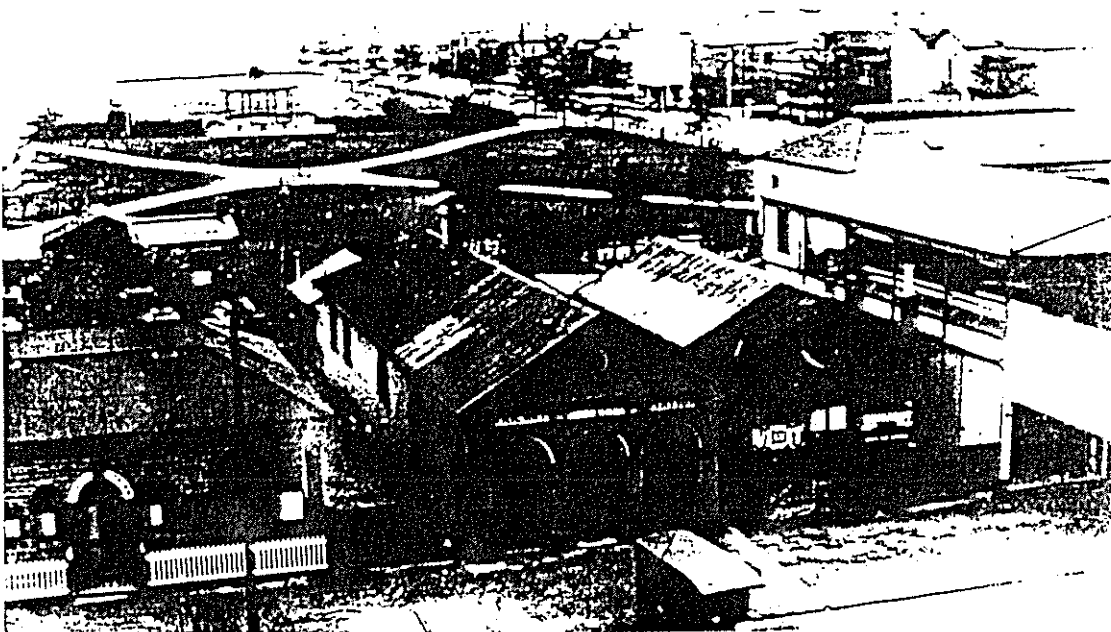
Eastonside
of Square
1988



1929 view of
Grand
Residential
Hotel at east
end of square
(PH112)



Police Station

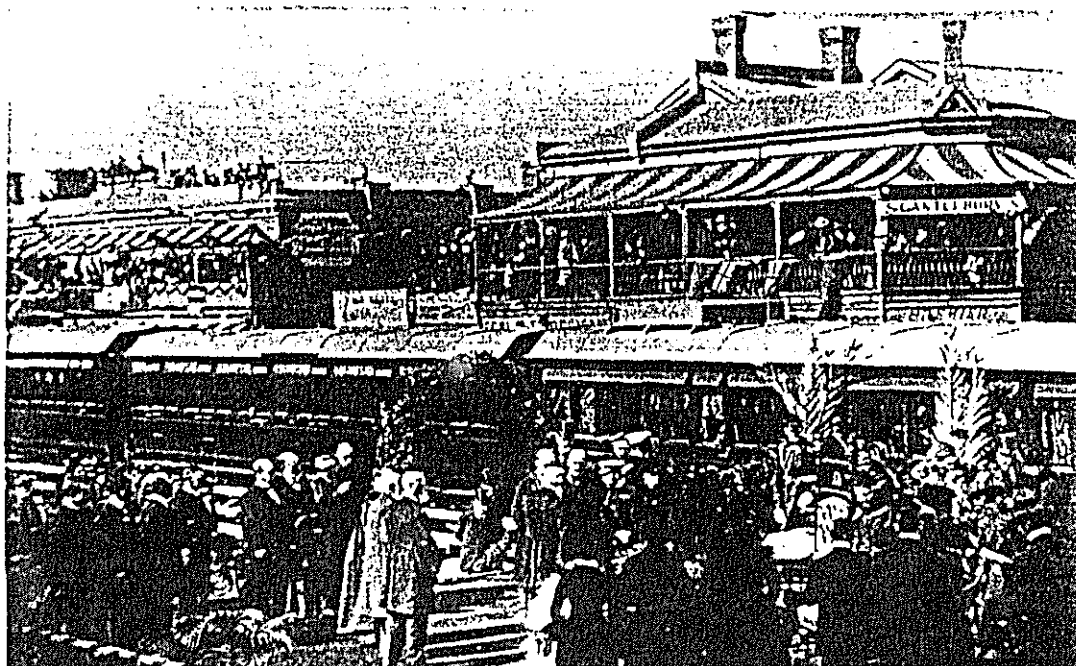


Colley Reserve
and Moseley
Square 1928
(PH137)
- note railway
station in
foreground

FIG.15 P4 MOSELEY SQUARE - NORTH & EAST SIDES



Moseley
Square
South si
1988
Corner
Bar is
Scantle
in 1901



Shops cr
St. John's
1901
(PH152)



First tra
1929
(PH113)



1955 view
(PH157)

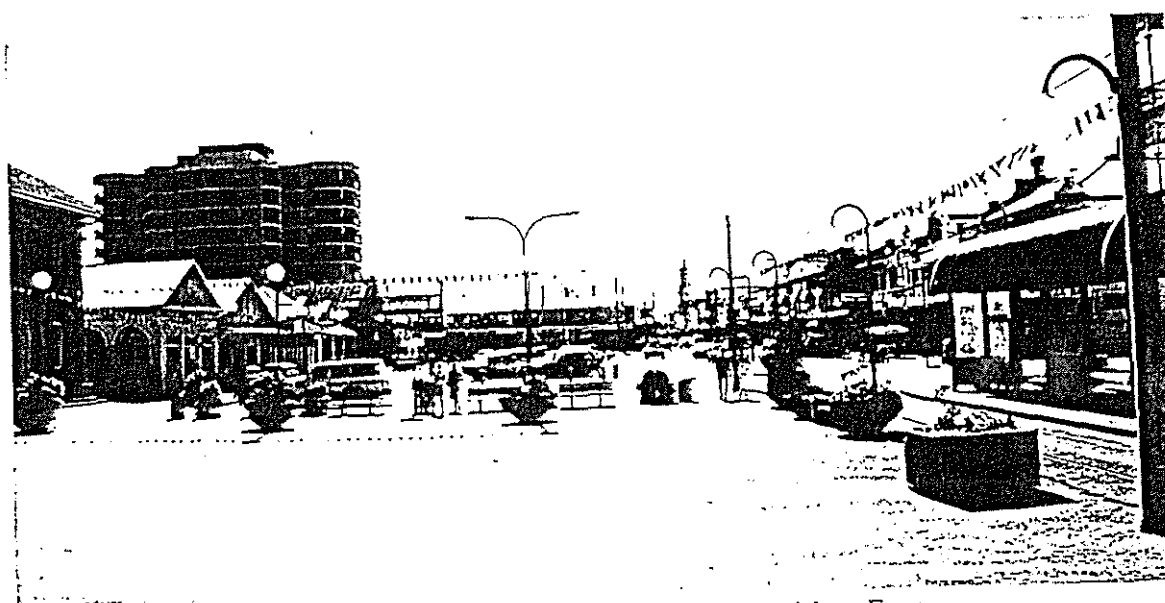
FIG. 16 P4 MOSELEY SQUARE - SOUTH SIDE



Looking South and West



Looking North

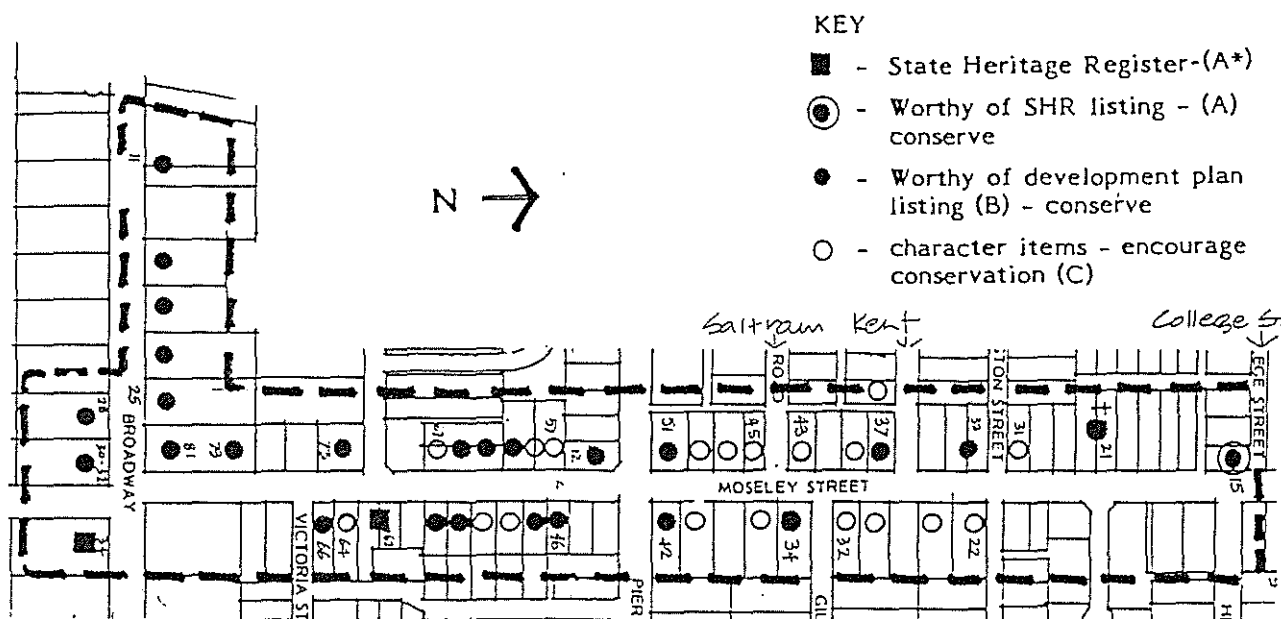


Looking East

4.5 MOSELEY STREET

4.5.1 Precinct Boundary

Moseley Street from College Street in the north to the Broadway in the south, and including houses on the north side of The Broadway.



4.5.2 Precinct Description and History

This precinct contains many consistent and well detailed residences many with deep setbacks in garden settings. The area is enhanced by the established avenue of Quercus Ilex (Mediterranean Oak), planted in 1942 along Moseley Street, with indented parking bays. The Norfolk Island pines in the Broadway were planted about 1930. Most street corners have well designed corner residences and the vista south is terminated by the restored two storey terrace at 30-32 The Broadway.

Moseley Street runs north-south through sections 204 and 205, inland from the sand dunes, along the edge of the badly drained lowlands to the east. It was first laid down after the South Australian Company sold off part of the section in large allotments but intensive residential development along Moseley Street did not occur until after 1873 when the railway service to Adelaide made this area attractive to suburban home builders. A panorama (PH191A) taken between 1868 and 1870 illustrates the appearance of Moseley Street at this time. Unfortunately both the large mansions built in Moseley Street, Essenside and Cliveden, were demolished for flat redevelopment during the 1960's and 1970's.

The Glenelg-Brighton-Marino railway line ran along Moseley Street for a short period between 1879 and 1880 but did not prove a financial success; and in 1883 the Glenelg, New Glenelg and Somerton Horse Tramway Company used Moseley Street, again only for a brief time.

The houses in Moseley Street and Broadway, within the precinct, represent almost all but the earliest period of residential development in Glenelg particularly the 1880's-1890's, the 1910's and 1930's-40's. These are identified on individual Building Data Sheets.



View of
Moseley Street
showing
established
Tamarisk



51 Moseley
Street



1949 view of
The Broadway
from corner
Moseley Street
(PH45)



30-32 The
Broadway -
compare
photo above

FIG. 18 P5 MOSELEY STREET PRECINCT

4.5.3 Recommendations

- i) Maintain and enhance all contributory buildings within the area.

The following buildings should be retained:

Shop 15 Moseley Street

Trinity Church, 21 Moseley Street

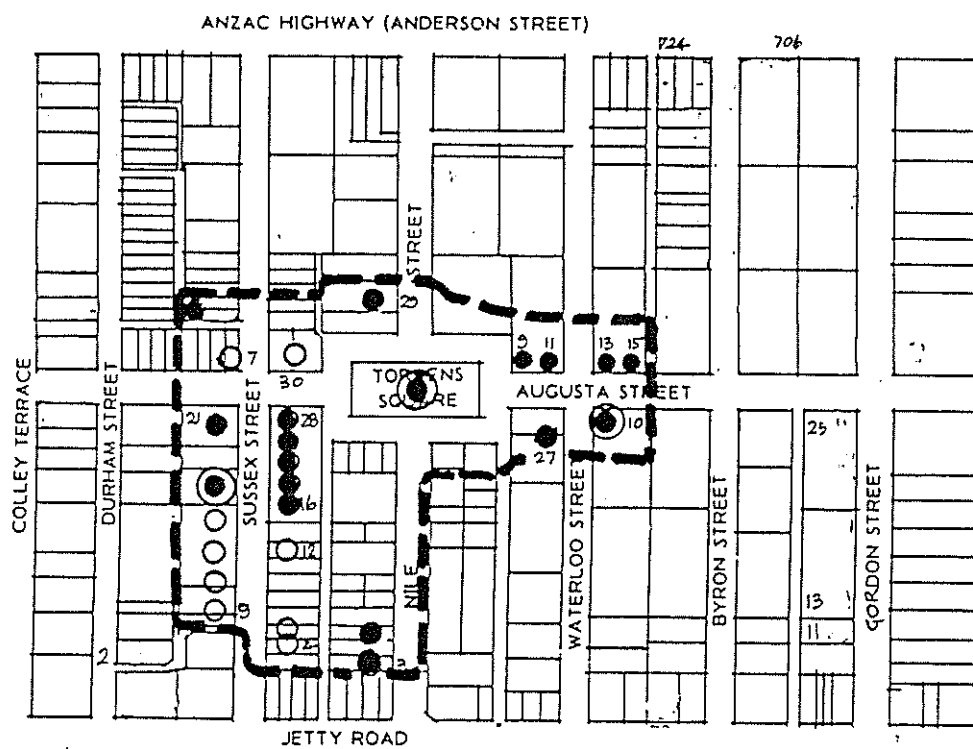
Houses: 20, 21, 22, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39,
40, 40A, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56-58,
57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 79, 81.

- ii) Encourage appropriate restoration and extensions to residences and ensure that original detailing is not destroyed.
- iii) Any new residential development should reinforce the character of the precinct.

4.6 P6 TORRENS SQUARE

4.6.1 Precinct Boundary

As defined in following map.



4.6.2 Precinct Description and History

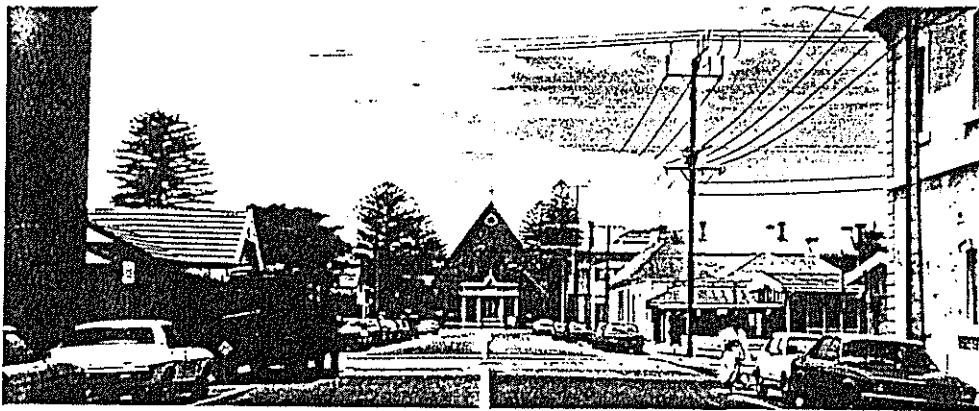
This section of Glenelg represents the earliest subdivided area within the study area. It is part of the township of Glenelg as laid out by Light, Finnis & Co. in 1839. The precinct contains clusters of early houses and the focal point is the Square, set aside initially as the site for the Church of England (built in 1851 and replaced by a larger church in 1888).

Torrens Square has similarities to Church Hill in Gawler, also planned by Light. In Glenelg, the streets leading into the Square provide pleasant vistas of the stone church and wall, and mature spreading fig trees and Norfolk Island pines. An equally significant vista was that from St. Peter's along Nile Street to Jetty Road where the first Congregational Church was built in 1859. This has been destroyed with the erection of shops in front of this church.

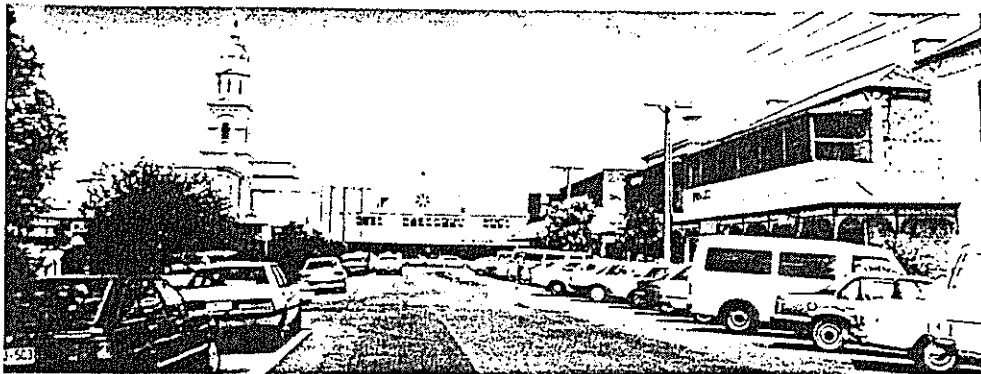
Houses and shops constructed in this area during the 1860's and 1870's (such as Rothesay, 1871) were of modest scale and reinforced the English village atmosphere rather than that of the seaside township. Associated with St. Peter's is the rectory in Augusta Street built in 1889, and more substantial groups of houses in Augusta Street, Sussex Street and Nile Street which reflect the residential development of this section of Glenelg during the 1870's and 1880's.



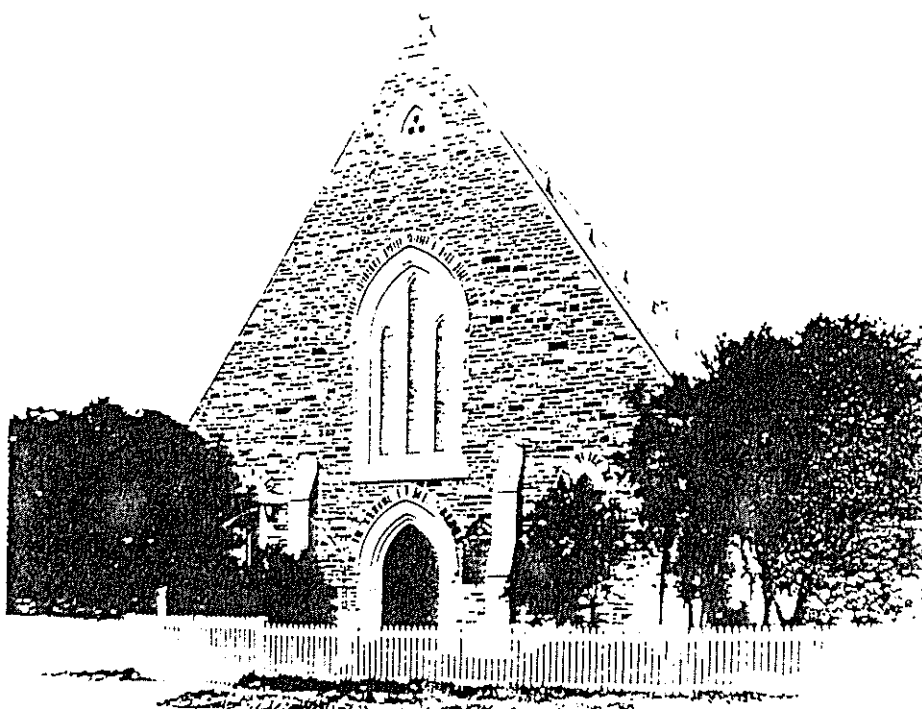
16-28
Sussex



View east along August
Street to St. Peter's C



View south along N
Street to former
Congregational Chu
in Jetty Road



St. Peter's Church
c.1884 - note picke
fence (PH186)

4.6.3 Recommendations

- i) Maintain and enhance all contributory buildings within the precinct.

The following buildings should be retained:

Augusta Street: 9, 10 (Rectory), 11, 13, 15, 16-18, 20
 Nile Street: 3, 5, 7, 9
 Sussex Street: "Rothesay", 17
 Houses: 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16-18, 19, 20,
 21, 22-24, 26-28, 27, 29, 30, 38-40
 Torrens Square: St. Peter's Church

- ii) Reinstate picket fencing around St. Peter's Church to continue "hard edged" boundary of church grounds (refer Fig. 19, PH186).
- iii) Plant additional trees on to the south side of the Square to balance existing mature fig trees Ficus benamina, Ficus macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) and Araucaria heterophylla excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). Simple, symmetrical planting should be implemented associated with the Square.
- iv) If this precinct is to be partially pedestrianised, existing street configuration should be retained with bollards (rather than level changes) defining any pedestrianised areas.
- v) The effect of the "hole" caused by the Coles car park should be addressed. Development sympathetically designed to front the Square should be encouraged. Alternatively additional planting could be used.
- vi) The vistas along Nile Street from the two churches (St. Peter's Church in Torrens Square and former Congregational Church at the rear of 90 Jetty Road) have been destroyed by the shops erected in Jetty Road abutting the north facade. This vista could be re-established in the long term with the removal of these shops and the re-establishment of a plaza in Jetty Road.

4.7 SI BYRON STREET STREETScape

4.7.1 Streetscape Boundary

20-26 Byron Street (east side) and 25-45 Byron Street (west side). (See Map under 4.8)

4.7.2 Streetscape Description

Byron Street streetscape includes consistent groupings of 1870's and 1880's houses which represent the residential development of this period within the original township of Glenelg. The houses are closely spaced, often paired, and built close to the street on small allotments. The single storeyed group on the west side includes a house (No. 45) once used as a small school, one of many run by women in residential areas of Glenelg (PH47), and indeed in all settlements throughout the colony. The houses on the west side of Byron Street include two storeyed buildings, one of which (No. 26) has a particularly flamboyant entrance porch and tower.

4.7.3 Recommendations

- i) Maintain and enhance all contributory buildings within the Streetscape.

The following buildings are recommended for retention:

Augusta Street: 20, 22, 24, 26 (east side)

Byron Street: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 43A, 45 (west side)

- (ii) Any new development should reinforce existing character of the street, echoing building roof form, materials, scale and proportion.



43

24-45
Byron Street



24, 26
Byron Street
20 Augusta
Street

Streetscape S1 Byron Street



13-45
Gordon Street

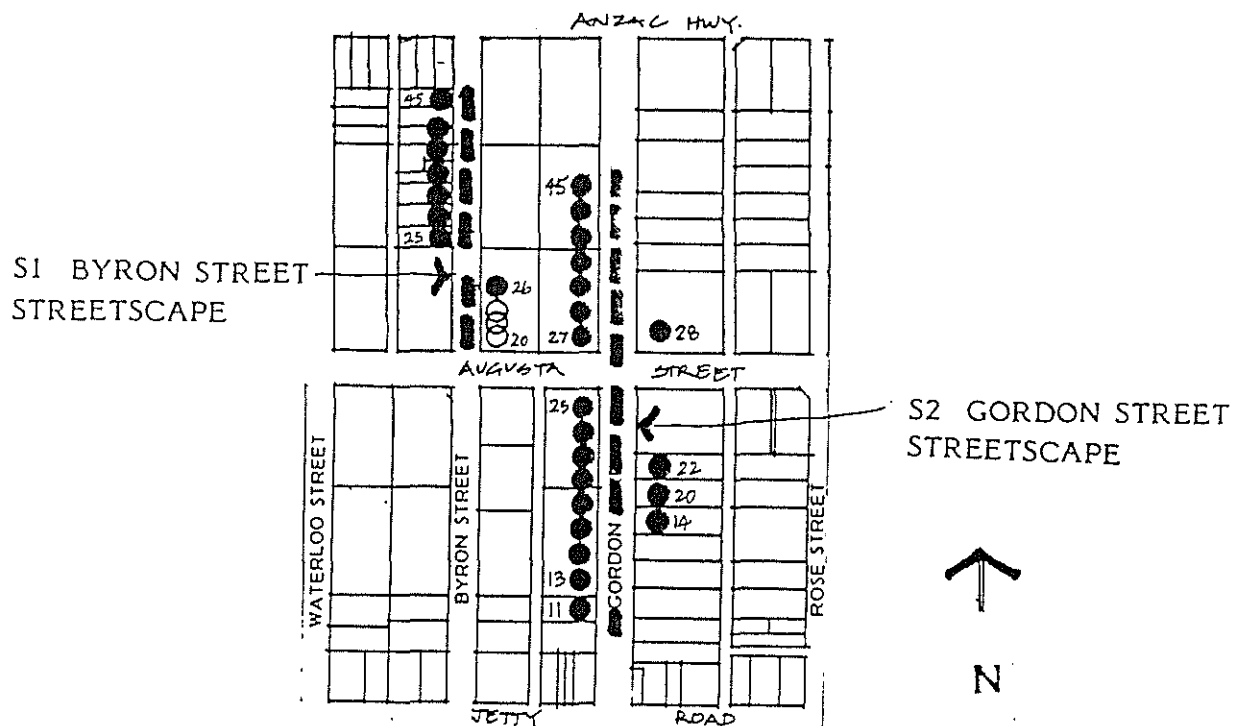
Streetscape S2 Gordon Street

FIG.20 S1 BYRON STREET & S2 GORDON STREET

4.8 S2 GORDON STREET STREETScape

4.8.1 Streetscape Boundary

As defined on following map.



4.8.2 Streetscape Description and History

Gordon Street marked the edge of the township as surveyed by Colonel Light. The land to the east was part of section 204 owned by the South Australian Company and remained rural land until well after 1870 while the west side of Gordon Street developed as residential land after the subdivision of the original allotments.

This streetscape is characterised by consistently detailed, closely spaced cottages and duplexes erected c.1890-c.1910. The houses are set close to the street.

4.8.3 Recommendations

- i) Maintain and enhance all contributory buildings within the Streetscape.

The following buildings are recommended for retention:

Gordon Street: 11-45 (west side)
14-22, 28 (east side)

- ii) Any new development should reinforce the existing character of the street, echoing building roof form, materials, scale and proportion.

4.9 STREET PLANTING (Refer Fig. 21)

The character of Glenelg is greatly enhanced by the mature trees in many of the streets. The Glenelg Council has had a policy of street planting over time, beginning in the 1890s when the Norfolk Island Pines were planted along the Colley Terrace side of Colley Reserve. Norfolk Island pines were also planted in the Adelaide Road (Anzac Highway) between 1903 and 1912 but these were removed in 1950 because of termite infestation. The Norfolk Island pines in Partridge and Gordon Streets were planted from 1925 to 1931. Tamarisk trees had been planted in Colley Reserve during the 1920s, and even earlier (probably in 1913) along South Esplanade. The avenue of Mediterranean Oaks (Quercus Ilex) in Moseley Street were planted in 1942.

Recent planting in many streets uses a variety of natives which will never result in similar consistent avenues. Council's landscaping policy should include consistent avenue planting with regularly spaced trees balanced on either side of the street. Council should investigate the possibility of planting deciduous trees in streets away from salt winds in preference to native species. This allows houses to be viewed in winter months, while providing street shade in summer.

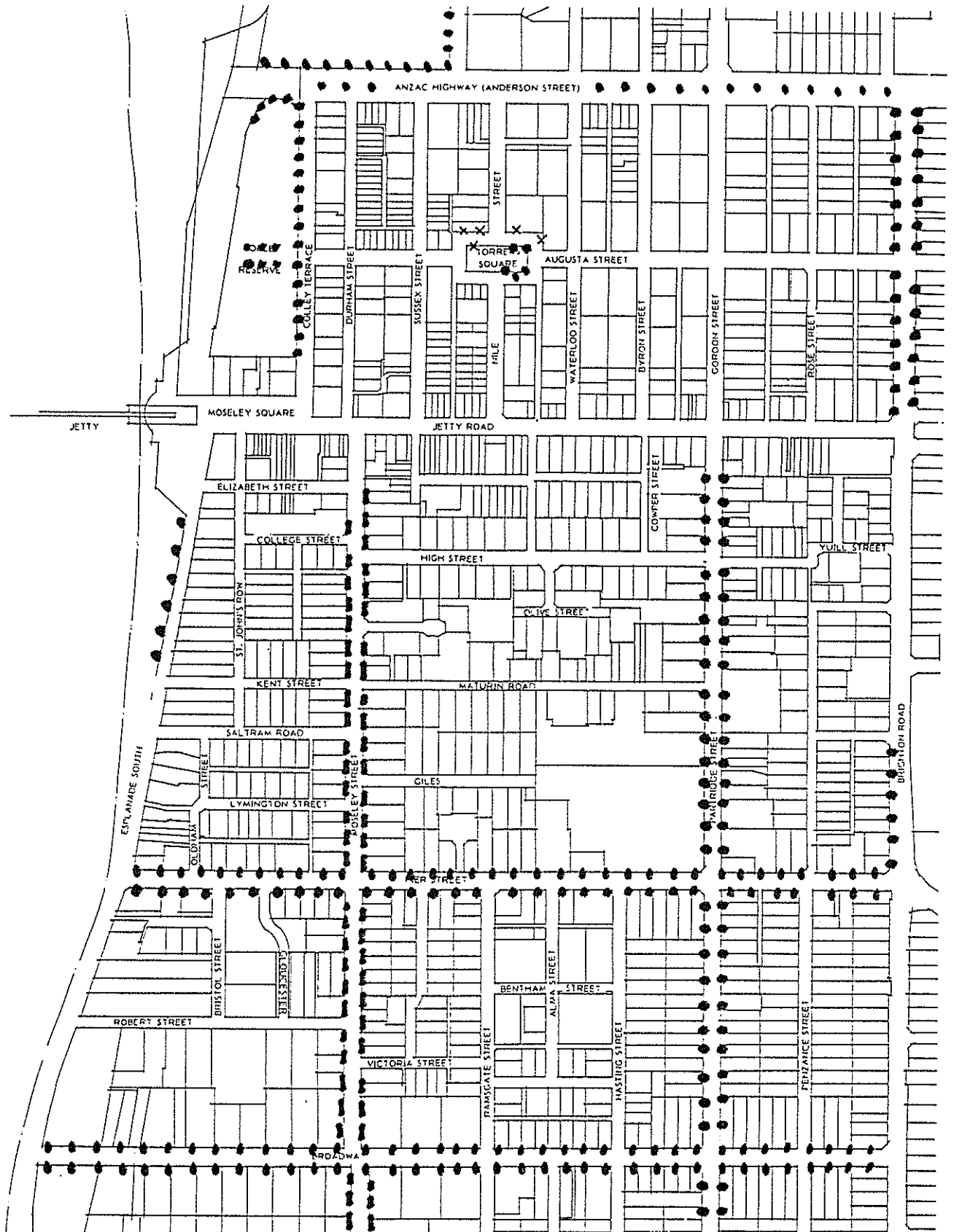


FIG. 21. MAP OF MATURE TREES IN STUDY AREA

Key to Planting:

- Norfolk Island Pines
- x x Ficus (Torrens Square)
- Quercus Ilex (Mediterranean Oak)
(Moseley Street)



FIG. 22. SIGNIFICAN BUILDINGS



- KEY
- - State Heritage Register-(
 - - Worthy of SHR listing - (conserve
 - - Worthy of development pl listing (B) - conserve
 - - character items - encoura conservation (C)

5. GENERAL CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

5.1 RESIDENTIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS

5.1.1 Introduction

This section is intended to help property owners restore and undertake sympathetic alterations to residential heritage buildings. The grand mansions are excluded from this discussion and these guidelines are prepared for typical houses.

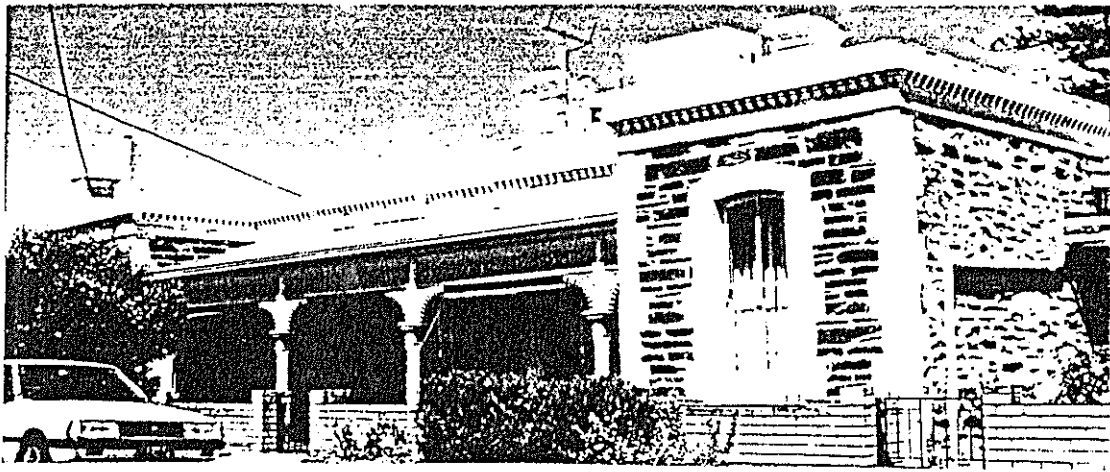
5.1.2 Architectural Periods

Within the study area of Glenelg the following periods of houses survive:

- . Early Victorian cottages and villas c.1850-c.1870.
Generally face stonework (often now painted or rendered), with a simple form, hipped or gabled corrugated iron roofs often behind a simple parapet.
- . Victorian cottages, villas and terraces, 1870s, c.1890-c.1900.
A similar building form was retained, with greater use of brickwork for rows of cottages. More decoration was often applied, and bay windows were incorporated and corrugated iron roofs became more complicated including hips, valleys and projecting bays.
- . Edwardian residences.
Following the end of the building recession in 1895, many changes had started to occur to the traditional Adelaide cottage and villa as follows:
 - . front elevation changed with gable end utilizing rough cast render set between vertical timber battens.
 - . cast iron detailing was often replaced with timber fretwork.
 - . the entrance on large houses was moved to the side off a return verandah and emphasis given to the verandah corner.
 - . the roof became the dominant element extending out over the verandah generally in corrugated iron but sometimes in terracotta tile.
 - . proportions and details of doors and windows changed and openings were often not symmetrically placed.
- . Bungalow - Tudor and later Residences.
Further variations occurred to houses including the following:
 - . heavy masonry posts, rough cast, rock faced stone work, and half timberedwork were introduced and extensively used on bungalows.
 - . terracotta tiled roofs became as frequently used as corrugated iron.
 - . chimneys became expressed on the external walls, sometimes as part of the front elevation.

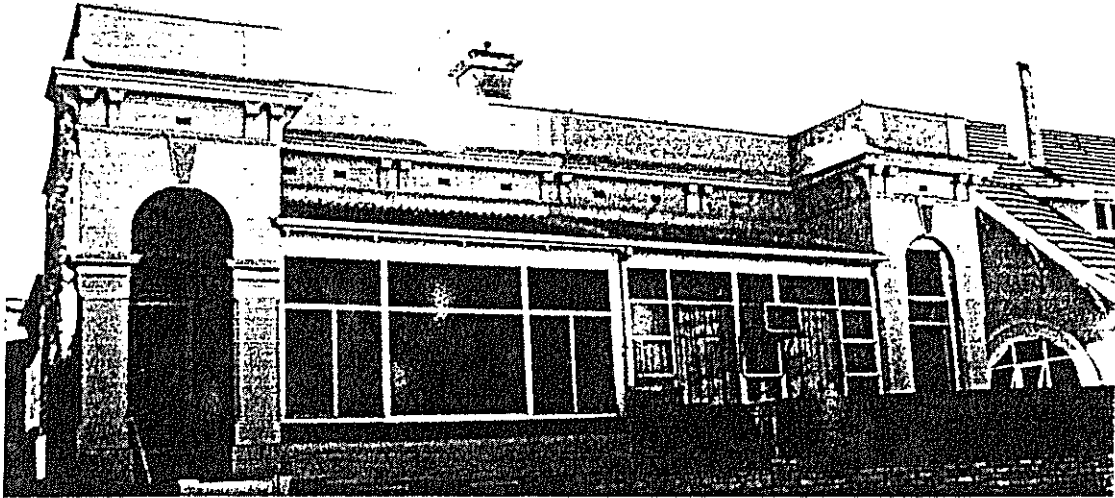
5.1.3 Guidelines for Restoration

It is very important to avoid adding elements to another period to a building that is being restored as this generally downgrades the overall character of the building. When restoring any house, the first step should be to look at the details of a house of the same period and similar configuration which retains original detailing and repeat these elements.

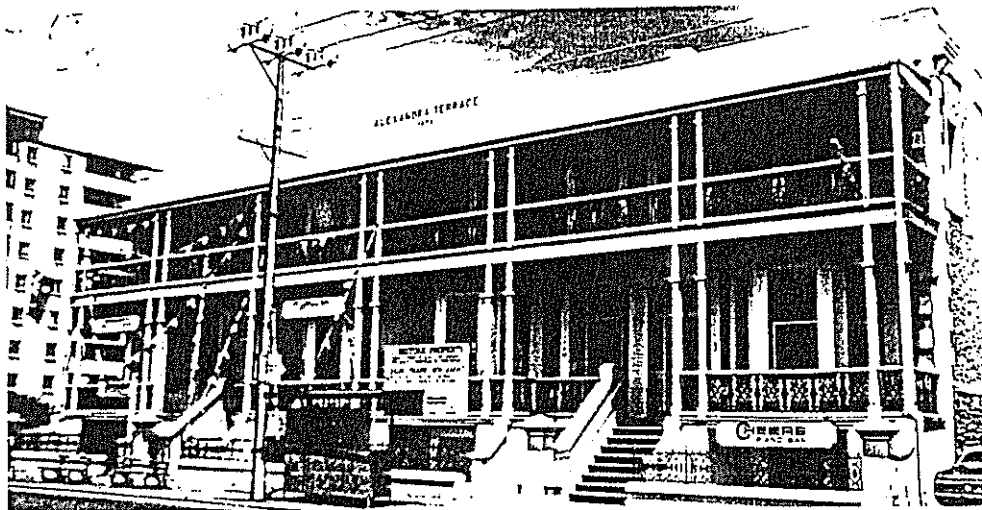


49

'Rothesay'
17 Sussex Street



3, 4 The Esplan

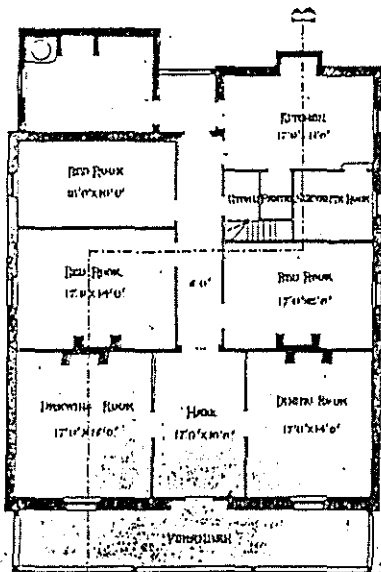


Alexandra Terrace
Moseley Street

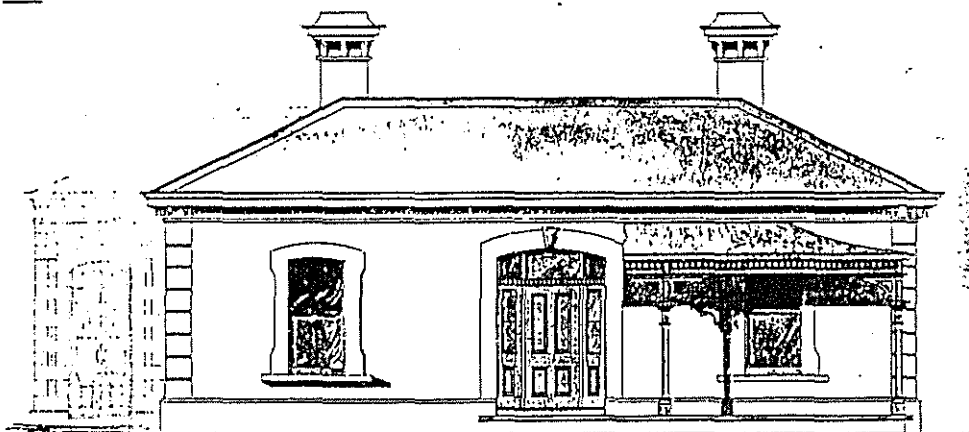


9 Pier
Street

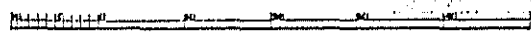
SECTION A-B



PLAN



FRONT ELEVATION

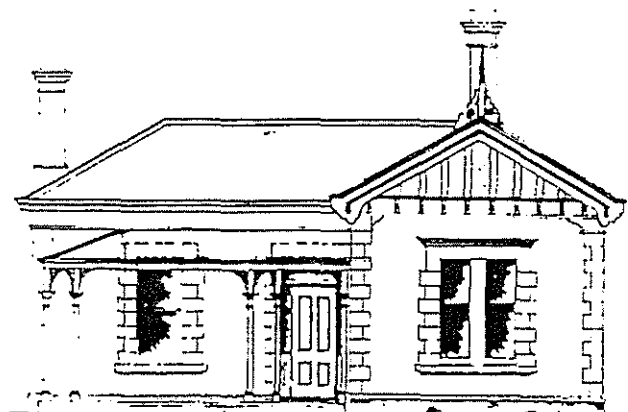
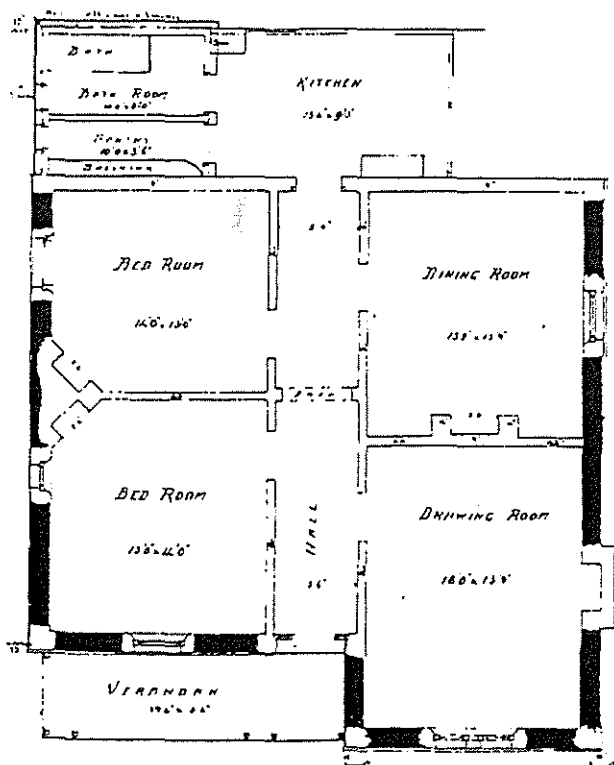


W. Dickson
Contractor

Mac
The
Sample Room
Co

Contractor

1875 House, Glenelg, Thomas English, Architect - double fronted symmetrical house. Typical Victorian cottage/villa.



FRONT ELEVATION

1897 House, Glenelg, English & Soward, Architects - projecting front, half timbered gable end, corner fireplaces. Typical late nineteenth century villa.



28 The Broad



29 Partridge Street

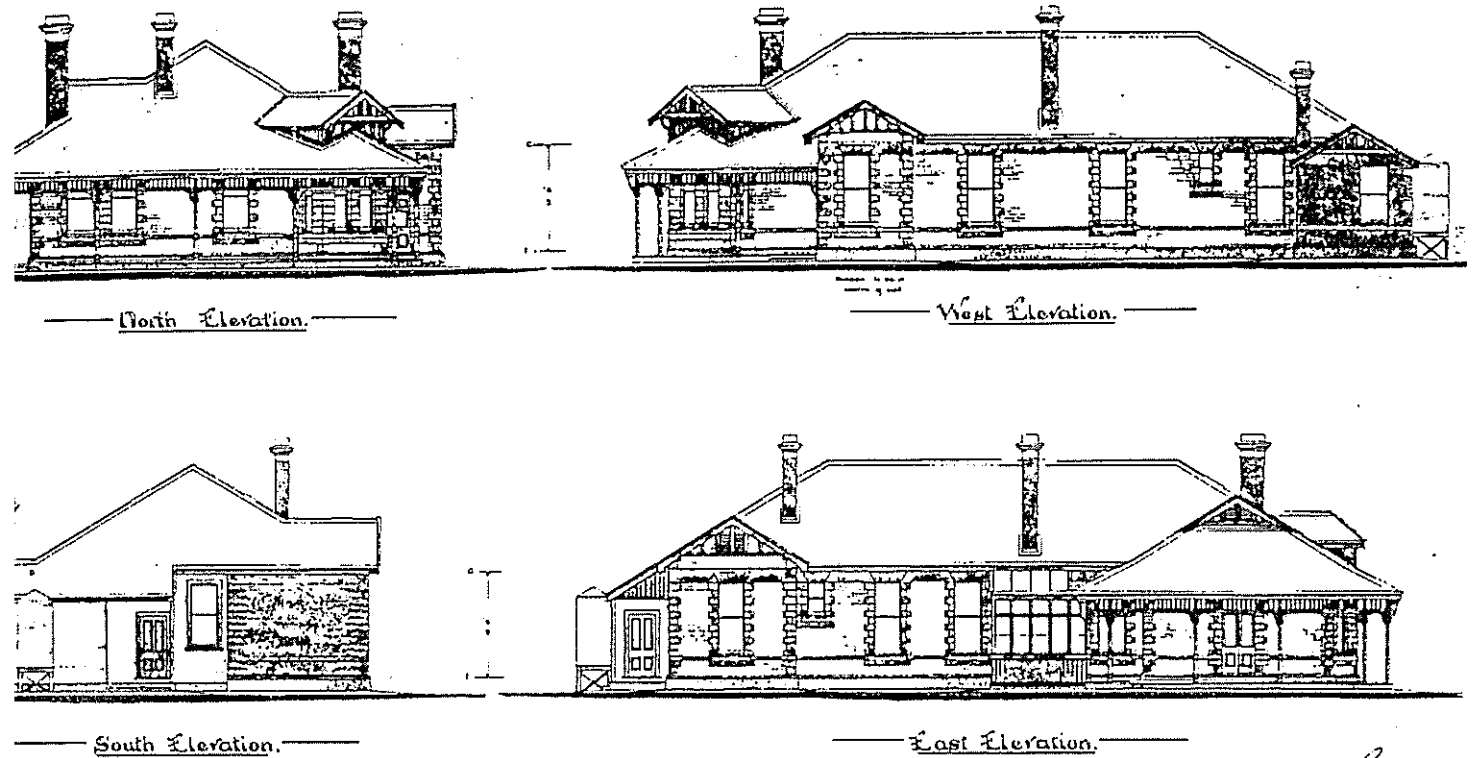


14 Waterloo Street

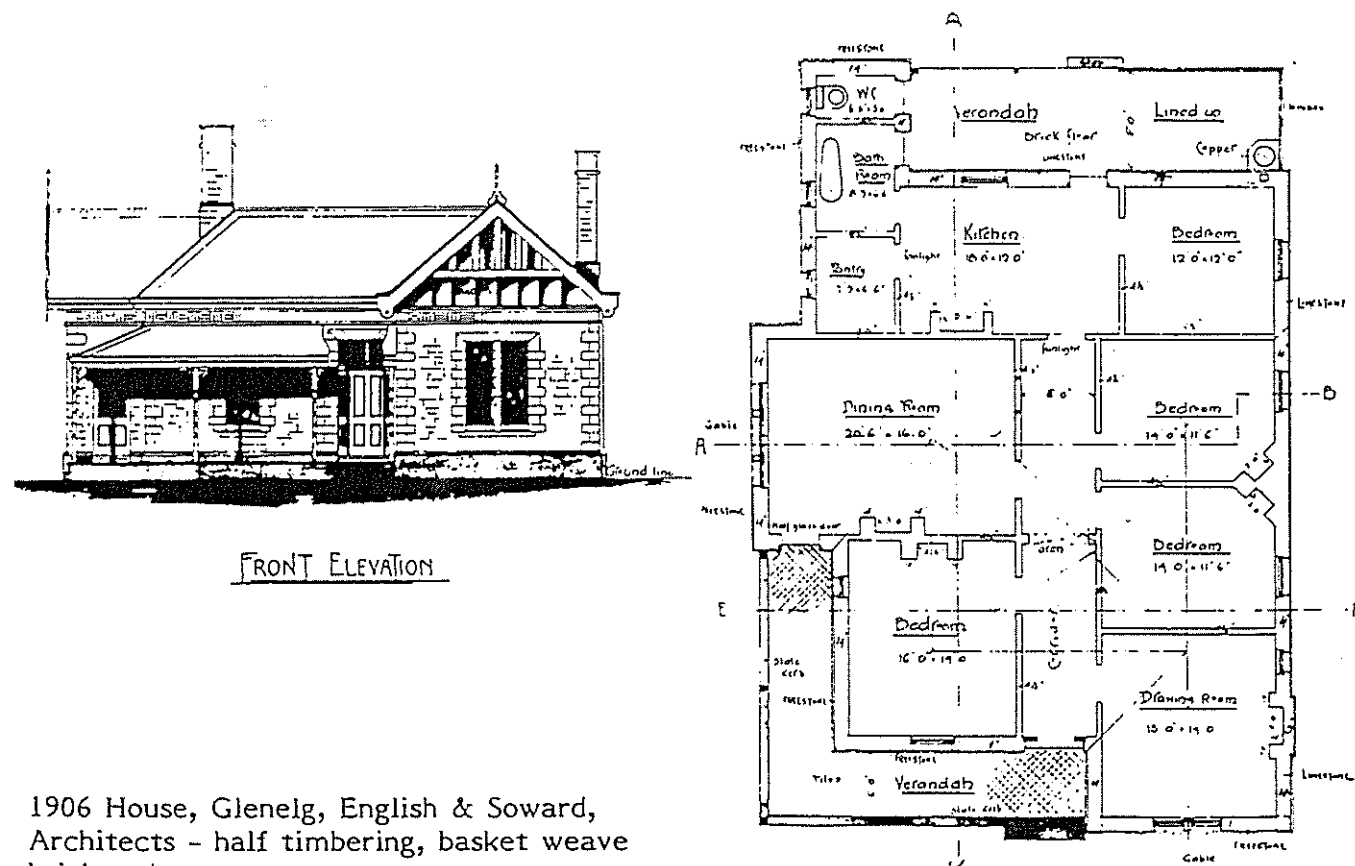


1, 3 Alma Street

FIG. 25 EDWARDIAN HOUSES

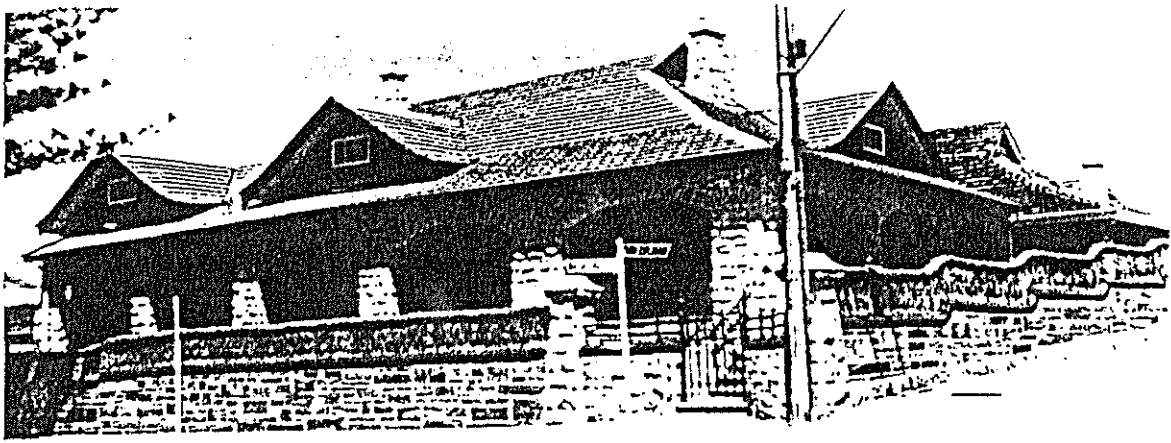


1900 House, Glenelg, Edward J. Woods, Architect - entrance off side verandah, dominant continuous roof, brick and stone.



1906 House, Glenelg, English & Soward, Architects - half timbering, basket weave brickwork.

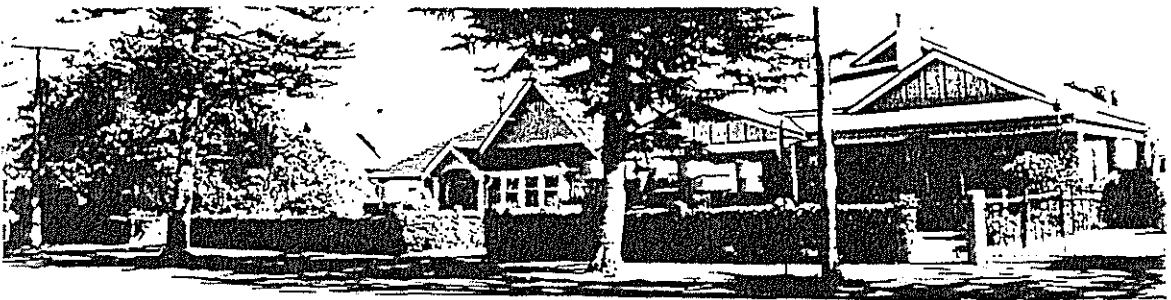
FIG. 26 HOUSE STYLES ANALYSIS - EDWARDIAN



Cnr. Broadw
& Esplanade



33 Moseley
Street



21-25 The
Broadway



17 Maturin
Street



9 Maturin
Street

FIG. 27 1920s & ONWARDS (BUNGALOW, TUDOR)

Walls

For Victorian and Edwardian Houses : face stone was common for front and side walls, or combination of stone and brick or less commonly, brick alone.

Bungalow, Tudor and later Houses : brick as the sole building material became more common in combination with rough cast render. Rock faced dressed stone was also used.

Removal of paint from stone and brick walls should be undertaken with care to ensure that the surface is not damaged or mortar removed. Sand blasting should not be used, a combination of chemicals and steam cleaning being the preferred methods.

Verandahs

For Victorian Houses : were separate additions to the front of the house with separate roofs.

For Edwardian Houses : these generally became incorporated under the main roof.

Bungalow, Tudor and later : heavy masonry posts were introduced.

Roofs

These were in corrugated iron until terracotta tiles were introduced for the larger Edwardian residences. Terracotta tiles became commonly used after c.1920.

Windows and Doors

Victorian Houses : windows were double hung sashes, sometimes paned, of vertical proportions. Earlier houses had mullions dividing glass into smaller panes.

Edwardian Houses : Double hung sash or casement with frequent use of coloured glass set in lead lighting.

Bungalow, Tudor and later : windows were double hung or casement sashes often grouped into large expanses of window of horizontal emphasis.

Paint Schemes

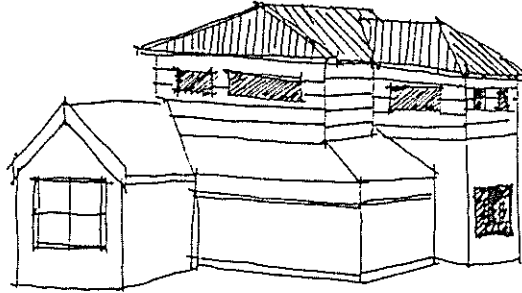
There are several paint companies which now have Heritage Colour charts containing appropriate colours for repainting of Victorian and Edwardian houses. Paint scrapings may reveal the original colour scheme and this often proves a useful starting point. The following is a summary of common original colour schemes:

Victorian Houses : joinery work contrasted against wall finish and was painted in dark colours (Indian Red, Brunswick Green, deep brown or dark tan). Walls were painted in shades of cream or tan. Separate verandah roofs were often painted in stripes the width of iron roofing.

Edwardian Houses : similar to Victorian houses with a greater use of Brunswick and forest greens contrasting with creams.

5.1.4 Alterations to existing residences

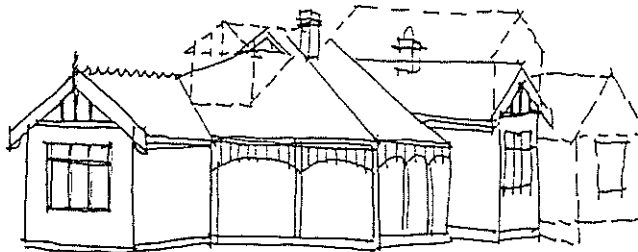
All extensions and alterations visible from the street should be designed to complement the character of the building.



NOT
APPROPRIATE

- materials, roof shape and window openings inappropriate
- form of addition inappropriate

APPROPRIATE



- utilize existing roof space or add separate wing of similar materials & building elements
- retain original elements
- window openings of vertical proportion

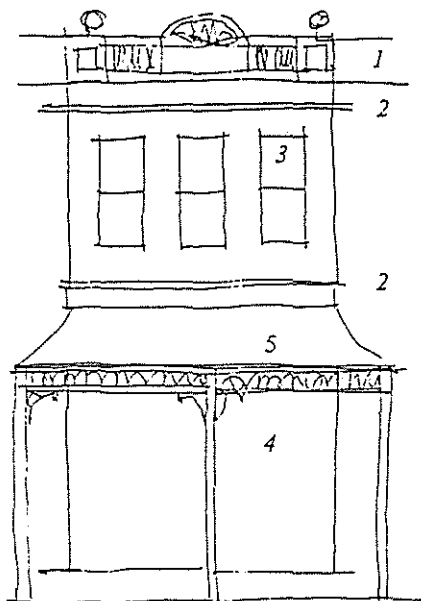
5.2 COMMERCIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS

5.2.1 Introduction

This section is intended to assist property owners with the restoration and sympathetic alteration of commercial buildings in Glenelg, focussing particularly on those buildings in Moseley Square. This has been identified in section 4.4 as a precinct with great potential for revitalization through restoration of its commercial heritage buildings.

5.2.2 Architectural Periods and Details

The designs of commercial heritage buildings within Glenelg are varied ranging from simple Victorian buildings, more ornate Victorian buildings (many now demolished) to Edwardian and Art Deco designs. However all buildings with few exceptions are characterised by the following design elements:



1. Ornate or simple parapet which hides the roof behind. Parapets of adjoining buildings often line up.
2. String coursing to provide horizontal circulation.
3. Windows of vertical proportions (most commonly double hung) with or without detailed surrounds.
4. Shopfront appropriate to period of building.
5. Optional single or double storey timber or rarely cast iron verandah with galvanised iron roof and often continuous over more than one shopfront. Almost all these verandahs have been demolished. For later buildings a cantilevered awning replaced this verandah.

Within the study area the following materials and elements characterise the commercial buildings:

Walls

Victorian Buildings : stone (mostly now painted) or cement rendered stone, brick, rendered brick.

Edwardian and Later Buildings : As for Victorian buildings but with greater use of red brick.



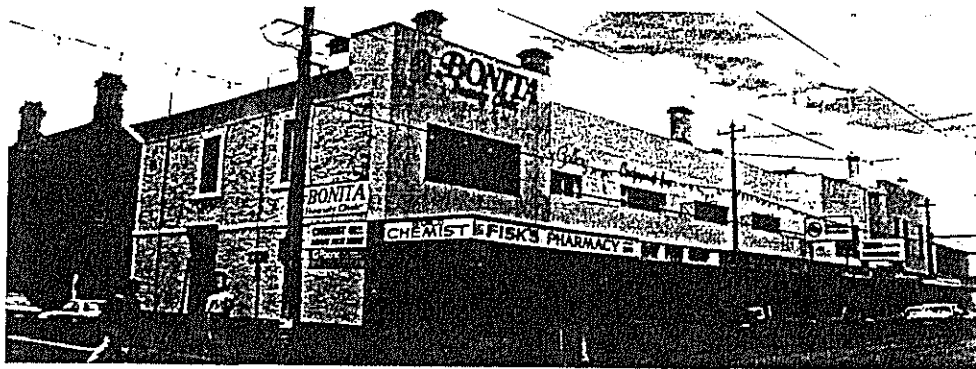
57

16, 18, 20 Jetty Road
Moseley Square
contains a continuous
row of Victorian
commercial building



Moseley Square c.19
- note the number of
verandahs

25-39 Jetty Road
defacement of
Victorian buildings
has frequently
occurred in Glenelg



79 Jetty Road



44, 46 Jetty Road
1930s with cantilevered awning

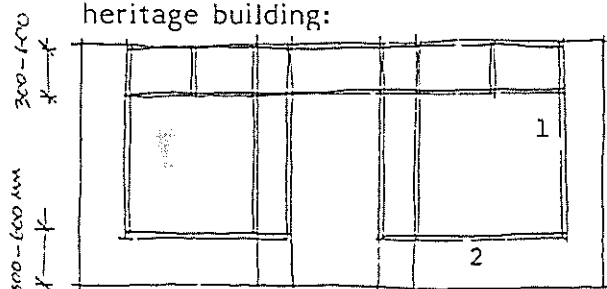
Roofs and Parapets

Most commercial buildings utilize corrugated iron roofing, concealed behind parapets and there has been little deviation from this material. In the 1920s terracotta tile roofs were occasionally used, for example on the Court House, and shop at 15 Moseley Street.

Shopfronts

There are few original shopfronts surviving, most having been altered and upgraded over time. Where original shopfronts survive, for example at 15 Moseley Street, these should be retained.

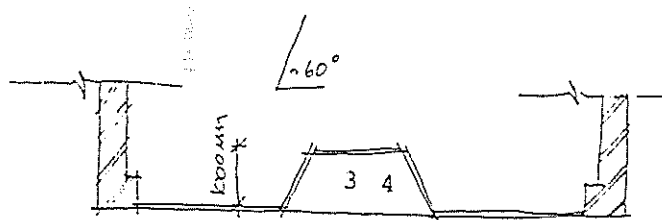
When a new shopfront is proposed, reference should be made to on site evidence and early photographs to determine original configuration and detailing. For important buildings, for example those in Moseley Square, a new shopfront should be a reinstatement of the original or a shopfront which is appropriate to the period of the building. The following outlines those elements which are typical and should be incorporated into a new shopfront for a heritage building:



ELEVATION

1. Thin metal or timber shop-fitting.
2. Stallboard to be timber, tiled (using appropriate tiles) or brick or rendered brick finish.
3. All new shopfronts to have splayed recessed entry at side, centre (as shown) or off centre.
4. Splayed recessed entry with appropriate tiling.

Not recommended: False brick or stone panelling, large unbroken areas of plate glass, heavy square aluminium or heavy timber sections.



Verandahs

PLAN

Referring to early photographs of Moseley Square, the character of the Square was greatly enhanced by the row of two storey verandahs along the south and east sides of the Square. Reinstatement of these verandahs is strongly recommended, as discussed under section 4.4. Reference should be made to early photographs to ascertain original verandah configurations. Elsewhere in Glenelg, the re-erection of traditional post supported verandahs on to Victorian commercial buildings should be encouraged.

For later buildings, original cantilevered awnings should be retained, particularly where decorative pressed tin soffits survive.

Paint Schemes

Accurate restoration of a heritage building can be achieved by establishing the original colour scheme of a building. Simple paint scraping of the various building elements using a curved blade and assessing colour layers by eye can provide evidence of original colours, which can serve as a basis for the

repainting of a building. In addition, reference to early photographs also assists. There are now several paint companies which have Heritage Colour charts containing appropriate colours and these should be referred to. The following general guidelines should apply.

Facades : There are many painted stone facades on buildings in Moseley Square. Careful paint removal is recommended (refer 5.1.3 above). Where paint covers original face brickwork, paint removal is also recommended provided this does not destroy the face of the brickwork.

Rendered masonry walls : new paint work should generally be in shades of cream, tan and buffs.

Joinery : (shop windows, doors, verandahs), for Victorian buildings (as exist in Moseley Square):

- (a) Paint colours were varied: Common colours for shopfront, verandah, and other joinery to Commercial buildings included cream, light brown, light stone, rich brown, Indian red and Brunswick green. A combination of two colours was also common: for example Indian red for shopfront and verandahs with detailing such as panelling and decorative work picked out in cream. Darker colours such as Prussian blue, and dark tans were used in very restricted locations.
- (b) Graining (imitation of natural woodgrain involving the application of a light undercoat and then a darker paint and varnish) was a common finish for exterior door and window joinery at ground floor level. Competent graining today is an expensive and highly skilled trade and second rate equivalents should be avoided.
- (c) Staining of timber in a dark glossy red/brown varnish finish. This is to be avoided in locations receiving direct sunlight as modern varnish with polyurethane component deteriorates and goes white in sunlight. In these areas alternative finishes such as shellac and marine varnish could be used.
- (d) Other colours as determined by paint scraping.

Similar schemes existed for later c.1920 buildings with greater use of Brunswick and Forest greens.

Paint Schemes for Roofs

- (a) **Verandah Roofs :** corrugated iron verandah roofs should be left unpainted, painted in single colours, or where photographic evidence exists, in stripes.

For single colour verandah roofs appropriate colours include unpainted galvanised iron or matching colour, slate grey, light stone, ferric red and less commonly green.

- (b) **For striped Verandah Roofs :** the roof should be painted in stripes equal in width to the width of corrugated iron sheets, generally in dark contrasting colours.

5.3 NEW DEVELOPMENT

New development within the study area and particularly within the identified precincts should be compatible with the existing identified character. Residential and commercial guidelines should be drawn up outlining elements and built form which should be incorporated into new development, particularly for sensitive development sites.

6. INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

6.1 BUILDINGS INVESTIGATED

The study area was surveyed, and buildings assessed. Those buildings assessed as category A and category B were photographed and entered up on standard building data sheets, category C buildings were recorded as part of the list for Council information. Detailed historical research for all buildings was beyond the scope of this study and most information was drawn from the 1983 Glenelg Heritage Survey. However, additional research was undertaken for newly identified buildings.

An important source for the assessment of early Glenelg residences is the Jackman Gooden collection of architectural drawings. These require analysis and cross correlation with existing residences; this has not been undertaken to date and would greatly add to the knowledge about residential development in Glenelg.

Many of these drawings as part of an analysis of the evolution of the Adelaide house form, have been reproduced in Stefan Pikusa's book The Adelaide House 1836 to 1901 (Adel. 1986).

The PH numbers given refer to the historic photographs collated for this report, and listed in Appendix 2. These are contained in a separate folder, held by the Glenelg Council.

6.2 BUILDING INVENTORY

Description	Street No.	State Heritage Register	Hignett Report No.	Study Recommen- dations
ALMA STREET:				
Houses	1, 3	-	-	C
ANZAC HIGHWAY (ANDERSON STREET):				
Berkshire Hotel	617	N	56	B
Houses & Shops	706-724 (excl. 718)	-	-	C
Shops	750, 754 (Cnr. Nile)		368	C
AUGUSTA STREET:				
House	7	-	-	C
St. Peter's Rectory	10	N	271	A - part P6
Houses	9, 11, 13, 15	-	-	B - part P6
BRIGHTON ROAD:				
Telephone Exchange	Cnr. Jetty Road	-	12 Supp.	B
Holdfast Hotel (formerly Globe Hotel)	81	N	269	B
BRISTOL STREET:				
Houses	8, 10	-	-	C
BROADWAY:				
Houses	2, 4, 6, 8	-	-	B
Houses	11, 21, 21A, 23, 25	-	-	B - part P5
House	28	-	-	B - part P5
House	31	-	-	B - part P5
Houses	30-32	-	-	B - part P5
Blanche Villa	34	R	168	A* - part P5
House	35	-	-	C - part P5
House	38	-	-	C - part P5

KEYSTATE HERITAGE REGISTER

R - Registered Item
N - Nominated for Register
Int - Interim Registration
Rej - Rejected for State List

STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

A* State Heritage Register
A Worthy of SHR listing - conserve
B Worthy of Supplementary Development Plan Listing - conserve
C Character item - encourage conservation
Part Precinct eg. P1 - part of identified precinct
or streetscape.

Description	Street No.	State Heritage Register	Hignett Report No.	Study Recommen- dations
BROADWAY (continued)				
Shops (formerly Houses)	45-47, 49-51, 57	-	-	C
Broadway Hotel	61 (Cnr. Hastings)	N	270	B
House	67	N	-	C
Houses	66, 68	-	-	C
BYRON STREET:				
House	16	-	-	C
Houses	20, 22, 24	-	-	B - part S1
Alcheringa	26	-	313	B - part S1
Houses	25, 27-29, 31-33, 35-37, 39-41, 43-43A, 45			B - part S1
COLLEGE STREET:				
House	2	-	-	B
Coachhouse	4		293	B
COLLEY RESERVE:				
Townsend Drinking Fountain		R	255	A*
Institute Library		N	351	B
Rotunda		R	352	A*
COLLEY TERRACE:				
House	17		302	B - part P1
Apartments	18, 20, 20A	-	-	C - part P1
Picture Theatre	19	Rej	354	possible redevelopment site
House	22		4 Supp.	B - part P1
House	25	-	-	B - part P1
Apartments	26, 27, 28	-	-	C - part P1

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or streetscape.

Description	Street No.	State Heritage Register	Hignett Report No.	Study Recommendations
DURHAM STREET:				
Durham House	2		316	B
Houses	32, 34, 36	-	-	C
ESPLANADE SOUTH:				
Houses	3, 4		287	A - part P2
House	5	-	-	B - part P2
Seafield Tower	607	R	264	A* - part P2
Houses	10-11		307	A - part P2
Stormont	14	R	285	A* - part P2
Oriental	16	R	266	A* - part P2
House	21	-	-	B - part P2
Seawall Apts.	22-23		298	A - part P2
House	24	-	-	B - part P2
Apartments	25	-	-	B - part P2
Houses	27-28	-	-	B - part P2
Glenara	32	R	267	A* - part P2
House	36	-	-	A - part P2
GORDON STREET:				
Houses	11		292	B - part S2
Houses	14-16, 18-20	-	-	B - part S2
Rechabite Hall	22	N	-	B - part S2
Linton's Garage	28	-	-	B - part S2
House	36	-	-	B
Houses	13-15, 17-19, 21-23, 25-27, 29, 31-33, 35-37, 39-41, 43, 45	-	-	B - part S2
HIGH STREET:				
MacDonnell Lodge	9		366	B
Murphy House	11		14 Supp.	B

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Description	Street No.	State Heritage Register	Hignett Report No.	Study Recommen- dations
HIGH STREET (continued)				
Our Lady of Victories	15	N	355	B
St. Dominic's Care Centre	17	-	-	B
St. Mary's Hall	19	N	272	B
House	28	-	-	B
JETTY ROAD: (For lower numbers see Moseley Square)				
<u>North side</u>				
Fisks Pharmacy	25-39	-	184	C
Taplin House	79	Rej	359	B
Dentist Surgery	97		-	B
Cinema Centre	119	N	-	B
<u>South side</u>				
Shops	42	-	-	B
Congregational Church Hall	behind 90	N	156	B
Uniting Church	92-94	N	257	A
Doctors surgery	118	-	-	B
KENT STREET:				
House	2			C
House	4, 6		324	B
House	7	-	-	C
MATURIN ROAD:				
<u>North side</u>				
Murray Mudge House	5	-	321	A - part P3
Houses	9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23	-	-	B - part P3

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C Character item - encourage conservation
Part Precinct eg. P1 - part of identified precinct
or streetscape.

Description	Street No.	State Heritage Register	Hignett Report No.	Study Recommen- dations
<u>MATURIN ROAD (continued)</u>				
<u>South side</u>				
House	12	-	362	B - part P3
Houses	14, 16	-	-	B - part P3
House	18	-	-	A - part P3
Houses	22, 24	-	-	B - part P3
<u>MOSELEY SQUARE:</u>				
(Precinct includes Jetty Road to No. 30 and 1-3 Colley Terrace)				
Town Hall		R	254	A* - part P4
Court House		N	410	A - part P4
Police Station		Rej	161 & 276	A - part P4
Post Office & Residence		R	370	A* - part P4
Pioneers Memorial		R	405	A* - part P4
Pier Hotel		Rej	152 & 371	B - part P4
Shops	Jetty Road 4, 6, 8	-	-	A - part P4
Shops	10, 12	-	1 Supp.	A - part P4
Shop	14	-	-	A - part P4
Shops	16, 18, 20	-	-	A - part P4
Shop	22	-	-	A - part P4
Hotel St. Vincent	24-30	N	-	A - part P4
Shops	Colley Tce. 1-3	-	-	Redevelopment site - part P4
<u>MOSELEY STREET:</u>				
Alexandra Tce.	1-3-5-7	Rej	308	B
Art Gallery	15	-	-	A - part P5
House	20	-	-	C - part P5
Trinity Church	21	-	408	C - part P5
Houses	22, 26, 30, 31, 32	-	-	C - part P5

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 B Worthy of Supplementary Development Plan Listing - conserve
 C Character item - encourage conservation
 Part Precinct eg. P1 - part of identified precinct
 or streetscape.

Description	Street No.	State Heritage Register	Hignett Report No.	Study Recommen- dations
MOSELEY STREET (continued)				
Houses	33, 34	-	-	B - part P5
House	36	-	-	C - part P5
House	37	-	-	B - part P5
Houses	39, 40, 40A	-	-	C - part P5
House	42	-	-	B - part P5
Houses	43, 45	-	-	C - part P5
House	46	-	-	B - part P5
House	47	-	326	C - part P5
House	48	-	-	B - part P5
Houses	50, 52	-	-	C - part P5
House	51	-	-	B - part P5
House	54	-	-	B - part P5
House	57	-	-	C - part P5
Houses	56-58			B - part P5
House	59			C - part P5
House	62	R	295	A* - part P5
Houses	61, 63, 65	-	-	B - group of three part P5
	64			C - part P5
	66		21 Supp.	B - part P5
	70			C - part P5
	72		283	B - part P5
Deli (former Bakery)	73	-	173	B - part P5
House	79	-	-	B - part P5
House	81	-	-	B - part P5
NILE STREET:				
Shops (former Houses)	3-9		-	B - part P6
Halycon Rest Home	29, 31, 33	-	-	B - part P6
Cottages	40, 40A	N	55	B

KEYSTATE HERITAGE REGISTER

R - Registered Item
N - Nominated for Register
Int - Interim Registration
Rej - Rejected for State List

STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

A* - State Heritage Register
A - Worthy of SHR listing - conserve
B - Worthy of Supplementary Development Plan Listing - conserve
C - Character item - encourage conservation
Part Precinct eg. P1 - part of identified precinct
or streetscape.

Description	Street No.	State Heritage Register	Hignett Report No.	Study Recommendations
OLIVE STREET:				
Russell Court	5	R	164	A*
Houses	8	-	-	C
PARTRIDGE STREET:				
Houses	14, 16, 18	-	323	C
House	27	-	-	C
House	29	-	-	B
Partridge House	38	N	261	B
Woodlands	39	N	66	A
Claremont	50		281	B
Houses	54, 56, 60, 64, 76-78, 80, 84, 86			C
Shop	88		318	C
PIER STREET:				
House	2	-	-	C
House	5	-	-	B
House	6	-	-	C
House	9	-	-	B
Waterworth Private Nursing Home	11	R	278	A*
House	12	-	-	B - part of P5
Houses	19A, 22, 23	-	-	C
Houses	40, 44	-	-	C
RAMSGATE STREET:				
House	5	-	-	C
House	6	-	-	B
Houses	7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14	-	-	C
House	16	-	-	A
Houses	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23	-	-	C

KEYSTATE HERITAGE REGISTER

R - Registered Item
 N - Nominated for Register
 Int - Interim Registration
 Rej - Rejected for State List

STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

A* State Heritage Register
 A Worthy of SHR listing - conserve
 B Worthy of Supplementary Development Plan Listing - conserve
 C Character item - encourage conservation
 Part Precinct eg. P1 - part of identified precinct or streetscape.

Description	Street No.	State Heritage Register	Hignett Report No.	Study Recommen- dations
ROBERT STREET:				
Colonna	5	R	268	A*
Restormel	15		277	A
ST. JOHN'S ROW				
Houses	14-15, 16-17		319	B
House	18	-	-	C
SALTRAM ROAD:				
House	11			C
SUSSEX STREET:				
Houses	4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19	-	-	C - part P6
Rothesay	17	Rej	185	A - part P6
Houses	16-18, 20	-	-	B - part P6
House	21	-	-	B - part P6
Houses	22-24, 26-28		327	B - part P6
Cottage	27	N	300	C - part P6
Stables	rear 27, 29	N	300	B - part P6
Isola House	30		8 Supp.	C - part P6
Houses	38-40		312	B
TORRENS SQUARE:				
St. Peters		N	311	A - includes Wall and bell part P6
WATERLOO STREET:				
Houses	4-6	-	-	C
St. Peters School	10, 12	N		B
House	14	-	-	B
Houses	27-29		10 Supp.	B - part P6

KEYSTATE HERITAGE REGISTER

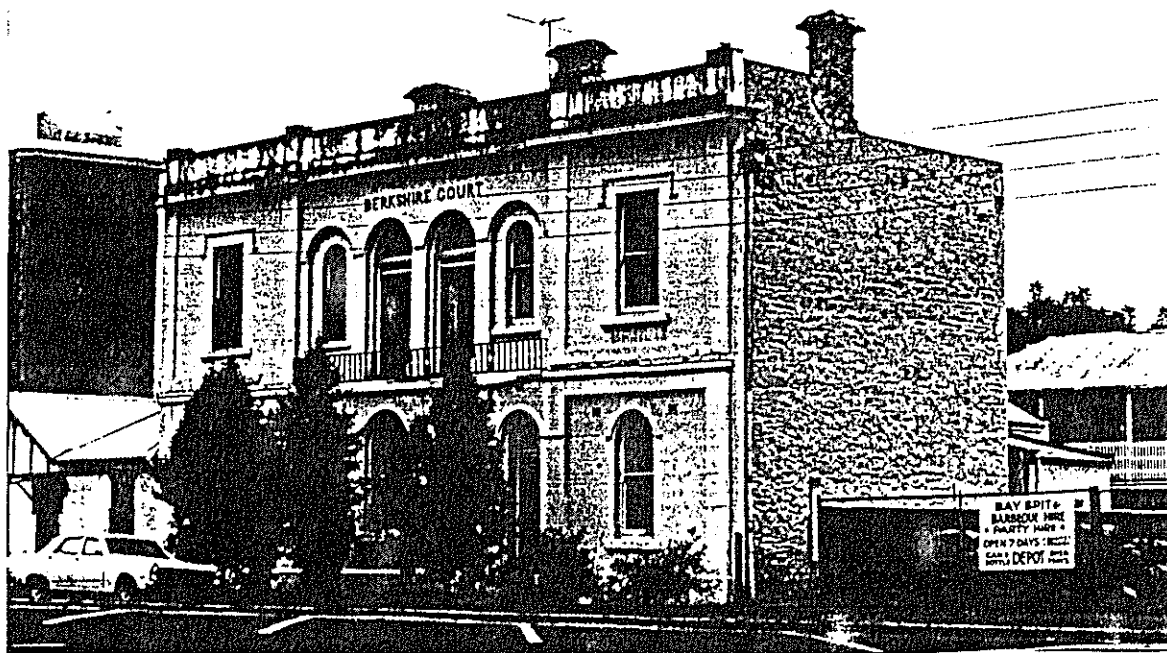
R - Registered Item
N - Nominated for Register
Int - Interim Registration
Rej - Rejected for State List

STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

A* State Heritage Register
A Worthy of SHR listing - conserve
B Worthy of Supplementary Development Plan Listing - conserve
C Character item - encourage conservation
Part Precinct eg. P1 - part of identified precinct
or streetscape.

NAME: Berkshire Court

ADDRESS: 617 Anzac Highway

CONSTRUCTION DATE:
Earliest Section 1855BUILDING MATERIALS:
Stone and Brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Thomas Nelson

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER:
Residential Flats

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Berkshire Hotel

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

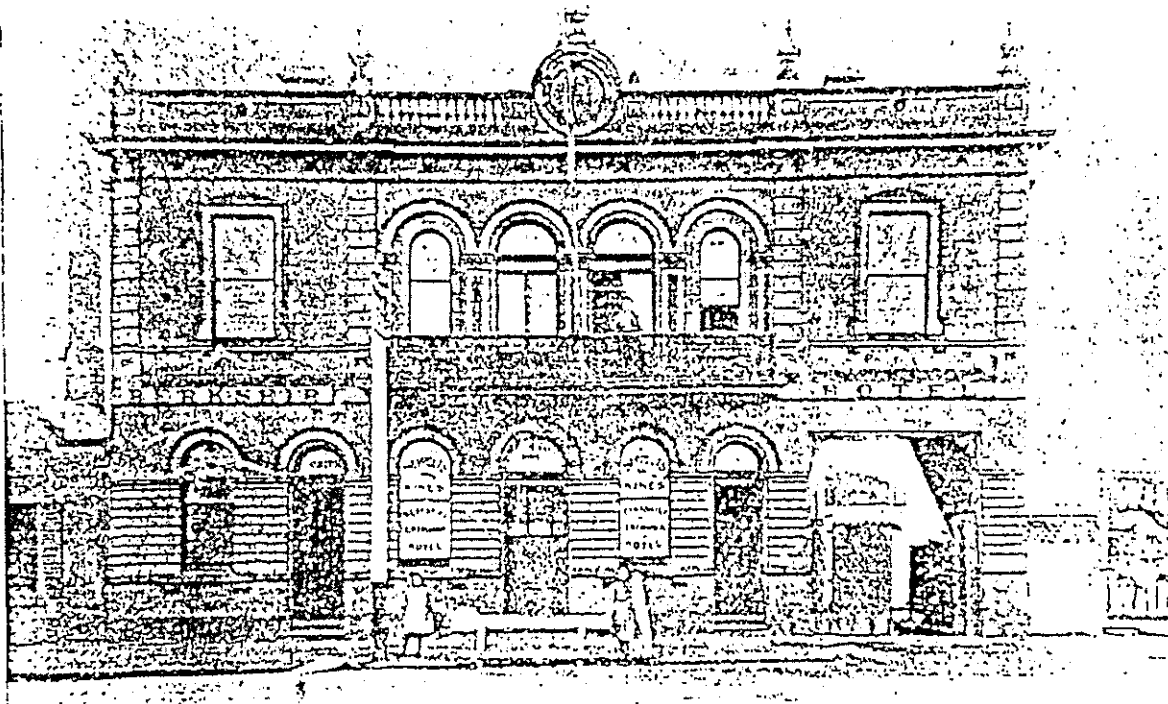
HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Regist

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

An early hotel which should be conserved.
Encourage restoration.
Re-instate original detailing as shown on 1906 photo (PH1)

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Originally known as the Berkshire Hotel, this building was first licensed in 1855, when it had 8 rooms. By 1910, it was an establishment of 22 rooms with large stables behind. Built on the Adelaide Road, the hotel catered for seaside visitors. It also served as a ticket office, initially for the Holdfast Bay Railway Company when that company was operating during 1881, and then for the amalgamated Glenelg Railway company. A photograph of the Berkshire Hotel in the Critic Aug. 1, 1906 (PH1) shows a carefully detailed Victorian Italianate facade with parapet, balustrade and finials and finely moulded arches and pilasters decorating the central windows. All decorative treatment has now been removed although the basic form of the hotel remains.



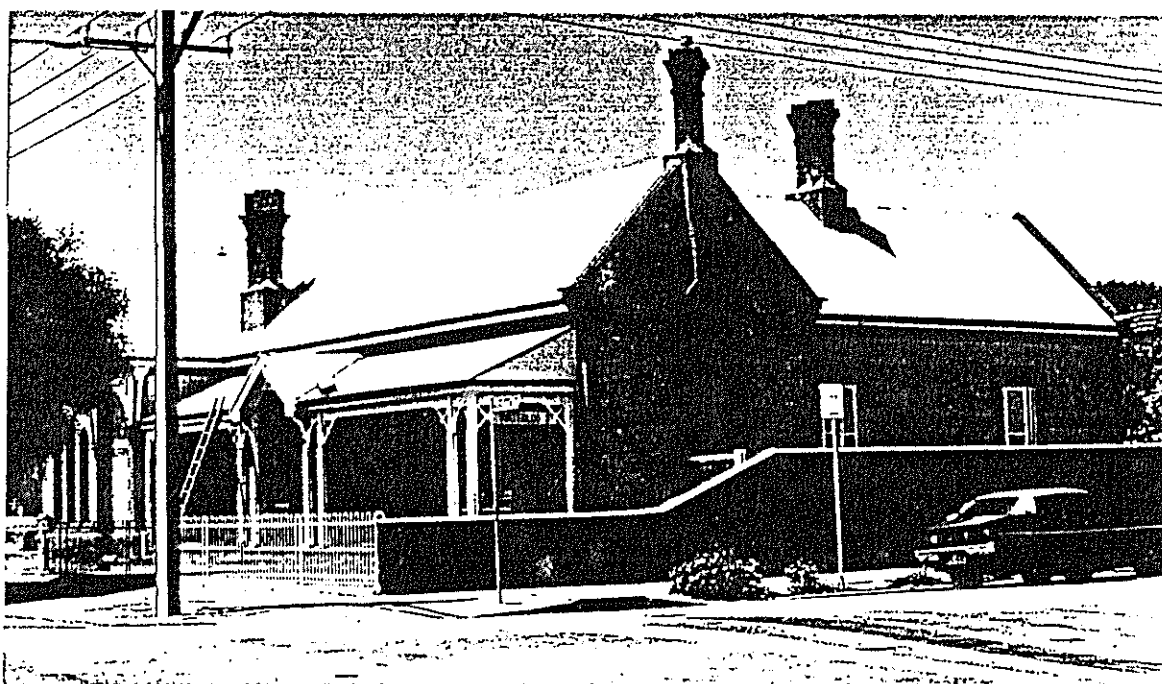
PH1. Berkshire Hotel Critic Aug. 1, 1906

A

F12/9

NAME: St. Peter's Rectory

ADDRESS: 10 Augusta St.



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1889

BUILDING MATERIALS: Sandstone with
brick trim.

ARCHITECT: George K. Soward

BUILDER: William Ling & Sons

PRESENT OWNER: Anglican Church

FIRST OWNER: Anglican Church

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Rectory

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Rectory

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P6 Torrens Square Precinct.
Individually of State significance.HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and encourage restoration.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

St. Peter's Rectory was designed by George Kewitz Soward who later became Mayor of Glenelg 1895-98. The design of the rectory contains elements of Victorian Gothic Revival, which Soward used to link the residence with the second St. Peter's Anglican Church, also a Gothic Revival design built in 1888. Original drawings survive in the Jackman Gooden Collection (record no. 149).

B

F12/10

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 9, 11, 13, 15, Augusta St.



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1890

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER:

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER:

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P6 Torrens Square Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

These houses contribute to the character of the Torrens Square Precinct and should be conserved and restored.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

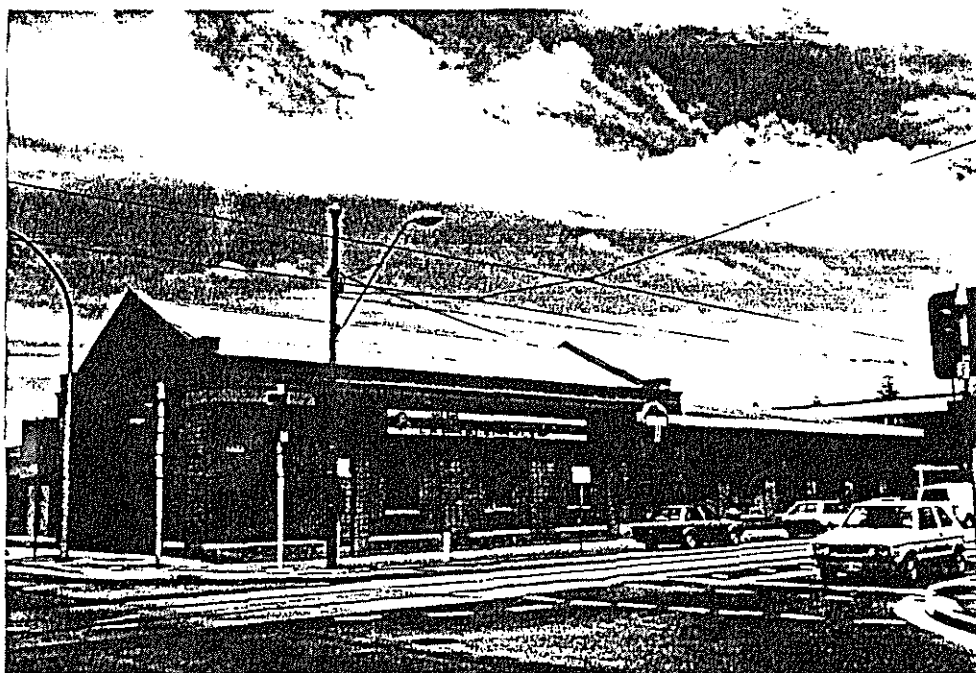
These houses form a consistent group of late Victorian villa,s with asymmetrical plans and projecting bay windows to one side.

B

F7/25

NAME: Telephone Exchange

ADDRESS: Cnr. Jetty Rd. & Brighton Rd.



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1925

BUILDING MATERIALS: Red brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Telecom Australia

FIRST OWNER: Postmaster General's
DepartmentPRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Telephone
Exchange

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Telephone Exchange

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

A pleasing intact corner brick building which should be retained.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

The Glenelg Telephone Exchange is a utilitarian purpose-built structure. It occupies a prominent corner position at the beginning of Jetty Road. It was constructed in 1925 and replaced an exchange first established in 1891.

B

F15/18

NAME: Holdfast Hotel

ADDRESS: 81 Brighton Rd.
(Cnr. Pier & Brighton)

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1880

BUILDING MATERIALS: Bluestone with
rendered detail

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Holdfast Hotel Ltd.

FIRST OWNER: William Prowse

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Hotel

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Hotel

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for State
Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

A substantially intact corner hotel which should be conserved and restored. Repaint in appropriate heritage colours and rationalise signs.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

The Holdfast Hotel was first licensed as the Globe Hotel in 1881. It is a typical two-storeyed corner hotel with cantilevered verandah trimmed with cast iron.

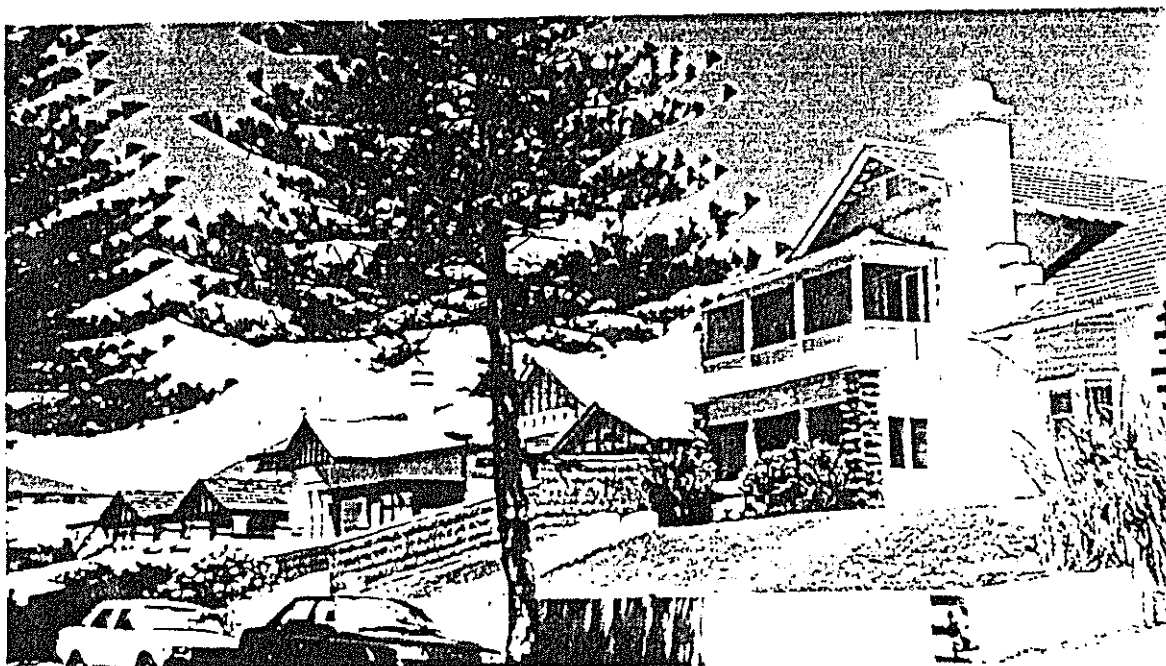
Two early photos survey PH43 (1918), PH44 (1936), which indicate that, apart from alterations to the ground floor, the building is largely intact.

B

F2/3

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 2, 4, 6, 8 Broadway



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c. 1920

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

A consistent group of 1920's houses which should be retained and conserved.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This group of houses represents the seaside villa development in Glenelg during the 1920's and 1930's. Individually designed, the houses have several stylistic elements in common, such as shaped gable infill and prominent chimneys, which create a pleasant cluster of substantial residences.

B

F9/37
F10/11

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 11, 21, 21A, 23, 25
Broadway

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Various

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone and brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P5 Moseley St. Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

A collection of well detailed residences which should be conserved.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

These substantial houses of 1920's and 1930's form an important part of the Moseley Street Precinct. The development of the area is associated with the growth of residential areas in Glenelg. The Norfolk Island Pine street planting in front of these houses is also a significant element.

B

F10/2

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 28 Broadway



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1915

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rough face stone
with brick trim

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P5 Moseley Street Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

A well detailed Edwardian stone villa with distinctive timber work in the verandah frieze.

B

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 31 Broadway



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1910

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone with
rendered trim

ARCHITECT: English & Soward ?

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P5 Moseley Street Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve

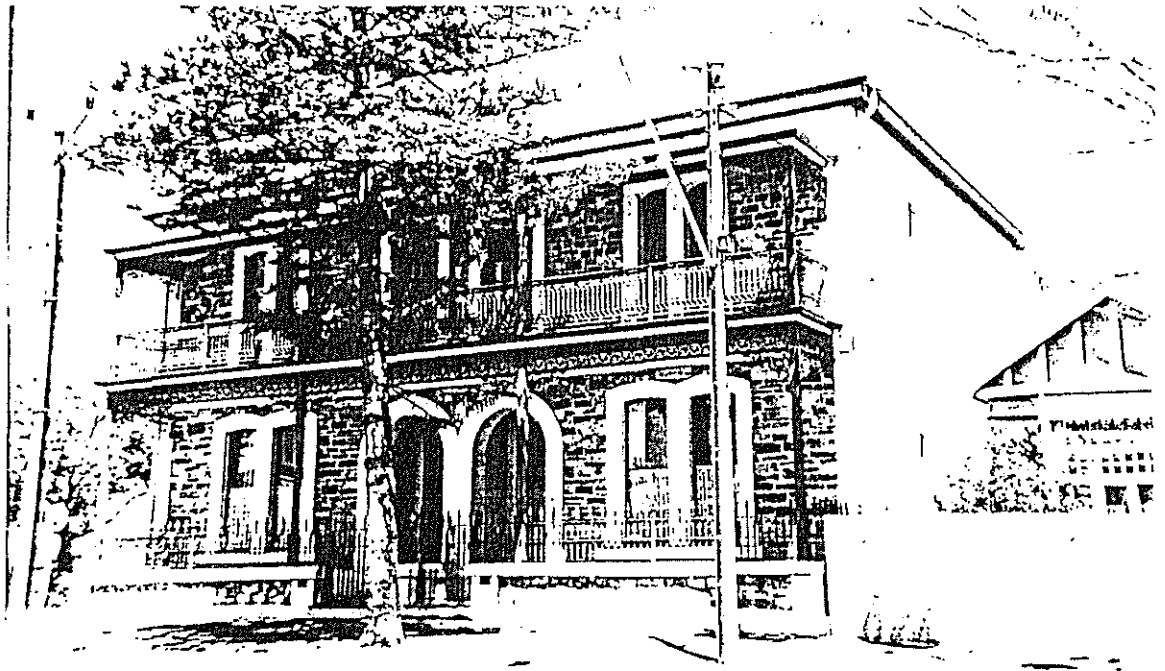
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

A well maintained example of an early 20th century residence. The complex roof form with gables and asymmetric plan reflects one variation of the Queen Anne style which developed in South Australia. Possibly the work of English & Soward Architects.

B

F10/3

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 30-32 Broadway
(Cnr. Moseley Street)

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1880s

BUILDING MATERIALS:

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P5 Moseley Street Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

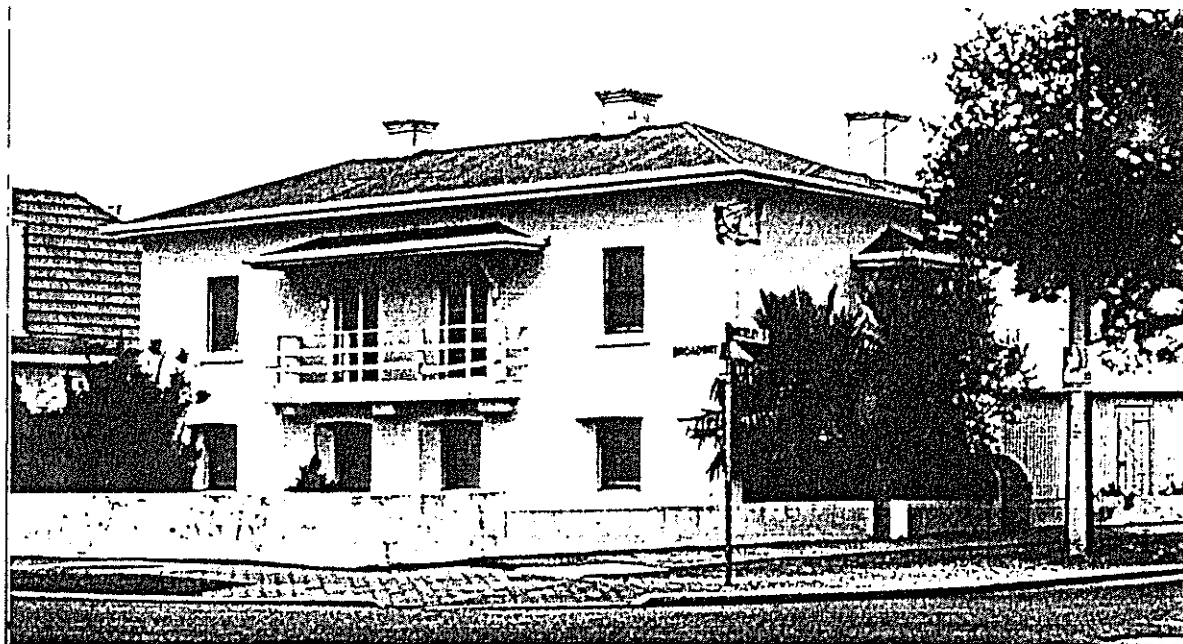
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

A two storeyed terraced pair dating from the 1880s, the building was altered drastically during the 1940s (see PH45). However careful restoration has reinstated its original appearance, and its significance. It serves as an end point to the Moseley Street precinct as it stands on the corner of Broadway and Moseley Streets.

A*

F15/1

NAME: Blanche Villa

ADDRESS: 34 Broadway
(Cnr. Moseley Street)

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1859

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: J.B. Neales

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State Heritage Register -
Category A*. Part of P5 Moseley Street
Precinct.HERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered Item,
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore facade to early photo detailing (PH46)

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This residence was built in 1859 by J.B. Neales (who was a member of the Legislative Council). Neales had purchased large areas of land in Section 205 in the early 1850s. The house was originally built of stone with brick quoining. (See PH46). Rev. Lionel Stanton purchased the building in 1875, and Mrs. Stanton and later her daughter conducted a licensed school there.

The ground floor walls of the building are significantly thicker than the upper floor, and the exterior has now been rendered over. Alterations have also changed the previously post supported verandah to a cantilever construction.

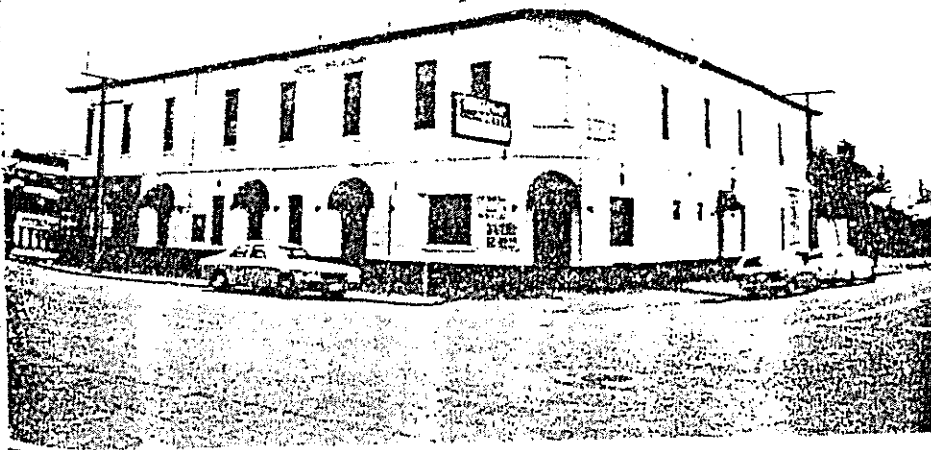


PH46. Blanche Villa in 1912 when it was the Misses Stanton's Boys Preparatory School.

B

NAME: Broadway Hotel

ADDRESS: 61 Broadway, Cnr. Hastings St.

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1878 Hotel
(from earlier residence)BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone, now
painted

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Griffith G. Jones

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Hotel

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Hotel

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore original detailing.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

A nine roomed house was converted to fifteen rooms and converted to a hotel in 1878.

The Broadway Hotel is one of many local hotels built on corner sites in Glenelg.

It forms part of the village development which was known as New Glenelg.

It originally had a cantilevered verandah to the upper storey (see PH46A).

The stone has been rendered and the verandah removed.

B

F12/

NAME: Houses/Group

ADDRESS: 20, 22, 24 Byron Street
Cnr. Byron/Augusta

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Various

BUILDING MATERIALS: various: stone, brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of S1, Byron Street Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

These houses dating from the 1870s form a compact and cohesive group.

B

F12/14

NAME: Alcheringa

ADDRESS: 26 Byron Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1878
Entrance Tower, 1888

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Nursing Home

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of S1, Byron Street Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This residence, originally built as two houses, were joined in 1888 and the impressive entrance porch constructed. The detailing of the entrance is more suited to a marine residence such as those on South Esplanade, and sits somewhat uncomfortably on the modest villa behind it.

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 25, 27-29, 31-33, 35-37,
39-41, 43-43A, 45
Byron Street

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1870s-1880s

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone, brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of S1, Byron Street Streetscape

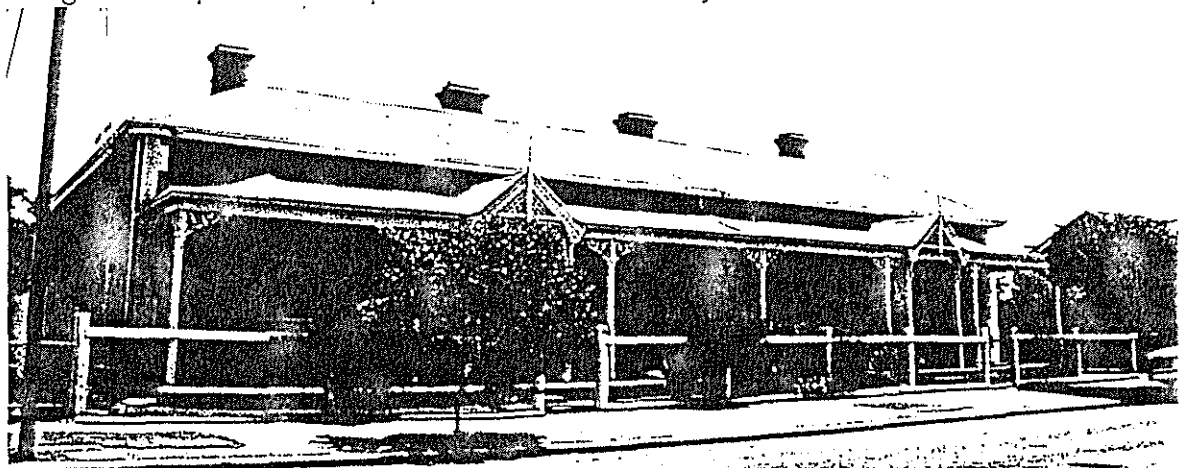
HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

These houses form a significant group of carefully designed and well maintained residences from the 1870s. Constructed mainly as pairs. Nos. 39-41 are particularly noteworthy. These houses are part of the residential infill of the Glenelg township after the provision of the railway service to Adelaide.



39-41 Byron Street



25-33 Byron Street

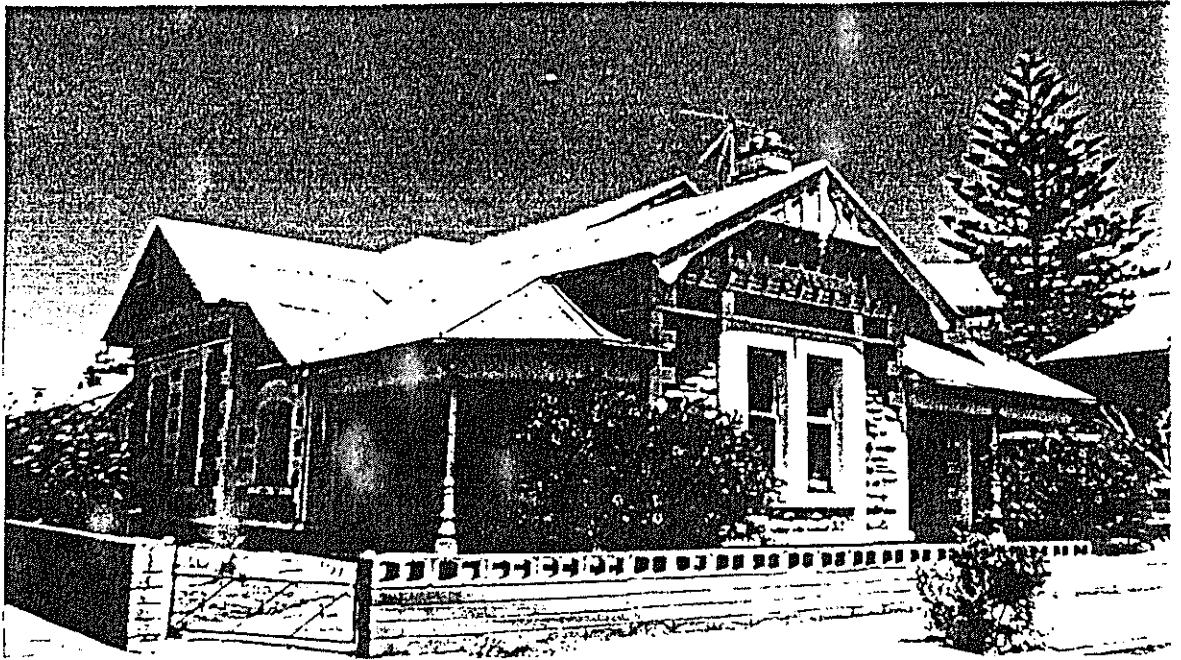


PH47. 45 Byron Street in 1907 - Miss Fullarton's Private School.

B

F2/29

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 2 College Street
Cnr. Percival

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1900

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT: English & Soward ?

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

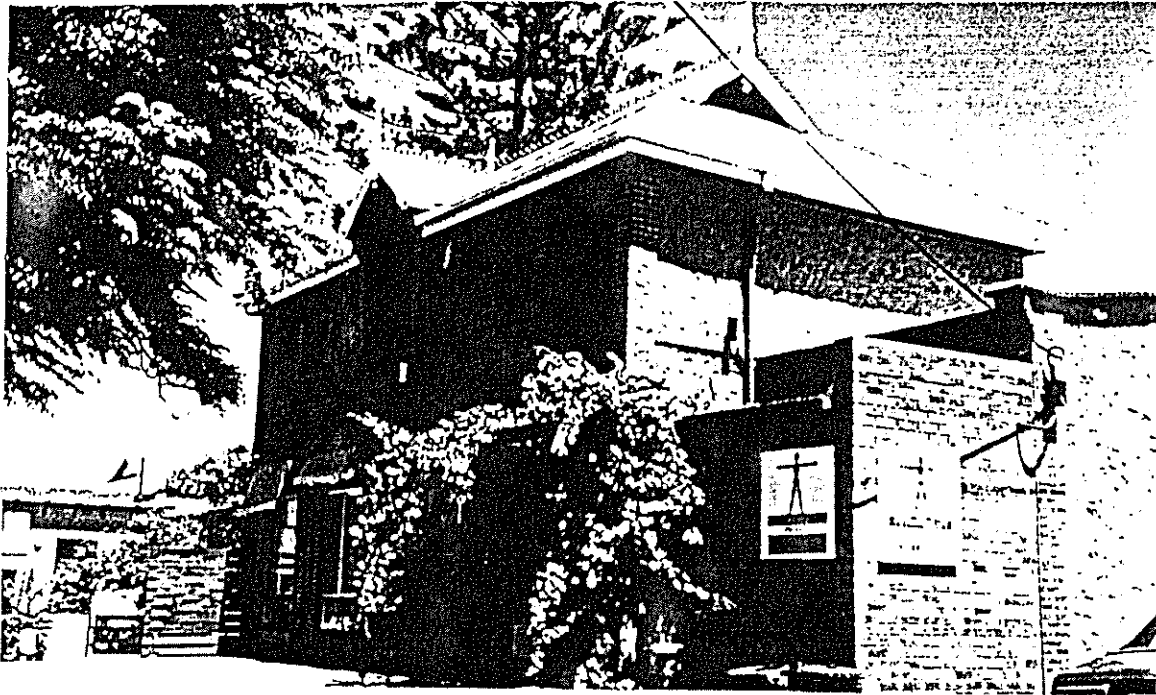
A well detailed intact stone residence with elaborate half timbered work and heavy, dominant roof form. Possibly the work of Architects English & Soward.

B

F2/28

NAME: Coachhouse

ADDRESS: 4 College Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1870s

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone, brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: William Shierlaw

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Physiotherapy
Clinic

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Coachhouse

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

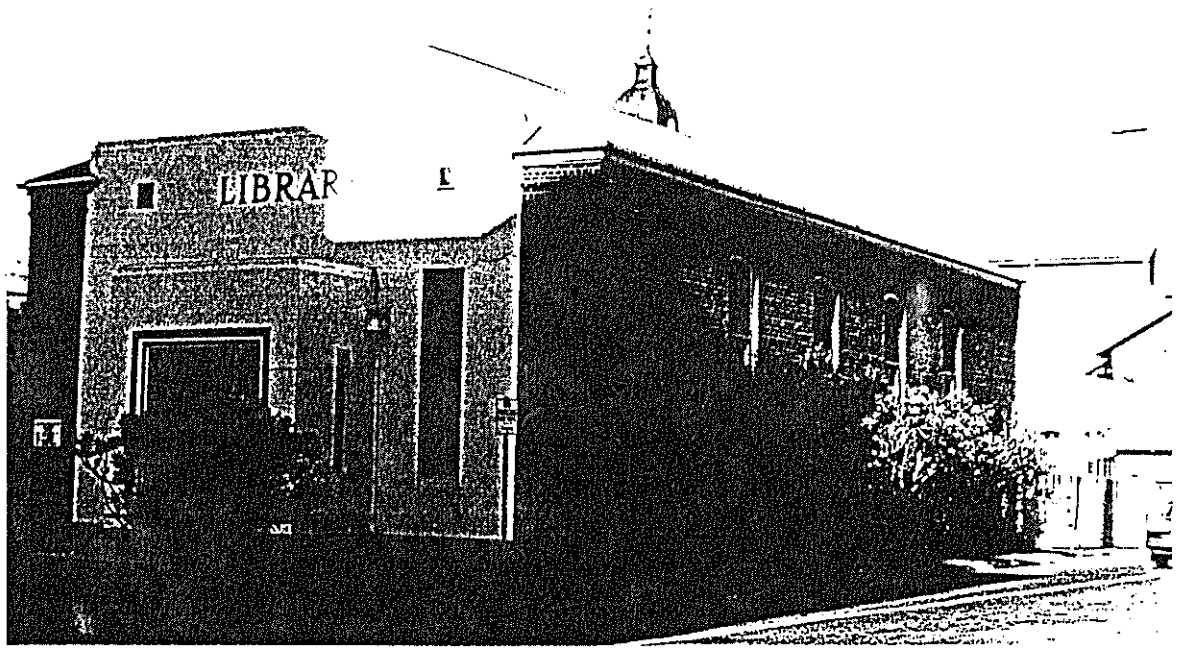
This coachhouse is a reminder of the mansions which were originally built on Moseley Street. This one was part of William Shierlaws house, demolished in the 1970s.

B

F16/1

NAME: Institute Library

ADDRESS: Colley Reserve



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1906

BUILDING MATERIALS: brick, render

1915 remodelling

ARCHITECT: English & Soward - 1915 work

BUILDER: Charles J. Rich - 1915 work

PRESENT OWNER: Glenelg Council

FIRST OWNER: Glenelg Institute

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Library

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Gynmasium

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P1, Colley Reserve PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register**CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:**

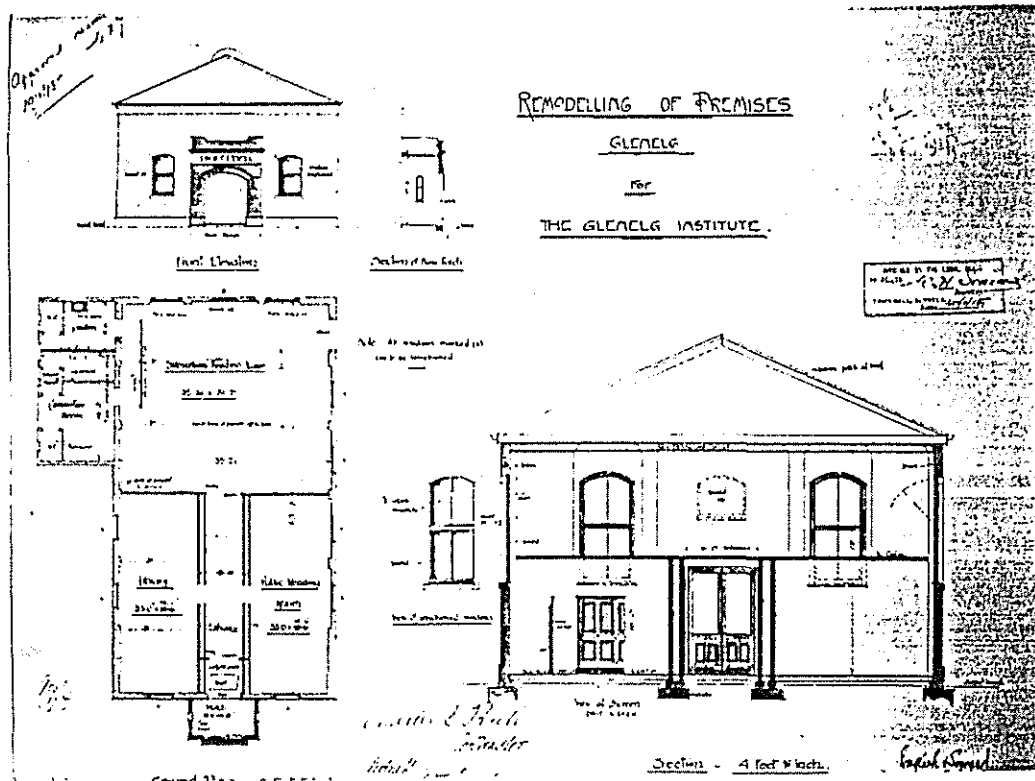
Conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

The Library was originally a gymnasium, built using a bequest from Sir Thomas Elder to the Glenelg community. It was begun in 1906, and survived until 1914 as bare walls and tan bark floor.

In 1915 the floor and ceiling were added, and the building was converted to the Institute Library. Drawings survive from this period in the Jackman Gooden Collection (Record No. 9). English & Soward were the Architects and Charles J. Rich was the builder.

Some alterations were made in 1941 when the present entrance was added.



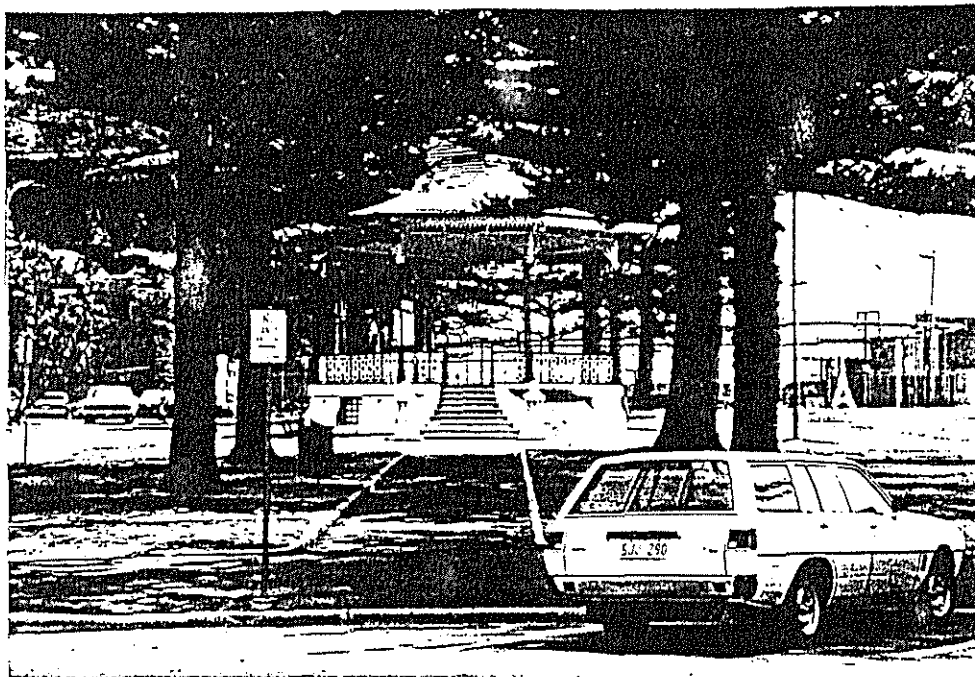
Colley Reserve. Jackman Gooden Collection Record No. 91.
Drawings for remodelling of the gymnasium in 1915 to create
the Institute.

A*

F7/3;

NAME: Rotunda

ADDRESS: Colley Reserve



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1926

BUILDING MATERIALS: rendered base,
cast iron

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER: F.V. Dutton

PRESENT OWNER: Glenelg Council

FIRST OWNER: Glenelg Council

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Band Rotunda

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Band Rotunda

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A*

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered Item
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

The Rotunda was built in 1926 replacing an earlier platform further to the south which is visible in PH51. The Brass Band recitals had previously been on the beach or Colley Reserve. The Rotunda is positioned on the axis of Augusta Street/Torrens Square, originally the site of the Townsend Drinking Fountain (see PH58) and approached through an avenue of Norfolk Pines. This formal symmetry has unfortunately been disrupted by the bulk of the Magic Mountain.

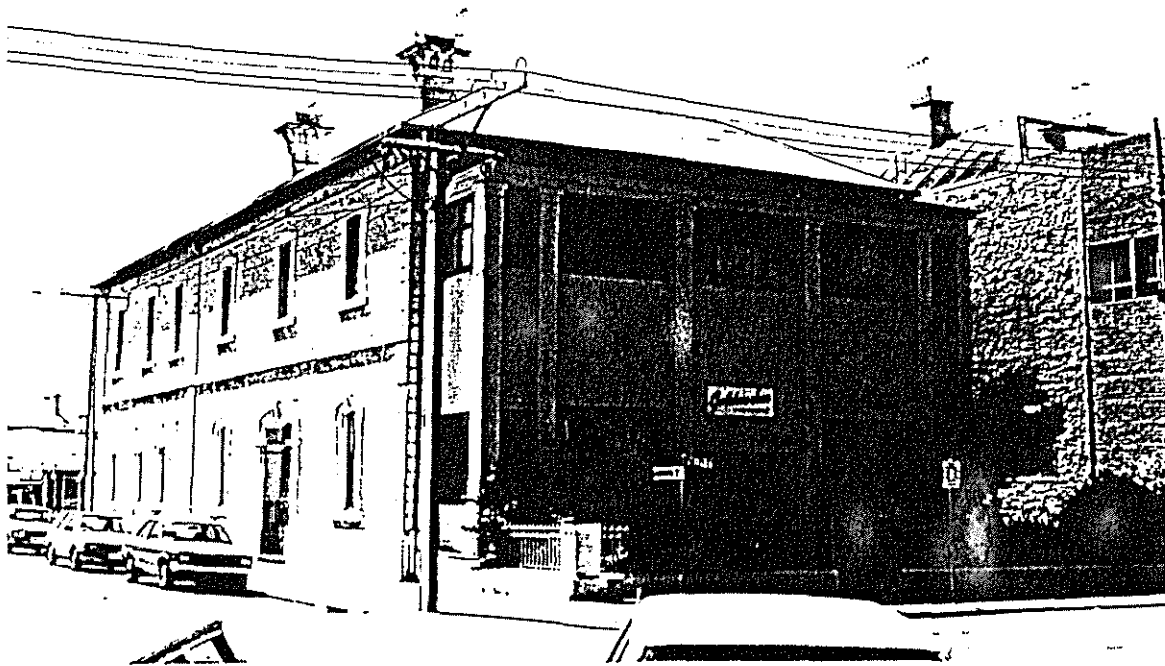
Restored in 1977.

B

F15/14

NAME: Golden Sun Apartments

ADDRESS: 17 Colley Terrace



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1881

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: William Simms

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Apartments

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P1, Colley Reserve Precinct

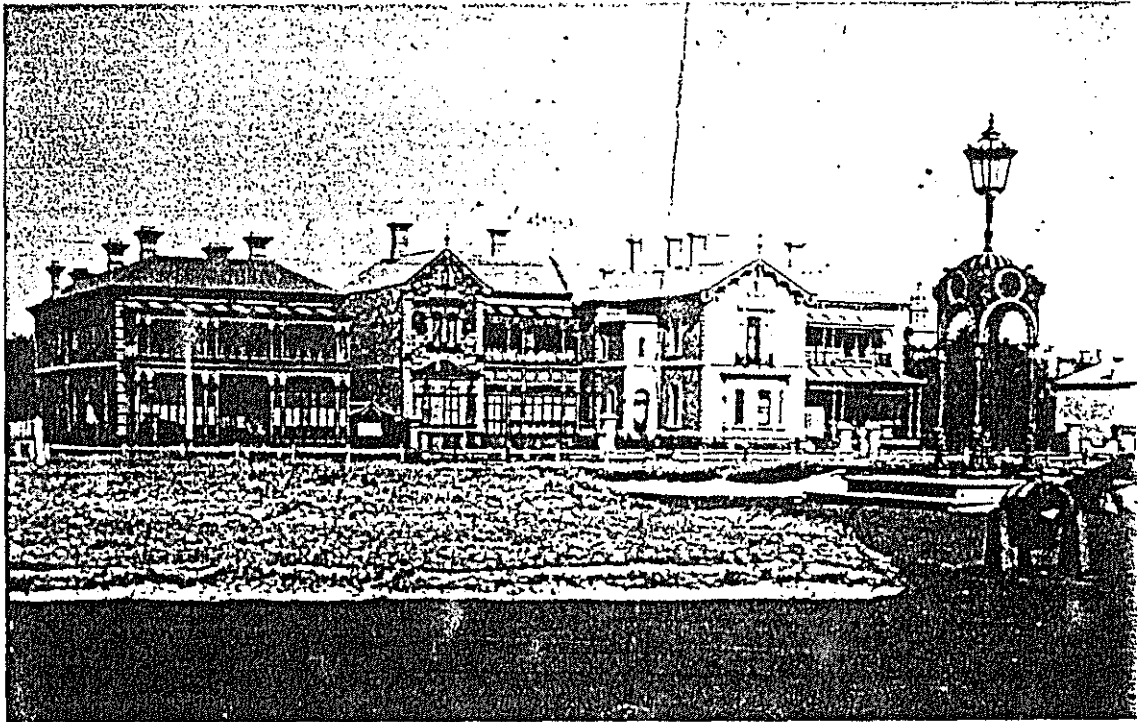
HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore front facade.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This house was built for William Knox Simms who was a successful Adelaide brewer. There are many early photos to show the appearance of the house (see PH58) which had a glassed in lower front verandah as protection from sea winds. The side entrance to the house is in Augusta Street. The house was one of three (Nos. 17, 16, 15) which formed an impressive row on Colley Terrace. All have been converted to holiday flats, and front facades drastically altered.



PH58. Colley Terrace 1901-9 - showing Nos. 17, 16, 15 before alterations or demolition.

B

F15/5

NAME: Colley Motel

ADDRESS: 22 Colley Terrace



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1886

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone, brick
front addition

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: J.S. Scott

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Motel

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P1, Colley Reserve Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Restore if practical.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

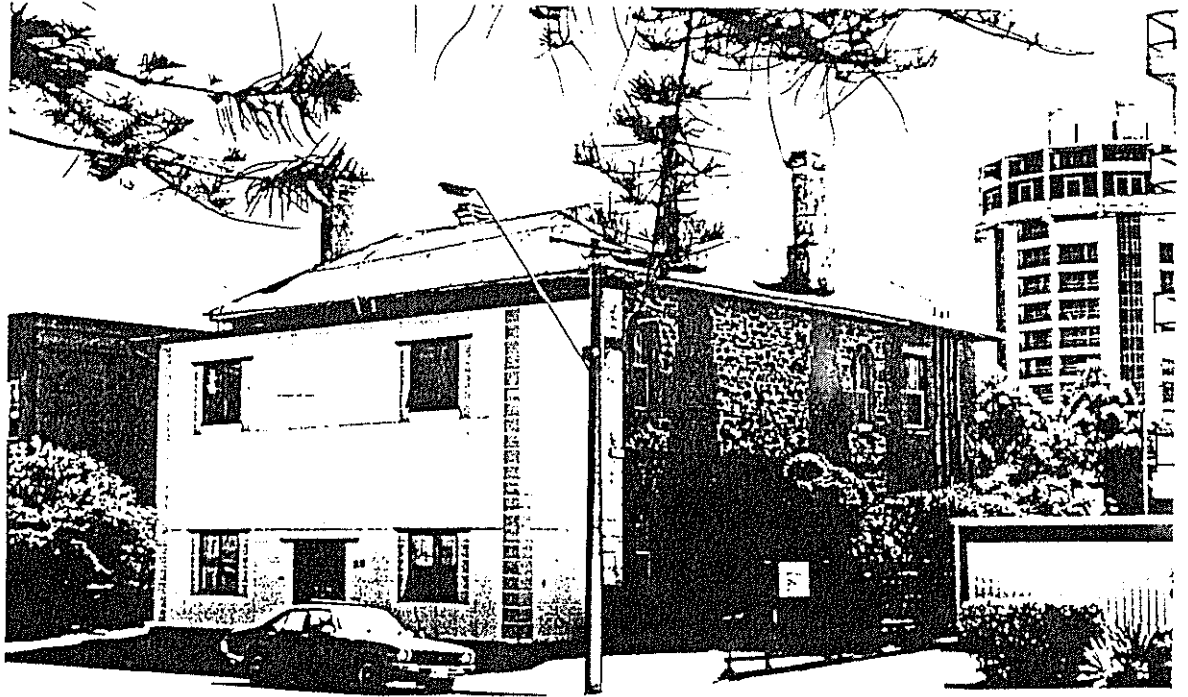
This building was originally a substantial 11-roomed 1880s residence, built on Colley Terrace to take advantage of sea views. It was constructed in 1886 for James Simpson Scott who was Mayor of Glenelg from 1887 to 1889. It has been unsympathetically altered for use as a motel.

B

F11/1

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 25 Colley Terrace



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1880s

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Flats

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P1 Colley Reserve Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Restore, conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This building was originally a substantial 1880s stone residence forming one of a row of similar houses built on Colley Terrace to take advantage of sea views.

B

NAME: Durham House

ADDRESS: 2 Durham Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1881

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: William Parkin (Estate)

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Shop & Office

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

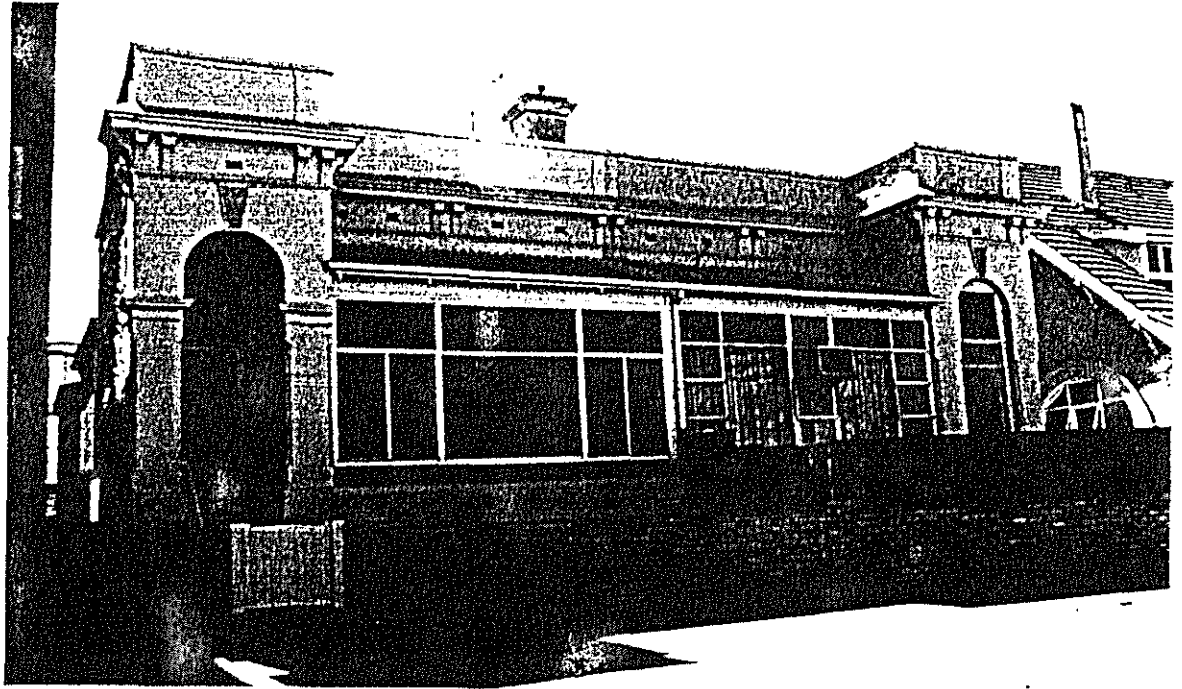
One of 14 houses William Parkin built on the land he owned in Glenelg Township, this is a pleasant two storey stone building which has been altered on the ground floor.

A

F1/14

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 3, 4 Esplanade



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1874

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone with
rendered facade

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: George Cotton
Thomas Johnson

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Flats

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P2, Esplanade South Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore to original detailing as shown on early photographs.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This duplex was built in 1874, for George Cotton and Thomas Johnson as seaside residences. Although single storey (with a basement floor) the houses figure strongly in early photographs of the south beach area because of the distinctive pair of arched entrance porches separated by a striped verandah (PH12, PH61). Apart from Glenara these were the first private residences built on the South Esplanade.

B

F1/15

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 5 Esplanade



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1920

BUILDING MATERIALS: rendered brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER:

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

Glenelg Private Nursing Home

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P2, Esplanade South Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore original detailing to entrance porch and upper balcony.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

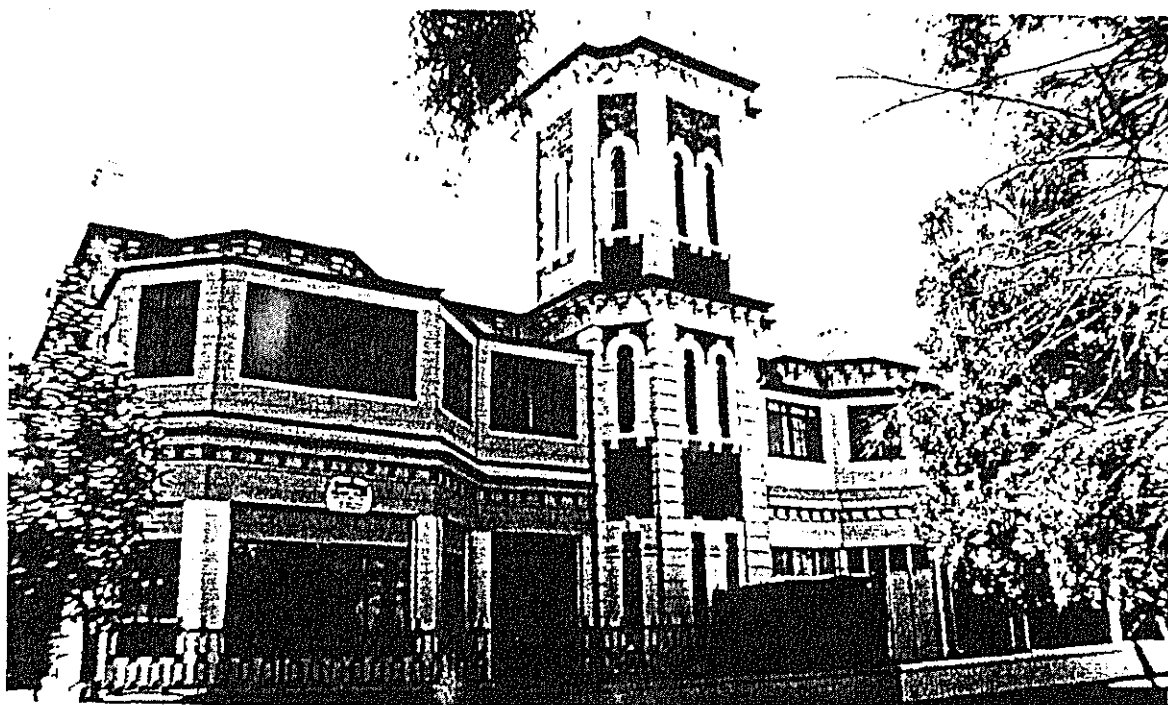
Built on land subdivided from Seafield Towers c.1910, this house continued the tradition of grand residences on the South Esplanade. Despite minor alterations to original design, it is an imposing residence in this prime location. It is now a Nursing Home.

A*

F1/14

NAME: Seafield Tower

ADDRESS: 6-7 Esplanade South



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1876

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone with
rendered trim

ARCHITECT: Thomas English

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Australian National
Railways

FIRST OWNER: Ayers and Elder

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Holiday Flats

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

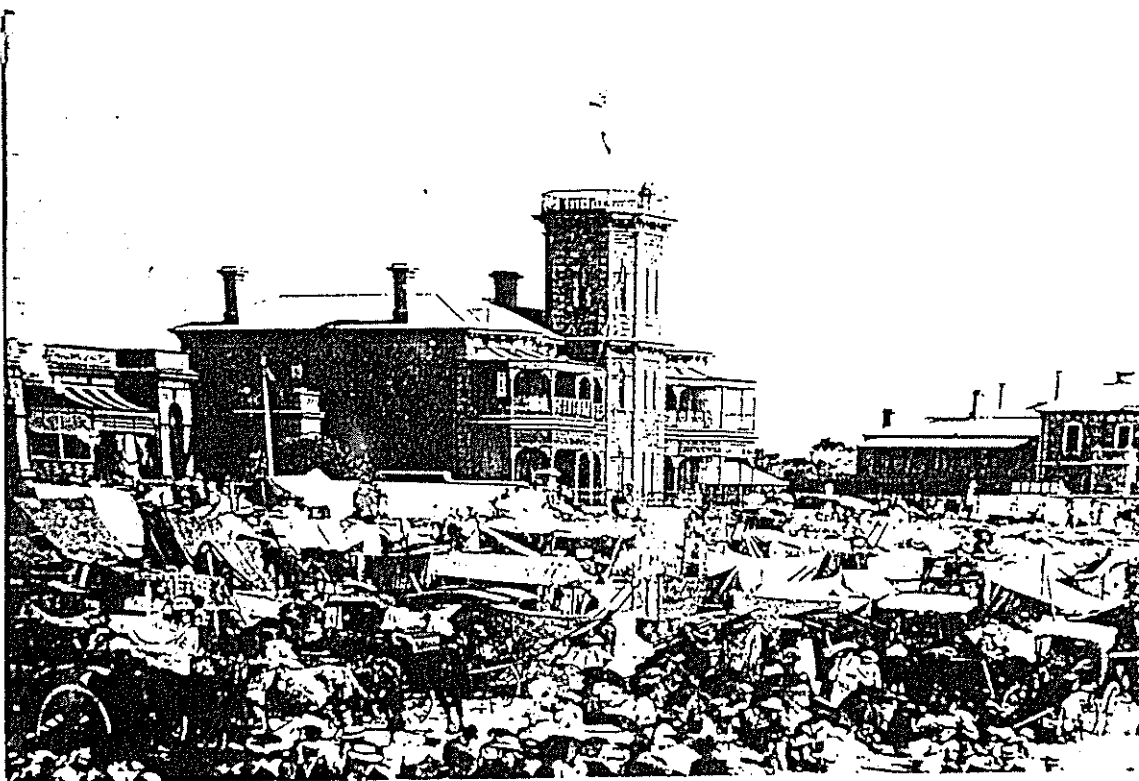
SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A*
Part of P2, Esplanade South PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered Item
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore verandah to original detailing, restore fence.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This large building was constructed in 1876 as two self contained residences for Sir Henry Ayers and Sir Thomas Elder. The house was designed by Thomas English and the drawings for the building are in the records of Jackman Gooden Collection, the name of the current architectural practice which was begun by English. Its significance as a grand seaside mansion has been recognised and it is a Registered State Heritage Item. The building figures prominently in early photographs of Glenelg because of its distinctive tower.



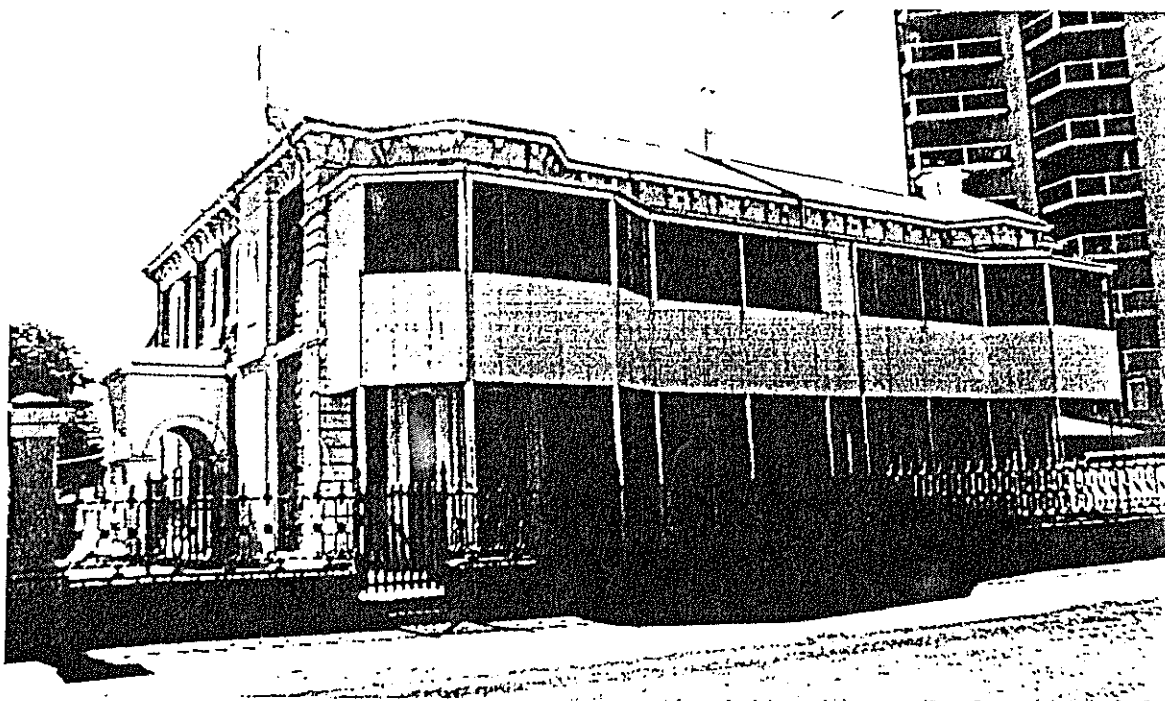
PH63. Seafeld Tower in c.1900.

A

F1/17

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 10-11 Esplanade South



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1876

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone with
rendered detail

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Fowler & Murray

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Apartments

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P2, Esplanade South Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore verandah to original detailing.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

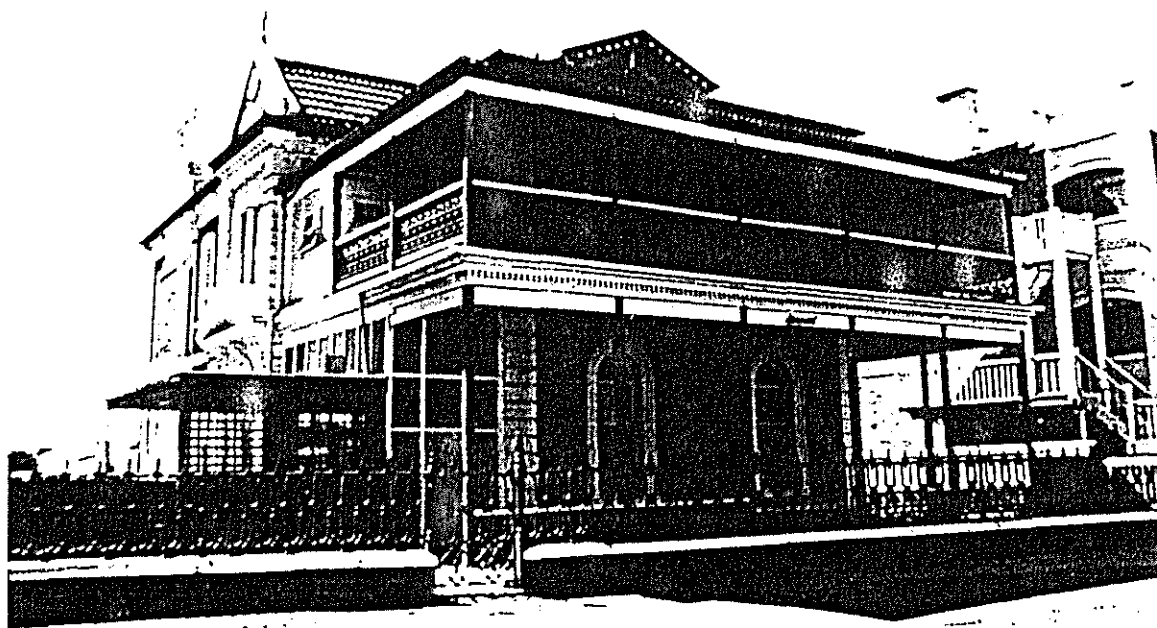
This pair of large attached houses were built for George Fowler and David Murray who owned Pandura Station jointly, as well as having other separate business interests. The houses were built in 1876, and continued the trend of paired residences as seaside retreats. PH62 gives an indication of the intricate detail of the verandah cast iron which has been removed.

A*

F1/18

NAME: Stormont

ADDRESS: 14 Esplanade South



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1886

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT: English & Soward

BUILDER: Thomson & Co.

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Simeon Barnard

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER:

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A*
Part of P2, Esplanade South PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered Item
on State Heritage Register

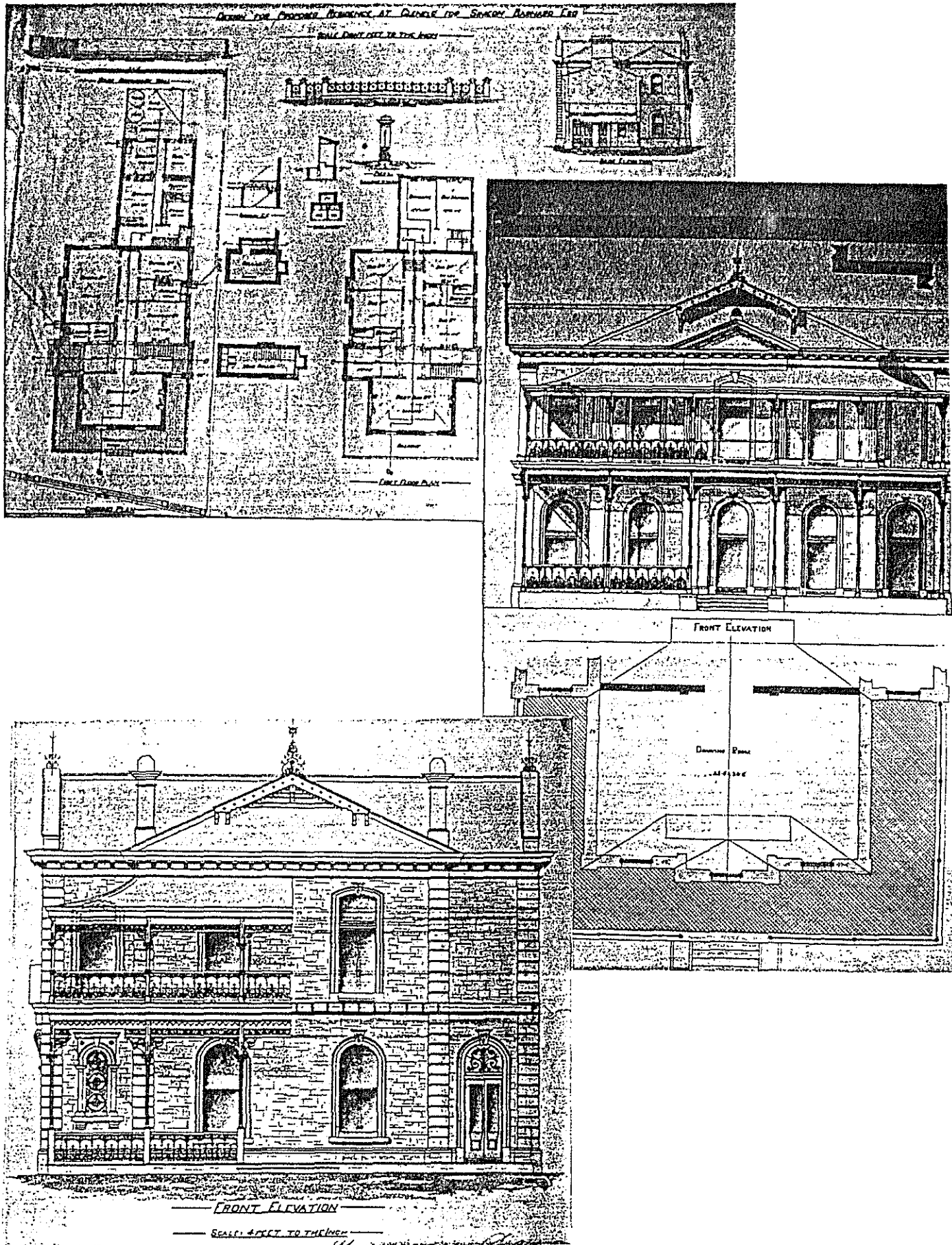
CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, maintain, restore roof to corrugated iron.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Built in 1886 to the design of English & Soward, and built by Thomson & Co. Stormont was part of the 'second wave' of marine residence construction on South Esplanade. The first owner was Simeon Barnard and it was bought in 1888 by William Pile (owner of No. 16). The house is a Registered State Heritage Item and has been recently restored.

Original drawings survive in the Jackman Gooden Collection (Record No. 63) and alternative designs were also prepared (Record No. 51 and No. 101).



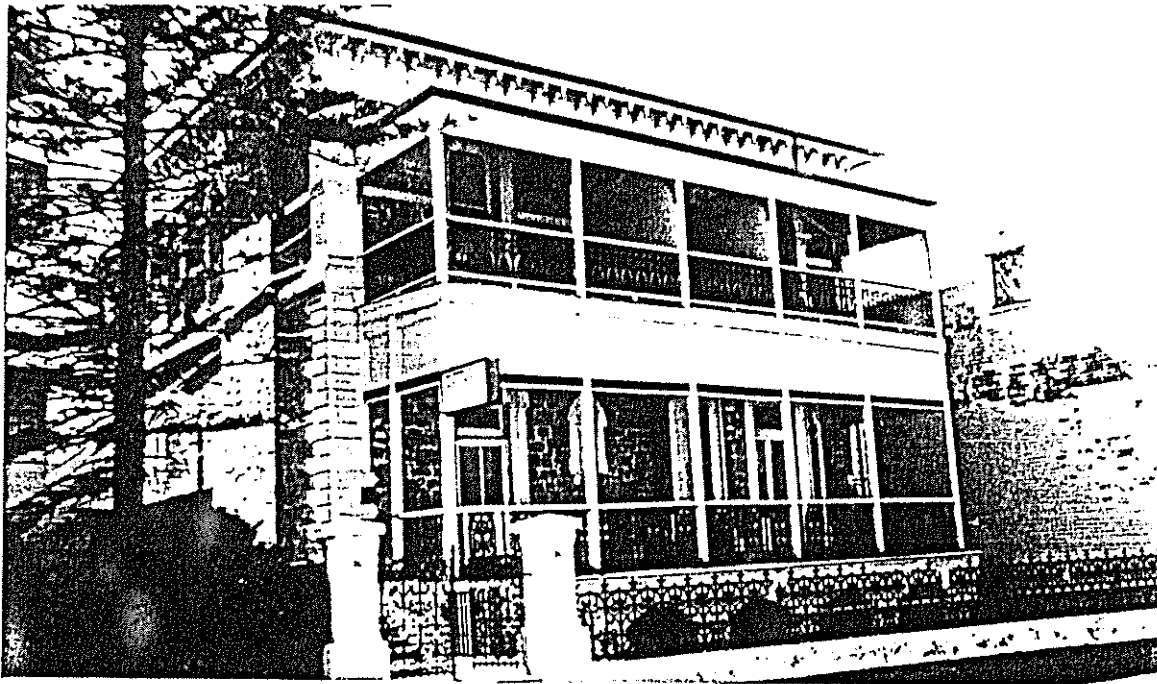
Jackman Gooden Collection Record No. 5.
51, 63 and 101 - drawings for Simeon Barnard's Stormont.

A*

F1/19

NAME: Oriental

ADDRESS: 16 Esplanade South



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1878

BUILDING MATERIALS:

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: William Kyffin Thomas

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Private Hotel

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A*
Part of P2, Esplanade South PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered Item
on State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore detailing to that in early photo PH183 including paired timber posts with capital details, retain original detailing at rear.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

The original appearance of this residence can be seen in PH183 taken in the 1880s. It was built in 1878 for William Kyffin Thomas.

In 1880 William Pile bought it and extended the house by adding a large ballroom behind.

This building has been added to the State Heritage Register.

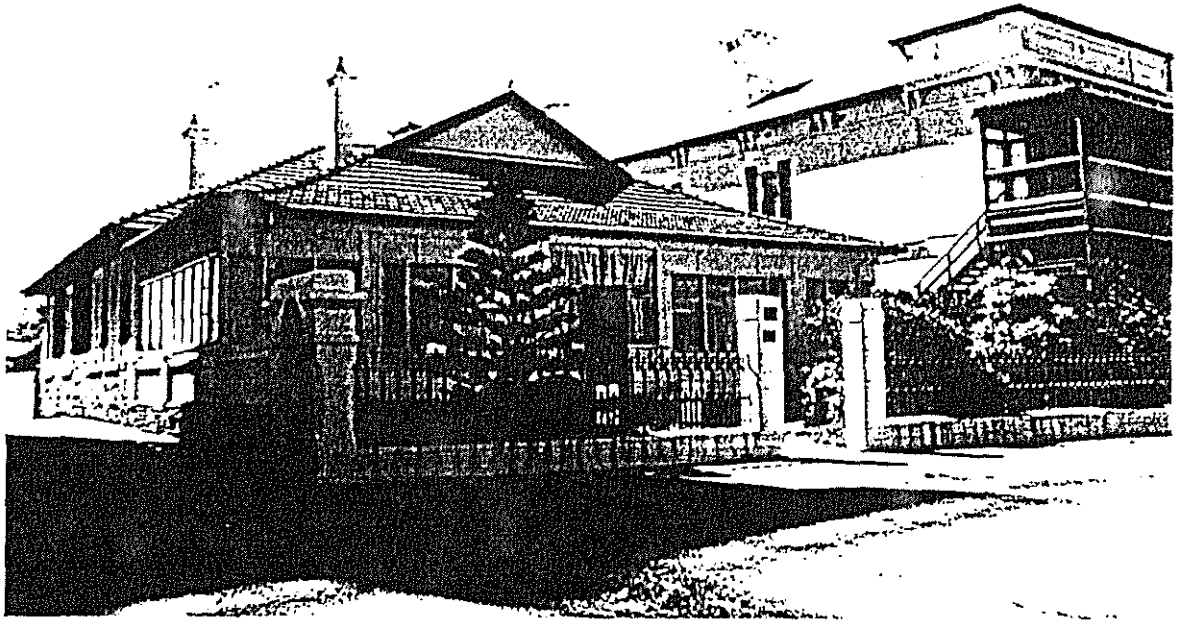


B

F1/2

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 21 Esplanade South



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1920s

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P2, Esplanade South Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

The form of this building contributes to this precinct. If demolished, any more intensive development should be well designed to reinforce the character of the precinct.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

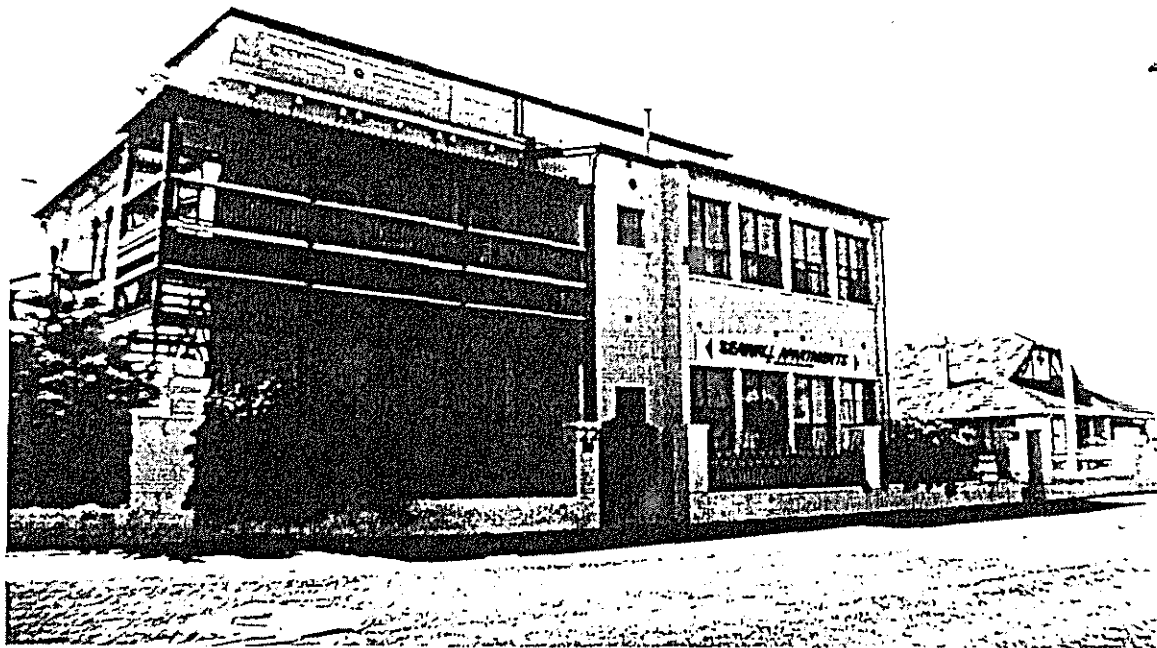
Built on land which initially contained an 1880s residence, this relatively modest building retains the fence and entrance gate to the side street. The red tile roof of the current residence is a contributory element in the Esplanade South precinct.

A

F1/21

NAME: Seawall Apartments

ADDRESS: 22-23 Esplanade



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1885

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Seawall Apartments

FIRST OWNER: Bakewell & Hubble

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Flats

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P2, Esplanade South Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore, particularly Verandah to 23.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

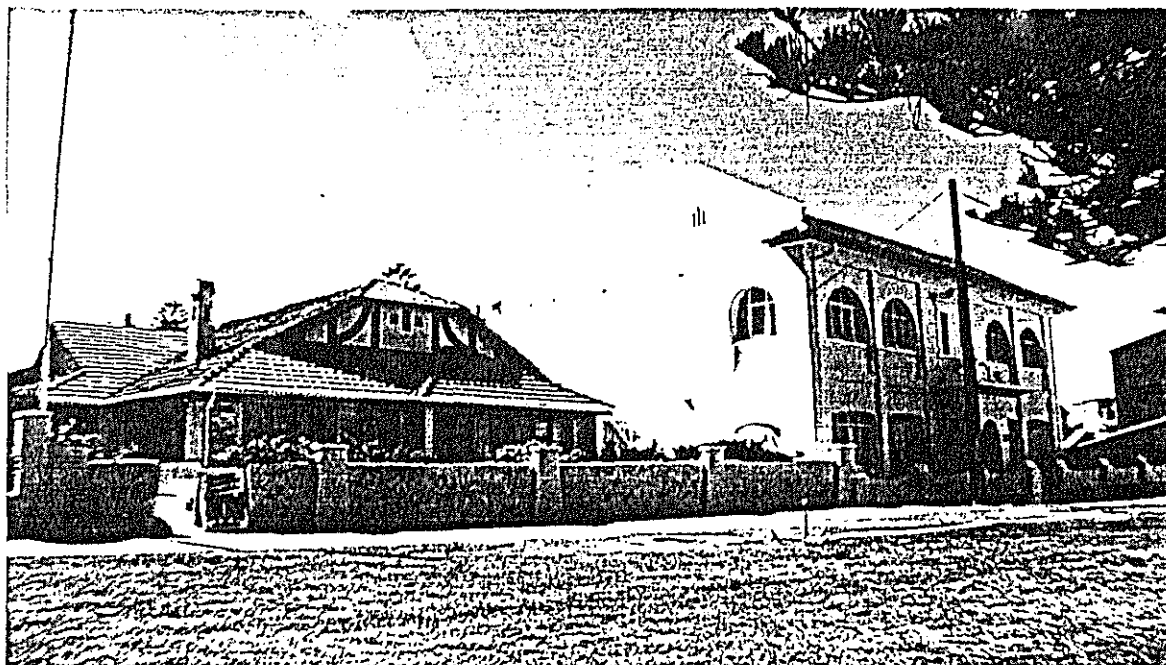
This building was constructed as attached residences for Bakewell and Hubble in 1885. Originally the verandah extended across the whole of the front of the building, and the house was as elegant as other residences along Esplanade South. (See PH131).

B

F1/21

NAME: House & Apartments

ADDRESS: 24-25 Esplanade South



CONSTRUCTION DATE:

BUILDING MATERIALS: Various

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Schlank - No. 25

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Flats

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P2, Esplanade South Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

No. 24 - retain, conserve or if new development ensure that it is compatible.
 No. 25 - recently refurbished, maintain.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

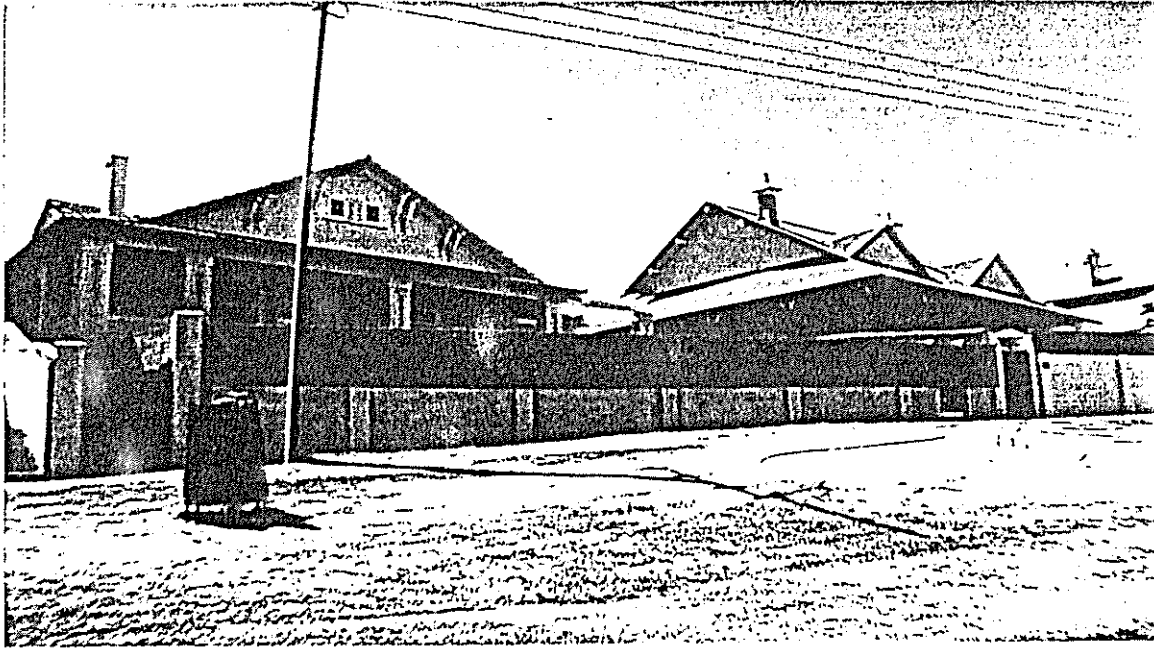
These buildings contribute to the character of the precinct in both scale and detail.
 No. 24 is representative of the large seaside residence of the 1930s while
 No. 25 is a carefully detailed and well maintained two storey residence (or flats) of the 1940s.
 Both are now flats and apartments.

B

F2/1

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 27-28 Esplanade South



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1925

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone, brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P2. Esplanade South Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

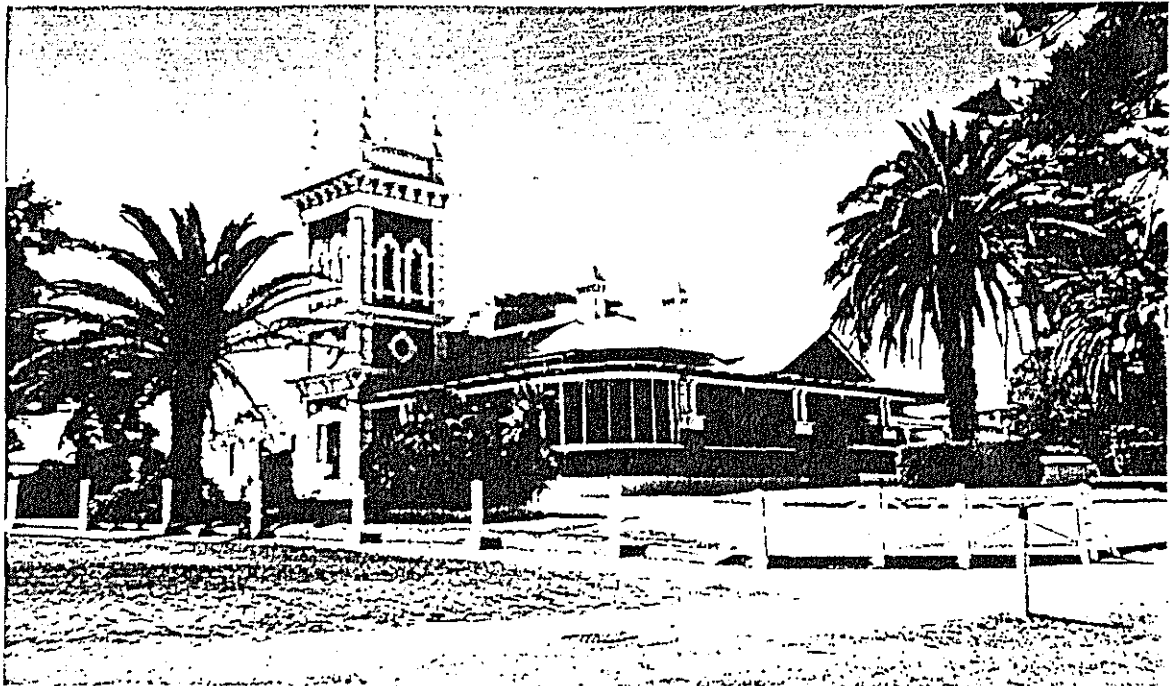
These houses contribute to the character of the precinct. They are typical of the large seaside residences constructed along the Esplanade South during the 1920s on land subdivided from larger estates.

A*

F1/2

NAME: Glenara

ADDRESS: 32 Esplanade South



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1873

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone, rendered
quoining and trim

ARCHITECT: English & Rees

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: William Hill

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

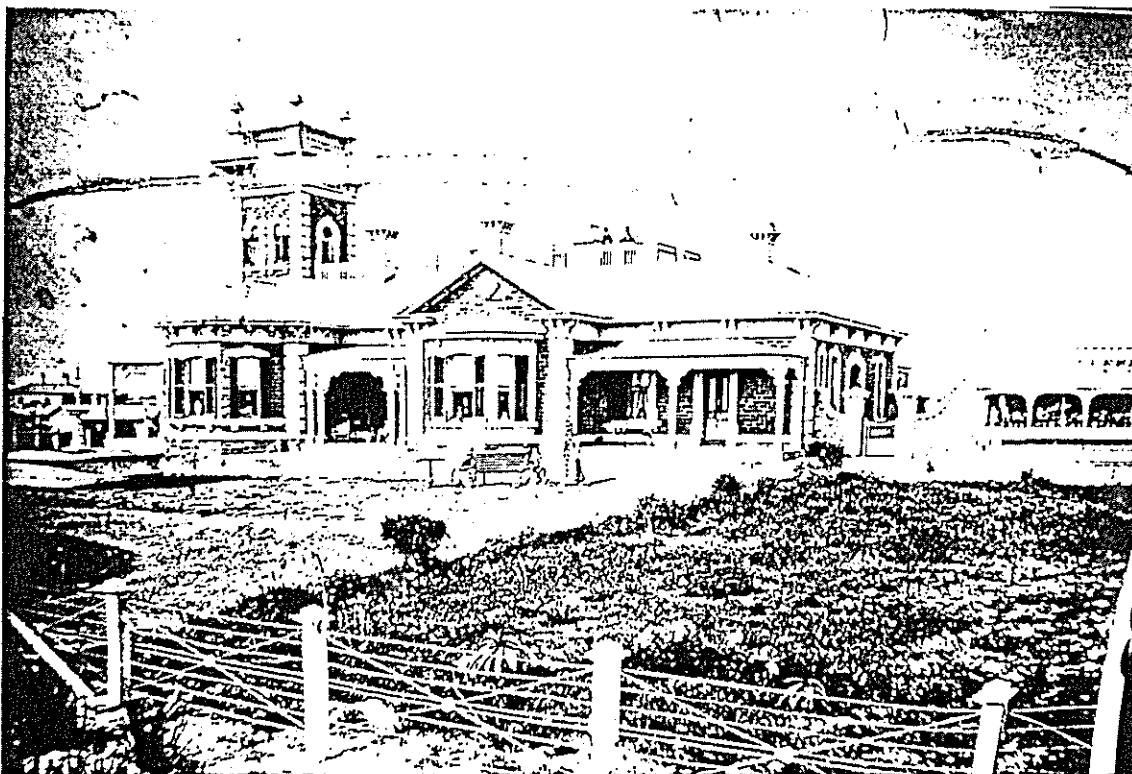
SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A*
Part of P2, Esplanade South PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered Item
on State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

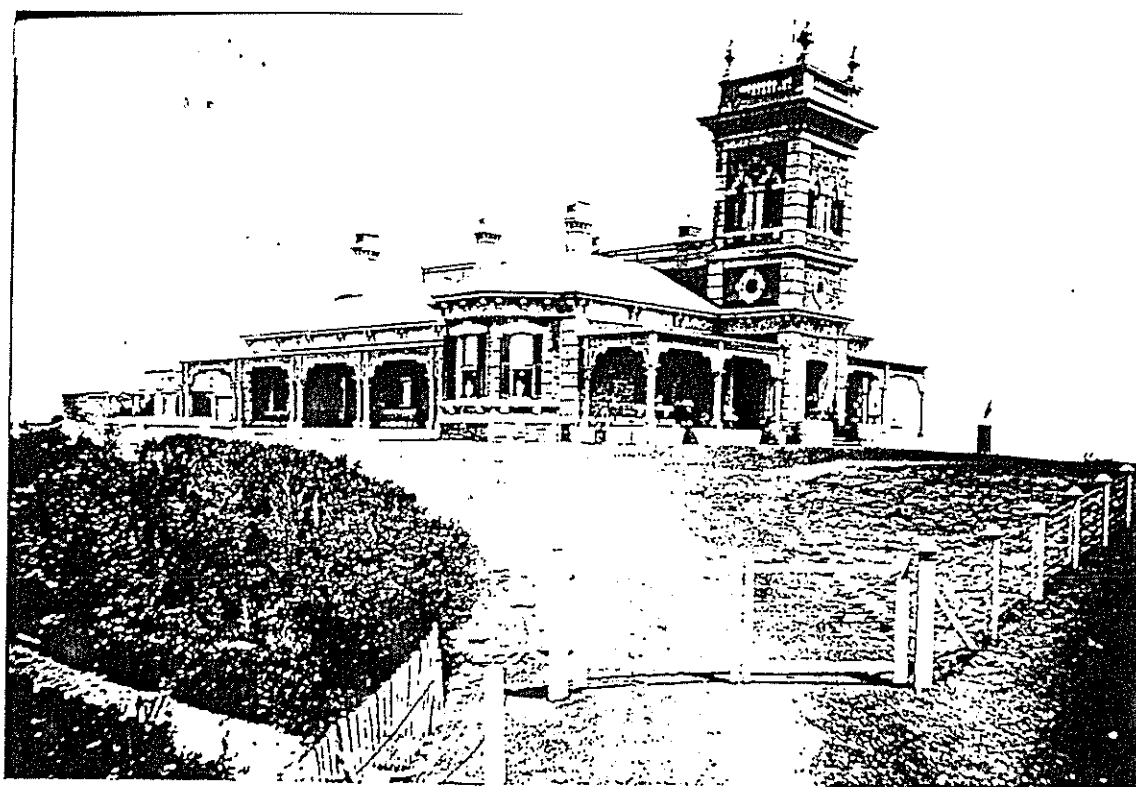
Conserve, restore to original verandah if feasible.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Photographs taken by Captain Sweet in 1875 show Glenara soon after completion. The dominating Italianate tower is a strong Glenelg foreshore landmark. The house is a registered State Heritage item. It has been altered with the addition of the c.1920 verandah.



PH59. Glenara in 1875.

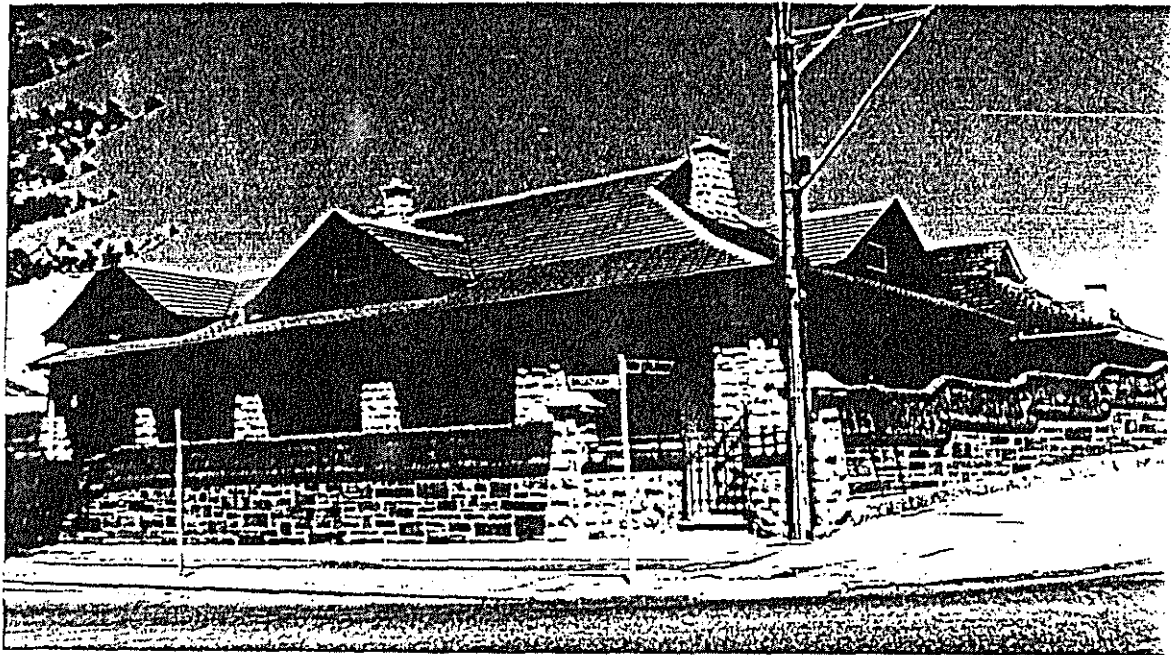


PH60. Glenara in 1875.

A

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 36 Esplanade South



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1916

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rock faced sandstone

ARCHITECT: Jackman ?

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: George C.W. Kohler

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P2, Esplanade South Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This house is on the boundary of the study area, and is the final element in the Esplanade South Precinct. It is a well detailed and carefully maintained residence of bungalow design with a broad roof form and deeply shaded arcaded verandah, built in rock faced sandstone. It is an early example of this style.

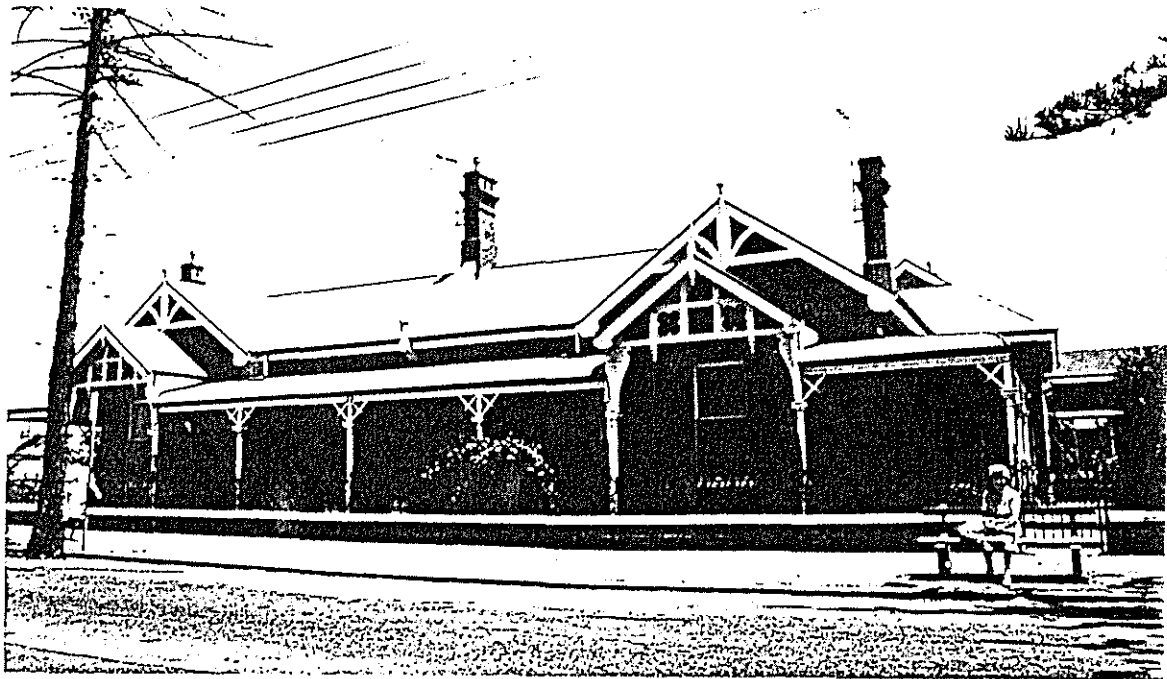
A similar house of this period is the Helen Mayo House in North Adelaide, designed by A.S. Conrad, Architect, and built in 1919.

B

F12/21

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 11 Gordon Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1894

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: August H. Beyer

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of S2, Gordon Street Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This pair of attached residences were built in 1895 for August H. Beyer. They exhibit a degree of originality of detail in the verandah gable infill patterning illustrating the move away from classically derived detailing on houses which occurred during the late Victorian period in Adelaide.

B

F12/2

NAME: Remnant Pairs of Houses

ADDRESS: 14-16 Gordon Street
18-20 Gordon Street

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1900-1905

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of S2, Gordon Street Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

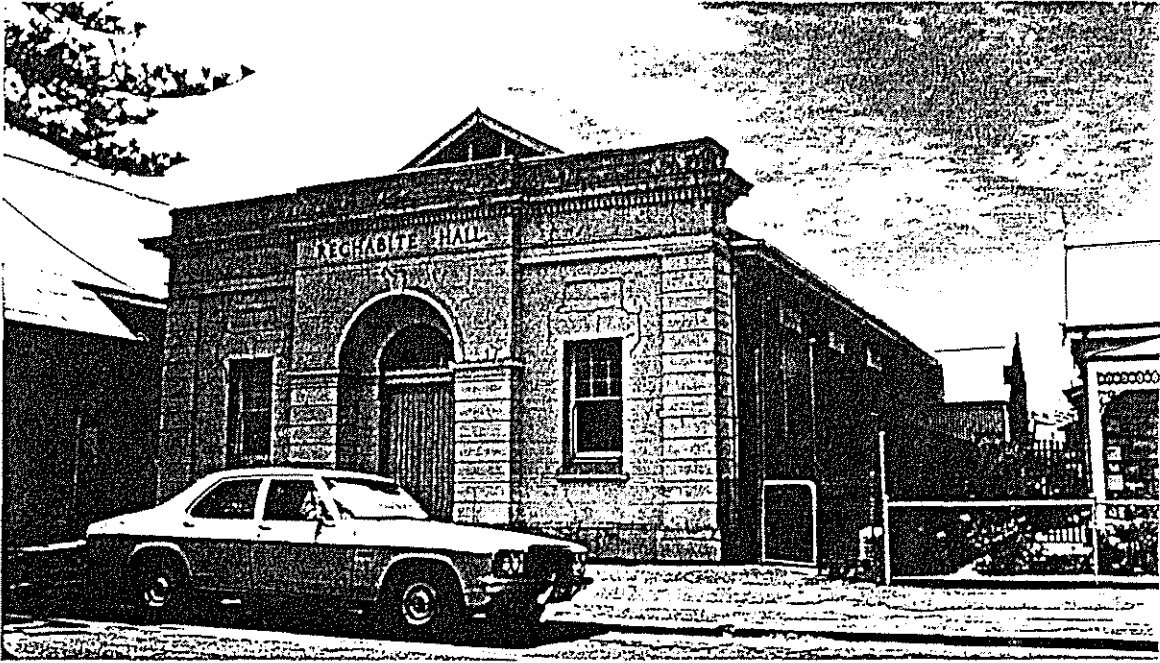
These pairs of houses from the early 1900s are all that remain of a much longer row demolished for flat development. They represent a type which incorporates two dwellings in one building designed to give the appearance of one large house.

B

F12/23

NAME: Rechabite Hall

ADDRESS: 22 Gordon Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1925

BUILDING MATERIALS: Brick,
rendered brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Rechabite Lodge

FIRST OWNER: Rechabite Lodge

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Meeting Hall

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Meeting Hall

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of S2, Gordon Street StreetscapeHERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

A utilitarian hall with simply detailed classical revival facade which contributes to the character of Gordon Street.

B

F14/1

NAME: Linton's Garage

ADDRESS: 28 Gordon Street
Cnr. Augusta & Gordon Streets

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1935

BUILDING MATERIALS: Painted brick with
rendered parapet

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Linton

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Motor Garage

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Motor garage

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of S2, Gordon Street Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

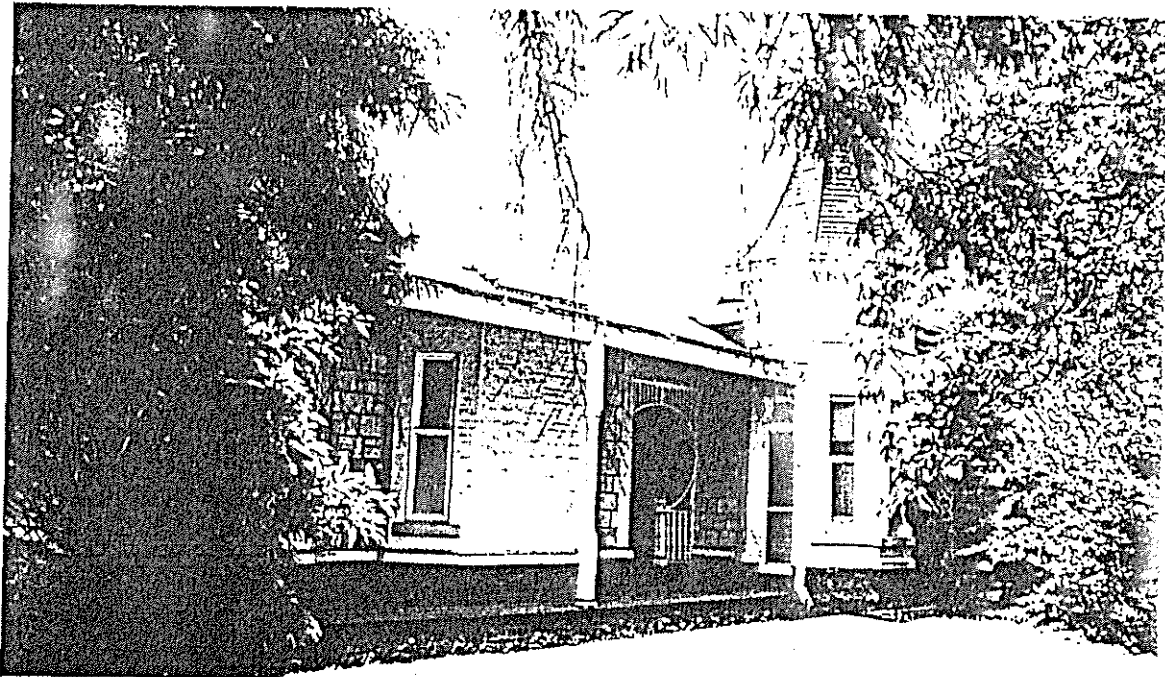
A well detailed simple garage which retains original shopfront detailing
and openings.

B

F12/19

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 36 Gordon Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1910

BUILDING MATERIALS:

ARCHITECT: English & Soward ?

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Henry Hugh Tandy

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This well designed, substantial residence of faced stone and brick, with established planting, was built in 1910 on two allotments purchased by H.H. Tandy from Eitzen and Cox. It is possibly the work of Architects English & Soward.

B

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 13-15, 17-19, 21-23, 25-27,
29, 31-33, 35-37, 39-41, 43,
45 Gordon Street

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Various

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone, brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of S2, Gordon Street Streetscape

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

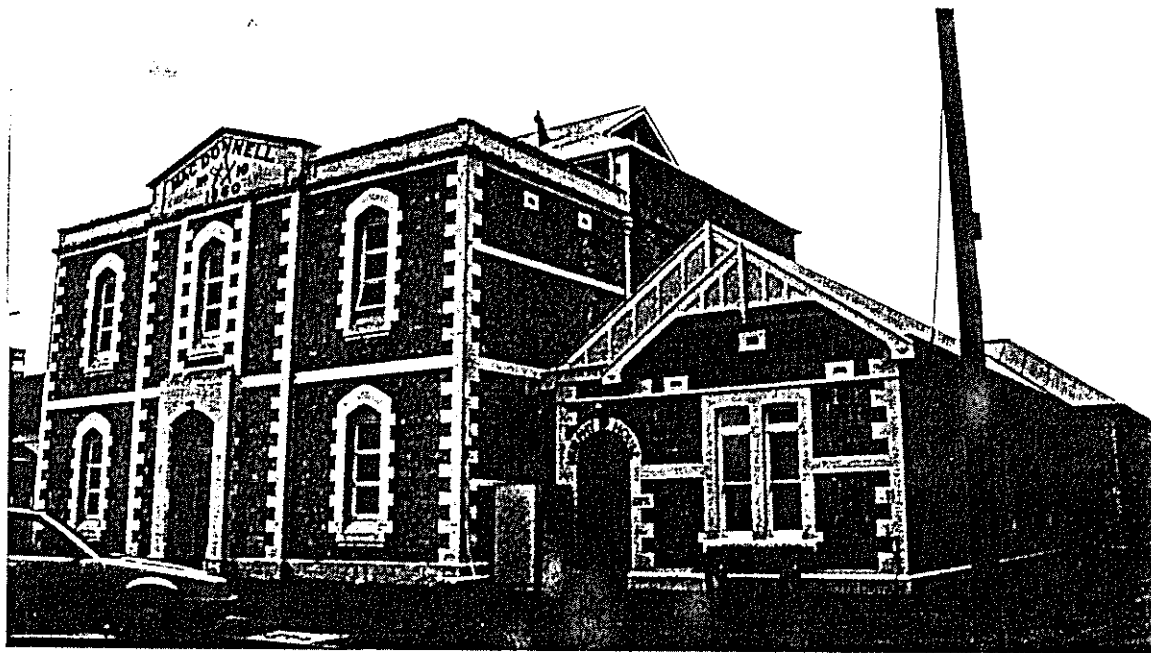
A group of single and two storeyed houses which form a consistent streetscape due to uniformity of use and age, and the regular setback from the street.

B

F15/7

NAME: MacDonnell Lodge
Murphy House

ADDRESS: 9 High Street
11 High Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1903

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone with
rendered quoins

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Lodge and
Offices

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Lodge

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Both these buildings were erected in 1903. The Lodge which had been established in 1860 held its meetings in the Institute until this building was completed.

Murphy House is now part of the Catholic Church establishment in High Street.

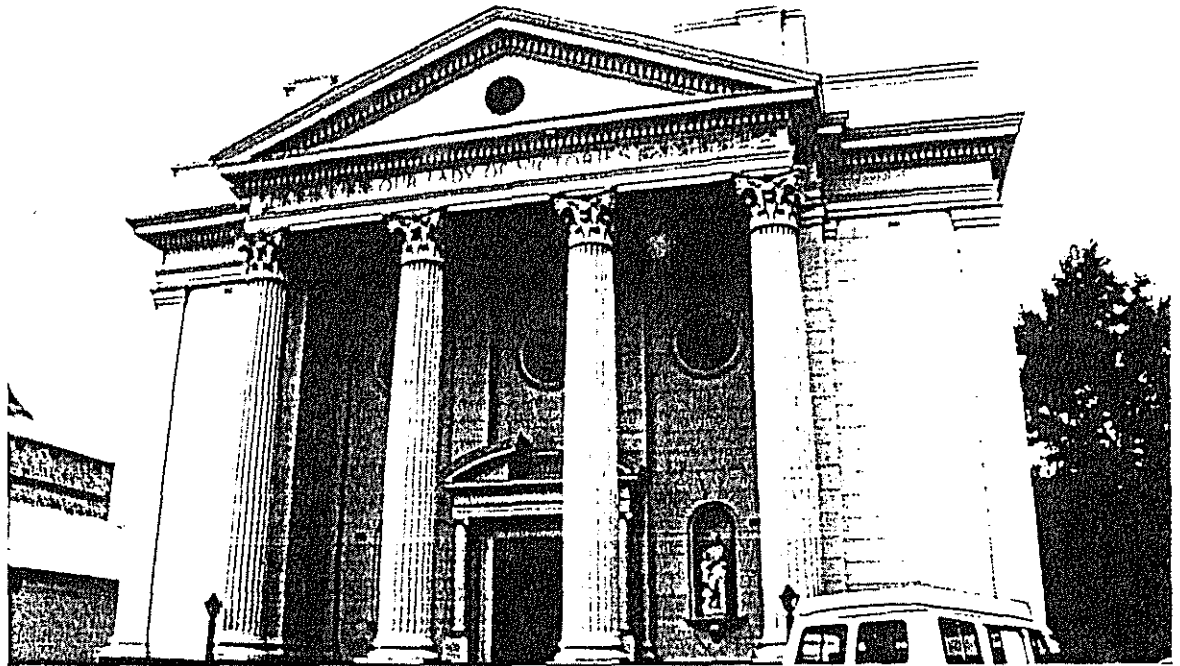
Together the buildings are good examples of community organizations housed in turn of the century accommodation.

B

F15/

NAME: Our Lady of Victories

ADDRESS: 15 High Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1927

BUILDING MATERIALS: rendered masonry

ARCHITECT: Garlick & Jackman

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Roman Catholic Church

FIRST OWNER: Roman Catholic Church

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Church

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Church

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for State Heritage Regis

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

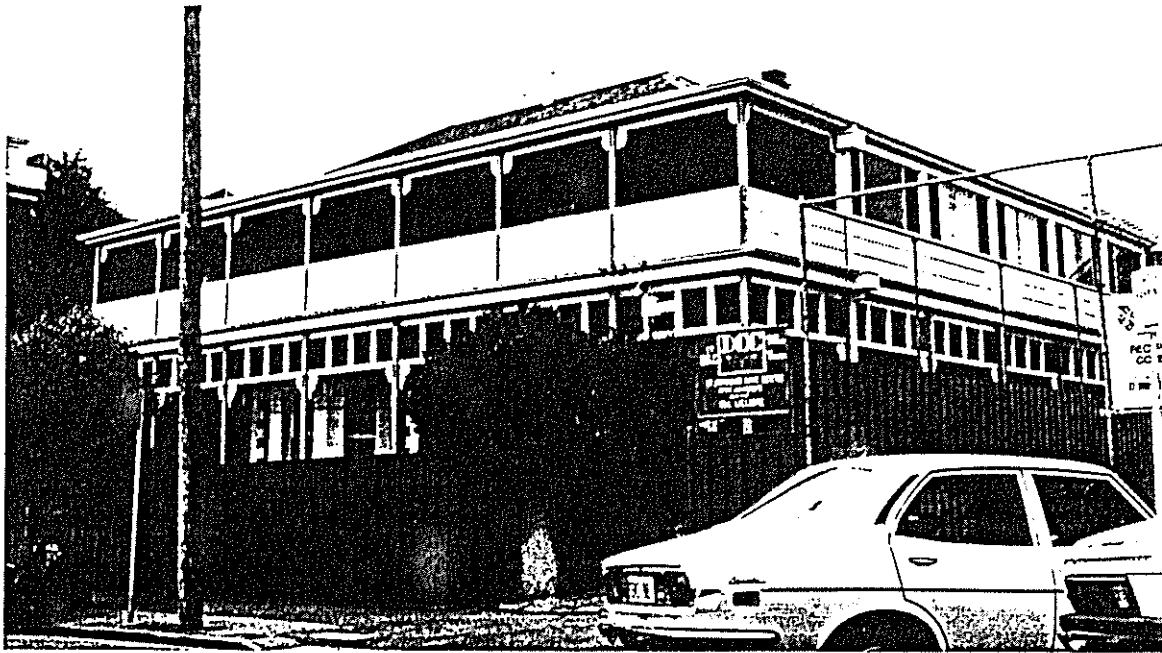
Designed in the Renaissance Revival style popular for church buildings during the 1920s, Our Lady of Victories is a particularly good example of the Roman Temple form, using full classical detailing. It was extensively restored and altered in 1969.

B

F15/5

NAME: St. Dominic's Care Centre

ADDRESS: 17 High Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1900

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Roman Catholic Church

FIRST OWNER: Roman Catholic Church

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Care Centre

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Dominican School

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

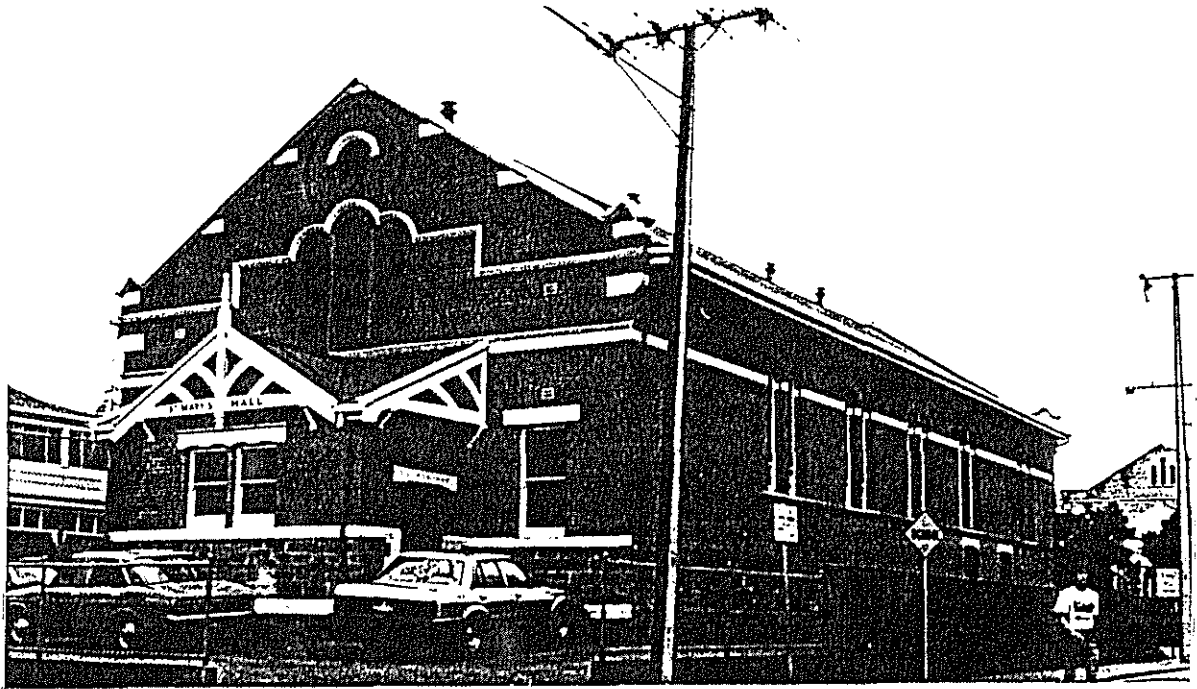
This two storeyed stone building with wide encircling verandahs links the 1890s church with the 1920s Our Lady of Victories, and forms part of this significant group of religious buildings. It originally served as accommodation for the Dominican school.

B

F15/1

NAME: St. Mary's Hall

ADDRESS: 19 High Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1894

BUILDING MATERIALS: Brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Roman Catholic Church

FIRST OWNER: Roman Catholic Church

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: School building

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Church

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Originally St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church until Our Lady of Victories was constructed this building now forms part of the school. Its solid barn-like form is relieved by narrow moulding bands and string course.

B

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 28 High Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1920

BUILDING MATERIALS: Painted Brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Built in land subdivided from The Olives estate, this well detailed house was built in c.1920 in the English arts and crafts style.

B

F7/13

NAME: Shops

ADDRESS: 42 Jetty Road



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1900

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Tandy Electronics

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Shop

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Shop

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

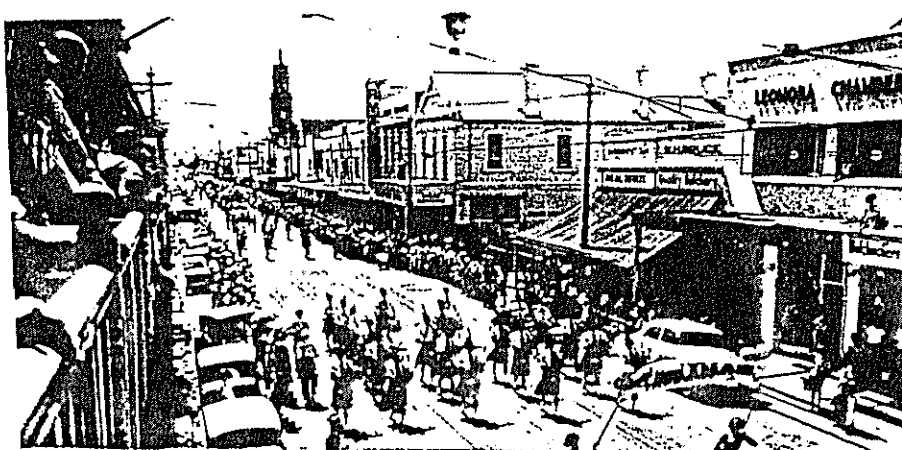
HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore; verandah configuration to be reinstated as shown in PH154.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This building is one of the few surviving substantially intact commercial buildings in Jetty Road away from Moseley Square. The original corner verandah which wrapped around into Moseley Street is visible in PH154. In the 1880s this site contained an iron shed as shown in PH85.



PH94. Jetty Road

B

F7/29

NAME: Taplin House

ADDRESS: 79 Jetty Road



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1922

BUILDING MATERIALS: Painted stone with
rendered detailing

ARCHITECT: Cowell & Cowell

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Savings Bank of South Australia

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER:
Real Estate Office

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Bank

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Rejected for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore, remove inappropriate signs.

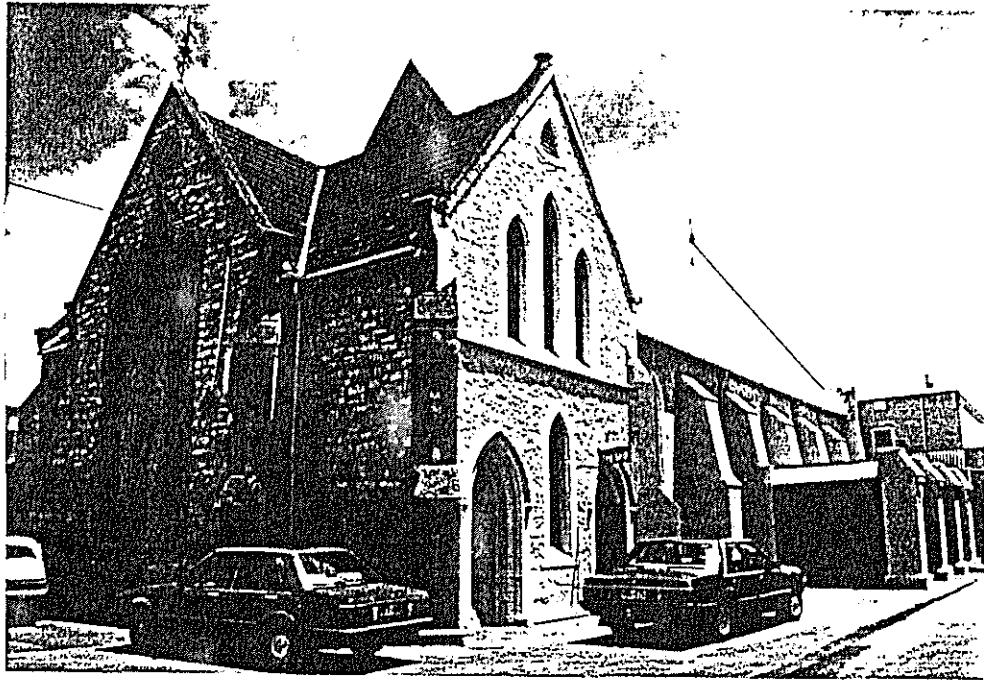
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Taplin House was built in 1922 as the Glenelg Branch of the Savings Bank of South Australia. It was designed by Cowell & Cowell, Architects, and replaced a 1912 bank on the same site. It is an attractive example of the fully detailed classical style in which Savings Bank of South Australia branches were designed from 1910 onwards. The S.B.S.A. sold Taplin House in 1960 and it is now a Real Estate office, with a substantially altered interior.

B

NAME: Congregational Church Hall

ADDRESS: Rear of 90 Jetty Road



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1859

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT: James MacGeorge

BUILDER: H.J. Moseley

PRESENT OWNER: Uniting Church
of Australia

FIRST OWNER: Congregational Church

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Church Hall

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Church

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register**CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:**

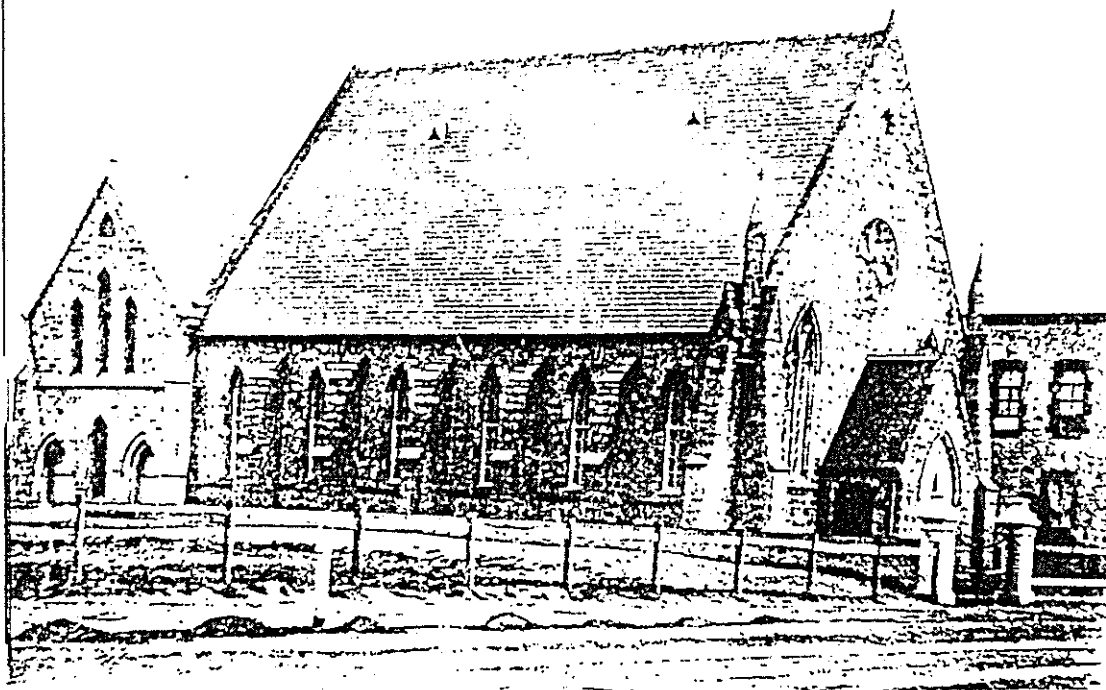
Conserve, remove shops to Jetty Road frontage and establish forecourt, restore front facade.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

The Congregational Church was built in 1859, and was one of the first substantial buildings on Jetty Road. It was carefully sited opposite the end of Nile Street, facing towards St. Peter's in Torrens Square. Photographs from the 1870s (PH83, 84) show the original appearance of the Church. Its position has been severely compromised by the erection of a row of two storey shops along the Jetty Road frontage which leave only the gable of the church visible above. It became the Church Hall when the new Congregational Church was opened in 1880 on the adjacent site.



Congregational Church behind shops at 90 Jetty Road



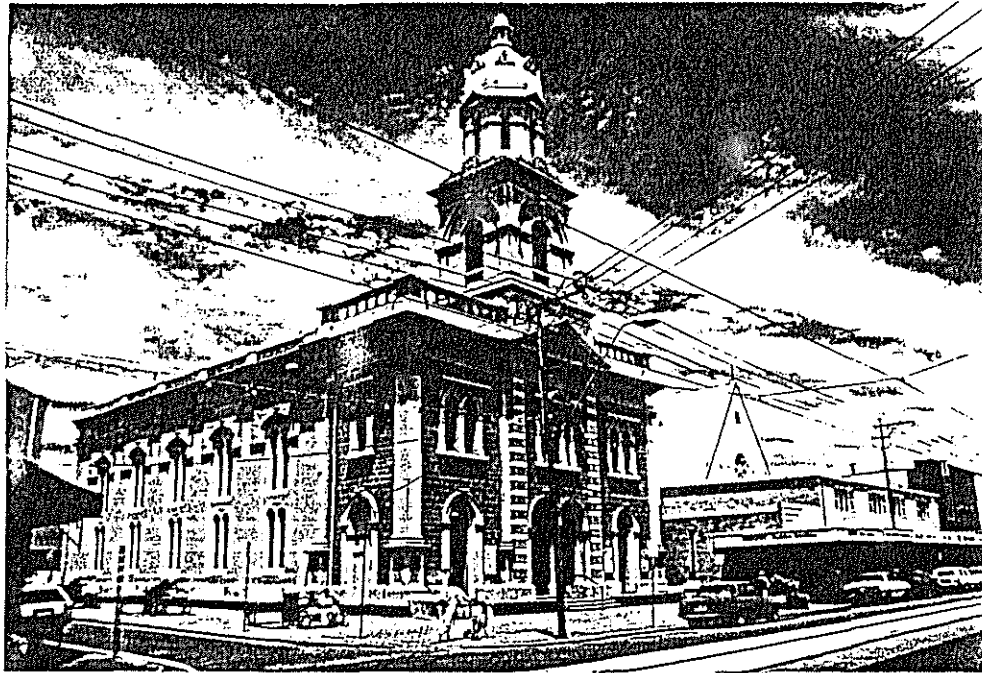
PH83. Congregational Church c.1875

A

F7/20

NAME: Uniting Church

ADDRESS: 92-94 Jetty Road



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1889

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone and rendered masonry

ARCHITECT: Daniel Garlick

BUILDER: John Roberts

PRESENT OWNER: Uniting Church of Australia

FIRST OWNER: Congregational Church

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Church

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Church

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This church is one of a group of non-conformist churches constructed during the 1870s and early 1880s. The Independent Church in Brougham Place, North Adelaide, and the Norwood Wesley Church on the Parade are similar in style and scale.

Garlick's plans and drawings for the Congregational Church exist in the Jackman Good Collection, Record No. 71, dated 21 August 1879.

The Glenelg Congregational Church was completed in 1880, and represents the growth in population and prosperity in the area at this time.

B

F7/28

NAME: Dentist Surgery

ADDRESS: 97 Jetty Road



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1935

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered and
coursed masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Consulting
Rooms

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Dentists Rooms

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, retain unpainted.

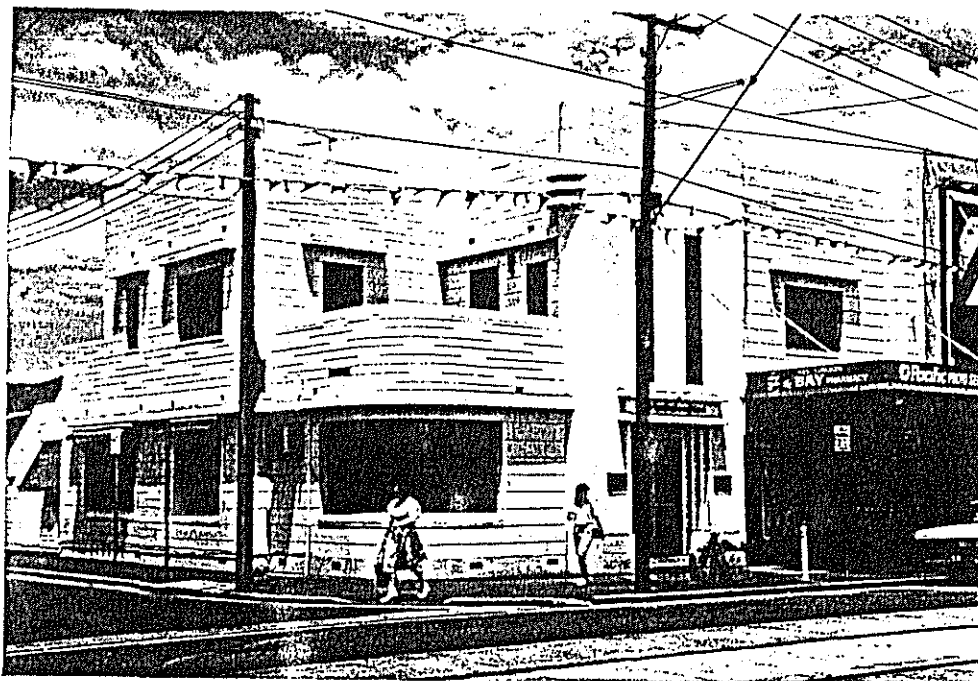
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

An interesting corner building which represents the inter-war period of new development in Jetty Road. A style not often seen in such complete detail in Adelaide, this building complements the one at 118 Jetty Road.

B

NAME: Doctors Surgery

ADDRESS: 118 Jetty Road



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1935

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Doctors
surgery and residenceFIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Consulting rooms
and residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

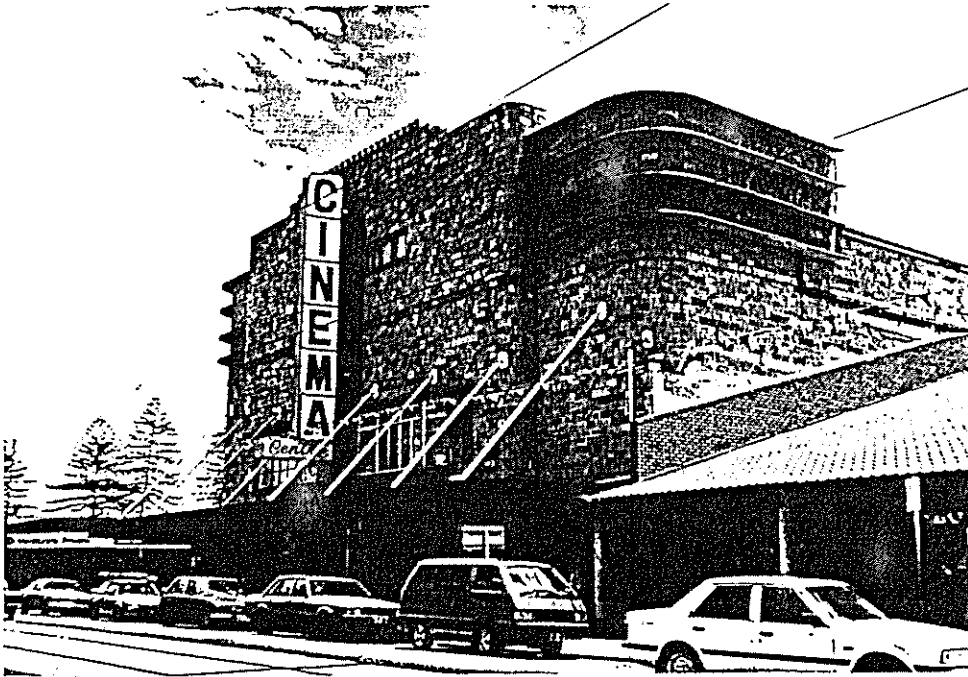
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Of the same period and style as 97 Jetty Road this corner building combines doctors surgery and residence. Carefully detailed in the streamlined "moderne" style it is a good example of a rare architectural idiom in Adelaide.

B

F7/26

NAME: Cinema Centre

ADDRESS: 119 Jetty Road
Cnr. Scott Street

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1956

BUILDING MATERIALS: Masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Cinema Centre

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Odeon Theatre

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

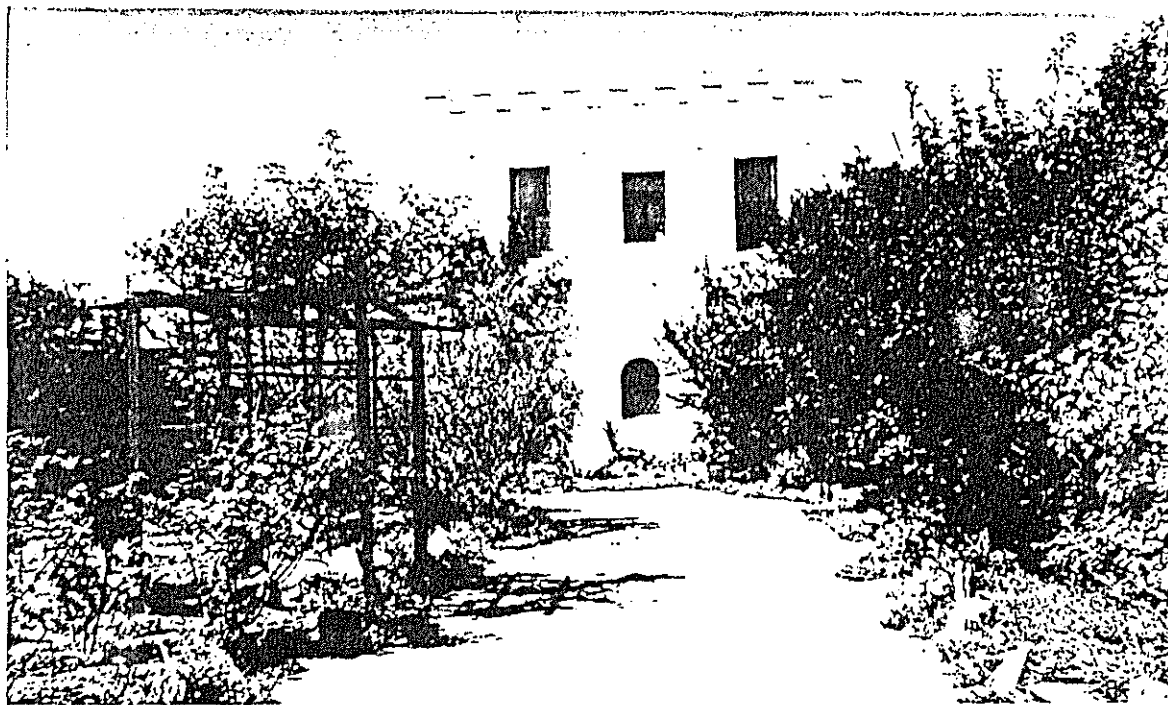
1937
The first picture theatres in Glenelg were open air cinemas on the beach and in Moseley Square. This was the last cinema to be built in Glenelg (in 1936) and has been extensively remodelled inside. The size of the theatre indicates the popularity of movie films as a source of public entertainment prior to the availability of television, and the building is a strong architectural element in Jetty Road.

B

F9/6

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 4, 6 Kent Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1870s

BUILDING MATERIALS: Masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Coach house and Lodge

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

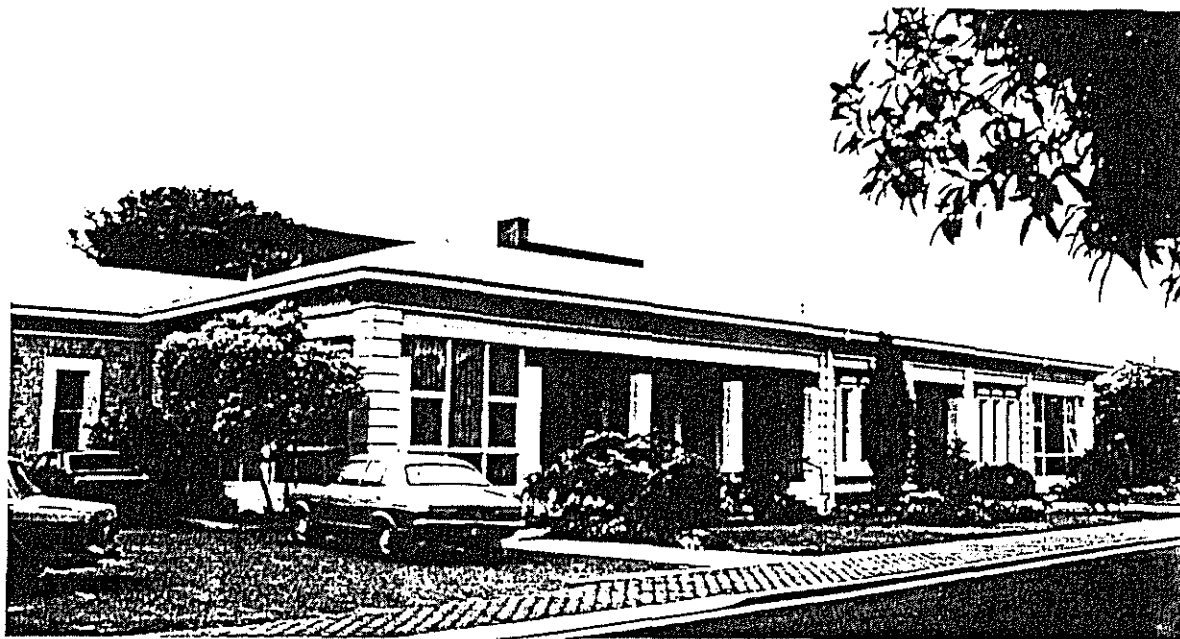
Conserve, restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This building at No. 4 and the house at No. 6 served as coach houses for Waterworth in Pier Street and Stormont on South Esplanade, respectively. Built contemporaneously with the large houses, they serve to indicate the size of properties during the 1870s and 1880s prior to further residential subdivision in this area of Glenelg.

NAME: Murray Mudge House

ADDRESS: 5 Maturin Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1899

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT: Thomas English

BUILDER: B. Thomas

PRESENT OWNER: Uniting Church

FIRST OWNER: Charles Irwin

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Nursing Home

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P3, Maturin Road Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

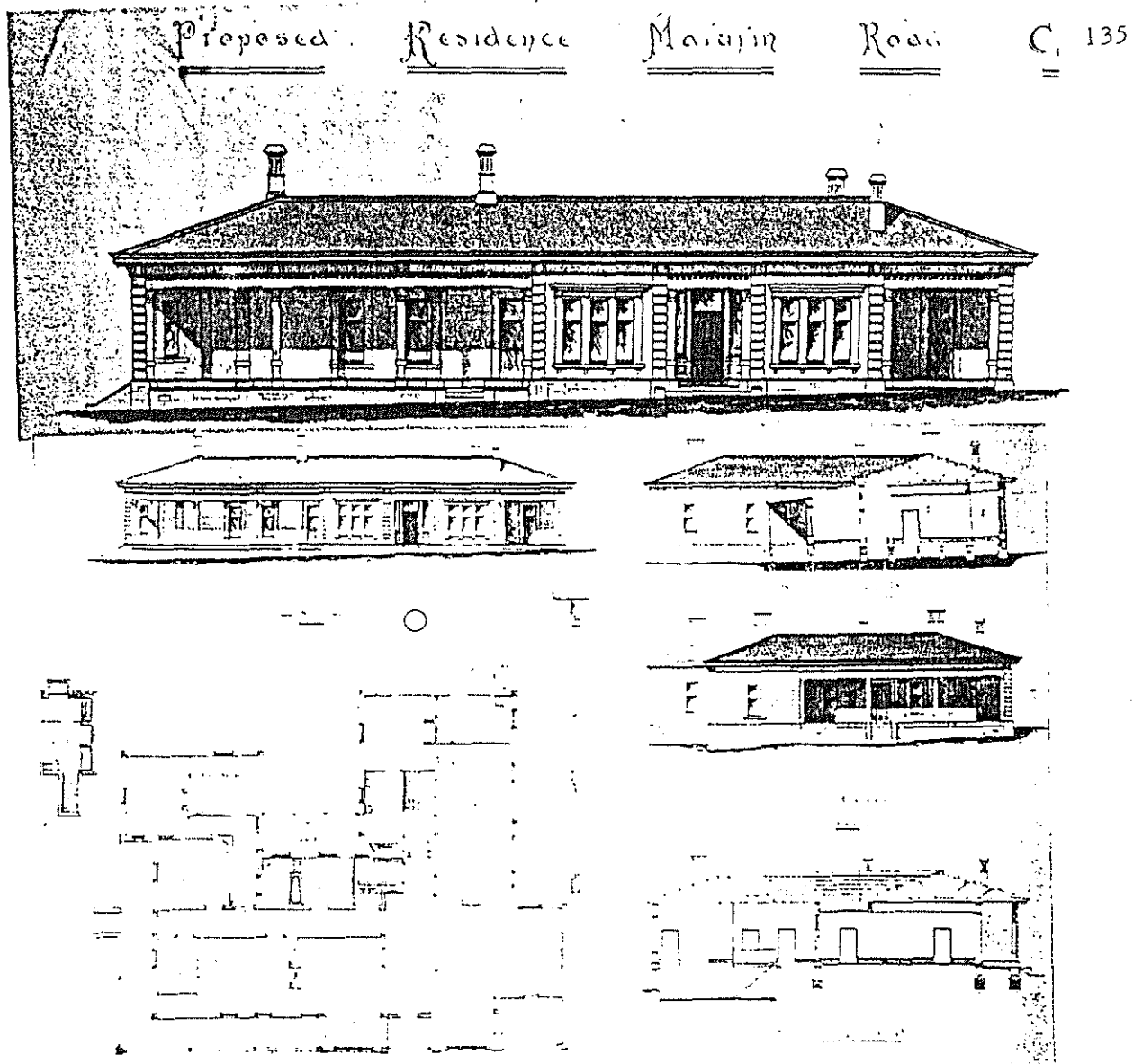
CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve remaining original detailing.
Any future alterations should refer to original drawings.
Restoration of original items is recommended.

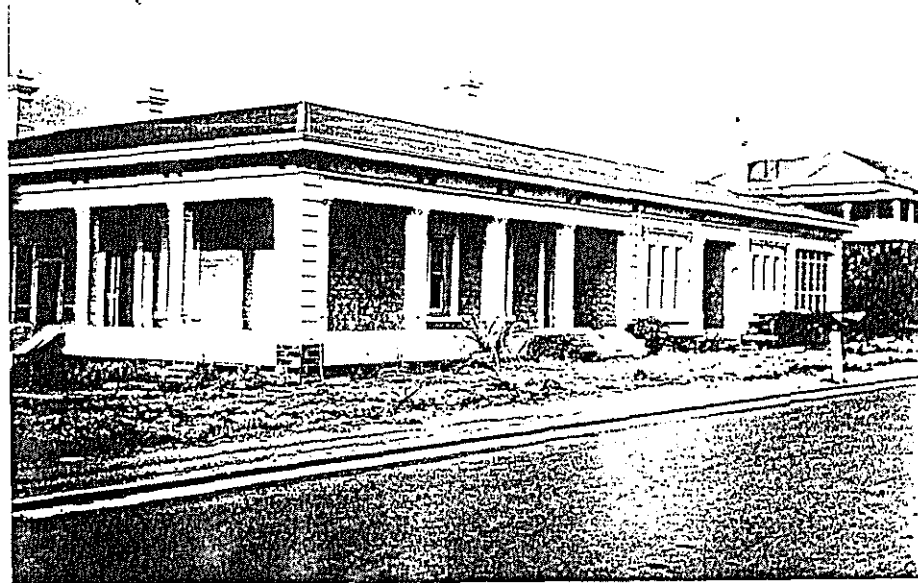
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This large single storey house was designed by Thomas English for Charles Irwin in 1899. It has been extensively altered since 1968 when it was given to the Methodist Central Mission and became the core of an elderly citizens home.

Drawings of this house exist in the Jackman Gooden Collection Record No. 102, and photographs held by Reg Fisk exist showing the house prior to alterations and conversion.



Jackman Gooden Collection Record No. 102
- drawings for Charles Irwin's residence.



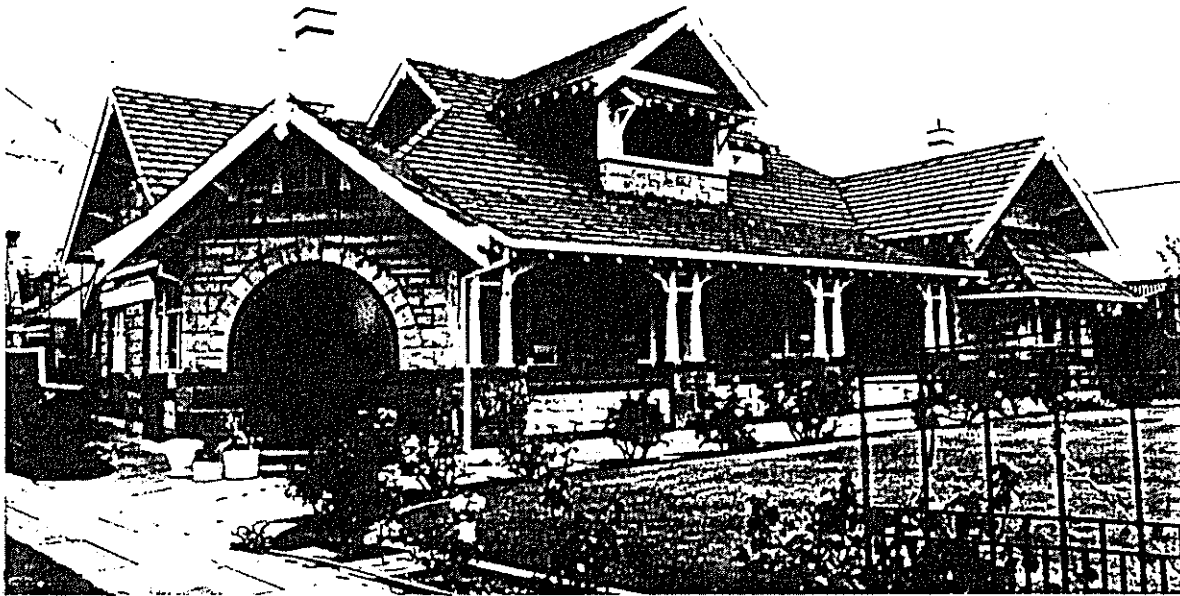
Murray Mudge House prior to alterations - photo Reg Fisk

A

F15/12

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 18 Maturin Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1927

BUILDING MATERIALS: Freestone and
red brick, terracotta tiled roof

ARCHITECT: Jackman ?

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Annie & Samuel Percival

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P3, Maturin Road Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This house was built in 1927 for Samuel and Annie Percival. Percival was a baker who had developed the Grand Residential Hotel in Moseley Square during the first twenty years of this century. (See P4 Moseley Square Precinct Description). The house is a development of the Queen Anne style in Adelaide with a complex roof form and strong arched corner enhanced with a verandah incorporated under the main roof. This is an excellent late variation of the style now known as Federation which was prevalent in the Eastern States during the 1890s to c.1910. A pure use of style is rare in Adelaide. At the rear of the house is a remnant outbuilding from an earlier house, "Bromley", the property of which was subdivided to form Maturin Road allotments. Drawings of a two storeyed stable and laundry building by English and Soward, done in 1882 for William Kither survive in the Jackman Gooden Collection Record No. 42. These may relate to this building.

B

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
19, 21, 22, 23, 24 Maturin Road

CONSTRUCTION DATE: Various

BUILDING MATERIALS: Masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P3, Maturin Road Precinct

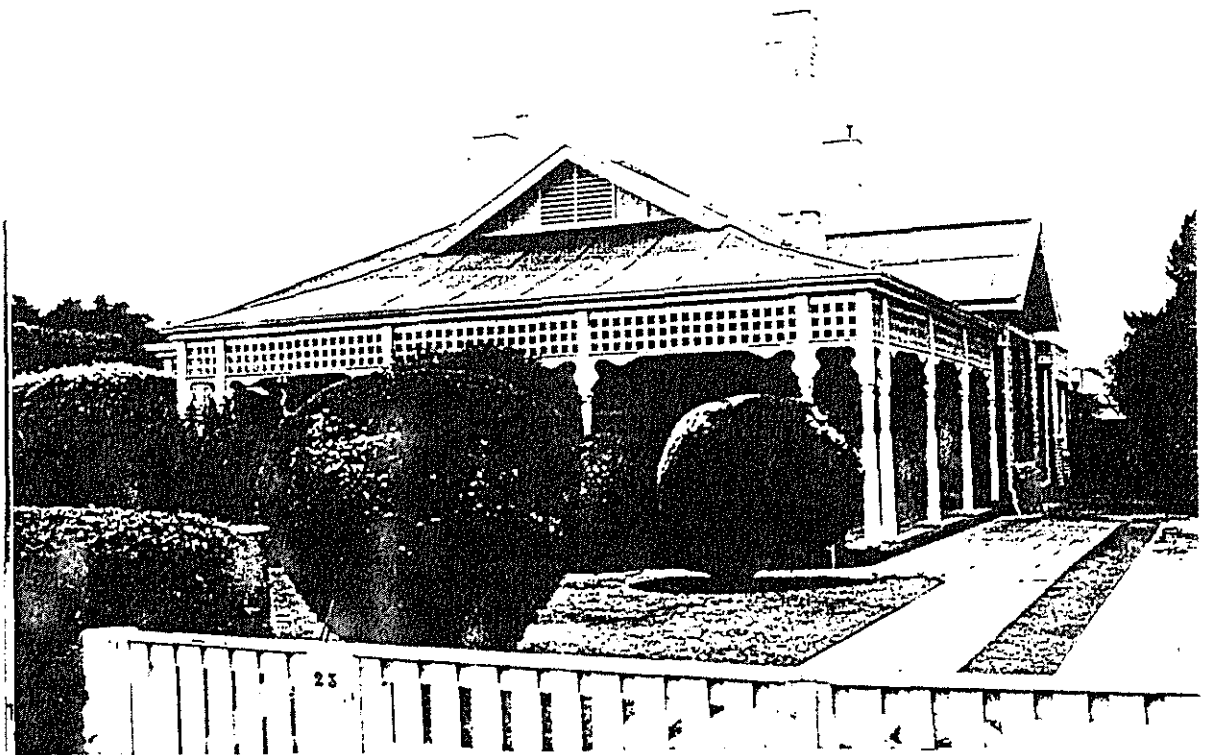
HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

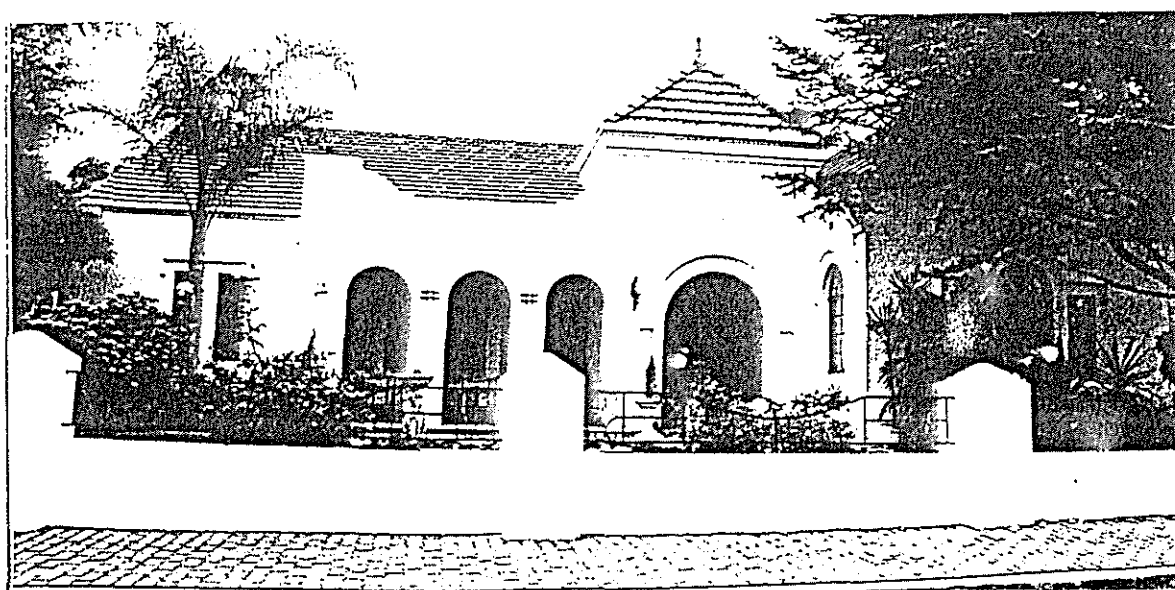
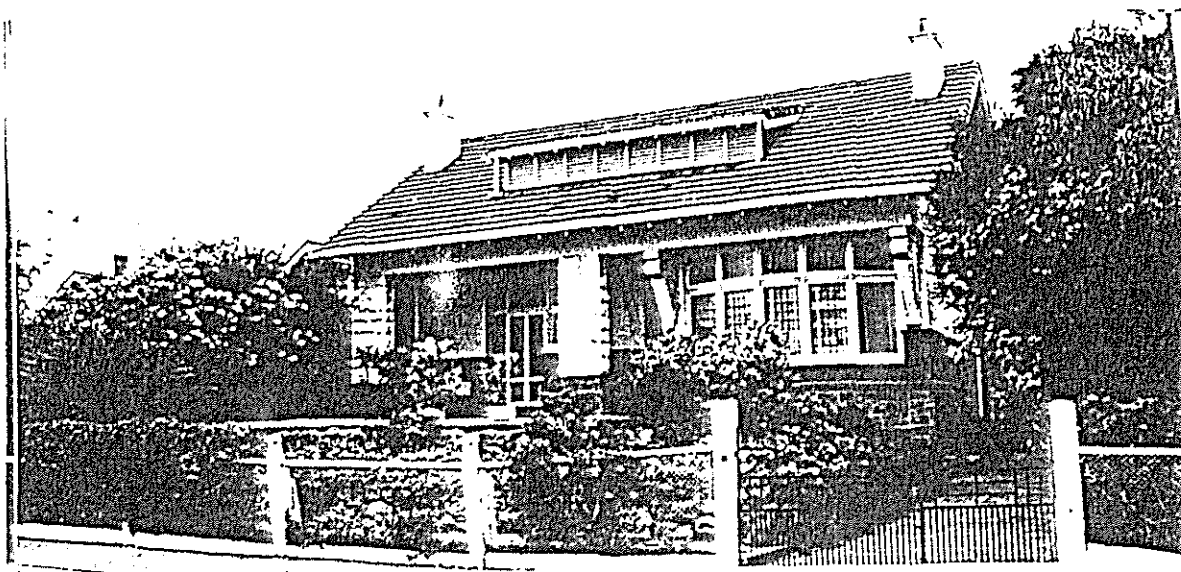
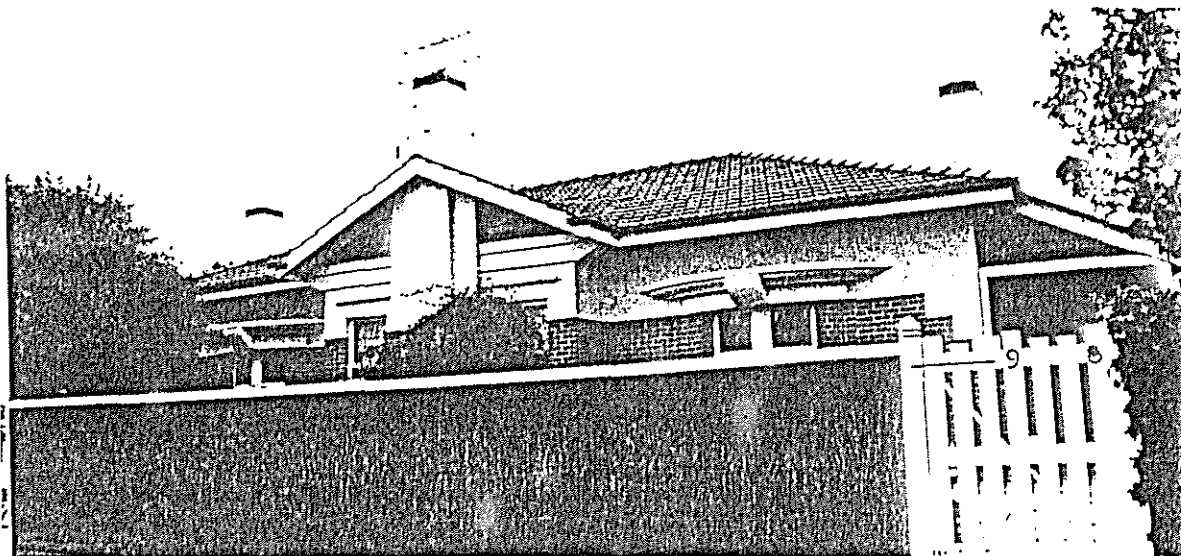
Conserve and restore these houses which combine to produce a group of excellent residences. Any alterations should be compatible with the period of the individual houses.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

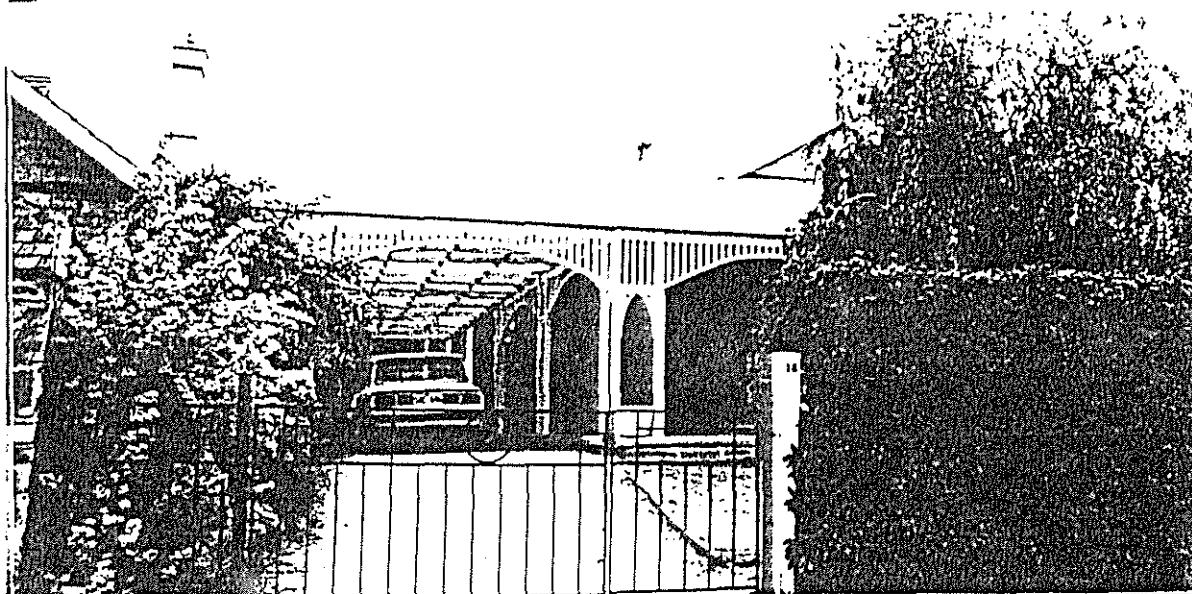
Maturin Road contains a range of domestic architectural styles popular in the early 20th century. These houses are built on land subdivided from larger estates at the turn of the century. (See also P3, Maturin Road Precinct description, section 4.3)



23 Maturin Road



9, 12, 13 Maturin Road



15, 16, 17 Maturin Road

A*

F6/22

NAME: Town Hall

ADDRESS: Moseley Square



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1877

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone with rendered quoining and detail.

ARCHITECT: Edmund Wright

BUILDER: David Miller

PRESENT OWNER: Corporation of City of Glenelg

FIRST OWNER: Glenelg Institute

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Municipal Offices

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Institute and Library

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A*
Part of P4, Moseley Square PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered Item
on State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

This building is essential to the character of Moseley Square.
All external original detailing should be retained.

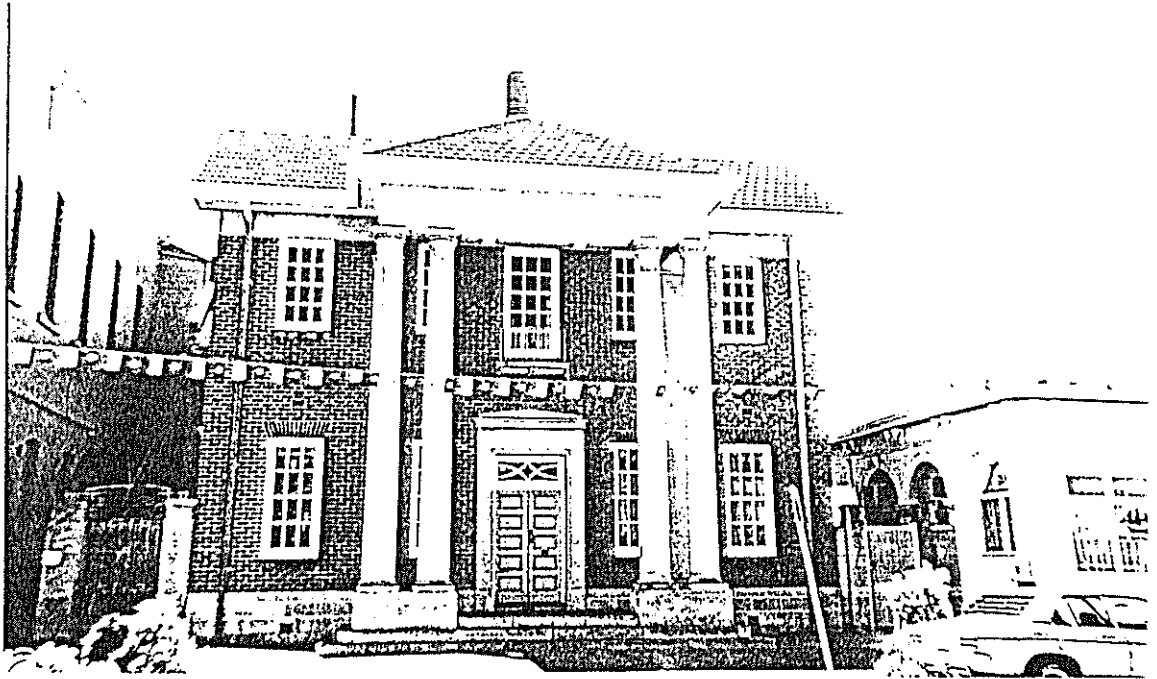
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This building was erected in 1877, on land conveyed from the Government, as Glenelg Institute. PH125, taken soon after completion shows the building's original appearance. The main entrance was then through the arched openings at the base of the corner tower. In 1887, the Council acquired the Institute and it became the Town Hall. The building had a clock and cupola added to its tower in 1882, and extensions, both in width and length, have been carried out. The most significant of these was the War Memorial Hall and Soldiers Club Rooms in 1924 to plans by G.K. Soward, Architect (see PH129) when the main entrance was shifted to the Moseley Square facade of the building. The Jackman Gooden Collection (Record No. 48) contains undated drawings of additions to the Town Hall in wood.

A

NAME: Court House

ADDRESS: Moseley Square



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1934

BUILDING MATERIALS: Brick

ARCHITECT: Architect in Chief's
Department, S.A. Government

BUILDER: F. Fricker

PRESENT OWNER: S.A. Police Dept.

FIRST OWNER: S.A. Police Dept.

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Court

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Court

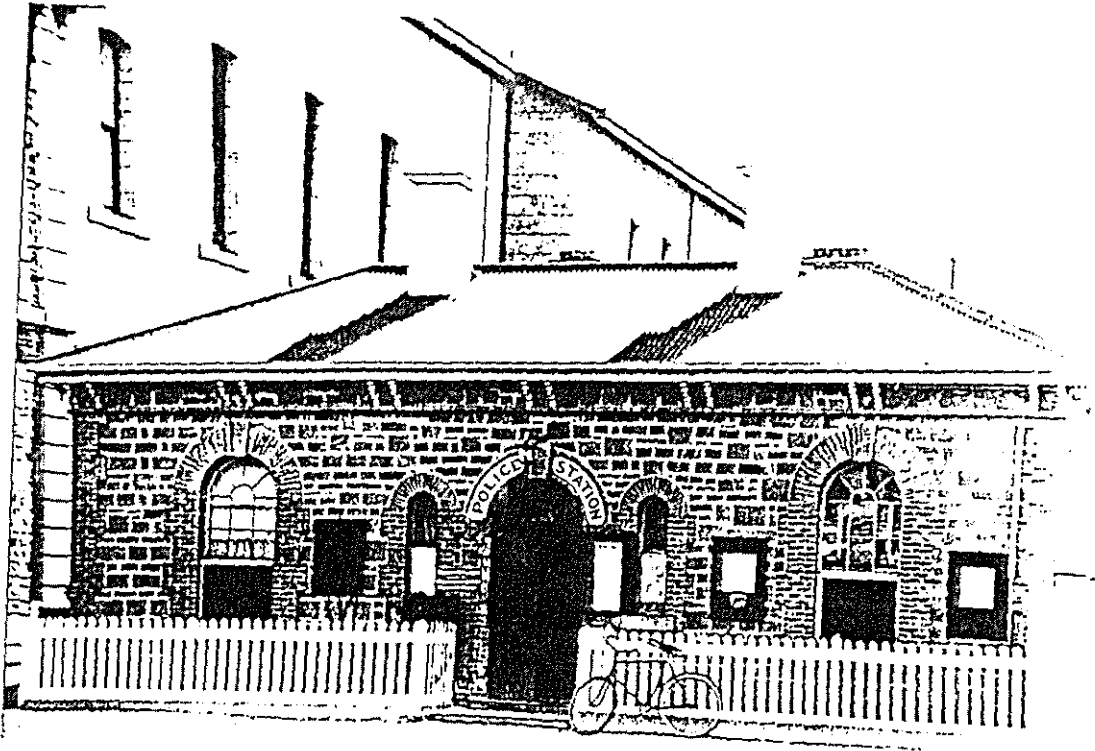
SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P4, Moseley Square PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

This building is essential to the character of the Moseley Square Precinct and should be conserved.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

The first police station was constructed on this site in 1865, on land which was Government Reserve. It was the second government building in Moseley Square (after the Post Office, built in 1859) and Glenelg then had a residential police officer. This building (see PH133) was extended in 1876 and served as Glenelg's police station until demolished in 1933, and the Court building was erected. The design of the Court House is typical of public buildings of the time using a classical revival style loosely based on Georgian and Colonial elements.



PH133. First Police Station (demolished 1933) previously on this site.

A

NAME: Police Station

ADDRESS: Moseley Square



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1873

BUILDING MATERIALS: rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: S.A. Police Dept.

FIRST OWNER: Adelaide Glenelg and
Suburban Railway Company

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Police Offices

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Railway Station

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P4, Moseley Square PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Rejected for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore. This building is considered critical to the character of the Moseley Square Precinct. It should be conserved and restored, with the reinstatement of the original arcaded facade and contrasting colour scheme. The building when restored should be reassessed by the State Heritage Branch and added to the State Heritage Register as a critical component of the Moseley Square Precinct.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

The Police Station was originally constructed as the Railway Station in 1873. It was the terminus for the Adelaide, Glenelg and Suburban Railway Company line from Victoria Square, which was a major factor in the development of Glenelg as a residential area. Another station of identical design was constructed at 142 Jetty Road, known as Millers Corner Station (PH132). A photograph of the railway station in 1912 (PH131) indicates its appearance prior to the closure of the station in 1929 when the train line was electrified and converted to a tramway. The station was then used as a shop and later as the police station.

Due to its historical significance and the importance of its position in Moseley Square, the building should be restored to its original condition and appearance and a compatible use found.

A*

NAME: Post Office & Residence

ADDRESS: Moseley Square



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1912

BUILDING MATERIALS: Brick and sandstone

ARCHITECT: C. Owens Smythe,
Superintendent of Public Buildings

BUILDER: F. Fricker

PRESENT OWNER: Australia Post

FIRST OWNER: Post Master General's Dept.

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Post Office

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Post Office

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A*
Part of P4, Moseley Square PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered Item
on State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.
Retain all original detailing.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

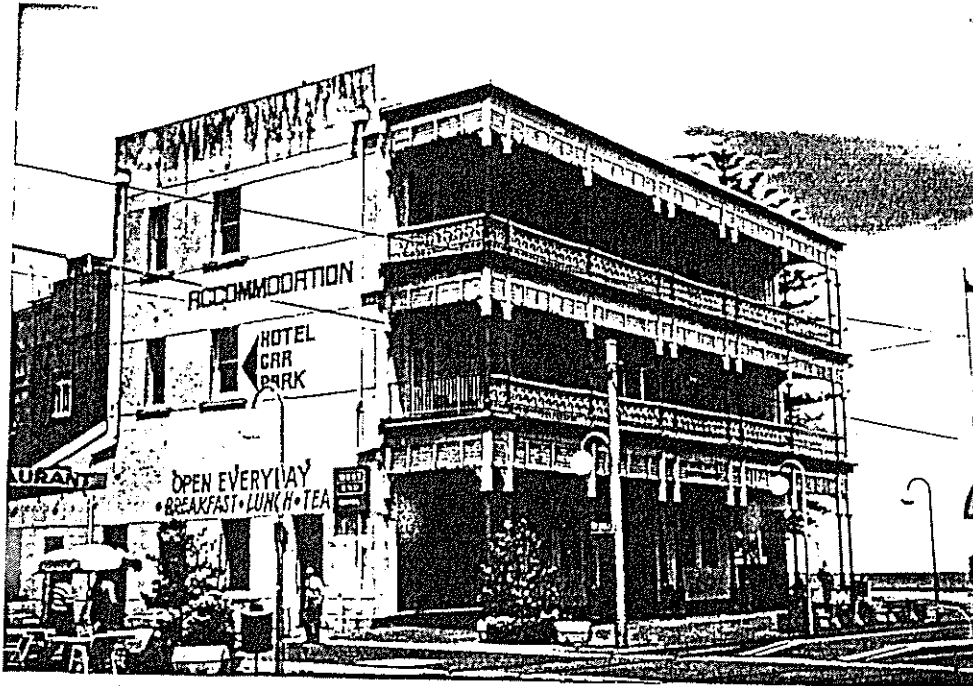
This site has contained the Glenelg Post Office since 1859 when the first Telegraph Station was built. This was extended in stages until it included a Post Office and residence (see PH134, 135, 136). In 1912, this building was demolished and the existing office and residence were erected. Plans of these buildings exist in the Australian Archives (through the Department of Housing & Construction). The red brick and stone Edwardian design is a strong architectural element in Moseley Square and its significance has been recognised with its inclusion on the State Heritage Register.

B

F6/23, F7/

NAME: Pier Hotel

ADDRESS: Moseley Square



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1912

BUILDING MATERIALS: Masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: S.A. Brewing Co.

FIRST OWNER: H.J. Moseley

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Hotel

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Hotel

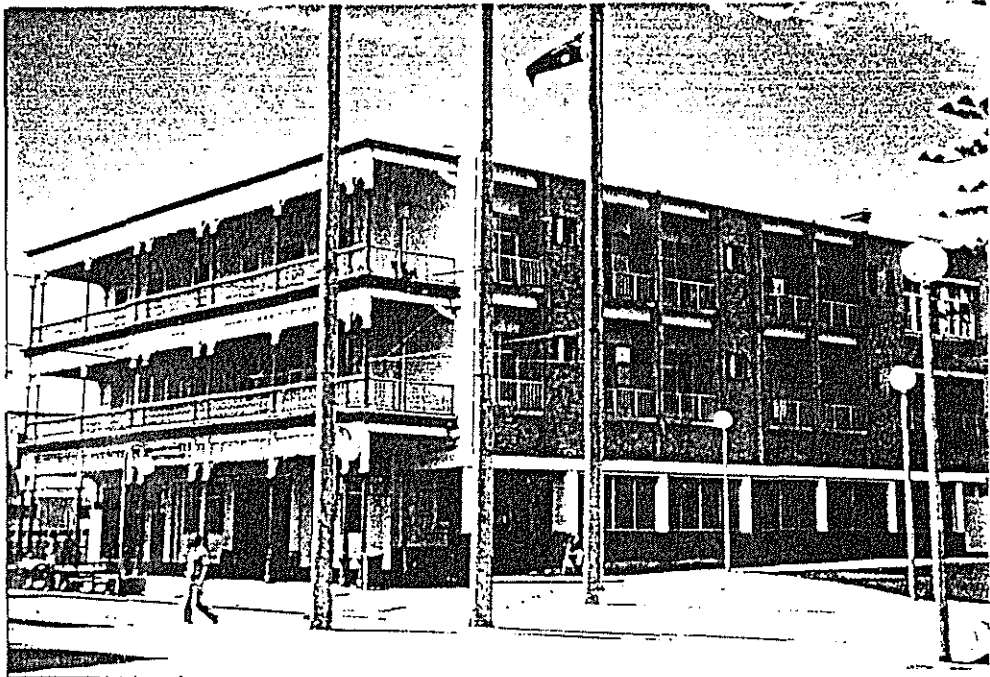
SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P4, Moseley Square PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Rejected for
the State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

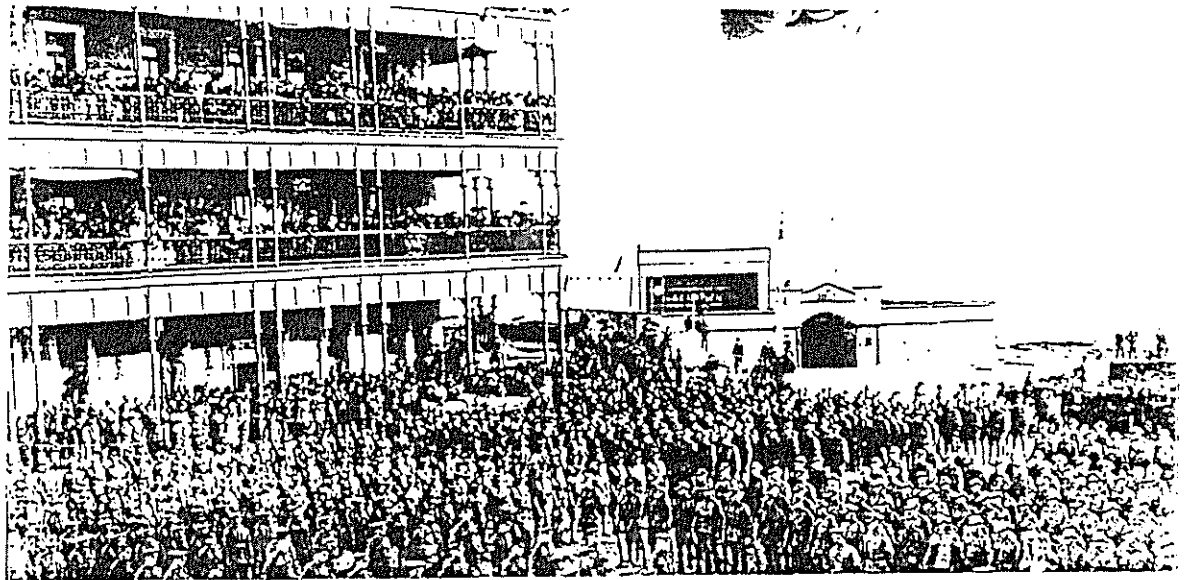
Retain Moseley Square facade and restore or ensure compatible and sensitively designed new development which reinforces the character of the Square - new development should not exceed the present height of the hotel.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Henry Moseley built the first Pier Hotel in 1856, before work on the first pier had been commenced. Historic photos PH138, 139 and 141, show the hotel as it developed with a grand wall and staircase down to the beach (PH98). Moseley's hotel was demolished in 1912 and replaced by the present building. The three storey facade with verandah to all levels on Moseley Square remains from 1912, but the seaward facing wall has been modernized (c.1960) and the verandahs removed. This is a vital element in the Moseley Square Precinct and in the Esplanade South Precinct linking two heritage areas together.



Pier Hotel



PH145. Pier Hotel in 1916 (note also the entrance to the Open Air Theatre).

A

F6/2

NAME: Shops

ADDRESS: 4, 6, 8 Jetty Road
Moseley SquareCONSTRUCTION DATE: 1860s,
1890s additionsBUILDING MATERIALS: Stone rendered
and painted

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Henry Moseley

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Shops

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Bakery

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P4, Moseley Square Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

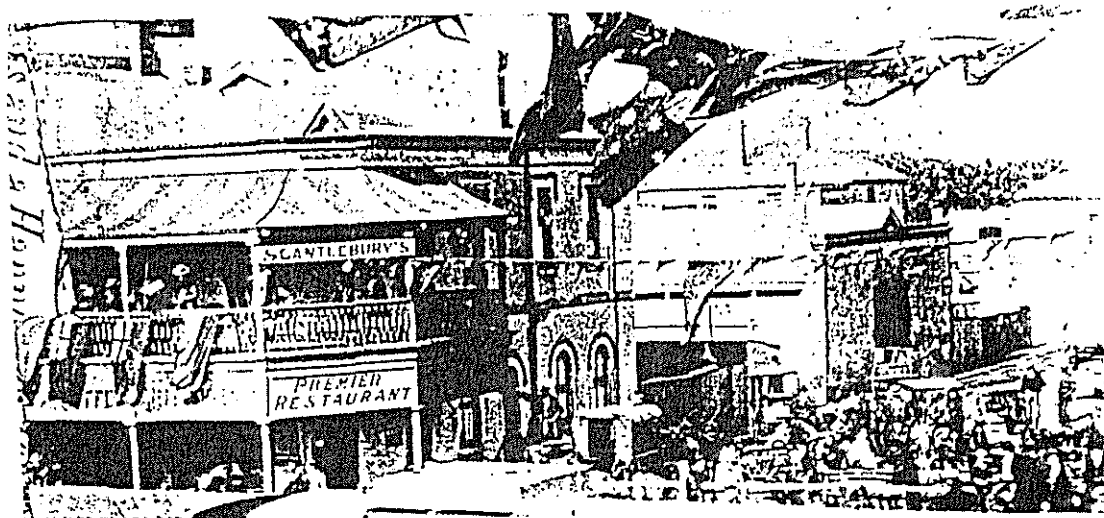
Reinstate two storey verandah to original detailing and paint in stripes as shown in early photos (PH150, PH151 and PH152). Install appropriate timber shopfronts. Paint in heritage colours and install appropriate signs.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This corner site belonged to Henry Moseley and a single storey bakery operated during the 1860s as shown in early panorama PJ194 and PH195. A second storey was added, and the building extended during the 1890s incorporating the original ground floor detailing. By this stage it contained three shops with dwellings above. PH150, 151 and 152 show the building in 1901 during the Royal Visit. The earliest section of the building is visible in St. John's Row. The verandah has been removed, the building's shopfronts modernized, and original detailing to St. John's Row altered. The building has been bisected by the erection of the recent verandah to Nos. 8-10 when the original verandah was built to 4, 6 and 8. However, despite these changes this corner building is an essential component of the Moseley Square Precinct with potential for restoration and dramatic transformation.



PH150. Nos. 4, 6, 8 Jetty Road in 1901.



PH151. 1901 - note also buildings in St. John's Row.



PH152. The Jetty Road section of Moseley Square in 1901.

A

F7/1

NAME: Shops

ADDRESS: 10, 12 Jetty Road
Moseley Square

CONSTRUCTION DATE:

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered Masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Ernest Godwin

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Shops

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Ham and Beef Shop

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P4, Moseley Square Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

Remove balcony to 8 and 10 and rebuild original verandah to 10 and 12 as visible in early photos. Reinstate appropriate timber shopfronts. Repaint in heritage colours and install appropriate signs. Remove paint to brick parapet.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This pair of shops has been altered by the erection of the balcony to 8 and 10, No. 8 being part of the additions made in the 1890s to Henry Moseley's corner bakery. Nos. 10 and 12 remained single storey (see PH152) until a new building was erected in 1928 as Godwin's Ham & Beef Shop's new premises. The new building had an interesting pediment structure, the detailing of which is lost with the divided paint scheme. The new verandah balcony which links Nos. 8 and 10 leaves No. 12 bare and disjointed. The simple, two storey 1928 verandah is visible in PH154 (c.1937) and PH156 and 157.

A

NAME: Shop

ADDRESS: 14 Jetty Road
Moseley Square

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1916

BUILDING MATERIALS: Painted masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Chemist

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Shop & Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P4, Moseley Street Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

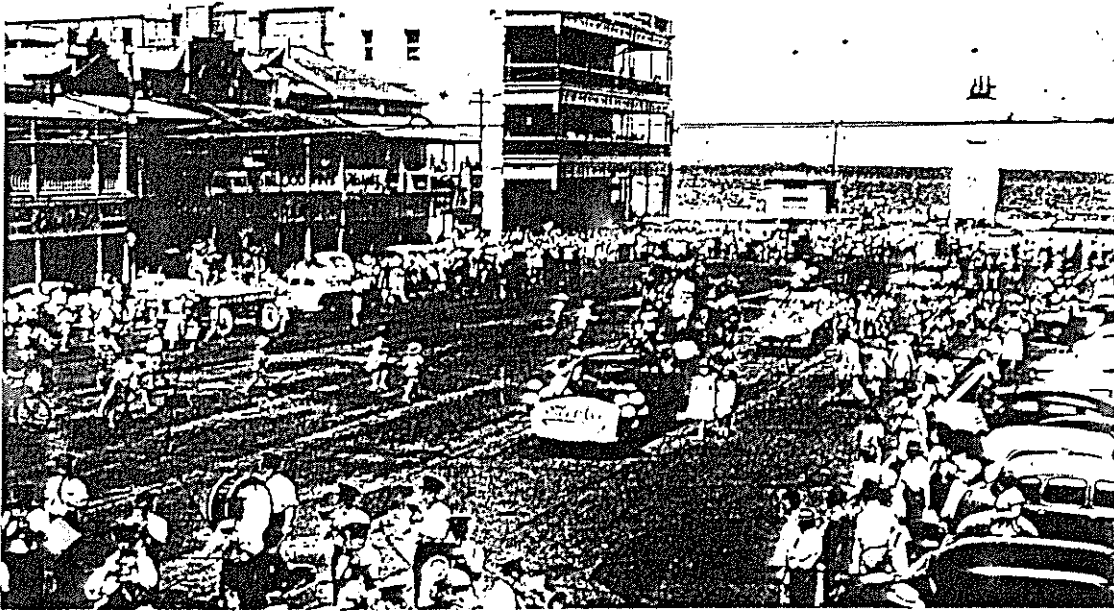
CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore. Rebuild two storey verandah as visible in early photos. Reinstate appropriate timber shopfront, paint in appropriate colours and erect appropriate signs.

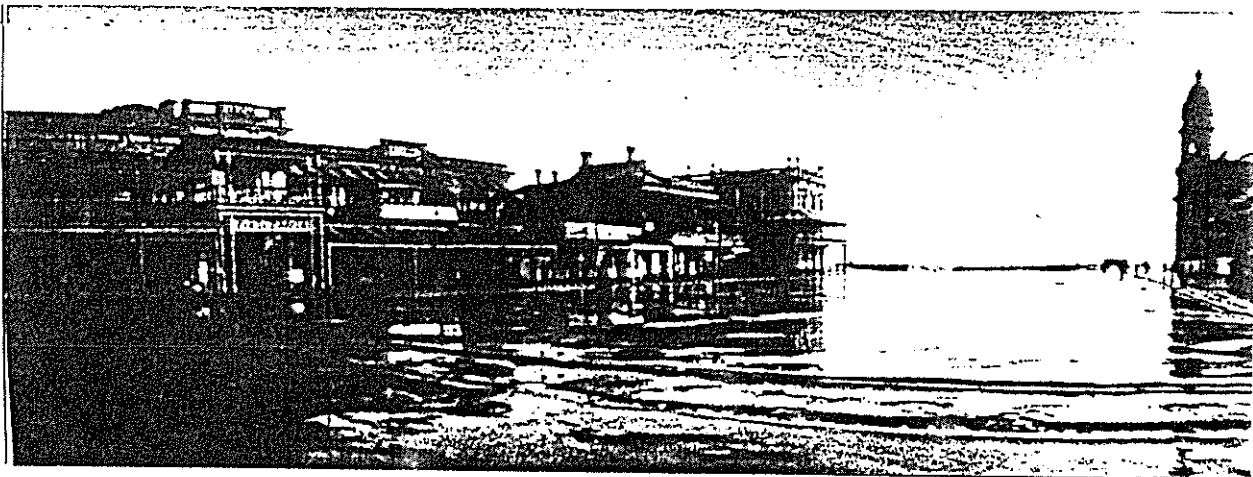
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

The site of this building was vacant until c.1916 when this two storeyed shop and residence was constructed (see PH109). It originally had, as did all the Jetty Road shops, a two level verandah. PH155 and PH156 show the verandah in 1955 which has since been removed exposing the upper front facade and the original door converted to a window.

Despite removal of verandah this building is a critical component of the Moseley Square Precinct.



PH156. Moseley Square in 1955 showing verandahs to Jetty Road shops.



PH153. Moseley Square c.1884-1910.

A

NAME: Shops

ADDRESS: 16, 18, 20 Jetty Road
Moseley Square

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1870

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone (painted)

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Shops

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Shops

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P4, Moseley Square Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

Carefully remove paint from stone. Reinstall original verandah to early photographs. Reinstall appropriate shopfronts. Repaint in original colours and install appropriate signs.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This early building was constructed prior to 1873 and the rear of the structure can be seen in PH195 when it was freestanding. It has since been built up to on both sides. The front facade has had its verandah removed and the individual shops painted differently. Ground floor shop fronts have been modernized. PH153 shows the original configuration of the verandah (c.1890). PH155 is close view of the verandah detail.

A

F7/3

NAME: Restaurant

ADDRESS: 22 Jetty Road
Moseley Square

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1880

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Restaurant

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Shop and Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P4, Moseley Street Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

Reinstate original verandah visible in early photos. Paint in heritage colours.

Reinstate appropriate timber shopfront and install appropriate signs.

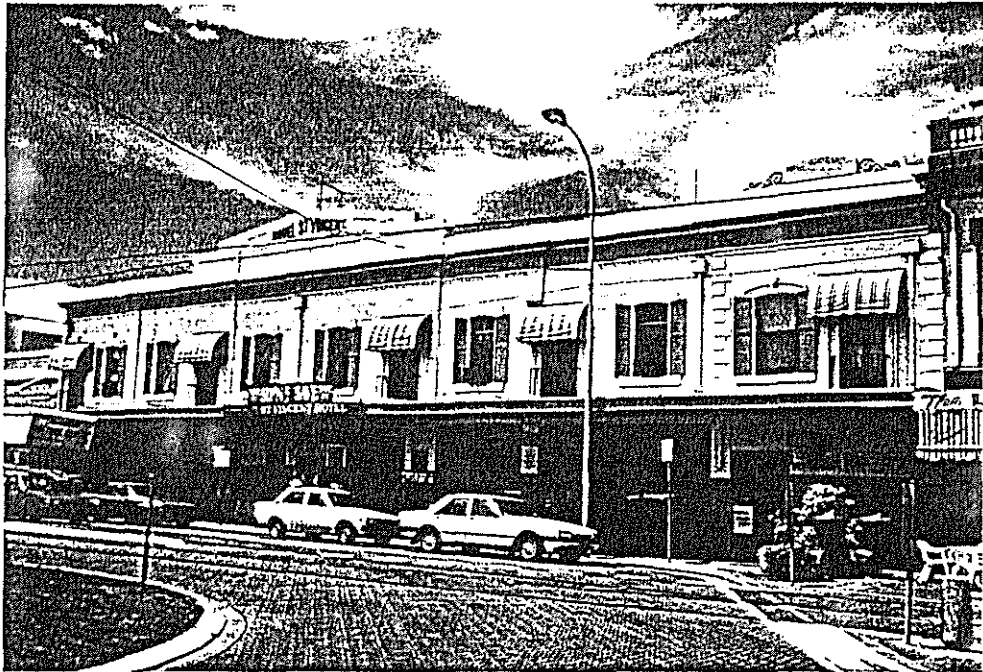
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This single shop stands out from the others as a distinct entity. In early views of Moseley Square it is clearly visible with the higher verandah roof of a convex profile and with paired verandah posts at each side of the building. This can be clearly seen in PH153.

Despite removal of verandah this building is essential to the character of the Moseley Square Precinct.

A

NAME: Hotel St. Vincent and Shops

ADDRESS: 24-26-28-30 Jetty Road
Moseley Square

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1869

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: James Cornick

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Hotel

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Jetty Hotel

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P4, Moseley Square PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated
for State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

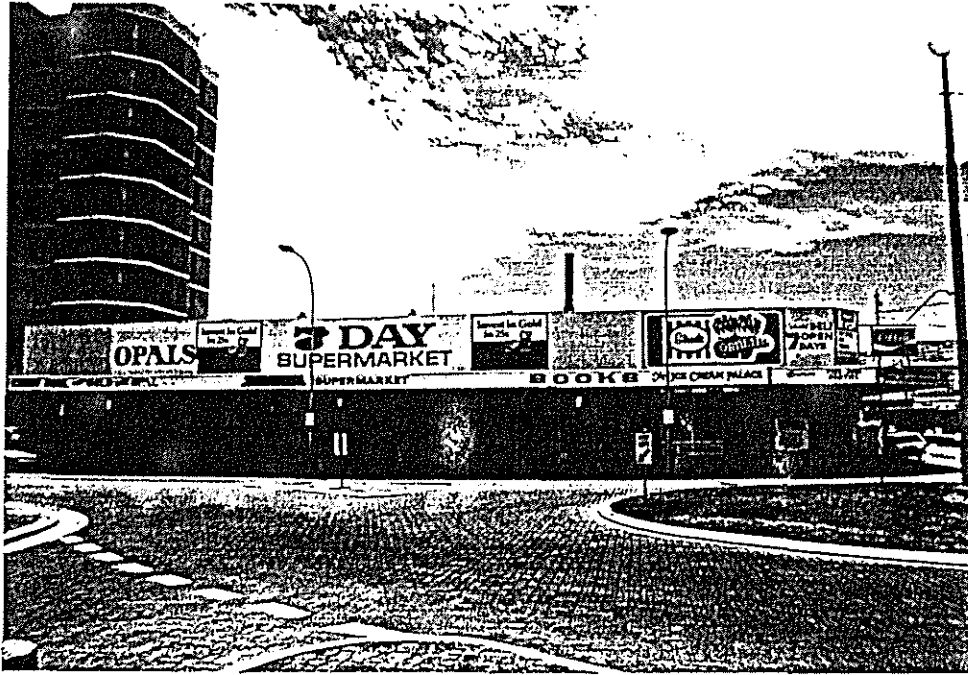
Conserve and restore.

Reinstatement of original verandah is recommended. However this was of an elaborate and expensive construction (PH96) and a simpler design would be appropriate as shown in PH157A when verandah had been modified. Alternatively, a well designed single storey verandah would be appropriate.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

An early Land Titles Office plan (c.1858) of this part of Section 204 shows Mr. Monte's house, known as Jetty House, on this site. By 1869, James Cornick had opened his 23 roomed Jetty Hotel and also had a residence on the western end. PH96 shows the Jetty Hotel in c.1875 with a pedimented parapet and balustrade above an ornate two level verandah. The parapet and verandah were altered in 1928 (PH157A) when the name of the hotel was changed to the Hotel St. Vincent. The verandah has since been removed.

NAME: Shops

ADDRESS: 1-3 Colley Terrace
Moseley Square

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1960

BUILDING MATERIALS:

ARCHITECT: Irving Cook

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Shops

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER:

SIGNIFICANCE: Development Site
Part of P4, Moseley Square Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

This site should be redeveloped with a sensitive two or three storey complex which enhances and reinforces the heritage character of Moseley Square. A verandah should be incorporated within the design. Reference should be made to design of original Grand Residential Hotel.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This significant site at the eastern end of Moseley Square contained a small restaurant (PH96, 97) during the 1870s and 1880s. Then in c.1900 T.B. Percival erected a substantial bakery and refreshment rooms (Critic 1 Aug. 1906). This building was extended and became the Grand Residential Hotel. PH112, 1929, shows the scale and detail of the hotel. This building was demolished in 1960 and the existing shops erected.

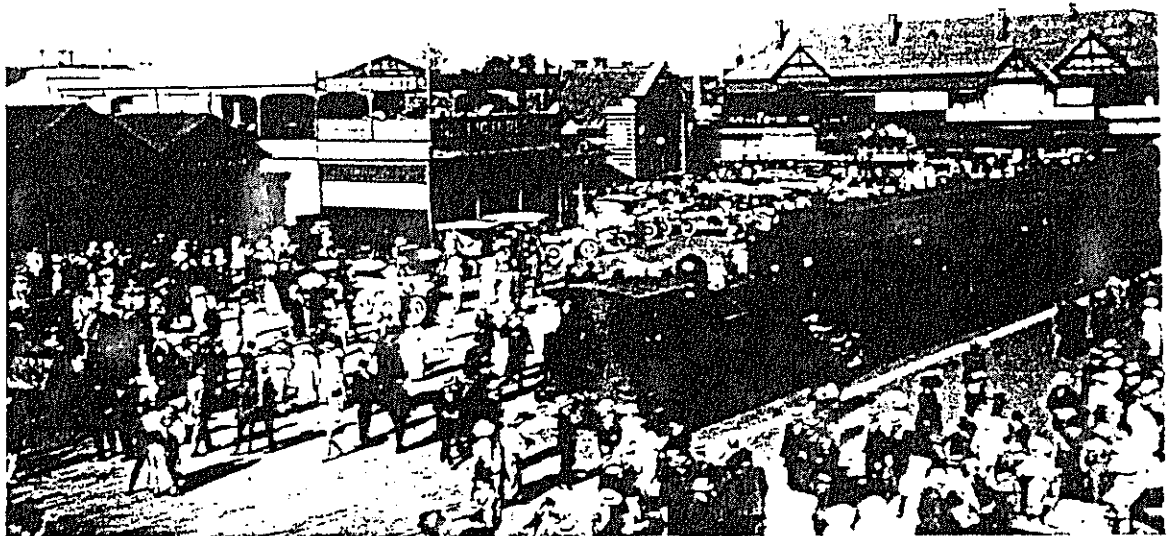


T. B. PERCIVAL, Baker.

Mr. Percival does the chief bakery trade at Glenelg for two reasons, probably. Firstly, on account of his being so well established, and secondly, because the bread, pastry, &c., is of such a high-class quality—equal in every way to the best turned out in South Australia. Also connected with the business there is a refreshment-room, which during the season, although commodious, is badly taxed for seating accommodation on account of the rush by

visitors to have a "snack" at the most elaborate, well-managed, and most up-to-date tea rooms at the "Bay." Mr. Percival, who has been a leading public man, and still takes a great interest in everything connected with the welfare of Glenelg, is to be complimented on the excellent manner in which his business is managed, and visitors and residents alike are recommended to entrust the firm with their patronage. They will receive every satisfaction.

The Critic 1 Aug. 1906



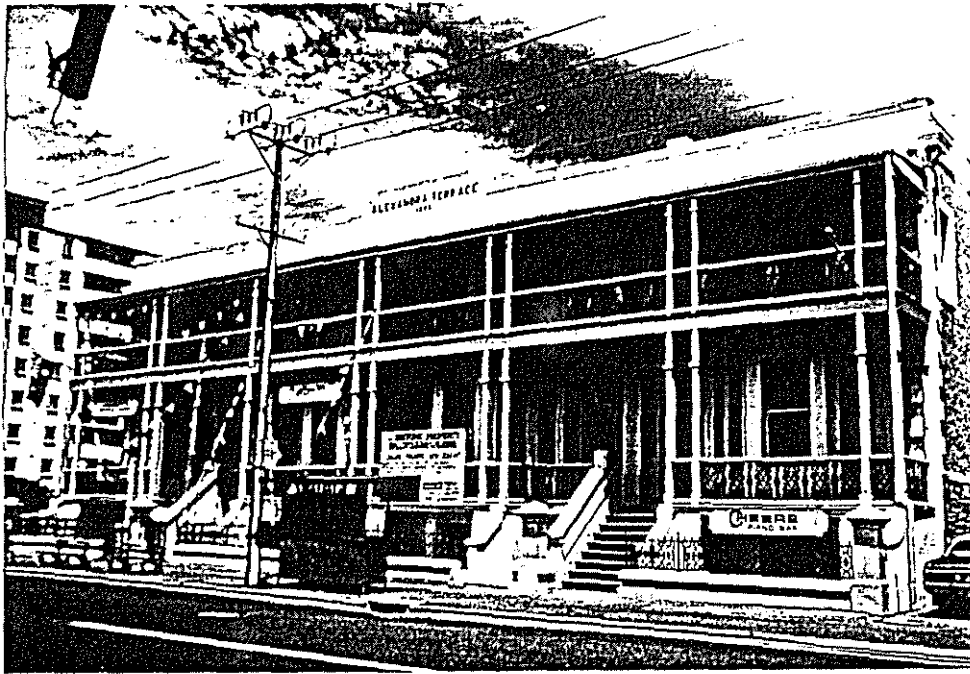
PH111. Moseley Square 1920.

B

F7/12

NAME: Alexandra Terrace

ADDRESS: 1, 3, 5, 7 Moseley Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1880

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone with
rendered detail

ARCHITECT: English & Soward

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Mrs. C.D. Cole

FIRST OWNER: Alexander Cunningham

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Shops and
commercial premisesFIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences and
medical consulting rooms

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

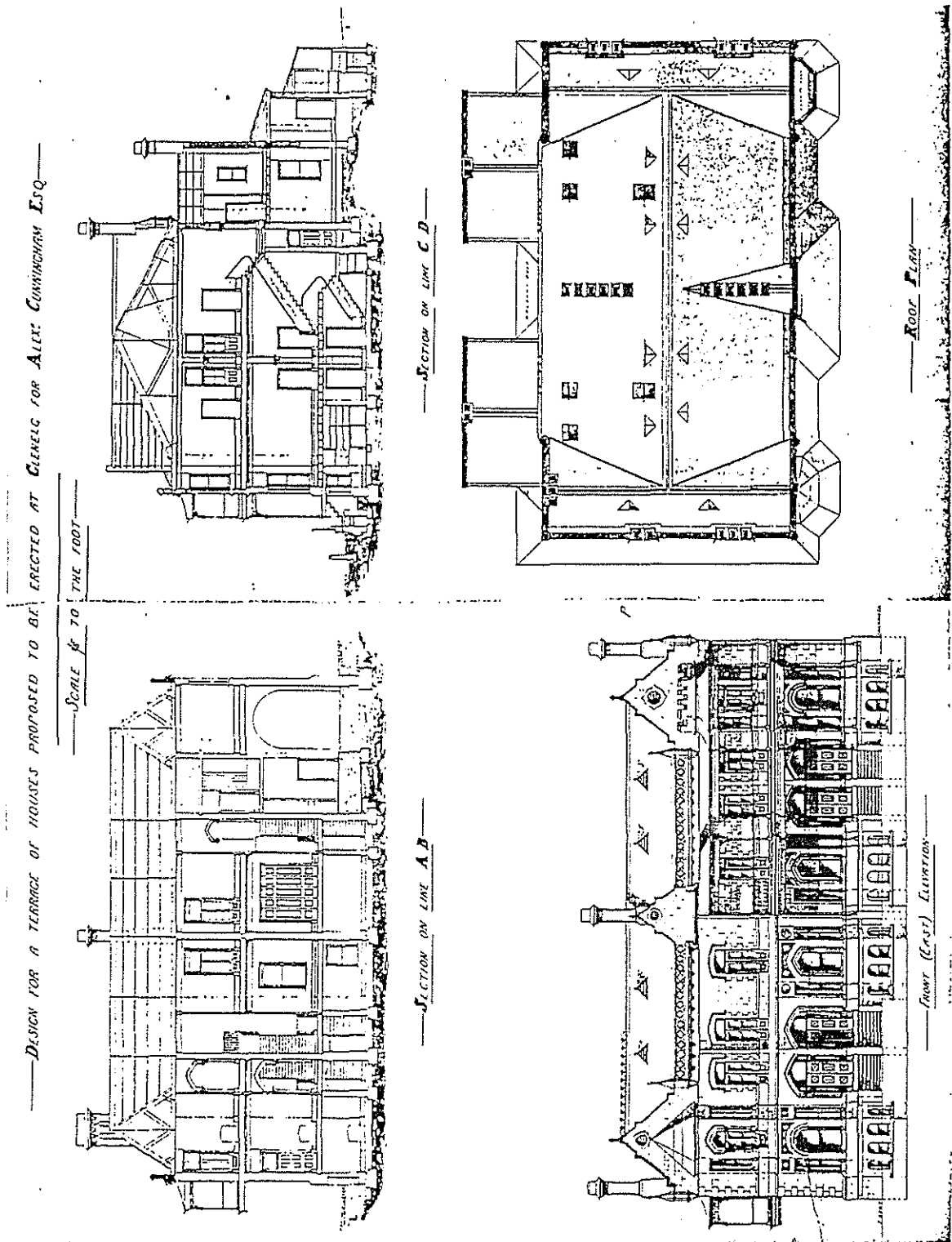
HERITAGE LISTINGS: Rejected for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve. Recently restored.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Alexander Cunningham bought this part of Section 204 from Henry Moseley in c.1864. He then had English and Soward Architects draw up plans for a terrace of four attached residences of three storeys in 187 . Alexandra Terrace was constructed in 1879-80. Moseley's own house, Clivedon, and Andrew Tennant's house, Essenden, both grand mansions were already standing in Moseley Street by this stage, but have been demolished, leaving Alexandra Terrace the only Victorian structure in this northern section of Moseley Street.



Jackman Gooden Collection Record No. 77. This Gothic Revival version was not used - a more Italianate design was built.

A

F2/8

NAME: Art Gallery

ADDRESS: 15 Moseley Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1923

BUILDING MATERIALS: Red brick

ARCHITECT: English & Soward

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Edith Rouse (H.M. Player)

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Art Gallery
and Flats

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Flats/various

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P5, Moseley Street Precinct

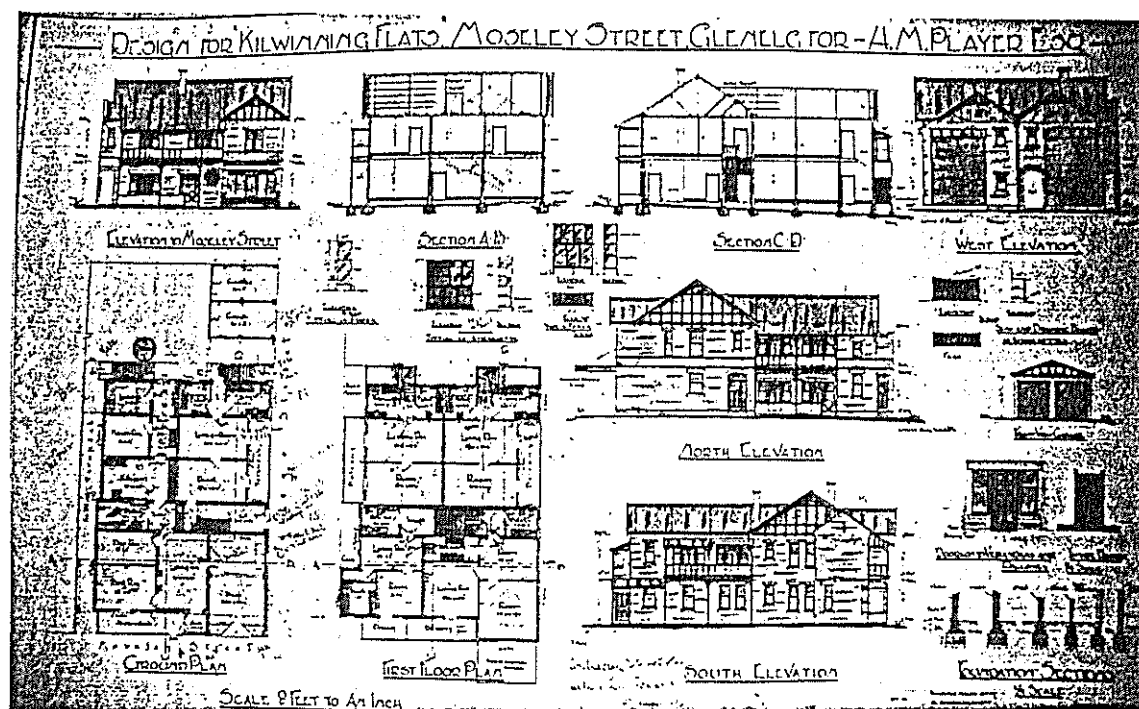
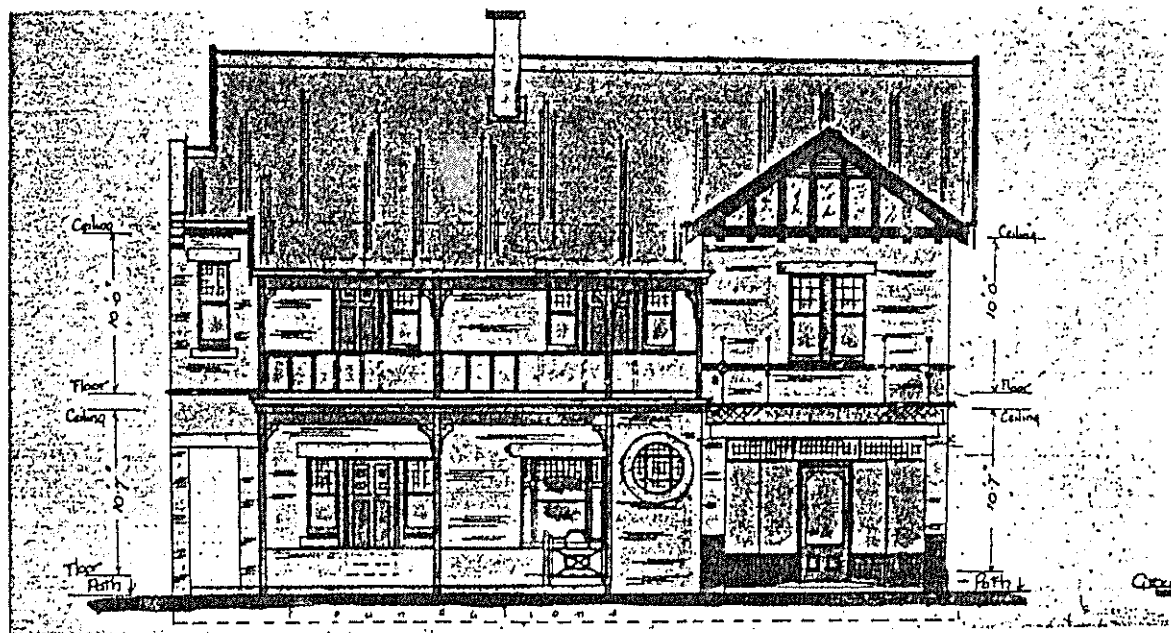
HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.
Retain all original detailing including rear garage.
Paint in original colour scheme.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This building was designed by English and Soward as a group of flats in 1922. It is a well detailed red brick design with some Edwardian details such as panelled rough cast gable ends and timber verandah post brackets combined with modernist trends such as the circular window and black glass tiles to the shopfront. An important transitional building from this architectural practice, and a significant form in Moseley Street. Fully detailed plans of this complex, including garages exist in the Jackman Gooden Collection Record No. 150.

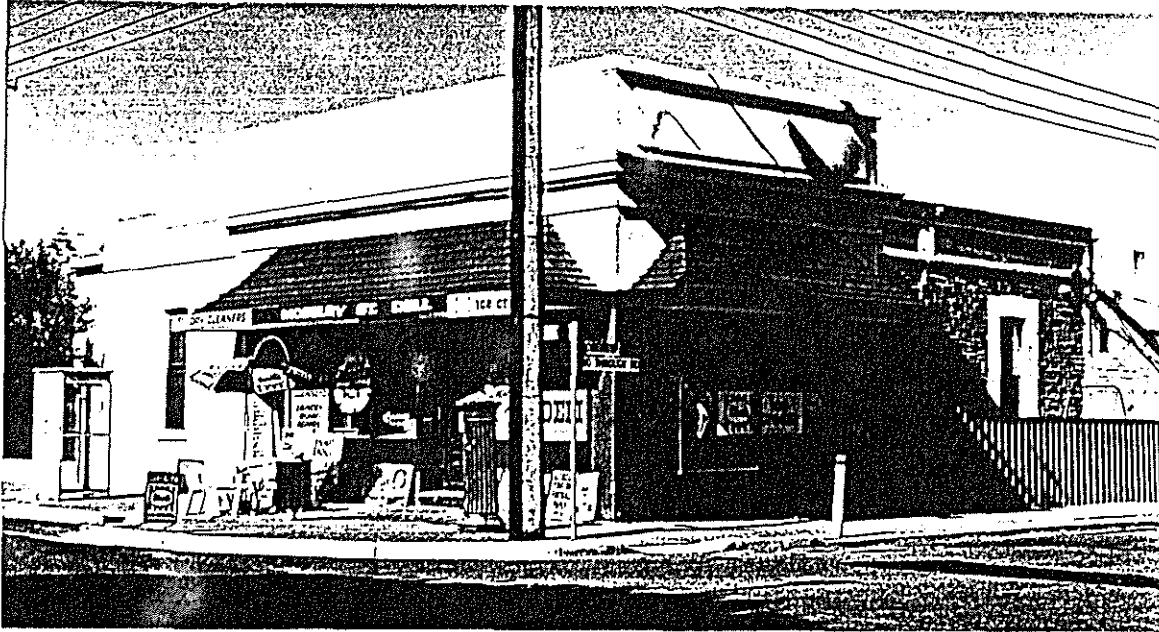


Jackman Gooden Collection Record No 150 - Drawings for 15 Moseley Street as built.

B

NAME: Deli (former Bakery)

ADDRESS: 73 Moseley Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1878

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone and
rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: William Massey

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Delicatessen

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Bakery

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P5 Moseley Street Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve. Remove later window hoods. Reinstate appropriate shopfront and erect appropriate verandah to this building,

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This early bakery and shop was built in 1878 for William Massey who had been baking previously for Sebastian Beck also of Moseley Street. It is representative of many bakeries in Glenelg from the 1870s which served the local residential community. The original appearance of the stone bakery can be seen in PH179. The rendered corner section of the delicatessen was added at a later date.



PH173. Masseys Bakery corner of Moseley and Robert Streets
(undated, probably c.1875-1880).

A*

F2/19, 20

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 62 Moseley Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1887

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone (painted)

ARCHITECT: George K. Soward ?

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: G.K. Soward

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A*
Part of P5, Moseley Street PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered item
on the State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve. The house has recently been renovated.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

George Keewitz Soward was a prominent architect who, in partnership with Thomas English and later Joseph English, designed many residences in Glenelg. This was his own residence. The square headed windows would indicate Gothic rather than Italianate styling for the house but the details have been confused by later alterations. It is a plain house when compared with others designed at the same time by English and Soward's practice in Glenelg.

B

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 33, 34, 37, 42, 46, 48, 51, 54,
56-58, 61, 63, 65, 66, 72, 79, 81
Moseley StreetSIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B.
Part of P5, Moseley Street Precinct.

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore according to general conservation guidelines for domestic buildings.

Maintain street planting as integral part of precinct's significance.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

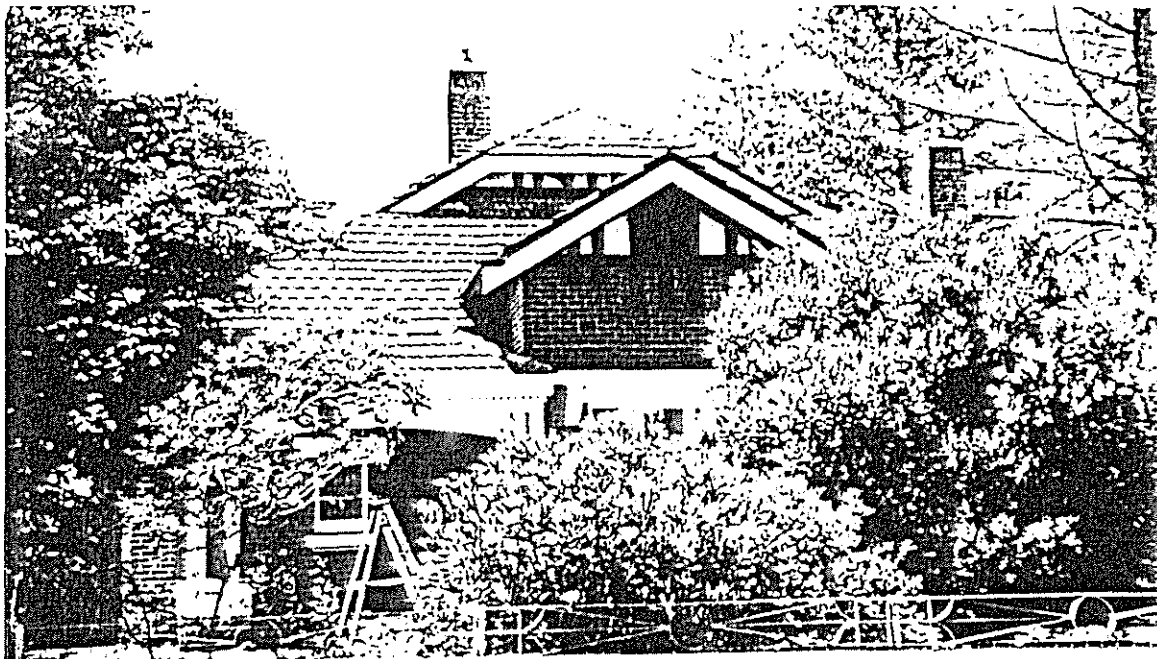
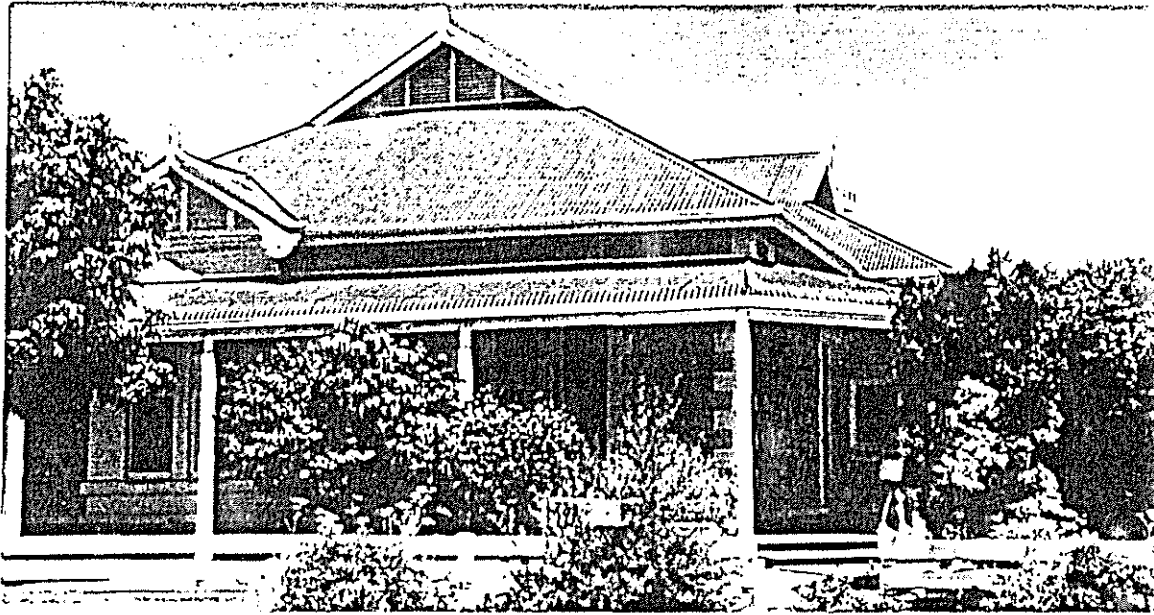
This street of consistently well built houses from all but the earliest period of Glenelg's development contains good examples of many of the housing styles which have been identified within the study area. A major element in the precinct is the street planting of Mediterranean Oaks in Moseley Street. This combination of such a number of residences of both B and C categories in a tree lined streetscape creates a precinct of considerable environmental and heritage significance to Glenelg.



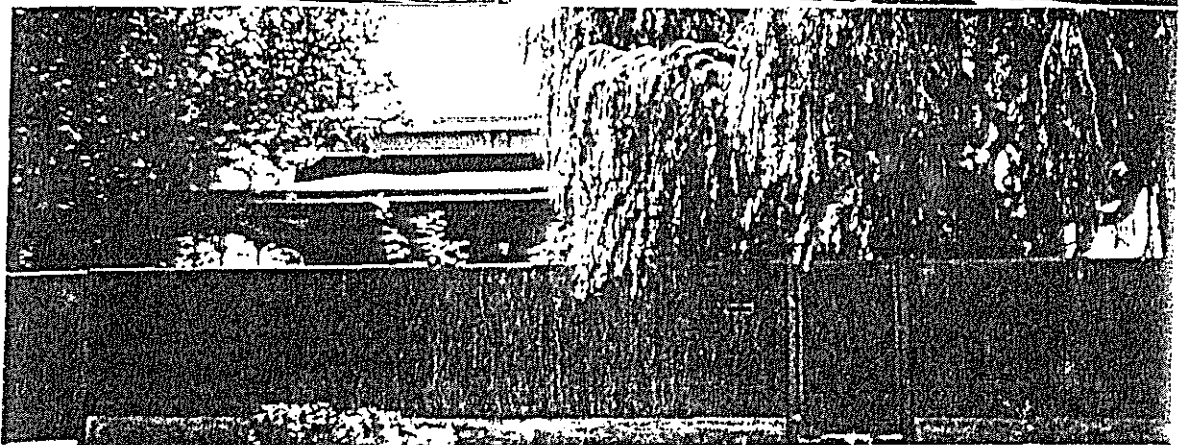
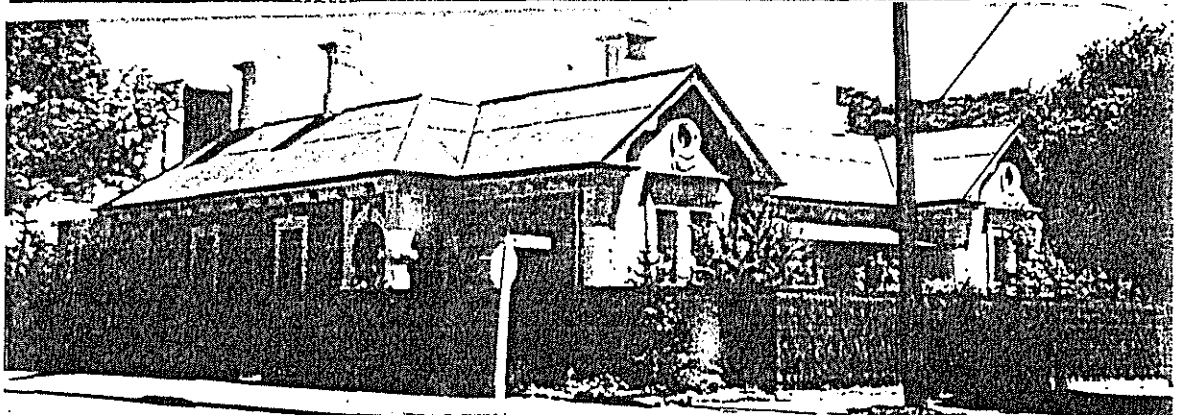
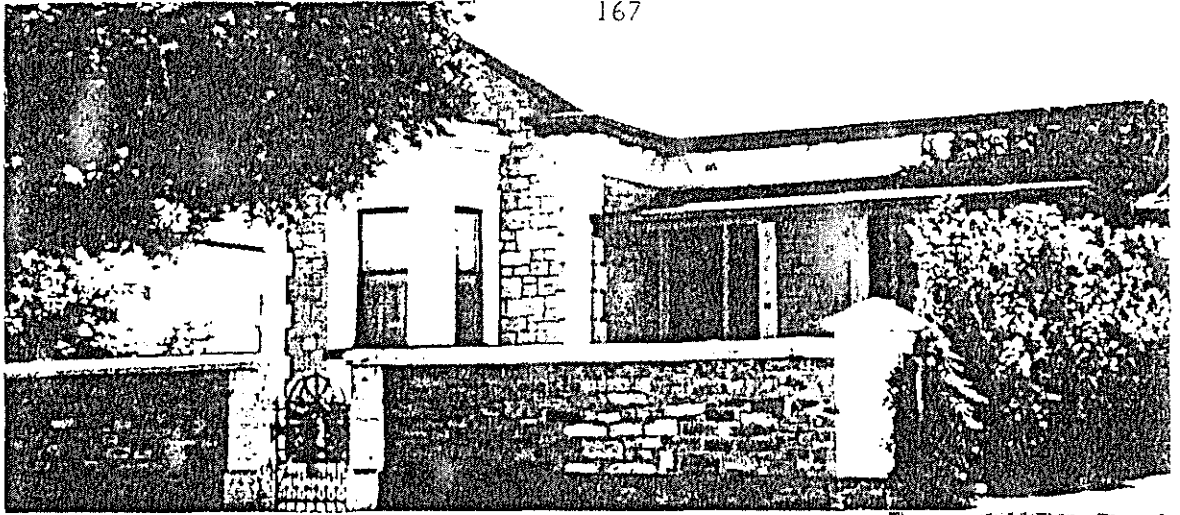
33



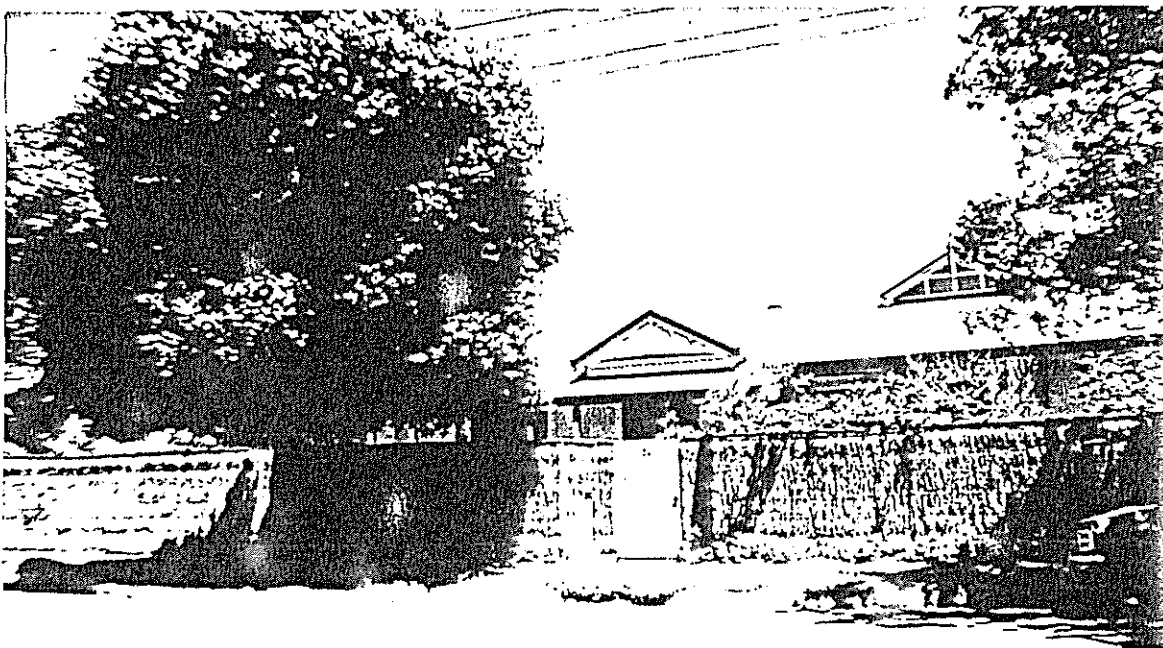
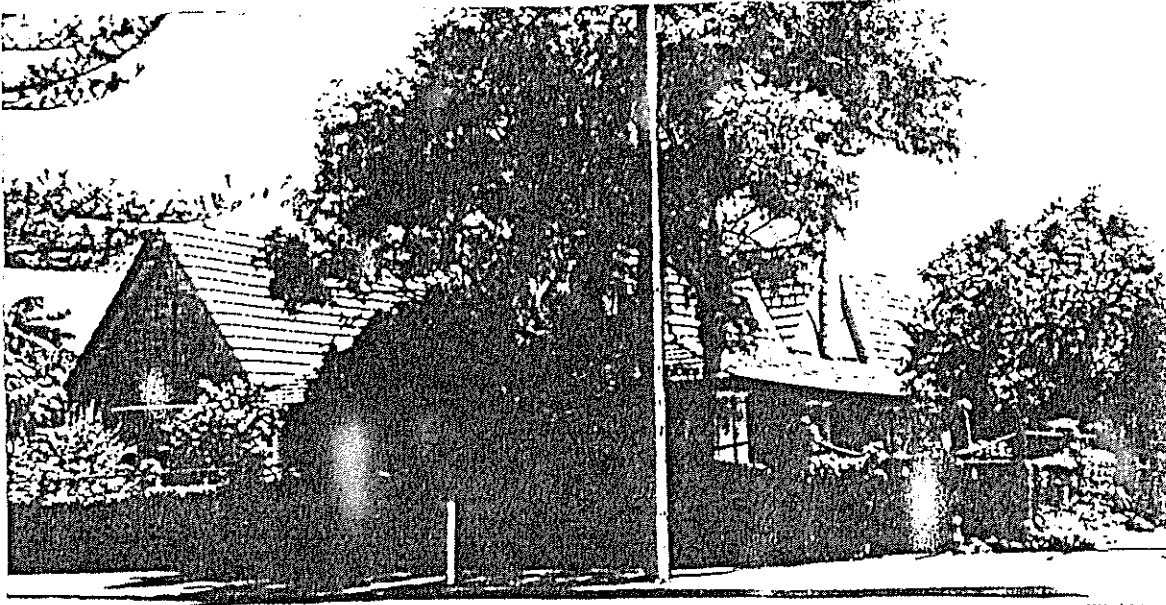
34



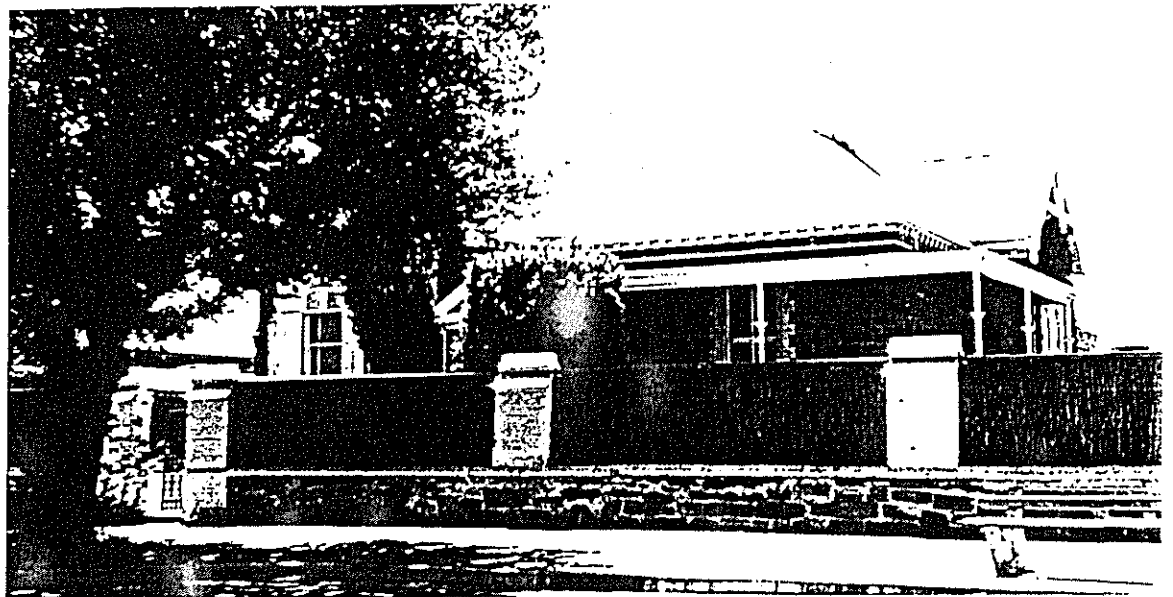
37, 42, 46 Moseley Street



48, 51, 54, 56-58 Moseley Street



79, 81 Moseley Street



61, 63, 65, 66, 72 Moseley Street

B

NAME: Shops (former houses)

ADDRESS: 3-9 Nile Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1875

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered and painted stone and brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Shops and Restaurants

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category E
Part of P6, Torrens Square Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve, restore original detailing to front facades, particularly verandah to No. 7.

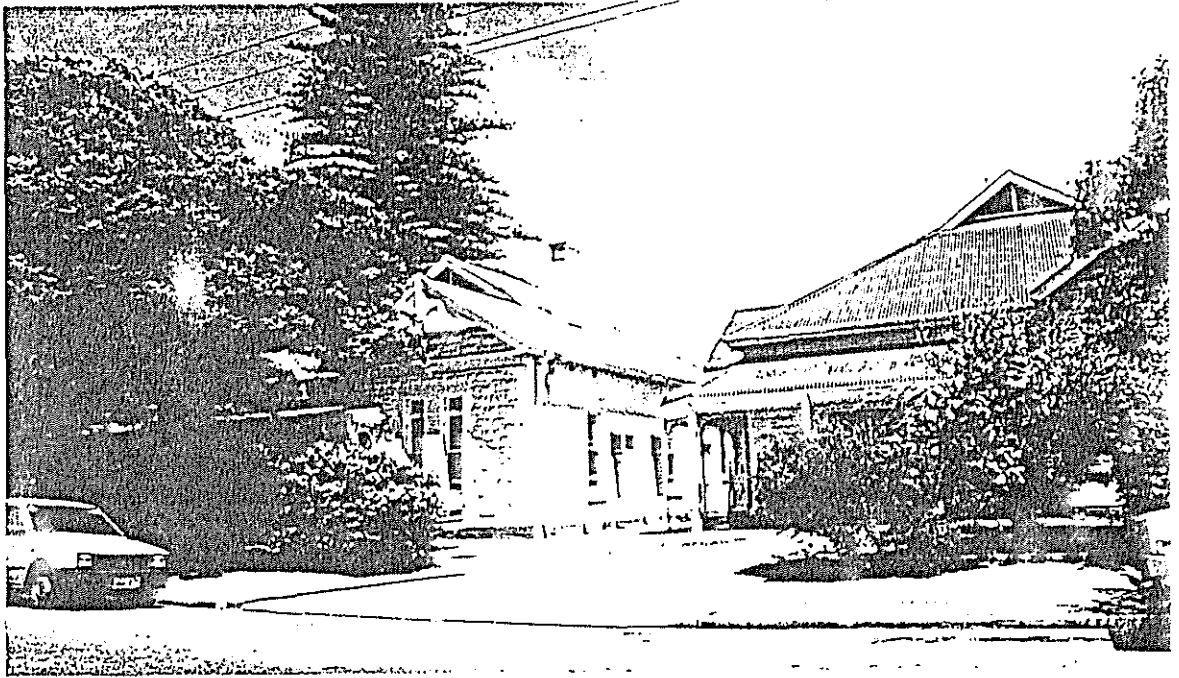
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

These former residences were built during the period of Glenelg's expansion after the railway line to Adelaide was established in 1873. They are substantial pairs of two storeyed houses with verandahs. Scale and detailing of these residences reinforces the historic significance of this precinct which is part of the original Glenelg subdivision which centres around Torrens Square.

B

F12/

NAME: Halcyon Rest Home

ADDRESS: 29-33 Nile Street
Torrens Square

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1900

BUILDING MATERIALS: Masonry (painted
stone and brick)

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Halcyon Rest Home

FIRST OWNER: various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Nursing Home

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P6, Torrens Square Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

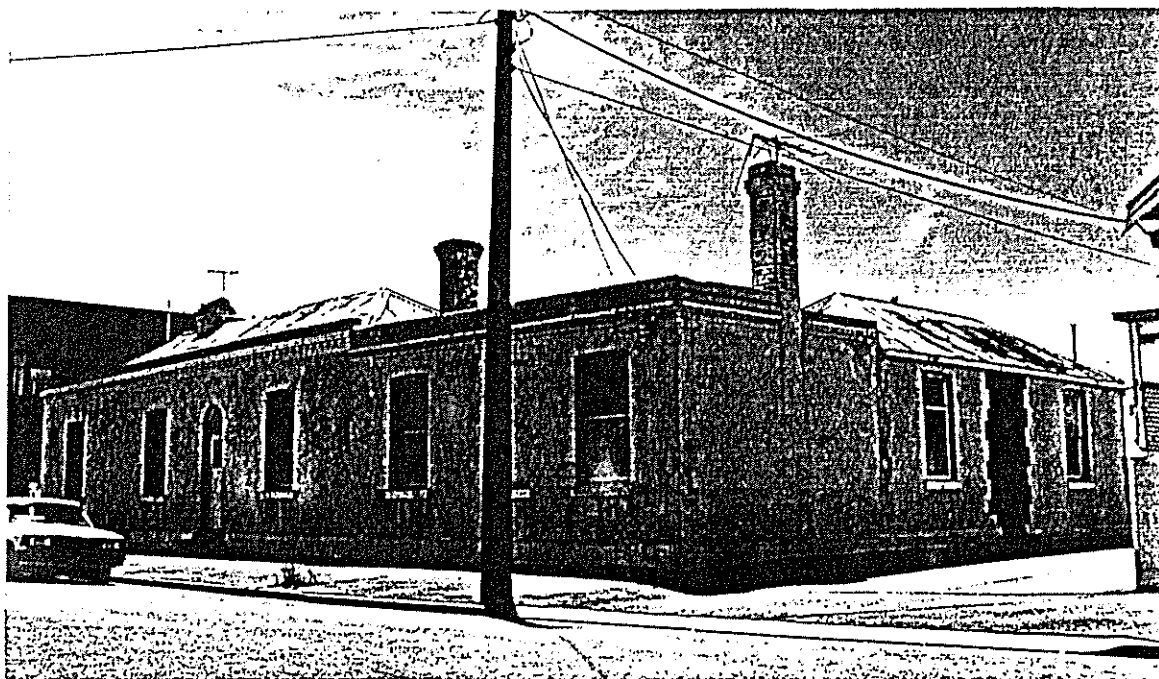
These houses in Nile Street mark the northern entrance to Torrens Square and contribute to the character of the precinct. The gardens and mature trees link the houses to the square. The houses themselves are typically late Victorian/early Edwardian villas with complex roof forms and rock faced stone walls to the front.

B

F12/5

NAME: Cottages

ADDRESS: 40-40A Nile Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1853

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: William Hitchcox

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.
Investigate possible removal of later paint and stucco.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

These cottages are listed in the first Assessment Book for Glenelg of 1855. They were built for William Hitchcox who established Glenelg's first pharmacy on Anzac Highway at the Nile Street corner. They were built right to the pavement line and have the low parapet and brick trim typical of such early cottages. Some of the earliest cottages remaining in Glenelg.

A*

F15/

NAME: Russell Court (formerly The Olives) ADDRESS: 5 Olive Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1867

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone with
rendered trim

ARCHITECT: Edmund Wright

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Edward Amand Wright

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Flats

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A*

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered Item
on State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.
Repaint exterior in original colours.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This is an early mansion in Glenelg. It was designed by Edmund Wright for his brother Edward. Wright later designed the Institute Building (later the Town Hall). PH176 shows The Olives sometime in the 1870s. Some alterations have been made to the roof line and a look out room has been removed. The large estate surrounding The Olives was subdivided after 1900.

B

F14/17

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 29 Partridge Street
Cnr. Maturin Street

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1910

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone and brick

ARCHITECT: Malcolm Milne

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Malcolm Milne

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

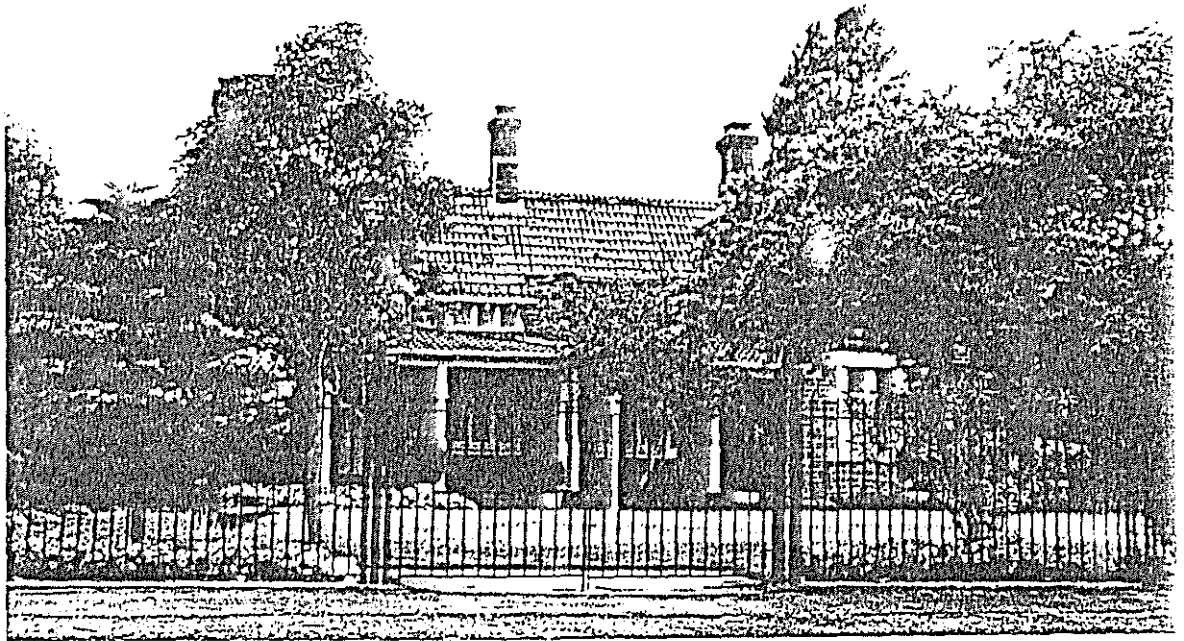
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This house is an excellent example of Edwardian domestic architecture in Adelaide.

B

NAME: Partridge House

ADDRESS: 38 Partridge Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1899

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone and brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Glenelg Council

FIRST OWNER: Mrs. E. Varley

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Community use

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

Any future alterations where possible to involve restoration of original detailing.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Partridge House and its gardens were made available for the use of the Glenelg community in 1977. The house was built in 1899 for Mrs. E. Varley. It is an early example of a large Federation family home and survives in an intact and well maintained condition.

A

F14/14. 18

NAME: Woodlands

ADDRESS: 39 Partridge Street
Cnr. Partridge and Pier St.

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1891

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT: English and Soward

BUILDER: Ballroom, John Weston
Stables, Oliver & Son

PRESENT OWNER: Woodlands C.E.G.G.S.

FIRST OWNER: Richard Law Smith

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: School building

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated
for State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve. Any future development work to this complex should be undertaken as part of a total overall master plan which should include restoration or sensitive re-use of historic residences.

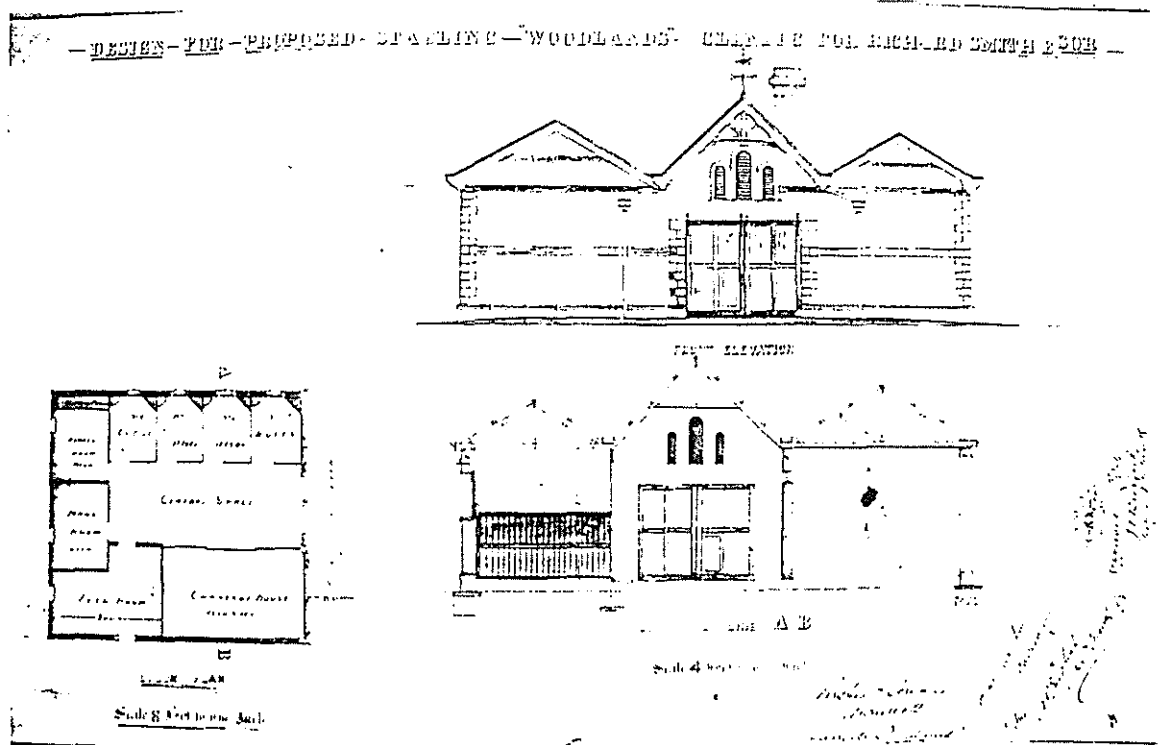
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

The original residence on this site was seven roomed and single storey built in 1852. After Richard Law Smith purchased the property in 1880, he had English and Soward Architects draw up plans (dated 1891) for a 35 roomed stone and brick residence. In 1895 English and Soward designed the Ballroom and conservatory for Woodlands and in 1896 the stables. (These plans survive in the Jackman Gooden Collection Record Nos. 44, 46 and 121). PH180 taken in 1922 shows the appearance of the house at that time with the conservatory and ballroom to one side of the main house.

The Woodlands school complex includes Braested constructed in 1895 which was the home of Harold Law Smith, Hudd House (1922) built for Mable Law Smith - Lady Hudd, and the Lodge (1915) the house of E.J. Carr on Partridge Road.



PH180. Woodlands in 1922.



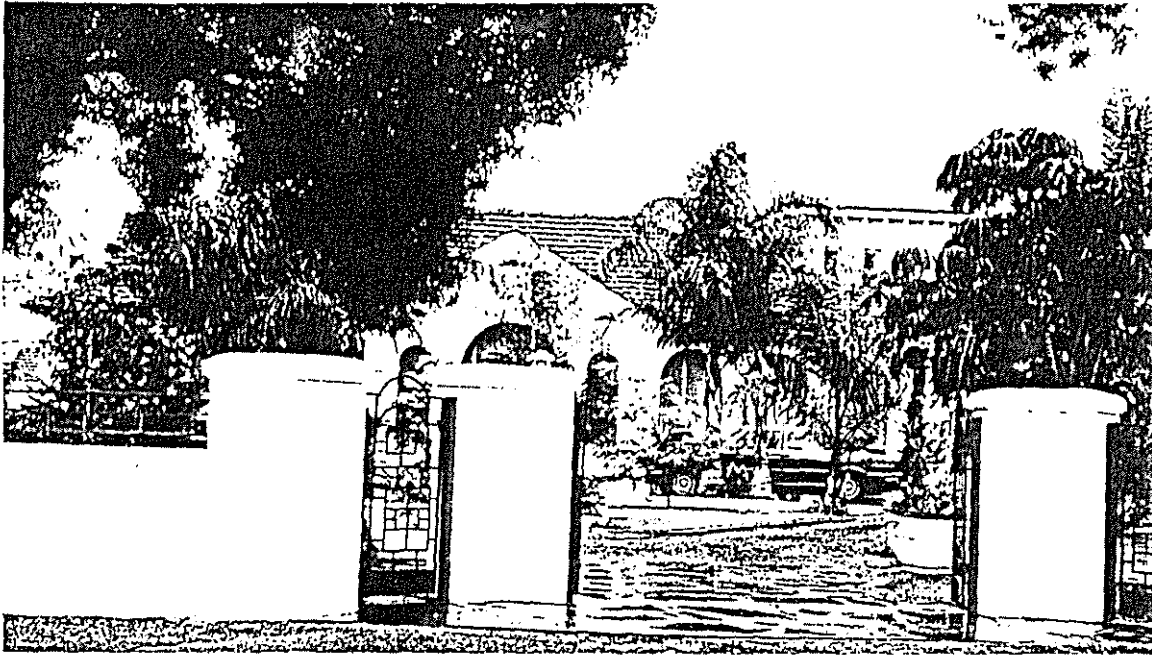
Jackman Gooden Collection Record No. 121 - proposed stables for Woodlands.

B

F14/19

NAME: Claremont

ADDRESS: 50 Partridge Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE 1874
1895 additions

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone (painted
and rendered)

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Alex McCulloch

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Retain original detailing of early residence wherever possible.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

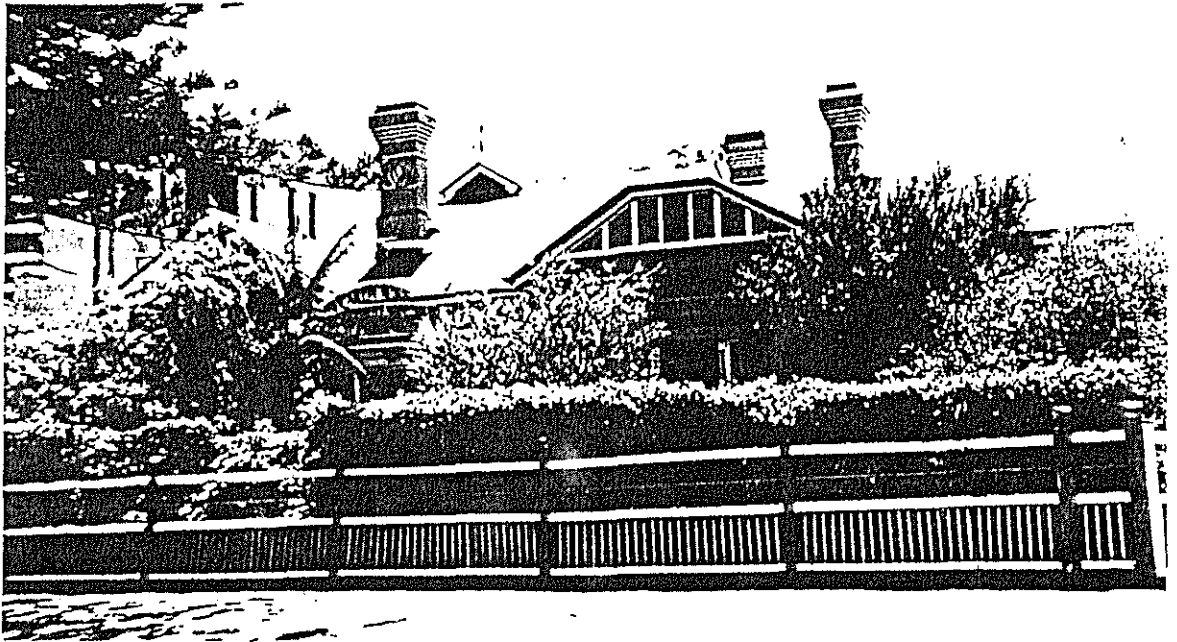
The original house was built in 1874 but major changes were made to Claremont in 1895 when H.J. Pearce, managing director of the Federal Boot Company bought the property. As Mayor of Glenelg, Pearce held social functions at his home. The house has been remodelled and the verandahs and tower altered.

B

F2/3

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 5 Pier Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1890

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This large house is a good example of the scale and quality of residences found in the western end of Pier Street. This street has an avenue of mature Norfolk Pines which enhances the environmental quality of the area.

B

F2/32

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 9 Pier Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1880

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

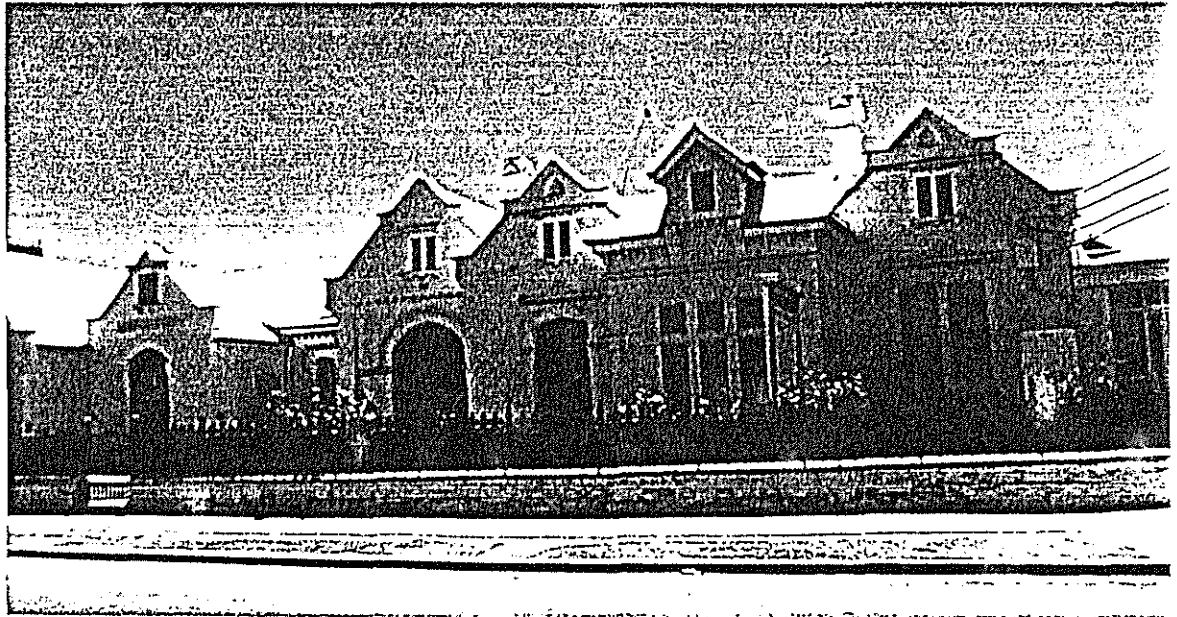
A good example of the bay fronted asymmetrical villa with Italianate detailing commonly built during the 1880s.

A*

F9/31

NAME: Waterworth Private
Nursing Home

ADDRESS: 11 Pier Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1885

BUILDING MATERIALS: Brick (painted)
and stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: H.Y. Sparks

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Nursing Home

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A*

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered Item
on State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This house, built in 1885 for Henry Sparks, has been extended considerably in quite a sympathetic manner. The original fence remains. Sparks was Mayor of Glenelg in 1898-99 and Manager of the South Australian Company.

B

F2/13

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 12 Pier Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1940

BUILDING MATERIALS: Rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P5 Moseley Street Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Continue maintenance.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

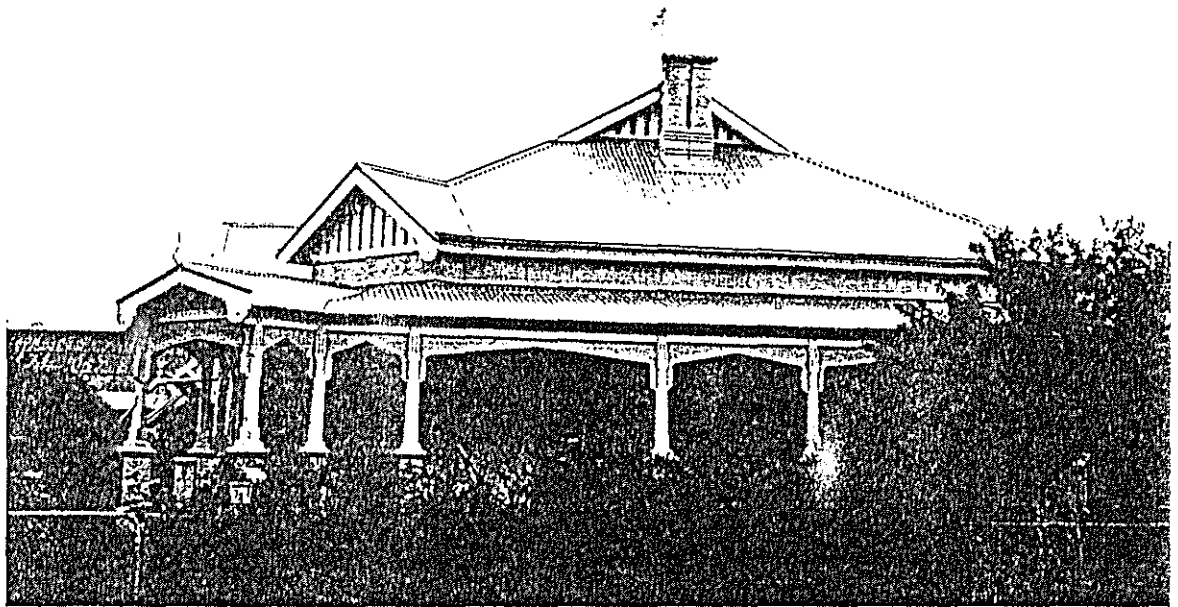
This house, on the corner of Pier and Moseley Streets, contributes to the character of the Moseley Street Precinct. It is a well designed classic revival domestic building, adding to the variety of housing types within the precinct.

B

F14/23

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 6 Ramsgate Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c1900

BUILDING MATERIALS: Concrete

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER: Torode ?

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

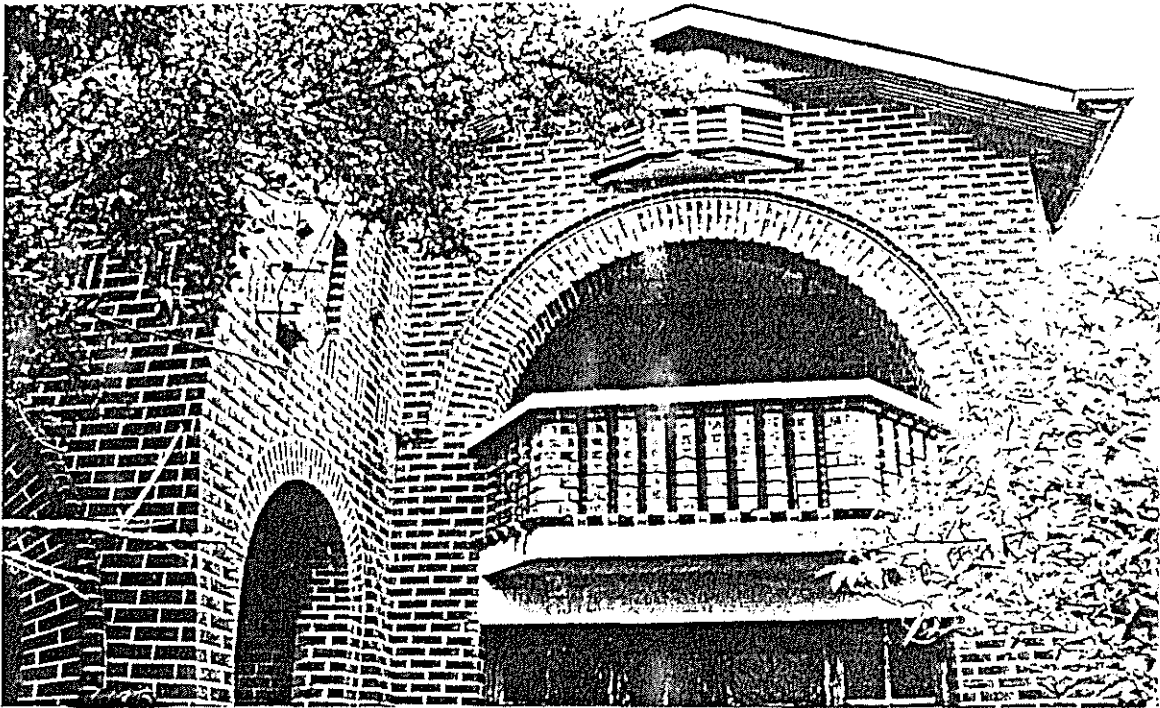
This house is one of a number in Glenelg constructed of 'false stone' concrete. The squared off asymmetrical corner entrance porch and strapped gables are typical design elements of this period (see also 14 Waterloo Street). It is possibly the work of the contractor Torode, who erected many similar concrete stone houses of this period.

A

F14/24, 25

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 16 Ramsgate Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1917

BUILDING MATERIALS: Red brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Ada & Ernest Boucaut

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A

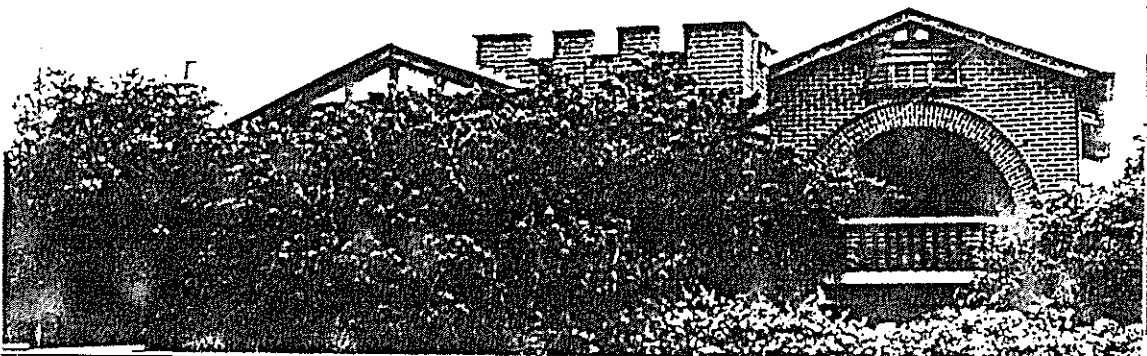
HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This is a distinctly individual house built in a late Edwardian style, usually described as "a gentleman's residence". The plan of the house consists of six main rooms, one of which on the south side is very large, with a tiled floor and eight-paned glass doors either end. Above this room is an upstairs section with verandah and balcony. The interior is in original condition with well detailed unpainted timber panelling, stone chimney and hearths. Efforts should be made to inform the new owners of its probable State significance.

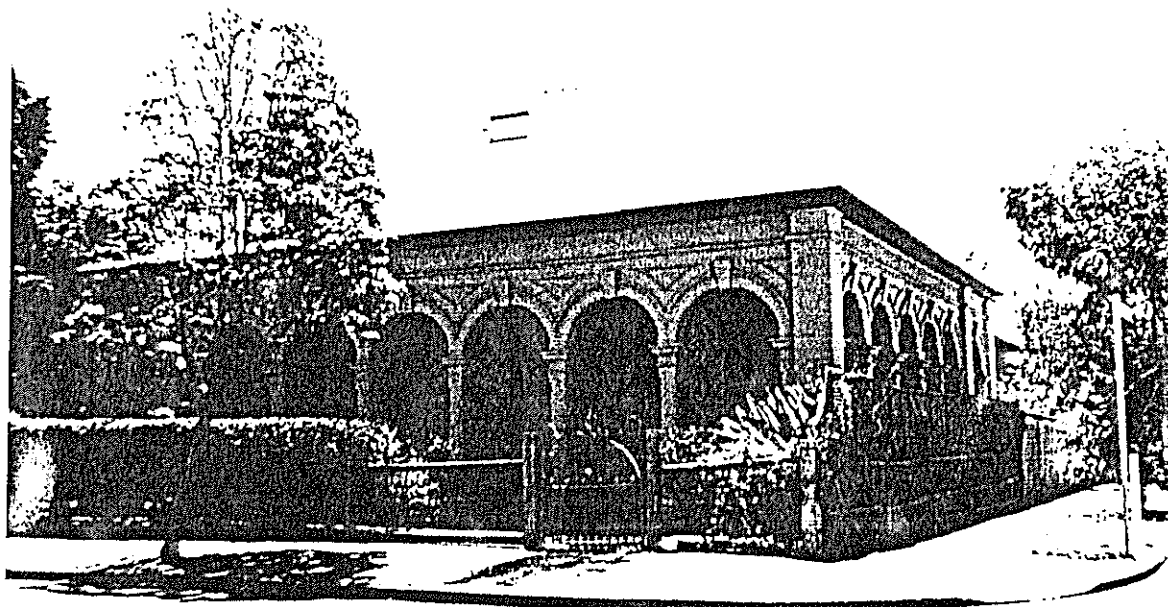


A*

F2/3.

NAME: Colonna

ADDRESS: 5 Robert Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1885

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone and
rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Philip Whittington

FIRST OWNER: Rev. James Howe

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A*

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Registered Item
on State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Colonna is an elegant residence of the 1880s which has an arcaded loggia on two sides of the front (southern) section of the house. This encloses a stone villa of traditional single storey design. The corner position of Colonna is highlighted by the arcading. The house is extremely well maintained.

A

F2/34

NAME: Restormel

ADDRESS: 15 Robert Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1881

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone and
rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: J.H. Gurr

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Restormel is an example of seaside residences built in Glenelg during the 1870s and 1880s. J.H. Gurr, an accountant, had the house built in 1881 on land which had belonged to his father W. Gurr. It replaced a smaller cottage which was noted in Glenelg Assessment Books in 1856. The design of the house is similar to others designed by English and Soward Architects in Glenelg and is possibly to their design.

B

F2/4

NAME: Houses (Terraces)

ADDRESS: 14-15, 16-17 St. John's Row



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1887

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT: Joseph English

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Joseph English and others

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore, particularly reinstating original verandah detailing.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

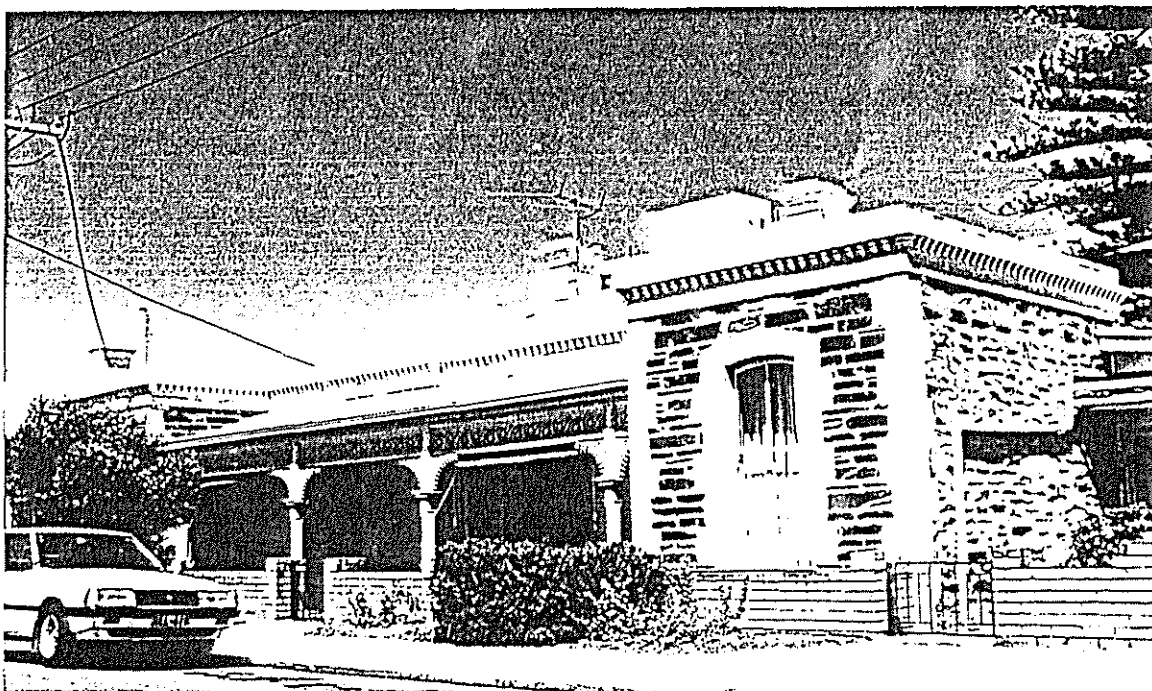
Joseph English, a brother of Architect Thomas English, built this pair of attached two storey residences in 1887. They have suffered minor alterations over time but retain their basic form and detailing. These houses are in St. John's Row one street back from South Esplanade and are less grand than those houses built at the same time on sea front allotments.

A

F15/21

NAME: Rothesay

ADDRESS: 17 Sussex Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1871

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone with painted brick trim

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Charles Bonney (1876)

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P6, Torrens Square PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Rejected for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

Reinstate appropriate picket fence. Paint in traditional colours.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

The significance of this stone house lies in its architectural design. Symmetrically arranged with two rectangular bays enclosing a low verandah central section, the house is neatly detailed and exhibits elements of design and detailing from an earlier period.

Behind the house are the remnants of a school building run by George Sawyer during the 1850s.

Charles Bonney, one of the first overlanders, lived in the house from 1876 to 1882. He became a significant political figure during the 1870s and 1880s.

B

F15/

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 21 Sussex Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1880s

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P6, Torrens Square Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.
Reinstate appropriate fence.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This house is situated on the corner of Augusta Street. It has an unusual asymmetric arrangement of projecting bays which are not identical in detailing. The northern bay was possibly constructed at a later date as an addition. This house serves as a link between the Colley Reserve/Terrace area and the historic Torrens Square Precinct.

B

NAME: Houses

ADDRESS: 16-18, 20, 22-28 Sussex Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1880s to 1920s

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone and rendered masonry

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Various

FIRST OWNER: Various

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residences

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P6, Torrens Square Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

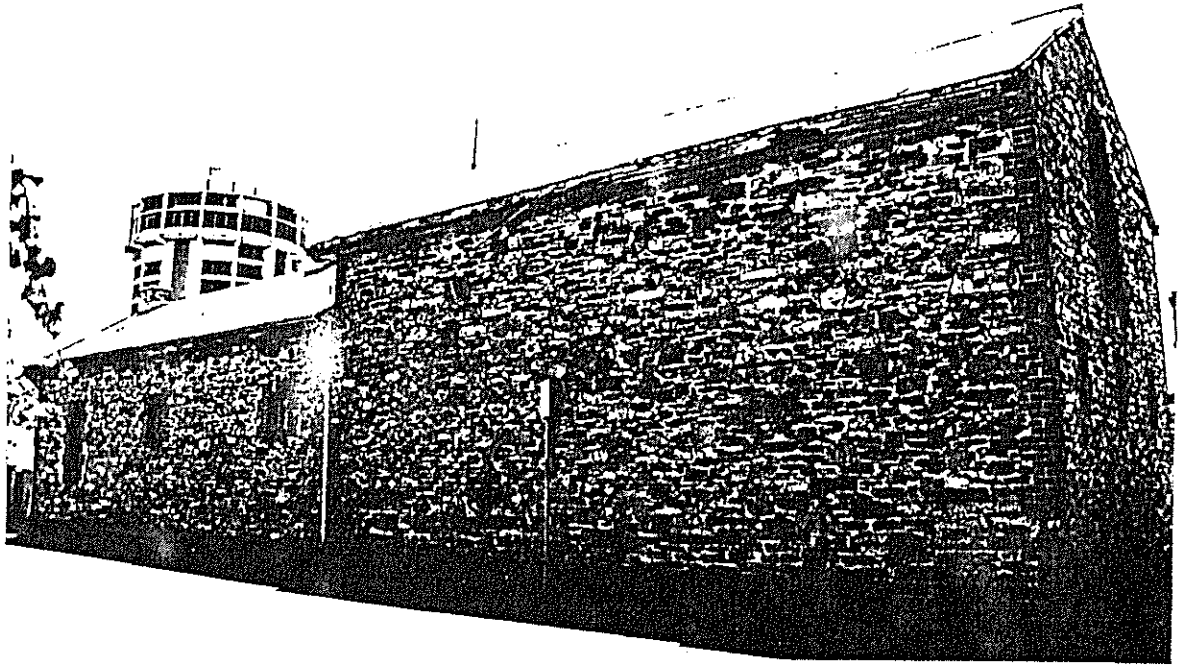
This row of buildings containing an 1880s terrace of four houses, a block of well details 1920s apartments and a pair of attached 1900s houses, create a significant consistent streetscape within the Torrens Square precinct.

B

F12/3

NAME: Stable and Barn

ADDRESS: rear 27-29 Sussex Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1883

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: W.K. Sims

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence
and Storage

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Stables

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P6, Torrens Square PrecinctHERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

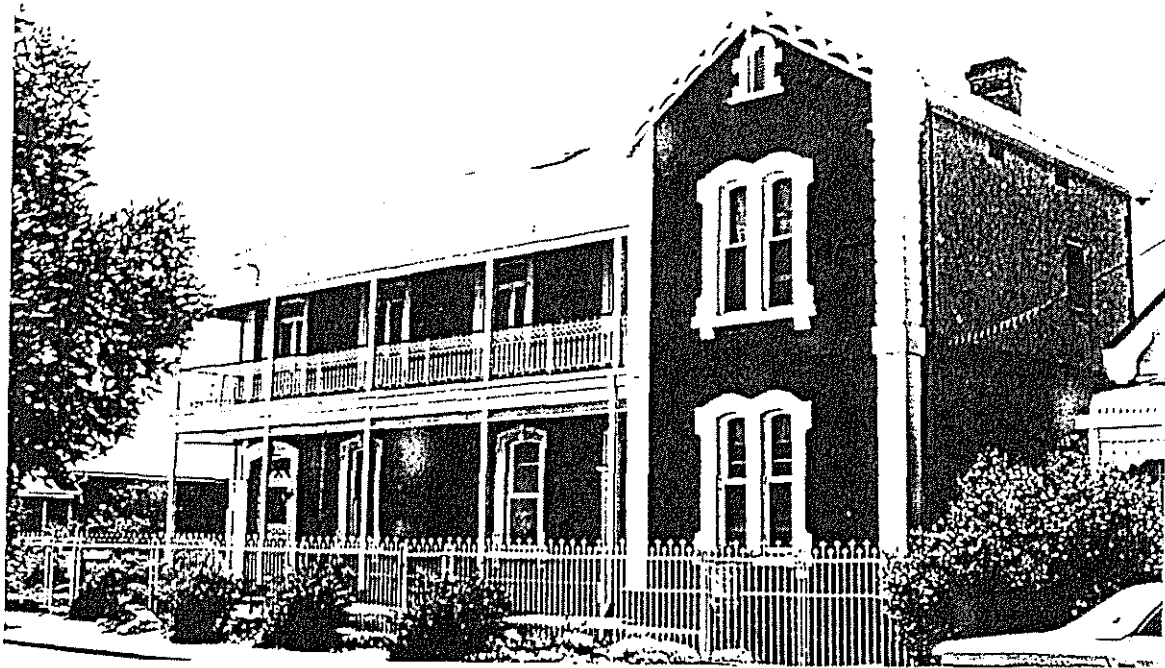
These stables and coachhouse were constructed as outbuildings for William Knox Sims' house on Colley Terrace, corner of Augusta Street. They are representative of the period before motorised transport and before the subdivision of the allotments of the original Glenelg Township.

B

F12/4

NAME: Attached 2 storey houses

ADDRESS: 38-40 Sussex Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1876

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Joseph Jackson

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

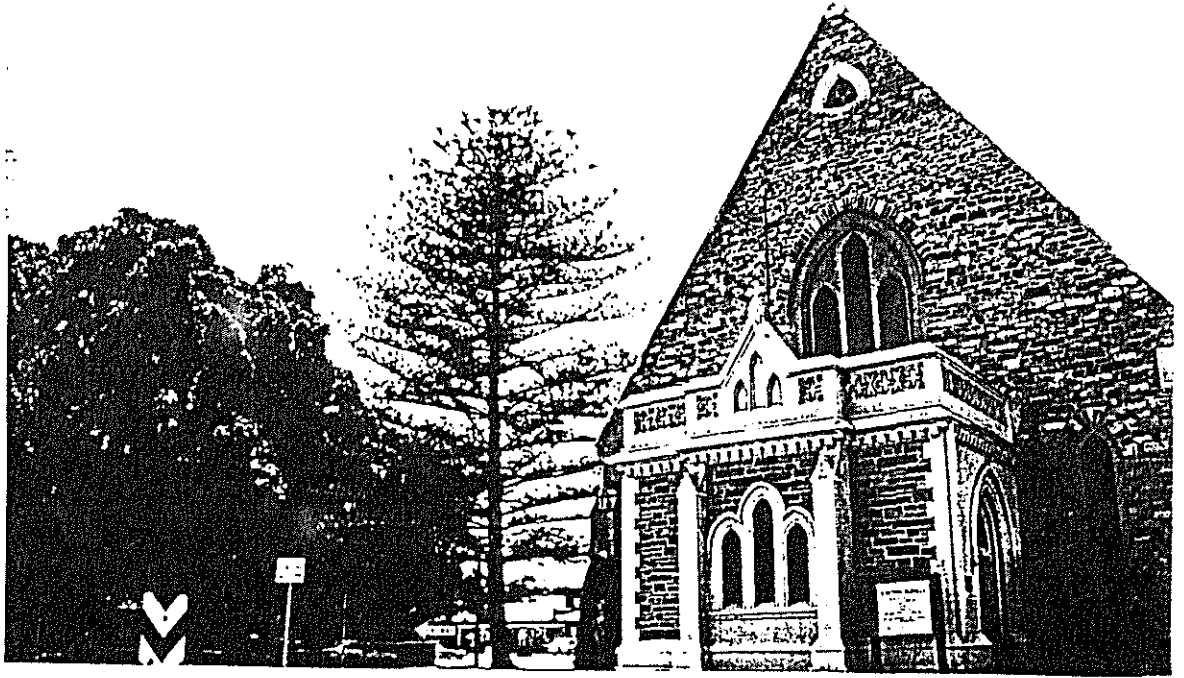
BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This building is a pair of dwellings designed to give the appearance of a single large house. It has retained a substantial area of garden around it compared to other houses where the property has been subdivided.

A

NAME: St. Peter's Church,
Wall and Bell

ADDRESS: Torrens Square



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1882

BUILDING MATERIALS: Stone

ARCHITECT: Wright & Reed

BUILDER: W. Pett & Son

PRESENT OWNER: Anglican Church

FIRST OWNER: Anglican Church

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Church

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Church

SIGNIFICANCE: State - Category A
Part of P6, Torrens Square Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated
For State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

Retain stone wall to eastern end. Reinstate picket fencing to western end as shown in PH189 and viewed under P6 Torrens Square precinct description.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

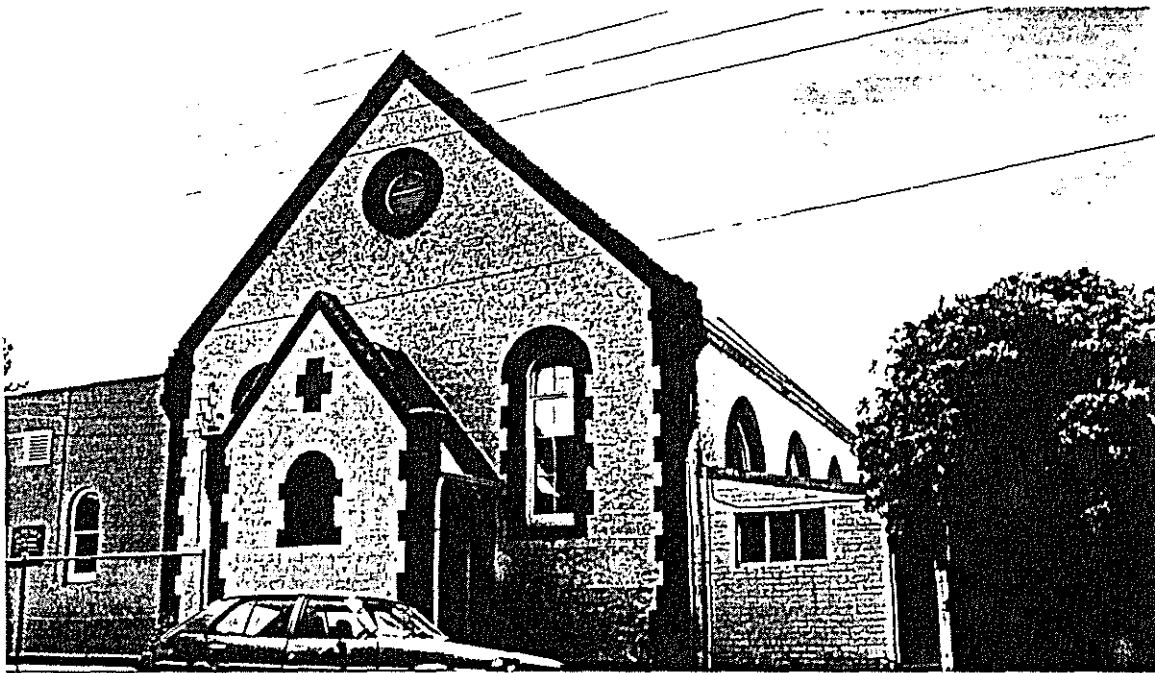
This Church replaced an 1850s Anglican Church on the same site, the square reserved for a church in the original 1839 Light plan for Glenelg Township. St. Peters has been extended over time and in 1924 the west porch was added to designs by English & Soward. (Drawings are in the Jackman Gooden Collection Record No. 128 dated September 1922.)

B

F12/13

NAME: St. Peter's School

ADDRESS: 10, 12 Waterloo Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1863

BUILDING MATERIALS: Painted stone
and brick

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER: Anglican Church

FIRST OWNER: Anglican Church

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: School building

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Lecture Hall

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS: Nominated for
State Heritage Register

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

Investigate removal of paint from stonework.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

This building, which is part of St. Peter's School, was originally built as a Lecture Hall to increase the facilities of St. Peter's Anglican Church limited by its island of space in Torrens Square. It was used as the Sunday School and a community meeting hall. In 1868 the Episcopal School began in the hall under the control of the clergy of St. Peter's and has continued and expanded as a primary school.

B

F12/

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 14 Waterloo Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: c.1910

BUILDING MATERIALS: Concrete

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER: Torode ?

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER:

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Doctors
consulting rooms

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve.

Retain concrete blockwork in unpainted form.

Retain original detailing.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

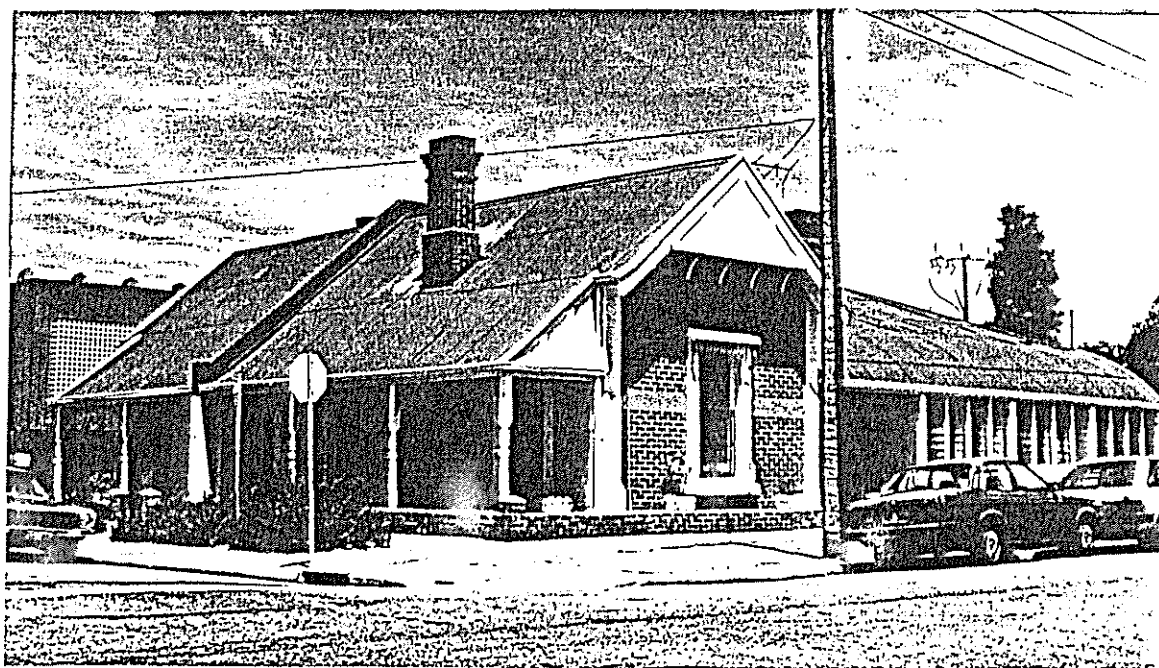
This house is one of a number in Glenelg constructed of 'false stone' concrete. The squared-off asymmetrical corner entrance porch and complex roof form are typical design elements of this period. (See also 6 Ramsgate Street).

B

F12/8

NAME: House

ADDRESS: 27 Waterloo Street



CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1908

BUILDING MATERIALS:

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

PRESENT OWNER:

FIRST OWNER: Miss Ada Winwood

PRESENT USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

FIRST USE/OCCUPIER: Residence

SIGNIFICANCE: Local - Category B
Part of P6 Torrens Square Precinct

HERITAGE LISTINGS:

CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conserve and restore.

BUILDING HISTORY AND ANALYSIS:

Originally built as a pair of houses this building is now one residence. The scale and detailing reinforce the existing heritage character of Torrens Square and Augusta Street. The rear roof form with the corrugated iron extended in a convex curve over the verandah is distinctive.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES

The general history of the study area and the historical notes on the precincts were written using two main sources. The Glenelg Heritage Survey, Hignett and Co., 1983, provided an overview of the development of Glenelg. The Place of Waters, Dulcie Perry, 1985, a detailed history of the first fifty years of Glenelg settlement, was extremely informative. Other useful data was obtained from Alderman Reg Fisk and from Glenelg Council Archives. Reference was also made to various publications included in this short bibliography relating specifically to Glenelg.

Brown, Tom. Glenelg 1836-1972, Growth and Function of an Urban Village. Adel, 1973.

Burges, H.T. (ed.) Cyclopedia of South Australia Vol. 1. Adel, 1907.

Jeanes, W.H. Glenelg, Birthplace of South Australia. Adel, 1955 (updated 1979).

Lee, John. Glenelg Historical Guide and Directory. Glenelg, 1883.

Pikusa, Stefan. The Adelaide House 1836 to 1901. Adelaide, 1986.

Soward, G.K. Glenelg Illustrated 1836-96. Adel, 1896.

Ziegler, Oswald. Glenelg : from the Foundation of the Colony to the Present Day. Adel, 1929.

Council Records

Glenelg Council Archives - volumes of collected documents and illustrations.

Glenelg Council Assessment Books : 1855 onwards.

Glenelg Council Minutes of Meetings.

Newspapers

Accounts of early Glenelg.

South Australian 30 Dec. 1842, 10 Nov. 1843, 2 Feb. 1844.

South Australian Register 11 Nov. 1840, 8 Aug. 1840.

Turn of the Century Glenelg

The Critic 1 Aug. 1906.

Architectural Drawings

Jackman Gooden Collection of designs by English & Soward, Daniel Garlick, George K. Soward, Thomas English, Architects.

For further bibliographic references see Hignett and Perry op cit.

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX 1

BUILDINGS IN STUDY AREA LISTED ON STATE HERITAGE REGISTER

'Blanche Villa', 34 Broadway

Rotunda, Colley Reserve

'Seafield Towers', 6-7 The Esplanade

'Stormont', 14 The Esplanade

'Oriental', 16 The Esplanade

'Glenara', 32 The Esplanade

Town Hall, Moseley Square

Post Office & Residence, Moseley Square

Pioneers Memorial, Moseley Square

House, 62 Moseley Street

Russell Court, Olive Street

Waterworth Private Nursing Home, 11 Pier Street

'Colonna', 5 Robert Street

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Early photographs are organised as follows:

ANZAC HIGHWAY

BEACH VIEWS - North of Jetty

BEACH VIEWS - Central, from Jetty

BEACH VIEWS - South of Jetty (see also Esplanade South)

BRIGHTON ROAD

BROADWAY

COLLEY RESERVE and Amusement Park

COLLEY TERRACE (see also Moseley Square, North Side)

ESPLANADE SOUTH (see also South Esplanade)

HIGH STREET

JETTY VIEWS (showing Jetty alone without nearby buildings)

JETTY ROAD - General Views.

- Specific Locations.

(See also Moseley Square, South side and looking East)

MOSELEY SQUARE - General Views

- Looking East

- Looking West

- North Side

- South Side

- Western end, adjacent to beach

MOSELEY STREET

OLIVE STREET

PARTRIDGE STREET

SOUTH ESPLANADE (see also Esplanade South)

TORRENS SQUARE

PANORAMAS

Sources of photographs are as follows:

e.g. B10449 - Mortlock Library of South Australiana

GC Vol. 6 - Glenelg Council Archives - Historic Pictures Volume 6

Hoff - Collection of Mr. Graham Hoff, Semaphore Road, Semaphore

A set of early photographs have been compiled into one volume for use by the consultants and eventually for reference and use by Council Officers.

ANZAC HIGHWAY

PH1	G.C. Vol. 7	1906	Berkshire Hotel	F10/15
PH2	G.C. Vol. 136	n.d.	View to West	F13/23
PH3	B31779	1936	St. Leonard's Inn	F2/36

BEACH VIEWS - North of Jetty

PH4	B25231	n.d.		F4/16
PH5	B31989	c.1903	part of PH6	F3/1
PH6	B26298	c.1903		F1/12
PH7	B10985	1909		F5/27
PH8	B10422	1911		F5/15
PH9	B10449/1	1929		F5/16
PH10	B12808	1930		F2/17

BEACH VIEWS - Central, from Jetty

PH11	B9466	1870-76		F5/11
PH12	B10623	1877-79		F5/20
PH13	B23930	c.1883		F4/7
PH14	B7593	1896-1900		F4/26
PH15	B26137	1900-1910		F1/7
PH16	B11745	1902		F2/13
PH17	B11746	c.1900		F2/14
PH18	B30080	1909		F1/25
PH19	B26494	n.d.		F1/13
PH20	B29695	1908	Proclamation Day	F1/22
PH21	Hoff	n.d.		F2/11
PH22	Hoff	n.d.		F2/15
PH23	B30077	c.1922	Proclamation Day	F1/23
PH24	B7476	1930	December	F4/21
PH25	B23686	c.1937		F3/34
PH26	B23705	1937		F4/12
PH27	B12712	1938		F2/19

BEACH VIEWS - South of Jetty (see also ESPLANADE SOUTH)

PH28	B7584	1896-1900		F4/25
PH29	B28868	c.1905		F1/19
PH30	G.C. Vol. 26 pt. 2	1906		F13/11
PH31	B9248	1909		F4/36
PH32	B11395	1912	Commemoration Day	F2/8
PH33	B9260	1922		F4/37
PH34	Hoff	n.d.		F2/15A
PH35	B43540	n.d.		F3/20
PH36	B30082	c.1922		F2/1
PH37	B41673	1925-30		F3/15
PH38	B104492	1929	Panorama	F5/17
PH39	B23702	1937		F4/9
PH40	B23687	c.1937		F3/35
PH41	B23691	1937		F4/1
PH42	B37913	c.1941 (1937?)		F3/8

BRIGHTON ROAD

PH43	B20677	1918	Globe Hotel (cnr. Pier St.)	F2/32
PH44	B31780	1936	Globe Hotel	F2/37

BROADWAY

PH45	G.C. Vol. 36	1949	Moseley St./Broadway	F13/24
PH46	G.C. Vol. 8	1912	Blanche Villa	F12/28
PH46A	B31776	1936	Broadway Hotel	F2/33

BYRON STREET

PH47	G.V. Vol. 8	1907	45 Byron Street	F12/27
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COLLEY RESERVE and Amusement Park

PH48	G.C. Vol. 28	1913		F13/17
PH49	G.C. Vol. 2	1913		F10/4
PH50	B30077	c.1922		F1/23
PH51	G.C. Vol. 28	pre 1926		F13/16

COLLEY RESERVE and Amusement Park (continued)

PH52	B41674	1925-30		F3/16
PH53	B12707	1930		F2/16
PH54	B7477	1930	December	F4/22
PH55	B7478	1930	December	F4/23
PH56	B23693	1937		F4/3
PH57	B23698	1937		F4/6

COLLEY TERRACE (see also MOSELEY SQUARE - North Side)

PH58	B11450	1901-9		F2/11
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ESPLANADE SOUTH (see also South Esplanade)

PH59	G.C. Vol. 6	1875	Glenara (Sweet)	F10/14
PH60	G.C. Vol. 6	1875	Glenara (Sweet)	F10/13
PH61	B7874	1877-82	Seafield Towers to Town Hall	F4/29
PH62	B10250	n.d.		F5/14
PH63	G.C. Vol. 2	c.1900 -05	Seafield Towers	F10/6
PH64	B17437	1909?		F2/28
PH65	B26136	1900-1910		F1/6
PH66	G.C. Vol. 2	1930s		F10/8
PH67	G.C. Vol.	1928	Broadway Foreshore	F10/7

HIGH STREET

PH68	B23697	1937		F4/5
PH69	B23688	c.1937		F3/36

JETTY VIEWS

PH70	B32316	1867	Visit of Duke of Edinburgh	F3/2
PH71	B7335	1875	(Philadelphia Exhibition)	F4/20
PH72	G.C. Vol. 26 pt. 1	1880		F13.7
PH73	B13763	c.1890		F2/22
PH74	B25391	1898		F4/17
PH75	B7583	1896-1900		F4/24

JETTY VIEWS (continued)

PH76	B42502	n.d.	(glass slide)	F3/18
PH77	B31257	1904	Proclamation Day	F2/2
PH78	B22809	post 1907		F3/33
PH79	Hoff	n.d.		F2/12
PH80	B19615	c.1910		F2/29
PH81	Hoff	n.d.		F2/20
PH82	G.C. Vol. 35	1930	sea wall and lamps	F13/22

JETTY ROAD

PH83	G.C. Vol. 5	n.d. 1876-77	Congregational Church	F10/9
PH85	B11371	1880s		F2/3
PH86	B40280	1876		F3/12
PH87	B7969	1884	East of Congregational Church	F4/31
PH88	B33853	1881-1902		F3/4
PH89	B16080	1895- 1910	W. corner Jetty Road/ Sussex Street	F2/23
PH90	B16081	1895- 1910	W. corner Jetty Road/ Sussex Street	F2/24
PH91	B28544	n.d.		F1/17
PH92	G.C. Vol. 17	1955		F13/1
PH93	G.C. Vol. 17	1955		F10/36
PH94	G.C. Vol. 17	1955		F13/2

MOSELEY SQUARE - General Views

PH95	B28635	c.1875		F1/20
PH96	B10621	1873-79		F5/19
PH97	B17441	1878		F2/26
PH98	B10624	1877-79		F13/6
PH99	G.C. Vol. 26 pt. 1	c.1880		F13/8
PH100	B12663	1882		F2/15
PH101	B42161	n.d.		F3/17
PH102	B34763	before 1908		F3/3
PH103	G.C. Vol. 26 pt. 2	1907		F13/10
PH104	Hoff	n.d.		F2/14
PH105	B45186	c.1906		F3/25
PH106	B27596	c.1901		F1/16

MOSELEY SQUARE - Looking East

PH107	B11386	1912	30th December	F2/7
PH108	G.C. Vol. 36	1914		F14/6
PH109	G.C. Vol. 40	1916		F14/12
PH110	G.C. Vol. 36	1918		F14/2
PH111	G.C. Vol. 36	1920	note train	F14/3
PH112	G.C. Vol. 36	1929	First tram	F14/7
PH113	G.C. Vol. 36	1929	First tram	F14/8
PH114	B23698	c.1930		F3/37
PH115	B12710	1936		F2/10
PH116	B37116	c.1940		F3/7

MOSELEY SQUARE - Looking West

PH117	B11370	1880s		F5/28
PH118	G.C. Vol. 32	1901	Royal Visit	F13/21
PH119	B7620	1904		F4/27
PH120	G.C. Vol. 36	1920		F14/1
PH121	B43850	1929		F3/21
PH122	B23703	1937		F4/10
PH123	B23706	1937		F4/13
PH124	B37115	c.1940	(same as PH123)	F3/6

MOSELEY SQUARE - North Side

PH125	B7875	1877-82	Town Hall	F4/30
PH126	B10250	n.d.	Town Hall	F3/13
PH127	B26041	1890	Proclamation Day	F1/4
PH128	B11448	1901-9	Town Hall	F2/10
PH129	B41672	1924	February	F3/14
PH130	B26204	1930s	Town Hall & Monument	F1/11
PH131	B11385	1912	30 Dec. - note houses	F2/6
PH132	B11447	n.d.	Railway/Police Station	F2/9
PH133	G.C. Vol. 7	n.d.	Police Station demolished 1933	F10/16
PH134	B11373	c.1873	Post Office (Sweet)	F2/4
PH135	B11374	1880s	Post Office	F2/5
PH136	B22770	c.1900	Post Office	F3/31
PH137	G.C. Vol. 36	1928	with Colley Reserve	F14/4

MOSELEY SQUARE - South Side

PH138	B8745	1855	Pier Hotel - architectural	F4/33
PH139	B7960	1866	Pier Hotel drawing	F4/32
PH140	B7838	n.d.	Pier Hotel	F4/38
PH141	B9462	1873-79	Pier Hotel with train	F5/9
PH142	B9463	1870s	Pier Hotel	F5/10
PH143	G.C. Vol. 26 Pt. 1	1884	note shop (Part PH117)	F13/9
PH144	B22176	1901	Duke of York's visit	F3/30
PH145	G.C. Vol. 40	1916	Pier Hotel	F14/11
PH146	B31778	1936	Pier Hotel	F2/35
PH147	B23692	1937	Pier Hotel	F4/2
PH148	B23690	1937	Pier Hotel	F4/1
PH149	B43542	1930s	with car parking	F3/23
PH150	G.C. Vol. 32	1901	Royal Visit/cnr. St.John's Row	F13/20
PH151	B16777	1901	Royal Visit/cnr. St.John's Row	F2/25
PH152	G.C. Vol. 32	1901	Royal Visit	F13/19
PH153	G.C. Vol. 17	1884- 1910	Floods in Moseley Square	F13/5
PH154	B23694	c.1937	shops	F4/4
PH155	G.C. Vol. 17	1955	shops & St. Vincent's Hotel	F13/3
PH156	G.C. Vol. 17	1955	shops & Pier Hotel	F10/35
PH157	G.C. Vol. 17	1955	shops	F10/34

MOSELEY SQUARE - Western End, adjacent to beach

PH158	B26202	1930s	note beach pavilions	F1/10
PH159	B9644	1926	palms	F5/12
PH160	G.C. Vol. 26 pt. 2	1928		F13/12
PH161	G.C. Vol. 26 pt. 2	1929		F13/13
PH162	G.C. Vol. 26 pt. 2	1930		F13/14
PH163	G.C. Vol. 20	1936		F10/33
PH164	G.C. Vol. 10	1936	with memorial	F10/32
PH165	G.C. Vol. 10	1936		F10/31
PH166	B23704	1937		F4/11
PH167	B23707	1937		F4/14
PH168	B23701	1937		F4/8
PH169	B44600	c.1930s	(possibly earlier)	F3/24

MOSELEY SQUARE - Western End, adjacent to beach (continued)

PH170	B37113	c.1940		F3/5
PH171	B21596	1948	storm	F3/27
PH172	G.C. Vol. 36	1955	no jetty	F13/26

MOSELEY STREET

PH173	G.C. Vol. 8	n.d.	cnr. Robert/Moseley St.	F10/30
PH174	B10748	1872-86	Bagot's house	F5/25
PH175	B21722	1872-83		F3/29

OLIVE STREET

PH176	B10747	1872-86	The Olives: Edmund Wright - architect	F5/24
PH177	B26162	n.d.	now Russell Court	F1/8

PARTRIDGE STREET

PH178	G.C. Vol. 6	n.d.	4 Partridge St.	F10/12
PH179	G.C. Vol. 8	n.d.	West's Bakery	F10/29
PH180	G.C. Vol. 6	1922	Woodlands	F10/11
PH181	Hoff	n.d. (1937)		F2/10

SOUTH ESPLANADE (see also ESPLANADE SOUTH)

PH182	B31777	1936	Family Hotel (demolished)	F2/34
PH183	B10749	1880s	now Oriental Hotel	F5/26
PH184	B10660	1877-79	Letchford's House	F5/22
PH184A	G.C. Vol. 2	early 1900s		F10/5

TORRENS SQUARE

PH185	B9458	c.1870	St. Peter's C. of E.	F5/4
PH186	B43270	1880		F3/19
PH187	B23708	1937		F4/15
PH188	B26163	n.d.		F1/9
PH189	G.C. Vol. 5	1884	additions	F10/10

PANORAMAS

PH191 A/B	B9449	c.1870	looking East	F5/1
PH192	B39591	c.1870	looking East (Sweet)	F3/11
PH193	B10746	c.1870	cnr. Robert Street	F5/23
PH194	B10620	1873	from Seafield Towers	F5/18
PH195	G.C. Vol. 39	1873		F14/9
PH196	B12719	1936		F2/21
PH197	B12715	c.1936		F2/20
PH198	B7258	1937		F4/18
PH199	G.C. Vol. 39	1937		F14/10