

S. MATTHEWS
CHURCH & RECTORY
KENSINGTON



Painted by Miss E. STONEHOUSE
1860
Presented by H. Holden Esq.

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
(SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

PART ONE : GENERAL REPORT

Prepared for the City of Kensington and Norwood and the Heritage Conservation Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning, by John Dallwitz and Susan Marsden of Heritage Investigations, with Council's Honorary Historian, Daniel Manning, assisted by Rima D'Arcy, Margaret Mary Vervoorn and Peter Villis. Adelaide 1985.

Funded by the City of Kensington and Norwood and the Australian Heritage Commission (National Estate Programme, 1983/84).

Cover illustration

A view of St. Matthews Church and rectory, painted in 1860 by Miss E. Stonehouse, which also suggests the quiet rural atmosphere of the early village of Kensington. The Church was built on Kensington Road in 1848-1849 and the rectory in 1850. Both buildings, shown here in their original form, were later enlarged.

Original painting held in the collection of the City of Kensington and Norwood.

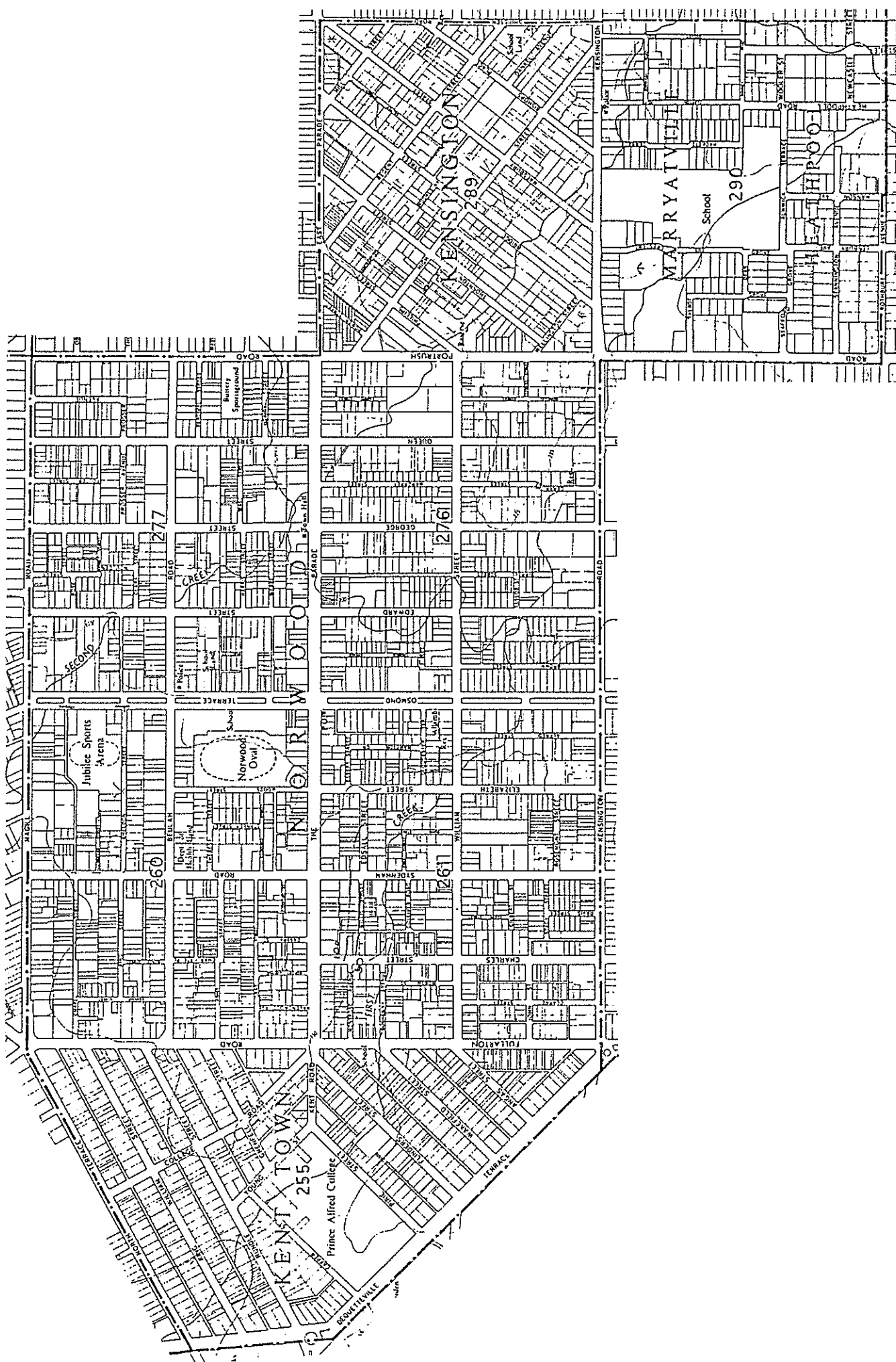
CONTENTS

Page

Introduction	1
1. The physical, historical and architectural context	5
1.1 The physical setting	5
1.2 History	12
1.2.1 1836-1860: the pioneering period	12
1.2.2 1861-1880: making a town	22
1.2.3 1881-1920: suburban town	27
1.2.4 1921-1950: the town slumbered	33
1.2.5 1951-present: pressures and threats	37
1.3 Domestic architectural styles and construction	45
1.3.1 1838-1860	46
1.3.2 1861-1880	50
1.3.3 1881-1920	52
1.3.4 1921-1950	54
1.3.5 1951-present	57
2. Items and areas	62
2.1 Key to inventory	62
2.2 Inventory of heritage items	66
2.3 Location maps of heritage and character items	85
2.4 List of character items	103
2.5 Heritage conservation areas and map	119
3. Recommendations	121
3.1 Recommendations to Council	121
3.2 Recommendations to the Department of Environment and Planning	122
Bibliography	123

Appendices

A. Acknowledgements	
B. Excerpts from Daniel Manning's "Heritage Survey: the City of Kensington and Norwood" (1980) concerning the survey approach and recommendations	
C. Sample item identification sheets	
D. Letter to property owners concerning the Survey	



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

Heritage Investigations Adelaide 1985

CITY OF
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD

INTRODUCTION

The City of Kensington and Norwood is one of the smallest and most historically interesting inner urban areas of Adelaide. Extending eastwards towards the foothills from Adelaide's eastern parkland boundary, the district rapidly attracted settlers and soon developed as a suburban town.

Settlement began in 1838, eighteen months after the foundation of the Province of South Australia. Local government was granted in 1853 when the existing villages of Kensington and Norwood were incorporated into the Town of Kensington and Norwood, the first proclaimed in South Australia. Kent Town was added in 1856 and there have been no subsequent changes to the boundaries.

In 1853, Kensington and Norwood had a population of 2,500; by 1880 there were 10,000 and the district was considered to be fully developed. The stability of its boundaries and the extent of its early development has contributed to Kensington and Norwood's extensive and enduring built heritage, reinforced by the district's popularity as a place of urban residence, which has rarely abated. Every phase of urban settlement, from the vernacular buildings of the pioneering era to the present day is fully represented in Kensington and Norwood.

Thus, apart from the historical significance of this area which contains some of the earliest suburban villages and subdivisions in South Australia, Kensington and Norwood provides a remarkably intact range of metropolitan dwelling types and other buildings and structures dating from the earliest years of settlement in South Australia.

In recent years the Council (the City of Kensington and Norwood) has become fully aware of the heritage significance and it has a firmly stated intention "to preserve the historic character of the city".

The Council, jointly with the Heritage Conservation Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning, engaged Daniel Manning to undertake a heritage survey of the city. This was completed (in draft form) in 1980. It included a physical and historical account, and a heritage inventory, which contained items considered to be "major elements of the heritage of Kensington and Norwood", as well as items considered to be "good examples of the character which is desired to be preserved in Kensington and Norwood", and others of historical or streetscape value.

The present study was commissioned by the Council and the Heritage Conservation Branch as Stage Two of the Kensington and Norwood Heritage Survey. The survey team included Susan Marsden and John Dallwitz of Heritage Investigations, with Council's Honorary Historian, Daniel Manning, assisted by Rima D'Arcy, Margaret Mary Vervoorn and Peter Villis. The work was conducted during 1984.

The main objectives of the survey were to prepare a Report and Item Identification Sheets consistent with the requirements of the Branch, as part of the ongoing heritage survey, inventory and evaluation of the State. Kensington and Norwood forms part of Historical Preservation Region 2 (Adelaide Metropolitan Area). The structure and contents of

this report are in accord with these objectives. Part One, the General Report, provides the historical outline, listings of heritage items and areas, brief descriptions and assessments of these and recommendations.

Part Two consists of the individual Item Identification Sheets which define and describe items of heritage significance, each illustrated with a black and white photograph.

The methodology of the survey was based upon that previously established by Heritage Investigations, particularly in the course of surveys of Historical Preservation Regions 8 (Lower North) and 5 (Murray Riverlands), and as specified in the survey brief.

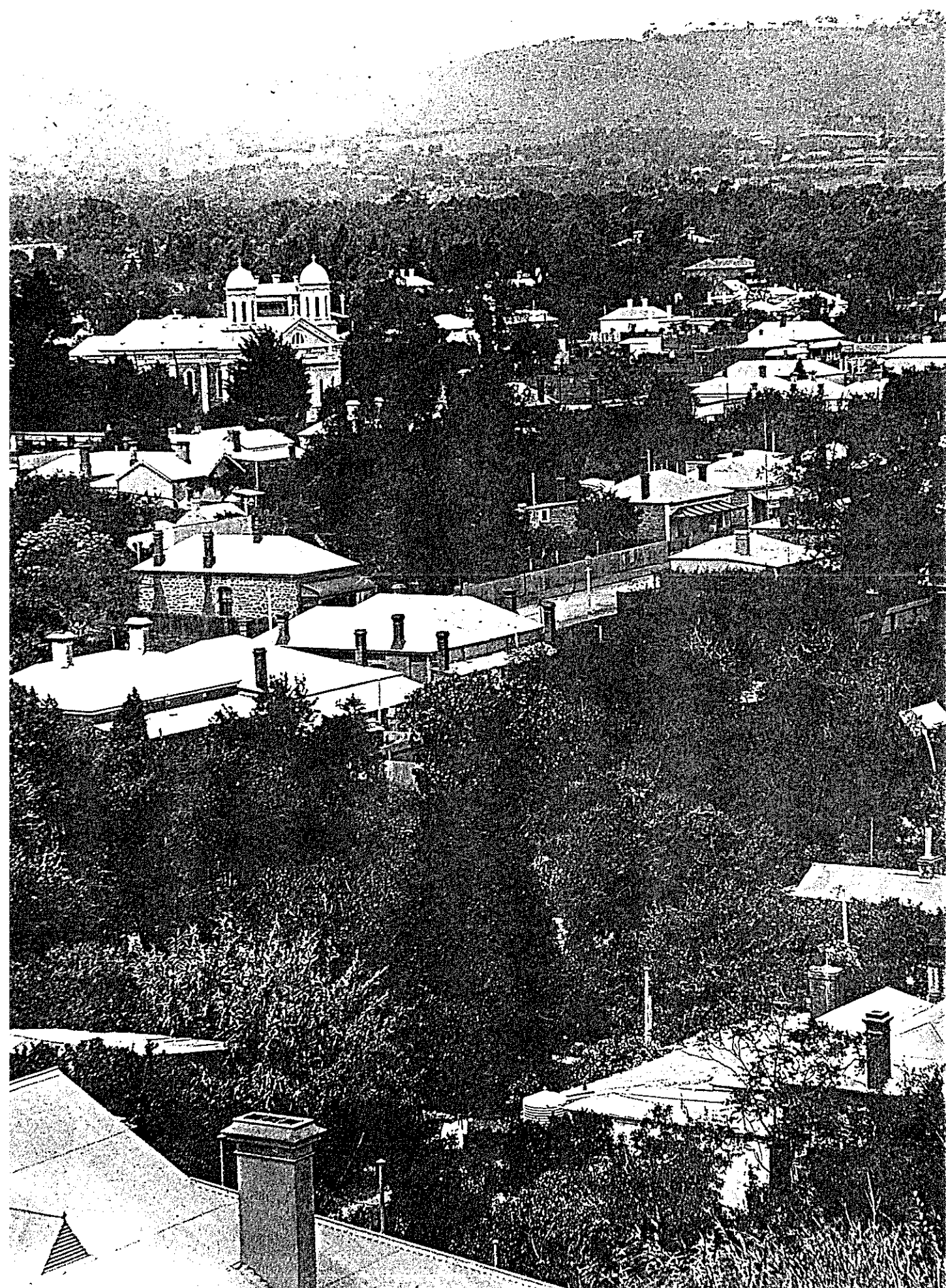
However, in the course of the Kensington and Norwood Heritage Survey, and following discussions with the City Planner, the approach was adapted to contribute to planning and redevelopment proposals currently in preparation for areas within the Council. Thus, the objectives of the survey have been enlarged in order to satisfy both the needs of the heritage evaluation programme for the Register of State Heritage Items and of the City of Kensington and Norwood, for the purposes of planning development and control, incorporating local heritage items and areas.

These objectives required that the team be involved in discussions with and advice to the City Planner (see also Section 2.5 of this Report). They influenced the team's designation and description of heritage areas and required not only documentation and illustration of individual "A" items (recommended for the Register of State Heritage Items) but also "B" items (items of local heritage significance) and the preparation of a character item list.

The recommendations (Section 3 of this Report) also reflect the general and the specific local objectives of the survey and they are directed to the Department of Environment and Planning and the City of Kensington and Norwood respectively.

The re-made landscape: the view from The Parade looking across Norwood towards the Mount Lofty Ranges (in the background), taken in about 1910.

From the South Australian Archives.



1. THE PHYSICAL, HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

1.1 THE PHYSICAL SETTING

The City of Kensington and Norwood has an area of only 392 hectares, extending 3.5 kilometres from the East Parklands of Adelaide, eastward towards the foothills. The Town Hall is at the strategic and geographical centre, 3.5 kms from the G.P.O. Adelaide.

Settlement began in 1838 and Local Government was granted in 1853, when the villages of Kensington, Norwood and Marryatville, were incorporated as the Town of Kensington and Norwood. Kent Town was added in 1856 and there have been no subsequent changes to the boundaries.

Subdivisions within the City of Kensington and Norwood are Kent Town (Section 255), Norwood (Sections 260, 261, 276 and 277), Kensington (Section 289), Marryatville and Heathpool (Section 290). Part of Section 290, west of First Creek, was subdivided in the 1920s and named Toorak East. This area is now part of Heathpool.

Six sections were specified in the Proclamation granting municipal government in 1853. The sections, of 54.27 hectares each, (original 134 acre Preliminary Sections, surveyed for holders of Land Orders) were taken up immediately following the first Land Ballot in May 1838.

Three wards were named in the Proclamation, West Norwood, East Norwood and Kensington. Kent Town was added as a ward in 1856.

City boundaries coincide with section boundaries, and are on streets, except along the eastern and part of the southern boundary of Heathpool. The last new street to be constructed was Appelbee Crescent in 1984.

The major natural features are First and Second Creeks, which were important sources of water for pioneer settlers. The original blocks of Kensington and Norwood were laid out to provide the maximum number of creek frontages. Land along the creeks was the first to be settled, although an exception to this typical pioneer practice occurred in Section 260 (Reeves' Blocks).

First Creek, once known as Greenhill Rivulet, is historically important but this has never been popularly recognised. Hutchinson and Burt traversed the creek in 1837. Settlement followed in Kensington in 1838, generally along its banks. No part of the creek was publicly accessible, until the creation of the Corporation reserve in Heathpool, adjoining Tusmore Park, and the purchase of land at the corner of Free and Bond Streets in Norwood, in 1977, as open space.

The creek is an underground drain or covered channel for most of its course through the City. In Flinders Street the creek is marked by a brick parapet of the old bridge, built about 1870, but the bed of the creek is obscured by bamboo and exotic growth, and is currently being diverted and driven underground in this vicinity.

In Norwood the creek is crossed by thirteen streets. Most of these crossings are marked by parapets.

The historical importance of First Creek is not limited to its early exploration by Hutchinson. Dr. Kent began making bricks on its banks in 1840. By the end of that year he had also erected the first mill in the Province. The site, midway between North Terrace and King William Street, Kent Town, was later a smelting works. Logue built a brewery on the site about 1854. In 1862, Thomas Cooper established his first brewery beside the creek in George Street. A number of vineyards and gardens were also watered from it.

In Marryatville and Heathpool the creek is open for most of its length in the grounds of Loreto Convent, Eden Park, Marryatville High School and Heathpool Reserve, and retains some of its naturalness although reshaped and manicured.

Known at first as Hallett's Rivulet, Second Creek has fared little better than First Creek. It has been driven underground, canalised and built over. Like First Creek, there were vineyards and gardens on its banks during the colonial period.

J.D. Richards Park (once Deckert's garden and vineyard) was purchased by the Corporation in 1976. It was the only place within the City where Second Creek was accessible to the public, but the creek has since been undergrounded.

Pioneers accepted creeks as desirable, natural features to be understood and as economic resources to be used. The creeks flowed for only a few months of the year, except for occasional flash floods, but were a source of water for gardens, stock, and in the earliest days, for human consumption. They were also an important source of water for building, either in pise, or masonry for mortar or pug. Creek bed gravel and mud was used in a form of "concrete" in the walls of early houses and water worn stones were also used. In the twentieth century they have been used as a decorative element, for example, in garden walls.

As population increased and became urban, rather than rural or pioneer, with a corresponding increase in traffic, the need for bridges arose. The creeks were considered inconvenient and dangerous, and to be developed out of existence in the name of progress. Having been once a particular, almost unique feature of Kensington and Norwood, and advertised as beautiful and useful natural resources, they are now weary eyesores for most of their length, without public evidence of their historical associations, or their value to the pioneer communities.

Kensington and Norwood has no great changes in elevation such as may be found in the suburban areas of most Australian capital cities, but it is more undulating than most parts of the metropolitan Adelaide Plains.

The undulating nature of the terrain along First Creek was noted as early as 1837 before survey of these country sections beyond Adelaide had begun. A number of houses throughout the city have semi-basements to take advantage of sloping sites. A number are even built on flat ground to provide cool lower rooms for summer use.

The land rises generally from the Hackney corner, to the south-eastern corner of Heathpool. Undulations occur within the general form of the contours, mainly due to the swales of the two creeks. Generally, the land adjacent to First Creek is more undulating than that along Second Creek, but there is an obvious grade in Marryatville. Except in Bridge Street, where the level of ground has been lowered against the front wall of the Rising Sun Inn and the walls of St. Matthew's parish hall, little evidence of undulations can be found in Kensington.

Other grades which do not appear to be specifically related to the creeks, are described below as "major grades", but the term is relative only to the general level of the area. Three "high spots" are referred to as "hills" because this term was used in contemporary references.

An abrupt change of contour form occurs in Kent Town on the western side of College Road and the north-western side of Wakefield Street. This natural embankment is interrupted by the levelling of The Parade Hill, and the swale of First Creek south of The Parade. The embankment can be seen in College Road, near the Meteorology Bureau. Houses on the north-western side of Wakefield Street, with floors at street level, are three to four metres above ground level at the rear.

The steepness of the embankment was relative to the use made of the slope. A double track for the Kensington to Adelaide horse-drawn trams was laid along Rundle Street (Kent Town) in 1876. Hill-horses were used in few places around Adelaide.

"On certain steep hills a hill horse was stationed and these assisted loaded cars up the hill when necessary ... The cars ... were fitted with an outrigger on the off-side of the front platform for attaching the hill horse, the boy in charge riding on the front step. These horses had a saddle so that the boy could ride back, the single tree being thrown over the horse's back. These horses were attached without stopping the car. Other hills on which assistance was given were Peacock's Hill on North Terrace, College Park, on the Payneham line and ..." (1)

A hill horse was used on the Kent Town embankment, up Rundle Street from the junction of The Parade West with Rundle Street, to the Kent Town Hotel. Buildings immediately west of the hotel are set a few metres above ground level, indicating that this grade was reduced.

Peacock's Hill, on North Terrace, near the intersection with College Road, was lowered for tram tracks in 1891. On the Kent Town side of North Terrace gardens can be seen sloping steeply up to the houses, which are built on the original level. On the opposite side, the boundary walls and fences of St. Peter's College property retain soil from 0.5 metre to almost 2 metres height at the western end.

"For many years there was a dangerous rise ... known as Peacock's Hill, and in 1891 it was cut down to a level at the joint expense of this Council, the St. Peters Corporation, the Payneham Tram Company and the Government." (2)

Evidence of The Parade Hill can be seen. The eastern boundary wall of 36 College Road (Enzo's) retains from 1.5 to 2 metres of soil and the front gardens of No. 1 and No. 3 The Parade rise from 1 to 2 metres above road level. Further east, the boundary walls of 19 and 23 are also retaining walls and the houses are more than a metre above the footpath. Opposite these houses, on the south side of The Parade, the land falls away to the creek. The roadway reaches a crest near the Charles Street intersection, but the premises at 24 The Parade are from 1 to 2 metres above the general level of the footpaths.

- (1) Kingsborough, The horse tramways of Adelaide (see Bibliography for full references).
- (2) Gooden, Fifty years history of Kensington and Norwood.

Parts of The Parade have been raised almost 0.5 metres to provide a uniform grade and the crest, although reduced in height, obscures the lower 3 to 4 metres of the Town Hall tower when viewed from the western end of The Parade. Distance views to the north are possible only from elevated positions, but the hills in the east to south quarter and the Adelaide skyline in the west can be seen from ground level at many places. The growth of Adelaide's skyline was seen from this city for almost 100 years.

To the east the ranges have provided a distant and ever-changing backdrop of seasons, the slow retreat, advance and retreat of native forest, the faster engulfing of vineyards by housing on the lower slopes, and quick, short term changes of night and day, bushfires, cloud dust, mist and even snow.

These distance views provide this city with a sense of location and orientation, which are as much a part of it as its own towers and spires, and give it a character which would be lost by high-rise development within Kensington and Norwood, which would effectively block them from view at ground level.

There are numerous trees and groups of trees which form part of the City's heritage, but there is scarcely any indication of the original extensive natural vegetation. Hutchinson recorded in his Journal, "a great many new and beautiful plants ... grass trees abounded ... several mushrooms ... and signs of recent bushfire." Norwood, for the most part, was a magnificent forest by local colonial standards and some travellers lost their way in tall kangaroo grass, between Adelaide and Kensington.

Gooden, who had lived in Norwood since 1858 at the age of fifteen, recalled "forests of wattles ... a great forest of red and blue gum, the most beautiful he had ever seen ... a great forest of tall eucalypts traversed by creeks winding their tortuous course amid the dense vegetation, which covered the face of the country ... a rich forest of golden wattle ... gentle, well-grassed undulations of beautiful park-like and heavily timbered country, beautifully watered for a considerable part of the year by mountain streams."

Felling and clearing for rural and residential purposes quickly changed the nature of the vegetation, and by 1884-5 most of the native vegetation between the City and the foothills had been wiped out, with only pitiful remnants, mainly along the creeks, in private gardens and roadside verges. (3) Kensington and Norwood was a fully developed residential suburb, with a population approaching 12,500.

In 1903, Gooden observed without comment, "... today can be seen the remains of this noble collection of trees, one with immense girth stands in William Street, near Osmond Terrace, another in front of Mr. Scarfe's new mansion, on the Marryatville Road and a few decaying remnants are to be seen on Kensington Road near the pumping station."

The tree in William Street has since been removed, but the one in the garden of Scarfe's Eden Park remains.

Panorama photos taken from the tower of the Town Hall about 1885 show many tall trees of exotic origin. Most of the trees appear to be young eucalypts. Of special interest are the groups of poplars, probably close to 30 metres in height, along First Creek, southwest from the Town Hall.

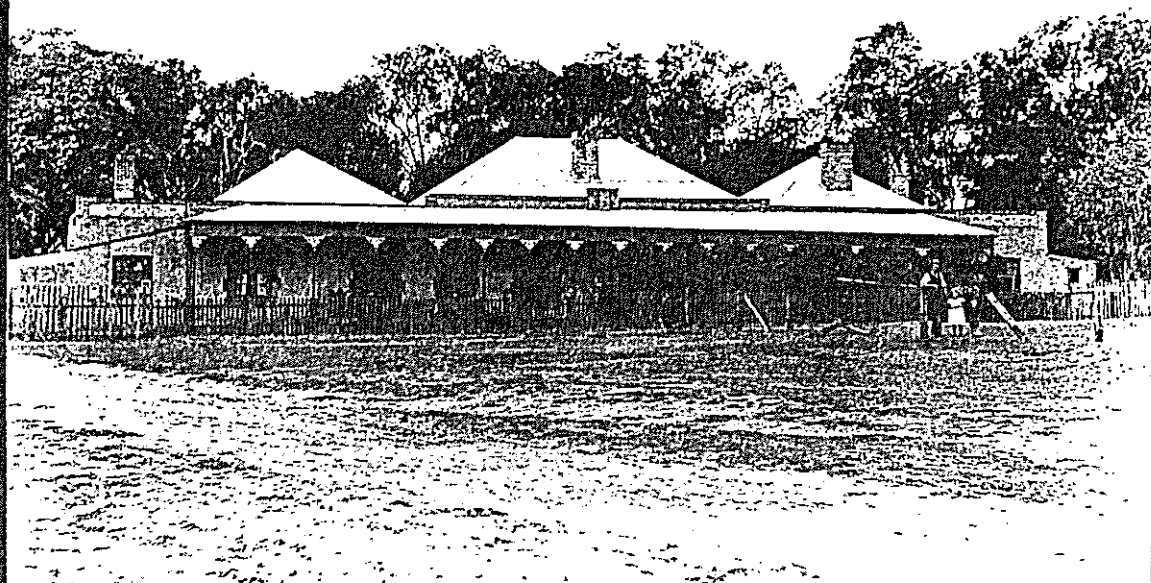
(3) Kraehenbuehl, "Flora of the Adelaide Plains" in Five Creeks

Some notable trees are known. The Moreton Bay Fig, south of The Mall is claimed to be the largest in South Australia. There is a Cork Tree in the adjoining carpark. It is probable that the Norfolk Island Pine and Canary Island Pine at Eden Park were planted by George Brunskill about 1856. He paid seven shillings and six pence for each tree, which at that time was about the equivalent of a day's wages for a tradesman.

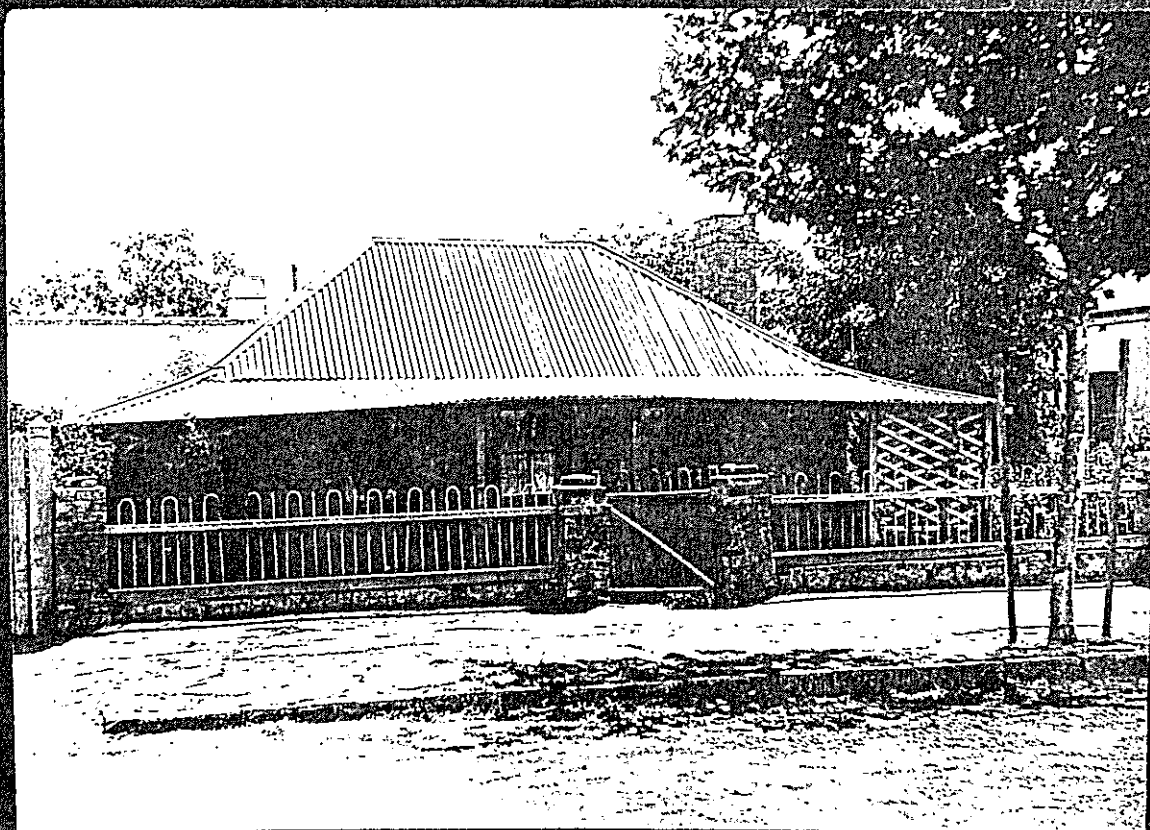
Many old trees of this period exist in addition to those mentioned. The preservation of historical character must not be limited to the external street fronts of buildings and further study and research of the old gardens would be useful in determining the cultured vegetation of this period.

Examples of the very early types of residences built in the Kensington and Norwood district. Although neither of these buildings have survived, a small number dating from that early era still stand.

From the collection of the City of Kensington and Norwood.



The Original Home of the Blyth family about 1848
Kensington Terrace Kensington - now owned by Mr C Segor



Very old type of gentlemen's residence erected 1848
occupied by Rev^d H Cheetham, Pastor of High St Congregational
Church in 1853.

1.2 HISTORY

1.2.1 1838-1860: the pioneering period

"All the country in the vicinity was very heavily timbered, and the dark-skinned natives wandered hither and thither, astonished no doubt, at the unwanted invasion of their dominions. In the forties especially they came around among the new settlers very frequently, peering in at the windows of the little houses, and criticizing, no doubt, in their savage minds the construction of these places as compared with their own simple mia-mia or wurley." (4)

After this brief mention, Gooden does not refer to the Aborigines again.

The City lies within the known tribal area of the Kaurna, but tribal life disappeared locally prior to the 1860s and except for seasonal migrations of decreasing numbers, tribal people were seldom seen. There are no publicly known sites of traditional significance within Kensington and Norwood.

Aboriginal place names for the creeks and other features have not survived and it is believed that these were not recorded although First and Second Creeks were important and Second Creek appears to have been a trackway between the hills and the sea.

"Corroborree" sites were described by early settlers, who openly witnessed the corroborrees. It is most likely that the corroborrees were an entertainment form and not of ceremonial significance.

Except for these corroborree grounds and camping places, which are now built over, no aboriginal places in Kensington and Norwood are known.

The first fifteen years in particular may be regarded as the pioneering period. In 1838, the first settlers occupied virgin land, and by 1853, when municipal government was granted, the population of the 804 acres (325 hectares) was 2,553. There were 500 or so buildings and dwellings.

Progress through the classic phases of pioneer, rural and urban development was not consistent throughout the area. While some parts developed early as village communities and became modern dormitory suburbs for Adelaide, other parts of the town continued in rural use.

In parts of East Norwood, Marryatville and Heathpool, where there were holdings of considerable size, unmade roads, post and rail fences, rural land use and some large private estates carried the rural character into the 1920s. The Register, in 1923, described the appearance of Marryatville as typical of the earlier pioneer countryside. Although this visual character remained in the south-east of the town, it soon disappeared from the north-western half.

(4) Gooden, Fifty years history

Small streets and allotments were laid out in the north-west corner of Section 260 in 1838 ("Reeves' blocks"), and Kensington village was surveyed in the same year. Marryatville village developed in the north-eastern quarter of Section 290 during the 1840s but street names do not appear in the Assessment Books until 1859. Four adjoining sections 260, 261, 276 and 277, were subdivided as 'Norwood' in 1847.

Few roads had been cleared and the streets were usually unformed tracks winding between standing trees in road reserves, which were marked only by occasional boundary fences.

Most fences were of posts and rails, or other more primitive colonial inventions, but by the end of the period palings and pickets were becoming popular for small allotments. The few bridges which had been built were erected privately or paid for by public subscription. The Rev. E.K. Miller described the country, now Norwood and Kent Town, as being at that time 'a beautiful open forest, with little underwood and a small cottage here and there'. (5)

Samuel Reeves, who had arrived in South Australia prior to colonisation, obtained Section 260 in May 1838 and made land available to settlers in small allotments. A small, informal village resulted in the north-west corner, adjacent to the roads to Payne's, and Mackgill's villages. The settlement was rural to the extent of its pioneer context and the domestic production necessary for survival at that time. Unlike other sections later included in Norwood, Section 260 was lightly timbered and easily cleared. The only surface water was a few hundred metres of Second Creek, in the north-east corner.

Development was neither extensive nor fast and was probably confined to an area of not more than about 15 hectares for the next ten years. Chapel Street, perhaps the oldest street in the City, was laid out and named for a chapel built by Congregationalists prior to 1844, which has been only recently demolished.

Reeves' early subdivision of this section prevented repetition of the street plan used in other sections in Norwood in 1847.

When Section 289 was laid out as Kensington in 1838 there was no street-pattern precedent in adjoining sections. The country around Kensington was undeveloped or rural land and remained so, with the exception of Section 276 which became the south-eastern quarter of Norwood in 1847, for the next fifty years. No doubt the promoters of Kensington felt that they could do as they liked with the village streets, but it is unlikely that they acted on a whim. In a pioneering context it is likely that the streets were laid out to take advantage of resources and terrain, to the extent of the technology and facilities then available.

The internal streets of Kensington form a normal rectangular grid set at an angle of 38 degrees to the western boundary. This is parallel to the general trend of Second Creek. Only two long streets, High and Regent, and two short streets, Wellington and Hill, are "Adelaide-oriented". These streets do not cross the creek. The remaining streets are parallel to the contours. A number of inferences may be drawn. The main traffic streets, oriented to Adelaide, rise evenly with the contours, and it is known that bullock teams hauling wagons or drays work better on gently rising ground. Streets on the other

axis of the grid are level along their length. This overcomes some building problems and surface water can be held off the road by ditches, and there is less likelihood of surface water flooding onto adjoining properties. This is important to sanitation in a community dependent upon livestock and cesspools with only creeks and wells for water supply.

An 1838 map (SGO Plan No. 6/5) shows a track marked "road to Stringy Bark forest", from the south-east corner of Adelaide across the Glenside hospital grounds to St. Georges, where it forks. The northern fork leads towards Mt. Lofty summit and the southern fork ascends a Beaumont spur to Mt. Osmond.

The existence of a Stringy Bark Road through Kensington is given some credence in the Register, 16 April 1923.

"The Stringy Bark Road referred to was probably a track cleared for teamsters, who brought down wood from what was then called 'the Tiers', and probably gave the direction to High Street which follows the general trend of Second Creek. If this was already an established road when the village was laid out, it may explain the cornerwise layout of the plan of Kensington compared with other places which were subdivided later."

Dr. Henry Scott built a mud hut and opened it as the Kensington Arms Inn, "near a track formed by woodcarters carrying stringy bark down to the plains". This was Kensington's first inn and was on the site of the present Kensington Hotel, at the corner of Thornton Street and Regent Street.

At the time Kensington was laid out, the population of Adelaide was concentrated along the northern side of the city. The only established track through the East Parklands was along Botanic Road, which branched to the villages at Payneham and Magill, near Reeves' blocks, now the "Maid and Magpie" junction.

Teamsters would have had an established track and crossings over First and Second Creeks, passing Reeves' blocks on the way. From June 1840, Dr. Kent was in occupation of Section 255, and from December of that year, his East Park Mill stood on First Creek, only a hundred yards from the track to Magill.

Section 289 was laid out as a village of 114 one acre allotments and 20 acres were reserved for streets of reasonable width. In October 1838, the allotments were advertised for sale at £24 each, including costs of survey and deeds, and could be purchased for £2 weekly. J.H. Hughes surveyed the village, which Charles Catchlove named Kensington, in honour of Queen Victoria's birthplace, whose coronation had taken place in June of that year.

Allotments were sold from a plan declared to by Matthew Smith, John Foster Clay and William Williams. An 1839 advertisement claimed that:

"... the peculiar advantages of this spot for a suburban residence or market garden render it at once an object to the Wealthy and Industrious, A beautiful brook affords the gardener the great requisite to render the rich loam capable of growing all fruit and vegetables. The view of the Stringy Bark road cannot but gladden the eye of the lover of scenic beauty, A natural lawn of luxurious grass adds value and beauty to the property and gives happy relief to the eye wearied of gazing on the stupendous gum trees which the property abounds."

The "beautiful brook" refers to Second Creek. Blocks were of irregular shape and laid out to provide the maximum number of creek frontages.

The first inn, the Kensington Arms, opened in 1840. By 1841 there were 40 houses in the village. Bridge Street was the first main street. It was named for a small wooden footbridge, built by public subscription to provide access between the village centre and the south-western corner where the densest settlement had occurred, between Wellington Street and the creek. The bridge was washed away by floodwaters and replaced by a masonry one which was also washed away. The present bridge is the third to be erected on the site and has stood since 1858, which makes it one of the oldest surviving bridges in the metropolitan area.

About 1844 a chapel was built in High Street, just east of Maesbury Street, when the Congregationalists moved from Reeves' blocks. Known as "The Village Church" it was erected by public subscription and was used for services by various denominations and as a school.

The south-west corner continued to be the most densely settled part. The first house in Kensington was erected in Wellington Street by Thorpe for J. Marshall. Kensington's second inn, the Freemason's Arms, at 17 Wellington Street, closed in 1845 when the Robin Hood opened. It was then bought by Mortimer Burman and has been used as a private dwelling ever since. James Shaw, artist, was boarding with Burman in 1859 and together they travelled down the coast to view the wreck of the "Admella", which Shaw painted.

James Baigent arrived in Kensington and bought a cottage in Wellington Street in 1850. It was opposite Burman's but has been demolished. Baigent had a school in a room on vacant land behind his cottage. The school continued until 1877 when he retired. In the meantime the children of many prominent colonists, who later achieved prominence in their own right received their education there.

Lavington Glyde, member of the Legislative Council, lived on Kensington Terrace (Portrush Road) and later built a house on five acres at the corner of Kensington Road and High Street. Samuel Heanes arrived in 1849 and set up as a bootmaker. His shop and dwelling and the first workroom he built are still in use and in family hands.

By late in the decade, many blocks had been subdivided. Although there were some holdings of 5 acres or so, "with gardens" it is probable that the properties were for domestic, rather than commercial purposes, and that the gardens were in the nature of private estates with limited production.

John Roberts, a leading Congregationalist, settled in the village, bought a large number of blocks and erected many houses. Of the 198 assessments in 1853, 33 were for properties owned by him. Roberts' initiative and energy led to the building of a larger chapel to replace the "Village Church", in 1848, and he later initiated the building of Clayton Church. Roberts' house is still occupied.

George Manning, a young, single migrant arrived in South Australia in 1849. His letter to his parents in England written in Kensington on 22 April 1850 states in part,

"... I have set myself down in our little house to write although I long to join a party who are going up the hills oppossum shooting ... But you will want to know how I got to Kensington. Well, Mr. Jones went first with his letter to Mr. Strongman and met with two rooms for himself and his family at half the rent he would pay in Adelaide and also two more which four of us young men have taken at four shillings and sixpence per week.

"... We get first rate meat from 1½ pence to 2½ pence. Other things are about the same as in England and of course we are all first rate cooks after our apprenticeships aboard the Rajah. I can see all over Mr. Strongman's premises as I sit here on my deal boxes which (serve) for my seat by day and my bedstead by night and now I find your mattress and pillow come in very useful ... The weather is very fine. The mosquitos are all gone and I think Kensington one of (the) prettiest spots I ever saw." (6) .

Manning's reference to Mr. Strongman's premises is either to the present chapel in Maesbury Street, or to Strongman's home. The Reverend J.M. Strongman, had arrived from England in January 1849, and after probationary services was appointed pastor to this church, on 19th February. He resigned on 18th July 1851. (7)

"Sandford" was named by George Brunskill who arrived in South Australia, with his wife and family, in 1839. He leased the northern half of Section 290 (67 acres) from the South Australian Company, with the right to purchase, and named it after his birthplace in Westmoreland. Brunskill built a house in the north-west corner near First Creek.

The official returns of 1840, showing areas under cultivation records that Brunskill had 2 acres of wheat, 2 acres of potatoes, ¼ acre of maize and 1½ acres of garden (total 2.3 hectares). He had an excellent house and stockyards, and a well 25 feet deep. The Return also notes "superior clay for bricks". Brunskill later built a second and a third home, and employed a number of men to make bricks for Roberts and others.

(6) Letter kept in Daniel Manning's collection (copy only)

(7) Records of the Congregational Church, Kensington

About 1848 one acre was released for the building of St. Matthew's Church and rectory. By 1853 Brunskill owned only 30 acres. He sold his property in 1858 and left the district.

The village of Marryatville was laid out on about 20 acres at the eastern end of Brunskill's land. It appears to have developed from demand for land rather than to a plan. By 1853 the slowly growing village had increased to cover about 37 acres. The two largest holdings were of 6 acres and 5 acres. There were 6 holdings of 1 acre and 3 of 3/4 acre. On the remaining 14 acres were 36 houses, including that of George Hall, where he made soda-water from 1850. There were no shops.

The village is believed to be named for the family of Governor Young's wife, Augusta Sophia Marryat.

Heathpool Farm was owned by George Reed, of Heathpool, Northumberland, who arrived on the Platina, with his wife, in 1838. He took up a lease of the southern half of Section 290, owned by the South Australian Company and established a farm and orangery. His conditions of tenure were similar to Brunskill's and in 1859 he bought the property.

East Park Farm was established by Dr. Benjamin Archer Kent, who leased the whole of Section 255 from Colonel Torrens. Dr. Kent arrived in the Archer, with his wife and two children, in June 1840. Within three days of his arrival he had erected a prefabricated wooden dwelling which he had brought from England. Named "East Park Cottage" it was set "in a clump of wattles" on the site of the present malthouse.

The farm was described in 1840 as having "one garden, water from the Torrens, one acre fenced with post and rails and palings, one dwelling house and four cottages, steam flour mill with two pairs of stones, and a brickfield".

Dr. Kent set up brickmaking machinery, which he had brought from England, on First Creek at the northern end of the section. Following a firm request from Governor Gawler, Kent converted the machinery for grinding, in time for the 1840-41 harvest. The East Park mill commenced operation in January 1841 and continued until about 1845. There was no mill in the province prior to Dr. Kent's.

The East Park Mill was removed to Grenfell Street, Adelaide in 1845, and soon afterwards Grayling's Smelting Works was erected on the site beside First Creek.

By 1855 when Dr. Kent left the section there were about twelve houses on it. The section was not incorporated into Kensington and Norwood until 1856.

In 1847 the owners of four adjoining sections (260, 261, 276 and 277) laid out a village and named it "Norwood" after a village about 3 miles south of London, which also had a Beulah and a Sydenham Road. According to Gooden, the sections were originally surveyed into 15 acre blocks, but were subsequently subdivided into blocks of 2½, 5 and 7 acres, but early plans show each section divided into 48 uniform 2½ acre blocks, and numbered consecutively. (8)

The original streets were considerably wider than those of Kensington. Osmond Terrace (2 chains wide) and The Parade (1½ chains wide) separate the four sections. Each section is divided into quarters by Beulah Road, Sydenham Road, William Street and George Street. Sections 261, 276 and 277 are divided again by Queen, Edward, Elizabeth and Charles Streets, which are also wide, original streets. In Section 260, due to Reeves' blocks dating from about 1838, the street pattern of the other sections could not be repeated and Elizabeth and Charles Streets do not extend north of The Parade.

There is no obvious purpose evident in the street plan. The Parade is in a direct line with Rundle Street, Adelaide, but that is probably co-incidental to Light's grid of sections. Kensington was the only section adjoining Norwood which had been developed by 1847. Chapel, Stephens, Muller, Runge, King and Edmund Streets were probably laid out during the period 1838 to 1847 and Donegal, Clarke, Grey and Sheldon Streets between 1847 and 1853. None were properly formed until after 1853.

The width of Osmond Terrace suggests that it may have been intended as a trunk road. Two chains width, as in King William Street, Adelaide, was necessary for turning a five pair team of bullocks with a wagon.

The first building of note in West Norwood was erected in about 1850 as a hotel, but a licence was refused. In 1856 it was bought for use as a Refuge for unmarried mothers. It was not resubdivided and sold for private residences until after 1950. In East Norwood, the two new hotels, the Bath (1856) and the Coach and Horses (1858) were built. The Bath burned down and was rebuilt on the present site. The Coach and Horses continued to serve the area until being delicensed in 1914. It has been a private residence since this time.

The largest private holdings in Norwood were the adjoining farms of William Clark (12½ acres) and Thomas Clarke (10 acres). William established a farm, vineyard, orchard, distillery and cellars on the land he took up in 1850. He made wine and jam.

George Birrell was an early vinegrower with 10 acres on First Creek and beside him Joseph Gillard held 5 acres, which he later extended. Other vineyards were those of Edward Cartwright, A.H.W. Meyer and Joseph Edmunds and gardens had been established by Edward Coke, George Soward, Charles Bonney, Joseph Edsall, and others.

Charles Robin bought Section 255 in 1854, subdivided, and named it Kent Town. Under the conditions of sale, a 13 acre block was reserved for Dr. Kent, and included the land on which his cottage stood. Dr. Kent left South Australia in the following year. He lived only a few months in the suburb named after him.

Robin reserved 13 acres for himself and a further 4 acres, with a frontage to Flinders Street was reserved for his brother James. The remainder of the land was divided into 127 quarter acre allotments. On 27th May 1854, the Observer reported that the land sale held three days earlier "was remarkably successful being the largest weekly Government Land Sale upon record in South Australia ..."

Despite this, Kent Town did not develop quickly. The first Assessment made in 1858 shows 63 dwellings, 3 shops, the Kent Town Hotel, the Kentish Arms Tavern, a brewery and 112 vacant allotments in addition to Charles Robin's 17 acres and Dr. Kent's 13 acres. All of the occupied allotments were north of the present Parade West.

The Kent Town Hotel is currently licenced. Crawford and Logue built a brewery on the site previously Grayling's Smelting Works and Dr. Kent's mill. Smith had a controlling interest in the brewery and in 1876 erected new premises (the present malthouse).

Among the residents of Kent Town at this time were Charles Gooch, Daniel Fisher, Frederick B. Carlin, William Rhodes and James Mattingly. Fisher and Carlin were later Mayors of the town, and James Mattingly's son, the first child born in Kent Town, also became Mayor. Carlin built a house in Flinders Street, which was tenanted by Lady Charlotte Bacon from 1871 to 1875. James Shaw made a painting of this house in 1861. The painting is in the Art Gallery of South Australia, Historical Collection, and the house is still standing, largely unchanged.

Local Government in the district began with an informal village Council in Kensington, which preceded local government under legislation.

The three villages of Kensington, Norwood and Marryatville were gazetted as a municipal town to be called 'Kensington and Norwood' on the 7th July 1853. Ordinance No. 11 of 1849 had been passed to reconstitute the corporation of Adelaide and the Town of Kensington and Norwood was proclaimed under this ordinance.

This was the first municipal town, outside of Adelaide, to be declared in the Province, and may be the oldest such town in Australia. Sydney's oldest municipal council is Randwick, established in 1859. The first town hall in South Australia was built by the Kensington and Norwood Corporation in 1859.

There were many problems facing the new Council, and no precedents or experience, but the vesting of authority in a local body to carry out improvements soon began to show progressive results. There were no made roads and few bridges. Straying stock caused a nuisance and fence lines encroached into road reserves. Public works in the area progressed according to demand and finance. The Census of 1855 showed a population of 2,553 and a number of the original 2½ acre blocks of Norwood were already subdivided.

The first streets of this City were rough tracks winding between standing trees on the road reserves. The lack of proper roads was a major reason for obtaining local government for the area. Following the election of the Council, roadworks were begun by an overseer and two labourers. Trees were felled and the stumps removed. The work was done in various Wards according to demand and finance.

In 1855, 36 men were employed in felling and grubbing, and others were engaged to collect gravel from the creeks and spread it. By the end of the year over 700 stumps had been removed. After the initial clearing, roadways were formed and drained. Although streets had been surveyed, for example, in Norwood in 1847, none were properly laid out or formed until after 1853.

"The Acacias", one of the grand Victorian residences of the district. The original house was built for Dr. Gunson in 1871, and purchased by Sir Edwin Smith in 1878 who added the two storey front section shown here, with its fine cast-iron lacework, as well as a ballroom and a conservatory. The house was noted for Sir Edwin and Lady Smith's lavish hospitality, Sir Edwin being both Mayor of Adelaide and of Kensington and Norwood. Loreto Convent bought the property in 1921.

From the collection of the City of Kensington and Norwood.



1.2.2 1861-1880: making a town

The occupations of residents was first shown in the 1867 Assessment. In Bridge Street the following persons and their families lived side by side: storekeeper, mine captain, blacksmith, publican, carter, school mistress, Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court, cabinet maker. The street was not unusual for its mixture; there are many others which were equally diverse. Occupations were shown in Assessments, with some exceptions, until 1886.

In 1867 all trades usual to a colonial, horse-drawn community were included: livery stable keeper, carter, omnibus proprietor, teamster, groom, currier, coachman, coach builder, coach trimmer, wheelwright, blacksmith, saddler, and fodder merchant. There were also the usual "village" trades, i.e. tin-smith, white-smith, cooper, potter, bootmaker, soap and candle maker, and miller. No record has been found of a mill in the area after the removal of Dr. Kent's about 1845.

The following occupations indicate the extent of rural activity: farmer, sheep farmer, wine-maker, cattle dealer, stock salesman, dairyman, drover, stockman and gardener. Agricultural workers continued until the end of the 19th century.

The people have always been of diverse origins, classes and religions. There has always been a comparatively large ethnic minority, from Madagascar, Italy, and particularly Germany in the early days. Although there is little evidence of ethnic influence on the standing heritage, the continuing diversity of class and occupation has contributed to the great variety in building styles and scale from the earliest years of settlement.

Population growth and the process of subdivision accelerated towards the end of the period due to the introduction of horse-drawn trams in 1876.

By 1880, with a population of approximately 10,000 Kensington and Norwood was considered to be fully developed. Population had increased by 96% during the previous 10 years. The town offered a wide range of shops, schools, churches, tradesmen, hotels, employment and many social and charitable societies. Horsedrawn trams had superseded the private conveyances, water and gas were reticulated, and there was telegraph and a public telephone.

Macadam roadways were first laid in Kensington and Norwood in 1869. At this time macadam was laid only on a central strip a few yards wide.

The Town shared its facilities with residents of adjoining rural districts. Subdivision of these districts began in the 1880 era and although lying outside the town were given such names as North Norwood, Upper Kensington, Kensington Park, North Kensington and Kensington Gardens, to relate them to the established progress and development, which had occurred in Kensington and Norwood.

Population continued to concentrate in West Norwood Ward where there were 764 Assessments in 1880, compared with 566 in East Norwood Ward, the second largest number.

The Assessment Book for 1880 does not give the same amount of detail as is given for earlier years, but it is quite apparent that the area of vacant land and land in rural use reduced considerably during the period. Only 56 allotments were vacant, and only 13 of these were of larger than average size. The size of allotments is not specified and this assumption is based on the valuations. Only three or four are likely to have been greater than one acre.

There were two holdings of vineyards totalling 10 acres in addition to the reduced farms of the Clarkes'. Edmunds', Birrell's and some smaller vineyards had disappeared under housing.

New streets laid out during this period were:

Alfred, Beyer, Bond, Cleve, Colliver, Eastry, Edsall,
Fisher (western end), Free, Gray (eastern end), Gilbert,
John, North, Runge, Sheldon Stacey.

All of these were small streets and the land was subdivided for cottages. Alfred, Eastry, Fisher and Stacey were laid out on the edge of large estates, and grounds of considerable size were retained surrounding the house.

St. Bartholomew's Church, begun in 1856, was consecrated in 1863 and the rectory built in 1872. In 1877, the front two-storeyed wing of the Norwood Institute Building was erected. The building was completed with the addition of main hall, basement and caretaker's quarters in 1882. Norwood School was built in 1877.

In East Norwood the Baptist Church was built in 1869, St. Ignatius in 1870, and the nave of the Wesley Church in 1878. The vineyards continued. Orchard, Deckert, Cartwright, Hines and Wall in Section 277 and Birrell, Gillard and Scott in Section 276.

New streets laid out during this period were Margaret Street, and Church Avenue in Section 276 and Clara, Hall, Harris, Henry, Vernon, Wall and Webbe Streets in 277.

The character of Kensington, at the end of the period, was not much different from the beginning. There were more shops and dwellings and the subdivision of blocks had produced 280 assessments.

The Adelaide and Suburban Tramway Company was the largest holder of land. Next were George Howell, Lavington Glyde, St. Joseph's convent, W.S. Mayfield and F.C. Aldridge.

Industry was well established. Cooper's Brewery, Hopkin Bowen (wheelwright), two hotels, Pappin's blacksmith, and Thomas Hill (builder) and John Roberts (builder).

Bowen Street was the only one laid out in Kensington during the period, and streets named in Marryatville were Clapton, Romney, Sun, Ringmore and Burwash. E.T. Smith bought the Rising Sun Inn, in 1863, and added a part, about 10 feet deep, across the front in bluestone, and Pappin's blacksmith shop in Bridge Street, was also built in bluestone.

In Kent Town, in 1864, the building of the Kent Town Methodist Church was begun. The complex of church, hall and classrooms was designed by Edmund Wright, architect. On 6th July 1865, approximately 5,000 persons attended the opening of the church. The project was completed in 1874.

Robin's 13 acre block was purchased and Prince Alfred College was built in 1869. In 1877 the Waterhouse (east) Wing was added and in 1881 the Colton (west) Wing completed the main building.

View of The Parade, Norwood, with an electric tram passing the Town Hall. The extension of public transport contributed to the development of Kensington and Norwood as a populous suburban town, and Adelaide's first electric tram service started in 1909 on the Kensington line.

From the South Australian Archives.



1.2.3 1881-1920: suburban town

During this period Kensington and Norwood became a cohesive town. The new Town Hall in the centre provided a focal point and the towers and spires which give the town visual identity were built, and could be seen from most parts of the surrounding sections. Carriage-ways were sealed from kerb to kerb and the wide streets had avenues of trees. The town stepped into the 20th century with all modern facilities and conveniences. Population rose from 10,087 in 1881 to 14,637 in 1920 and there were few vacant allotments.

The extension of public transport and other urban facilities contributed to the development of Kensington and Norwood as a suburban town. By 1885, after horse tram services to Marryatville and Maylands began, the population rose to 12,192. These later routes were along Kensington Road and Magill Road, respectively.

Tar and screenings were first used on roadways in 1901 and surfacing was taken the full width of the carriage-way. Bitumen surfacing of footpaths began about 1881, when a central strip was placed. Weeds flourished along the verges and fencelines.

Bluestone kerbing was begun in the major streets in 1880 with stones from Tapley's Hill, but before 1900 it was being brought from Linwood, near Tarlee, 80 kms north of Adelaide. Stone kerbing and watertables continued to be laid until about 1920, as small private streets were handed over to the Corporation. Stone watertables were pitchpaved until about 1909 when tar paved watertables were taken up to the kerbing.

Rising costs of material, due to cartage, and labour in quarrying the stone, laying, and cleaning it, later put an end to stone kerbing and watertables. As the cost of labour increased new methods and materials became available.

Ratepayers had been encouraged to plant trees along the footpaths in front of their properties, in 1857, but the scheme did not meet with a lot of success.

In 1871 a tree planting programme led to 840 trees being planted. In addition to this, ratepayers who wished to plant trees of their own choice were subsidised, if the planting was done under Council supervision. The species planted at this time, under professional advice, were Moreton Bay Fig (Ficus macrophylla) and sterculia species, probably Kurrajong (Brachychiton gregorii). They were an ill choice. The advent of sealed footpaths and underground drains, particularly sewers, could not be foreseen, and coincided with the maturity of the trees. A large number were removed from streets in 1893 and 1894.

Another tree planting programme in 1900 saw 1,000 oak, English and Scotch Elm, Oriental Plane, White Cedar, Desert Ash and other deciduous species planted in avenues.

These trees gave less problems to footpaths, kerbing, watertables and drains, but the seasonal leaf-fall choked gutters and culverts, which had been constructed progressively since 1875.

By 1911 3,000 trees had become established and a further 1,000 saplings were ready for planting. The tree nursery was established beside the Town Hall, on The Parade.

Other tree species planted were Kurrajong (Brachychiton gregorii), White Acacia (Robinia pseudo-acacia), Jacaranda (Jacaranda mimosaeifolia) and Prunus species.

From 1869 gas street lights progressively superseded oil and kerosene lamps. Electric street lighting began in 1920.

Water, gas and sewers were laid between 1860 and 1890. These services were underground and did not impinge upon the previous character of the streets. A network of pipes and flues was required on houses and little or no attempt was made at concealment.

Telegraph and telephone wires appeared in 1880. By 1920 the trunk routes carried a large number of wires on poles with many crossarms. Such installations were a visible sign of progress and a topic of conversation.

From 1920 overhead electrical services were installed, requiring separate posts. The stringy bark poles were progressively replaced with stobie poles.

There was no conscious effort made to improve the appearance of utilitarian services and installations were made without regard to aesthetics.

Street furniture may be divided into two classes - that which is optional and provided for comfort and pleasure, and that which is obligatory and necessary. There are no items of great age or heritage value except the Benson fountain and the Smith fountain. Other items should be left in situ, unless they can be re-sited in a more appropriate part of the city.

The overall character of streets can be dated at 1900, 1930 and 1970 and the elements which made up these streets at each of these times can be determined.

For example, street name plates were first fixed in 1877. Some old name plates of blue stove enamel with white letters, and others of cast iron have been found fixed to walls of buildings. These plates should remain.

During the period from 1880 to 1920, the introduction of all these facilities contributed to the suburban character of the town. Besides, the availability of allotments close to Adelaide and the facilities offering contributed to the population increase, and without doubt, to the comparatively high percentage of house-holding women. Kensington and Norwood was both a quiet, convenient community, as well as the commercial and social centre for the surrounding district.

There was a high percentage of rented houses. The population was comparatively static and few changes were made to the character of dwellings. Landlords did not spend money freely simply to up-date their properties.

Towards the end of this period the loss of the grand houses began. Large, old family homes were subdivided as apartments or became institutions, e.g. Rhodes house (Wakefield Street) and Statenborough bought by Loreto Convent (now Ashleigh Court, 29 The Parade).

Houses of this kind were not "mansions" in terms of excessive luxury or opulence, nor were they "manors" in the strict sense, although the owners were sometimes accorded considerable standing in the local community.

A number of new subdivisions occurred and new streets laid out, i.e. Hawke's property (Rokeby Avenue, Ravenswood Avenue and the western end of Gray Street then called Kenilworth Avenue) which he had bought from Charles Bonney about twenty years earlier. (Most of Bonney's house, erected about 1848, is still standing.) Other areas subdivided were Prosser Avenue, Foster Street, Birrell Street, and most of Heathpool. Some large blocks were also re-subdivided to provide smaller allotments to existing streets. Few re-subdivisions of this kind occurred in Kensington and fewer in Kent Town.

The town and its prominent citizens played a leading part in celebrations for the Boer War Peace, the death of Queen Victoria, Federation, the coronations of Edward VII and George V and the Corporation had celebrated its own Jubilee.

During the Great War 1914-1918, Kensington and Norwood mobilised its resources and the Town Hall was a popular venue for fund-raising events and patriotic displays. The period of patriotism and post-war hysteria culminated in the unveiling of the Soldiers' Memorial in Osmond Terrace in 1923 and the installation of a captured field howitzer, allotted as a symbol of the importance of the town.

As far as local events were concerned, the addition of Colton wing completed the main building of Prince Alfred College in 1881. B.T. Finnis wrote The Constitutional History of South Australia at his home in Rundle Street (Kent Town), in 1886.

Hotels rebuilt were the Marryatville, the Globe, The Gold Diggers' Arms (present Norwood), Britannia, Alma and Kentish Arms. Almost all were built of bluestone and all were two storeys. Considerable additions were made to the Old Colonist (now The Colonist Tavern) and the Kent Town, also in bluestone. In Kensington, the new Rising Sun was built of sawn sandstone and the licence transferred from the old Rising Sun Inn, Bridge Street. Only the old Rising Sun, the Vintage Shades and Crampston's Family Hotel remained unaltered and the latter two closed early in the century and the Kentish Arms was demolished. The Old Rising Sun was renovated and re-opened in 1983 as a licenced tavern under licence as an historic inn which was the first such licence granted under Licencing Act Amendments, 1982.

Of all the hotels built or altered in the period only the Norwood was not of stone. For a number of years it was known as "the red brick hotel".

Churches erected during the period were Clayton, which is in Burnside but commands the view east as the "head of The Parade", and the front and tower of old Wesley, (both 1883), St. Giles (1893), and the Salvation Army Citadel (1897). The Church of Christ had obtained the

old chapel in Chapel Street, in 1889 and made additions to the street front. In 1901 it opened the new Tabernacle, built to seat 700, opposite the old church.

The Corporation had conferred with Unley Corporation on the preparation of South Australia's first Building Act, and in 1884 its provisions were applied to the town.

In 1905, Sir E.T. Smith, on behalf of a group of citizens, presented the deeds of land for recreation purposes to the Council. The land had formerly been part of William Clark's vineyard. It is now the Norwood Oval.

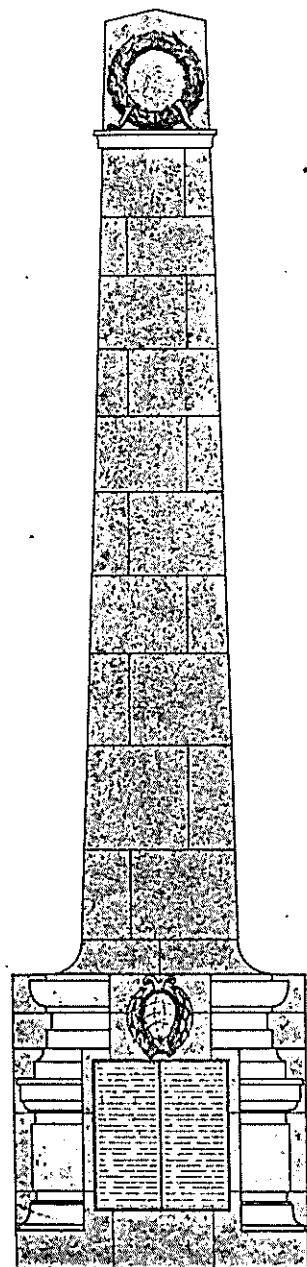
By the end of the period several industries were well-established. George Hall on The Parade and Edward Street, Woodrooffe's in Theresa Street. Hallweld in Brown Street and Buttery's Furniture factory in Edward Street have both been demolished. The building erected for the Rosella Preserving Company on North Terrace was later occupied by Rigby Ltd. and the Australian Dry Cleaners demolished the Kentish Arms hotel at the corner of The Parade West and Pirie Street. Well's biograph cinema, later the Chinese Gardens open air cinema, opened on The Parade beside First Creek (now Gabby Motors).

By the end of the period, Kensington and Norwood was content to rest on its laurels. Its place as one of the State's biggest and best had been taken by other suburbs. Unley had been declared a city. Port Adelaide had increased its boundaries. New suburbs were stirring on the fringes of the metropolitan area, along Torrens Road, South Road and Anzac Highway. Kensington and Norwood was well down the list and beginning to feel the pressure of being an inner suburb.

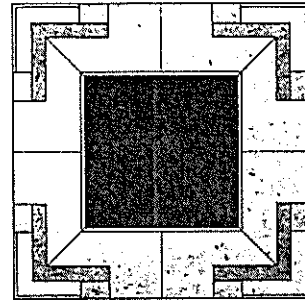
Winning design for the Soldiers' Memorial, which was a solid granite structure erected in Osmond Terrace in 1923. The prominent obelisk was dedicated to the soldiers killed during the Great War. There were 183 soldiers' names engraved upon bronze tablets on the Memorial.

From the collection of the City of Kensington and Norwood.

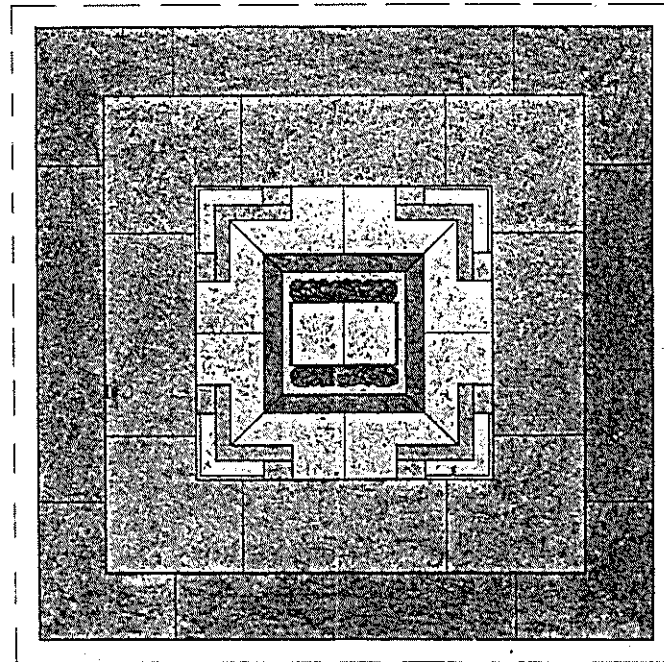
COMPETITIVE DESIGN
FOR THE KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL



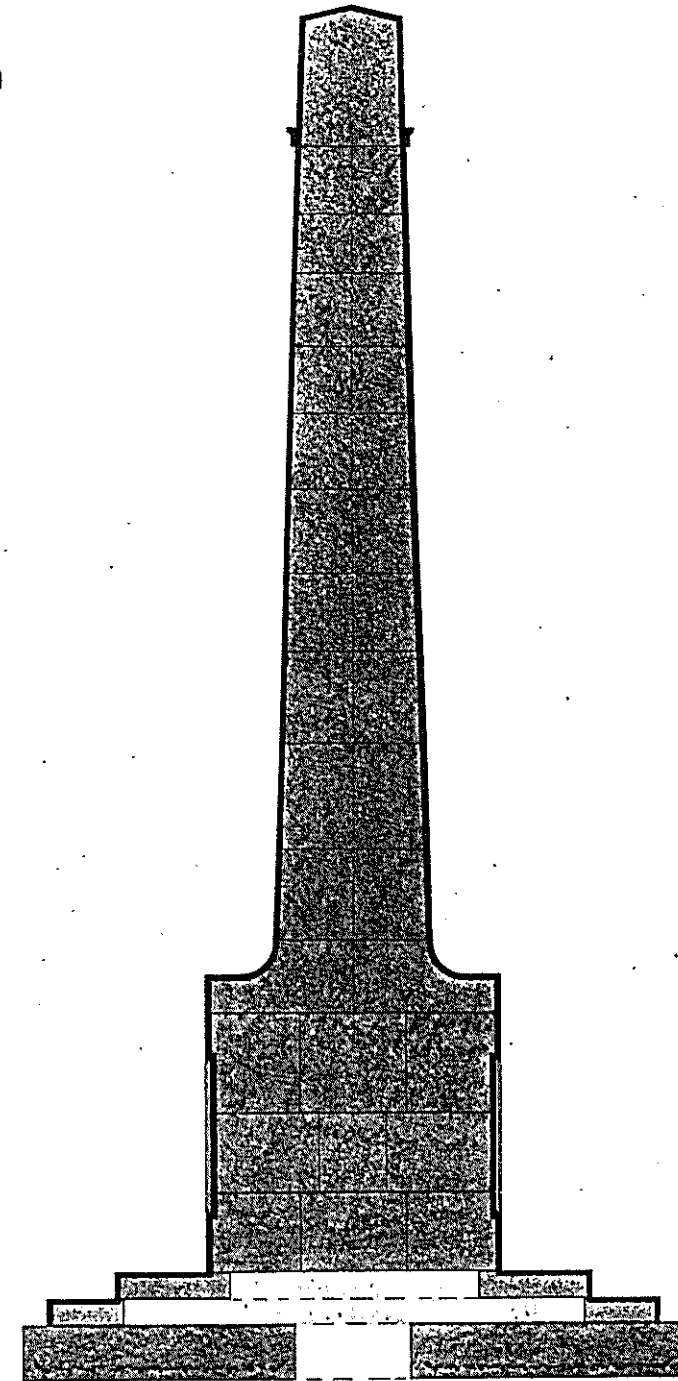
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SECTION THROUGH SHAFT



PLAN



SECTION

1.2.4 1921-1950: the town slumbered

The population in 1920 was a comfortable 15,000. A few of the largest holdings were subdivided, but few new streets were required except in the southern part of Heathpool, then called East Toorak. The new subdivisions were of only a few acres (2 hectares) in extent, and The Register wrote of the quiet, rural atmosphere of Kensington and Marryatville.

Concrete silos were erected at the Malthouse and a few shops were built on The Parade. Some residents erected massive wireless aerials over their houses. Otherwise the town slumbered.

The increase in population had slowed after 1901, when it stood at 12,568. In thirty years the population increased by only 25% to 15,630. A large number of houses were vacant during the 1930's Depression, when families shared houses and the marriage rate fell.

The over-crowding of houses during the Depression years resulted in the enclosing of verandahs to provide additional room space. Many enclosures were of poor design and quality and little more than makeshift. In some cases flattened kerosene tins were used for the external lining. Additions of this kind destroyed the visual character of the house, but like the addition of 1920 s bungalow verandahs, did not require structural alteration to the house. During this time "sleep-outs" became fashionable and it could be said that a generation of "sleep-out dwellers" was bred. In one small house a youth was consigned to such a sleep-out, in 1929. In the course of time his parents died and his sister died. Now he has the whole five-roomed house to himself, but continues to sleep out in the front verandah.

The loss of "grand" houses continued during this period. They were acquired by Government and private bodies for use as schools, hospitals, nursing homes, residential institutions and for conversion to flats of little merit, i.e. Clarke house (1925), Jude house, Darling house (1929), Holden house (1937), Canterbury house, Allambi (1944), Eden Park, Illoura (1949).

Increased demand for services required that space be found in the town for the incinerator, water tower and electricity substation. In spite of these pressures, Kensington and Norwood remained comparatively dormant during this period. The building industry was restricted during the war (1939-1945) and post-war shortages of labour and materials required that Government control was continued to ensure that priority by need was maintained.

By 1950 Kensington and Norwood had a population of just over 16,000. The town continued to drift along never realising the threats of the next twenty years. The new suburbs had taken the pressure off the town to expand. All the buildings were in use.

There was no danger. At the end of the period, the town's buildings were largely intact without conscious effort on the part of anyone to keep them so. Heritage was a word used for abstract qualities like "nationhood", "freedom" and "equality". It was poetic rather than technical.

Certain areas in West Norwood and Kensington were labelled "slums", "blight areas" and "ripe for urban renewal" and publicly announced proposals were made under the Metropolitan Adelaide Development Plan of 1962, for clearance and redevelopment. The plan was never put into effect, but the announcements caused angry frustration and uncertainty in residents. Some sold and moved to other suburbs, and a number who remained took little interest in the upkeep of their homes and deterioration began.

The post-war migration scheme coincided with the lifting of building restrictions. European and Mediterranean migrants were not locked into the "status suburbs" syndrome common to most native Adelaideans. As labour and materials became more readily available, coupled with growing affluence, the post-war reaction set in. Everything had to be "modernised". Modernising was the trendy thing to do in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Its effects were often ridiculous, and once again verandahs bore the brunt of the attack. Furthermore, a 1960s By-Law required the removal of all verandahs over footpaths along The Parade, most of which were replaced with cantilever awnings. This By-Law was later repealed.

With the 1970s and 1980s came the movement to preserve and restore. The "demolish and rebuild" thinking, a hangover from pioneer days, became outmoded. Dwellings, shops and other buildings of domestic scale are now losing their meaningless modernisation of previous eras. Canopies and porches are once more verandahs with posts for leaning against. Shop fronts are friendly wood, and paint is being removed from brick and stone.

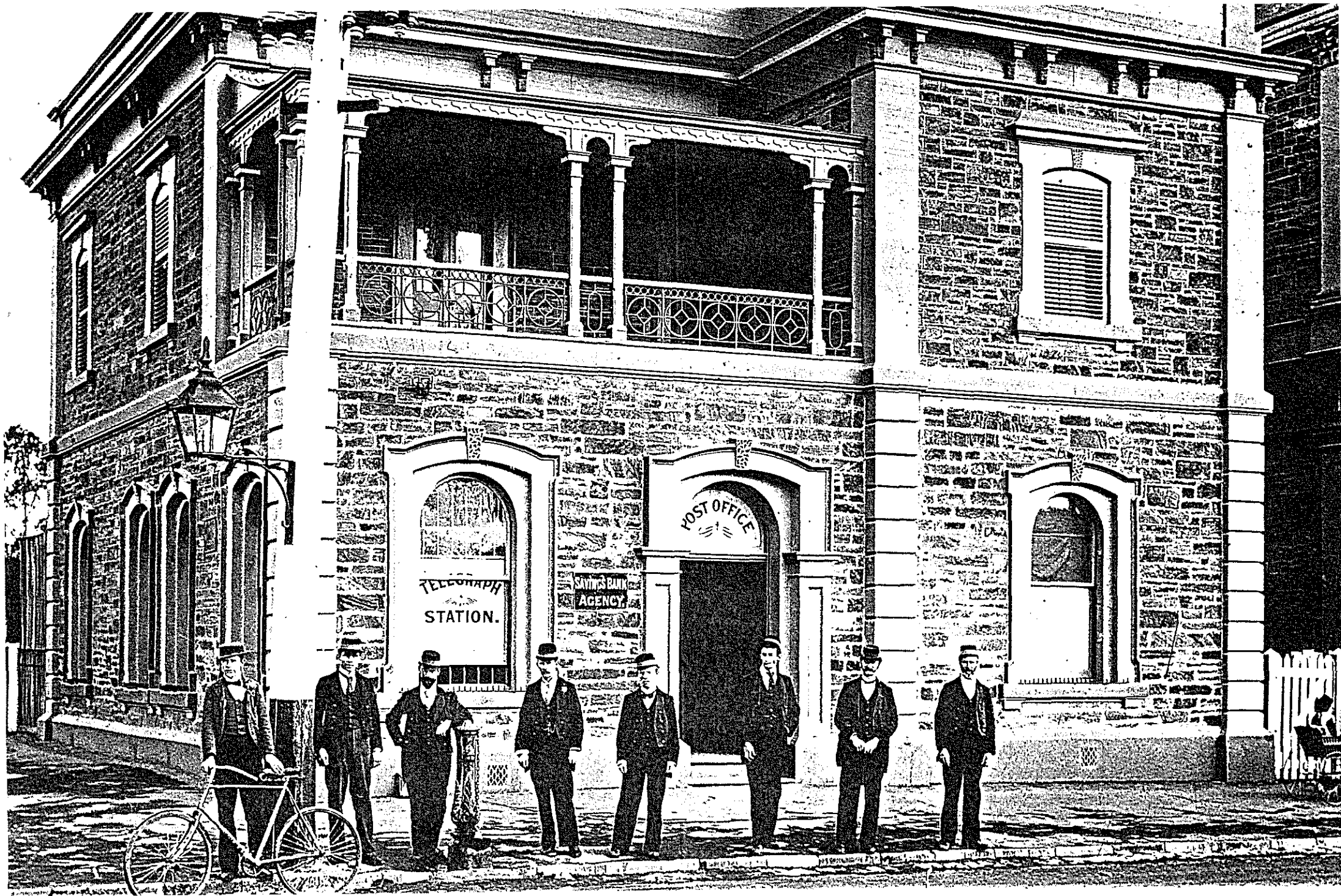
Zoning was a new threat introduced as Corporation By-Laws in the early 1960s and resulted in the adaption of many buildings to new uses, with accompanying destruction of character. Many good houses in residential precincts were lost in areas which were zoned for commercial and light industrial use. There were few examples of good adaption. Property in these areas became prime targets, regardless of historic or architectural merit. Most were demolished to make way for new buildings of exceeding brashness.

These early zoning By-Laws were an ad hoc measure, based to some extent on existing uses and Government direction, but little or no attempt was made to divine the likely ultimate effect.

These zones were carried into later Planning Regulations applied in 1972 which did not recognise many of the problems common to old and inner suburbs. They were not kind to buildings in non-conforming use and made no concessions to historical, architectural or heritage significance. Redevelopment or urban renewal is not compatible with the preservation of historic character.

The growth of the supermarket industry decimated the small corner shops. In High Street, Kensington, there were once fourteen shops between Bowen Street and Maesbury Street. Now there is only one. Six have been demolished and the remaining seven are in other use, mostly for domestic purposes. There are similar examples in other parts of the City. Small shops scattered through the residential streets were part of the mixed character of the City.

This impressive Post Office dominated the corner of Osmond Terrace and The Parade at Norwood until 1971, when it was demolished and replaced by the present unsympathetic structure.



1.2.5 1951-Present: pressures and threats

Major pressure for change has always occurred in the name of progress and development. These words have fallen into some disrepute in recent years, because many proposals made and carried out have been seen as having doubtful benefits in human terms, and cannot be justified as genuine growth.

There is no doubt that growth and development of a hundred or so years ago, in Kensington and Norwood, were accepted as "progress". The City reached full development by about 1880 - that is, it was considered at that time to be "fully developed". No doubt the pioneers accepted every new house, shop and factory - even if it was next door - as progress.

Kensington and Norwood reached full development without the benefit or otherwise of zoning and other forms of controlled planning. There were few rules. Growth and development occurred from a pioneer urge to provide facilities and comfort.

During this last period there have been many attacks upon the visual character of the city. There was a high percentage of transitory or short term residents during the 1950s.

A peak of 17,000 was estimated by the mid 1950s. The immigration programme had begun. A large turnover of population occurred at this time as new outer suburbs began to expand.

Norwood School remained over-crowded and turned over its enrolment every two and a half years, and voluntary societies were similarly affected. Population fell as new houses became available elsewhere and areas within this city were zoned for commercial and light industrial use. By 1967 population had dropped to 13,400. The estimated population today is 9,500.

War-time and Post-War restriction in building was lifted in 1953, but shortages of labour and materials remained. Substitutes and improvisation were common. The few new houses built in the City were on "new" land, that is, land which had not been previously built on and had become available by re-subdivision. Few old buildings were lost by demolition. The shortage of housing resulting from war-time restrictions led to the division of grand houses into flats with unfortunate additions, excrescences, exposed plumbing and neglected gardens. The grand houses purchased for conversion to other uses were seldom treated better than low-rent cottages. Those acquired by the Government and other bodies provided no good examples of sympathetic treatment, either to the buildings or their environs. Alterations and additions were made with little consideration for the original flavour of the building. The age of grand houses virtually came to an end and the "superior gentleman's residence" of a more leisurely age was converted to hospital, school, home for the aged or some other institution. Later these were systematically replaced by new buildings, in order to take advantage of new technology and large Government subsidies. Houses in the City acquired and converted during the period were Adelaide Meithke House and Harvey House at 28 and 30 Dequetteville Terrace. Others acquired and subsequently demolished were Hall's "Illoura", Stalley house and "Shirley Lodge", all at the east end of Beulah Road in Norwood.

Without doubt, the greatest threat to old and inner suburbs is transportation.

The weight and volume of modern traffic is often greater than the roadway was designed to carry and traffic is greatly heavier, faster and denser.

The growth of traffic volume and intensity over the past 20 years has forced a change in the character of main roads. All boundary roads of the City were mainly residential, with a few groups of small shops at some corners. As outer suburbs extended to accommodate the growth of population Kensington and Norwood began to feel the pressure of commuter traffic from outside. The phenomenon of 'inner suburb' began to be a reality.

Traffic increase led to road widening, and progressively to traffic lights, filter lefts, various parking and no-parking spaces, priority roads and clearways. By 1970 most of the main roads around the City were no longer suitable for residential purposes.

The MATS Plan announced in 1968 marked large areas of the City for demolition and what remained of West Norwood would be cut into three small pieces separated by below-ground highways. Many properties were acquired by the Highways Department and some buildings demolished. The remainder became an urban disaster area.

The two church complexes at the corner of The Parade and Portrush Road and the group of old shops are now in further danger from current road widening proposals. The Benson Fountain (corner of Portrush Road and High Street) is also affected.

This group of buildings all display characteristics typical of the pioneering period in the district. They are low set, mostly small scale and simple in style, using local materials such as pisé or brick most readily to hand. Unfortunately, their very lack of ostentation seems to have led to their demolition as none remain standing today, although there are some others of their type.

From the collection of the City of Kensington and Norwood.

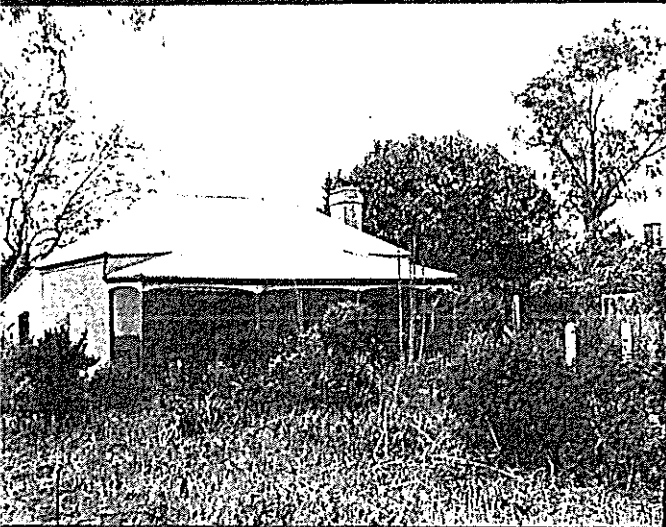


Bishops Court

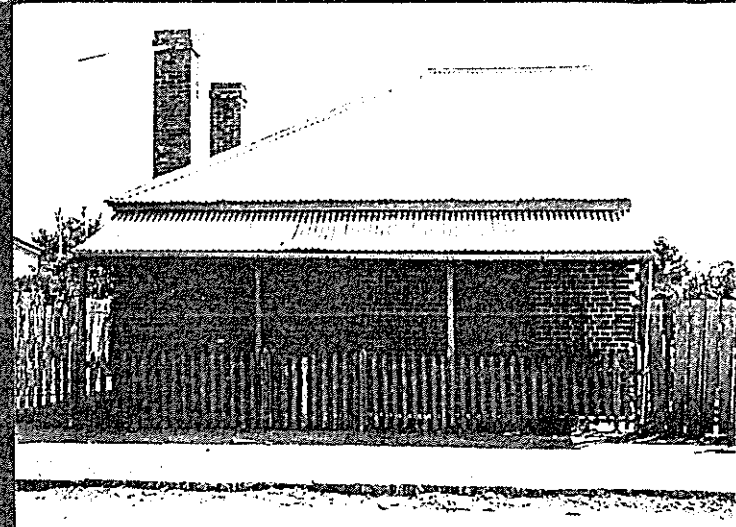
Stones Place Kensington - erected about 1848
 occupied by Bishop Short first Anglican Bishop of Adelaide



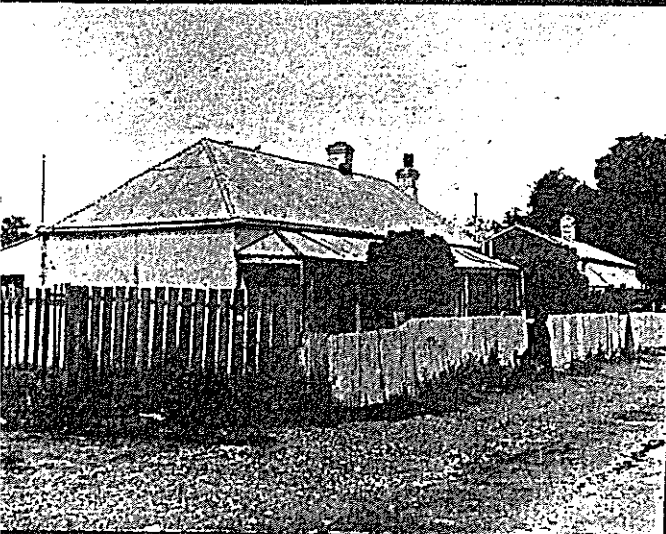
M^{rs} G. Salter who is the oldest female resident of Kensington
 she has lived in the cottage shown situated in William Street
 Kensington for over 40 years - House erected about 1848.



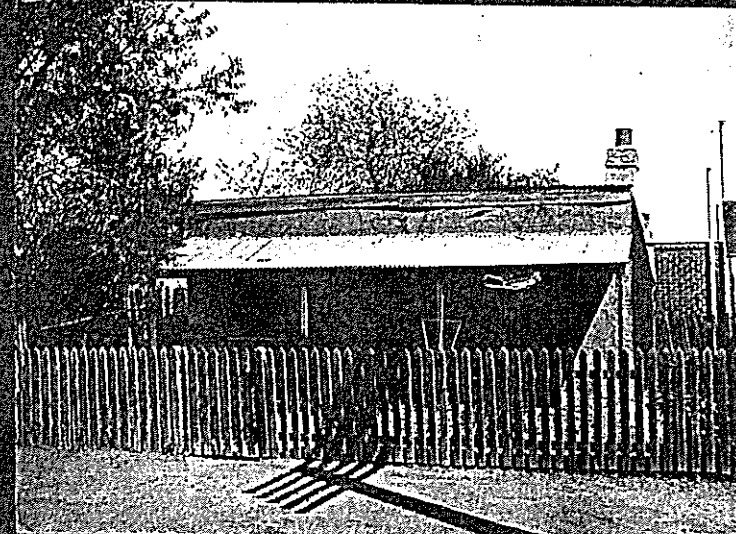
old residence in William Street erected about 1848
 and occupied in 1866 by M^{rs} Bailey General Merchant



Old cottage Kensington Terrace Norwood erected by
 W. W. Vale in 1845 - since renovated



Old house in Brick Street Norwood erected 1847
 now owned by M^{rs} S. Poind



Old style of Skillion House in Beulah Road erected
 in about 1846 now occupied by M^{rs} Mansfield

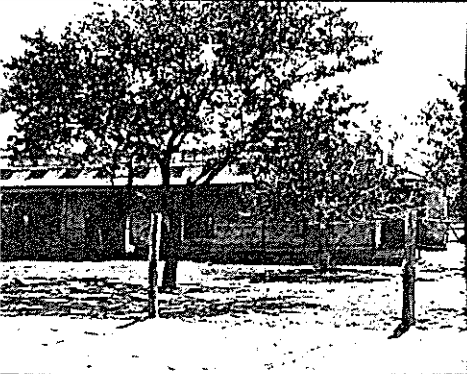
A typical simple cottage at 60 Queen Street, Norwood, was built in 1861 by William Guymer, and is shown with its original timber shingle roof, which was later covered by galvanised iron. The house was constructed of pisé, and is also of interest as it illustrates the use made locally of creek embankments, with the major level set over a half basement. The front elevation is single storeyed while the rear is two storeyed.

From the collection of D. Manning.



This collection of photographs includes residences dating from the pioneering era of the district (the top photographs) to a large turn of the century gentleman's residence (bottom, left) and including Caterer's School and a typical villa of the intervening period.

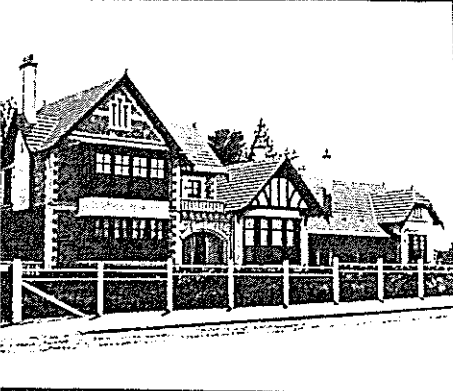
From the collection of the City of Kensington and Norwood.



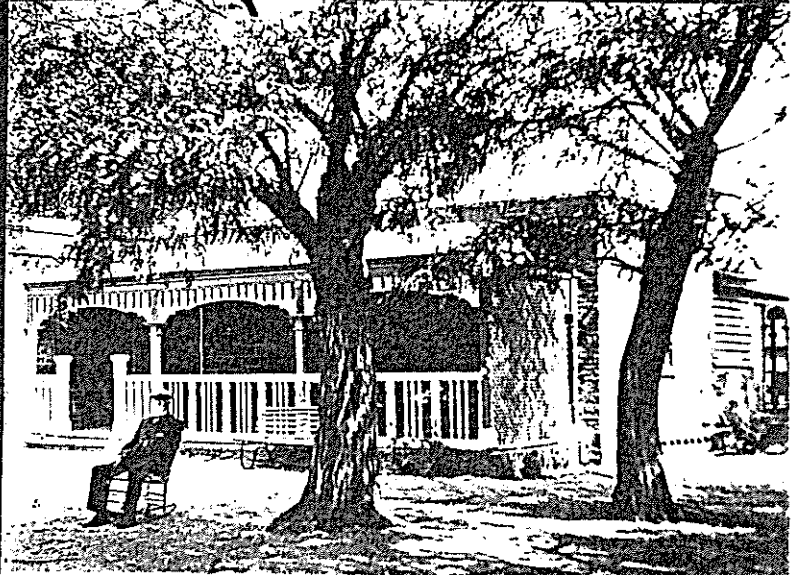
Very old residence Maesbury Place Kensington
erected about 1848 by late John Roberts



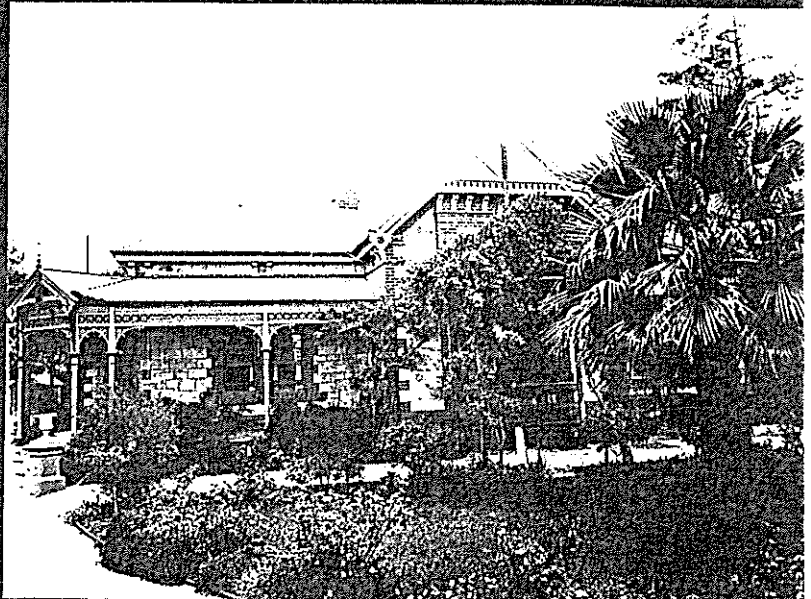
Gater's School, Beulah Road
Surrounded by trees - the School house can
just be seen through the foliage



Home of M. C. Stone Kensington Road
Showing new style of Architecture built
1912



The Home of the first Mayor of Kensington and Norwood
Now occupied by Ex Corporal Cate who is shown in the photo



Residence of M. H. J. Holden
Mayor of Kensington and Norwood
- 1913 -

1.3 DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND CONSTRUCTION

The City of Kensington and Norwood has a large stock of viable housing which represents 150 years of domestic building in the idiom of cottage construction. All styles, materials and construction techniques, reflecting changes in taste, technology and legislation exist in standing examples. There is full diversity in the range, from simple, two and three roomed pioneer cottages of the 1840s to large, turn-of-the-century gentlemen's residences and the derivative styles of the 1920s and 1930s for which this State is noted. There are also outstanding contemporary examples. This stock of historic housing is the city's chief heritage resource.

One end of the range represents pioneer innovation in the use of the local materials most readily at hand and the lack of technical resources. At the other end are houses constructed of the best materials and workmanship which could be obtained and cost was of lesser importance than the erection of an edifice which expressed the self-acclaimed and usually self-attained social and economic status of the owners.

Styles and periods overlap. The introduction and demise of a style can seldom be pinpointed to a precise date, because each style tended to borrow from the previous style. Identifying the first example may be quite misleading. A further complication is that some people have preferred to build to out-of-date fashions, such as at 18 to 24 Fisher Street. These single-fronted houses with bluestone fronts, bull-nosed verandahs, cast iron columns and valances, built about 1910, were then 20 to 30 years out-of-date. The taste of the owners was not influenced by styles introduced in the previous ten years - Art Nouveau, Queen Anne Revival, Federation and Edwardian.

On the other hand, some old houses have been altered at various periods in a vain attempt to present a modern appearance. Bluestone villas were rendered externally, bull-nosed verandahs were replaced by low bungalow style verandahs and garages were attached in the fashion of the day. Corrugated iron roofing and ogee guttering have been replaced with other roofing and guttering of anachronistic profiles and materials. Although visually intrusive, much of this work is fortunately not irreversible and throughout the city, many houses are being restored to their original appearance, by careful restorative repair.

Pressures for redevelopment continue to accelerate and put historically significant buildings and the character of the city under threat but determined action by Council, although with limited powers, has retarded the loss of houses which provide the architectural and historic character of the city.

1.3.1 1838-1860

"Where necessary they felled the thick wattle scrub, and erected for themselves houses of mud and straw, a combination which seemed to find considerable favour in those days. We read of the iron age, the stone age etc. of old, and similarly we might speak of the mud age, the brick age and the stone age in referring to the residential portion of Kensington, for while the early habitations were mostly constructed of the first named material, there came a period when brickmaking was extensively carried on, resulting in their use for the erection of most of the houses at that time. Later, when the Glen Osmond quarries were opened stone buildings came into fashion, and remain so to the present day. It must not be forgotten, however, that in the early Forties there were several wooden houses imported from England, and some were assigned to Kensington. The very first of the mud and straw (or pizey) buildings was put up by Mr. Thorpe."

Gooden's comments on Kensington and "the mud age, the brick age and the stone age" can also be applied to the development of other parts of the city. The kinds of wooden houses noted in the first Assessment (1853) in addition to "Manning" and slab huts, were "Broad paling", "zinc", and "white". Manning houses were pre-fabricated on drop-log or panel system. It is unlikely that any were assigned as Gooden says. Those in Kensington are likely to have been privately imported, rather than assigned by the Government. Broad palings were split and fixed either vertically or horizontally to post-and-rail framing. Zinc is assumed to mean timber studwork covered with zinc sheets, and white to have been lath and daub (in the manner of wattle-and-daub) which required the protection of coats of lime-wash.

There are many general references in early records of the city to forests, well-wooded and immense trees, but only eucalypt and wattle are named, which are now believed to have been *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum), *E. leucoxylon rosea* (SA Blue Gum) and *Acacia pycnantha* (SA Golden Wattle), all suitable only for primitive structures, although the River Red Gum has limited uses as slabs, posts and rails and for structural work, if other timbers are not available.

There are no references found to stands, or the use of *Callitris* (Native Pine) or *Casuarina* (Sheoke) which are known to have been indigenous to parts of the Adelaide Plains and to have been used for building. At the time of the first Assessment (1853) only 10 per cent of the total building stock was probably of timber construction rather than brick, stone or other solid construction. The percentage today is probably no more than 0.01 per cent.

Pise construction is one of the oldest and most widespread techniques and has been in use for many thousands of years, throughout most climates, countries and cultures. Gooden's "pizey" was perhaps the usual pronunciation at Gooden's time. It is highly unlikely therefore, that it was invented by a Mr. Piesse, as claimed in a reference quoted by Price. (9) A number of pisé cottages are standing today and at least five are known to have been demolished during the past seven or eight

(9) A. Grenfell Price, The foundation and settlement of South Australia.

years. Others are continually being discovered, their walls disguised under paint and stucco and wood roof shingles covered with corrugated iron.

Pisé is a mixture of friable, loamy earth, sometimes with gravel and clay in small quantities, and often stabilised with lime. The mixture is rammed, stiff and slightly moist, between two boards about 2 to 3 metres long and 350mm high, set 300mm or so apart to the required thickness of the wall. Solid frames or rough grounds are set for openings and the mixture is progressively rammed in, 75 to 100mm thick at a time. When the first 200mm high layer is completed the boards are moved and the second layer rammed on top of the first. This process is repeated until the desired wall height is reached. As an alternative to setting the frames and ramming to the anchors, brick quoins may be built to openings and the frames fixed to plugs.

Typical pisé, or brick pioneer idiom is consistent throughout the western world, with only minor differences demanded by traditional decoration and details. There were no climatic design variations except the addition of one or two verandahs, which also served the purpose of rooms, for some eating, sleeping, sitting, bathing, laundry, and shelter for animals. Whether of sod, wattle-and-daub, pisé, adobe, brick or stone they present a basic front elevation.

The best pisé examples of pioneer cottages in this city are at 17 Fisher Street, 60 Queen Street, 4 Wall Street and 17-19 Wellington Street. All are in good habitable condition. Built in 1861, 60 Queen Street is faithful to the pioneer vernacular and has remained in the ownership and occupation of the original owner/builder's family. This cottage is also notable for its lower storey excavated into the swale of the Second Creek flood plain. The upper floor level is at street level and the lower floor level is at ground level at the rear of the house. This form was popular in the pioneer period and there are many viable examples from later periods, for example at 96/98 and 103/111 Edward Street and 21/29 Rundle Street.

Bricks were made and used in all parts of the present city from an early date. Dr. Kent brought brickmaking machinery with him in 1840. By 1848 bricks were being made at several sites in Norwood, Kensington and Marryatville. Six independent brickfields and an old brickfield are shown in the 1853 Assessment. According to Gooden:

"During the forties ... a fair impetus had been given to building by the arrival of a Mr. John Roberts, who at once saw the healthful situation of the place nestling under the then thickly wooded ranges, and he decided to erect a number of what would at that period be regarded as ideal gentlemen's residences. The days of mud and straw were declining, and henceforth more modern material was to be used. So a number of brick-yards were started to supply the bricks to Mr. Roberts and other builders of houses. Possibly the first of these was owned by Mr. Constable, and occupied the site of Mr. David Packham's present property in Chapel Street. Mr. Roberts agreed to take 200,000 bricks from this place for his houses. There was another brick manufactory in Charles Street. There were in all about twenty men engaged either as masters or working brickmakers in Kensington in these early days."

Roberts arrived in South Australia in 1843, immediately settled in Kensington and bought a considerable number of allotments. In addition to his "ideal gentlemen's residences" he built many one room dwellings.

Chapel Street is now Maesbury Street (from High Street to Kensington Road) and Packham's later mill is being converted for domestic use. Because of low ceiling heights, small room sizes and few rooms the 200,000 bricks probably built 10 to 15 houses.

Typical pioneer cottages had a roof at half-pitch (45 degrees) for wood shingles, bark or thatch, which were hipped rather than gabled. The area of roof covering is the same for either, but hips are more economical as they avoid the high, heavy work necessary to erect solid gables or the maintenance of framed gables. The hips also provide an inherently more stable structure. There are many examples of double gable roofs, more commonly used with brick or stone construction. This pioneer form allowed the use of short rafters and the addition of leanto roofs without great loss of ceiling height. The double gable roof has two parallel pitched roofs with a common box gutter.

Foundations were usually puddled earth in a shallow trench for pisé walls and dry stonework also in a shallow trench for stone or brick walls. Damp proof courses were not used, floors were of beaten earth or slate flags found in the local creeks, as Samuel Heanes did for his original workshop in 1849. Windows were twin casement sashes each divided into three panes and hung in 20mm linings fixed to solid frames, rough grounds or plugged to brickwork.

Brickwork followed traditional practice, with Colonial Bond in lime mortar, cut brick lintels on cambered arch bars, or a rough relieving arch over a wood lintel. External walls were 235mm (9 inches) and internal walls 115mm (4½ inches). Good standing examples are at 70 Bridge Street, 34 Elizabeth Street and 57 and 63 Maesbury Street. The house at 8 Elizabeth Street is a good example of the middle of the range. It is a rambling double L plan with the entrance door set at 45 degrees in the inside corner of the forward L and a parapet extended above. The verandah follows the inside of the L and returns across the projecting leg. It has a draped roof, wooden posts and simple fringe of stars and brackets.

There are no stone deposits in this district. The supply of slate flags in the creeks was soon exhausted. Walls of bluestone were constructed at an early date, notably Charles Bonney's six roomed house at 5 Rokeby Avenue in 1848. It is considerably altered externally due to a fire in the 1940s. The first Assessment shows about 550 dwellings (including those attached to shops and other premises) of which walling material was not specified for about 100. Of the remainder 36 were of stone of unspecified kind and a further five of stone in combination with other solid materials. About 10 per cent of the total number of dwellings were of stone, believed to have been bluestone.

Small, old bluestone quarries have been found in the foothills, in an arc from Magill to Mitcham. This stone is bland in colouring and rather featureless, making identification of its quarry of origin almost impossible by eye, unless iron-oxide coating is visible on the exposed face. (10)

(10) Information provided by David Young, S.A. Department of Mines.

Larger houses at the top of the range have high ceilings, box-framed windows and mouldings in wood, plaster or brick.

50 High Street was built about 1851 for Dr. Frederick Spicer and subsequently enlarged. It is of bluestone and brick with details appropriate to the various periods of the additions. It is single-storeyed. Dr. Thomas Taylor occupied in 1851 and from that time it was house and surgery for doctors for over a hundred years. The two front rooms and verandah were possibly added by Dr. John Benson in 1877.

110 Sydenham Road is also of stone and brick and is of one storey. It was built in the late 1850s and subsequent additions have produced a double-villa effect on the front elevation, which has a projecting room at each end with the verandah recessed between them. Windows are box-frame with 6-pane sashes. Close-barred french windows open to the verandah. The front wall has bluestone from two quarries and a third piece of walling is limestone. The double villa was popular for large houses. There is a similar one at 107 Sydenham Road and another at 11 Northumberland Street, built 1882. The double villa style was also used for semi-detached pairs notably at 10/12 Flinders Street and for rows as at 24/28 High Street.

18-20 Flinders Street is part two-storeyed and stuccoed. It was built between 1854 and 1857 for F. B. Carlin, second Mayor of this town, and from 1871 to 1876 it was let to Lady Charlotte Bacon. The house retains the form and character shown in James Shaw's painting of 1861, but the two-storeyed section at the rear of the house is not shown.

"Trevarton", 115 George Street is also part two-storeyed and stuccoed. It was built in 1858 and the details are similar to the Carlin house. It is locally significant as the home of Lionel H. Sholl ISO, from 1877 until his death in 1910. The house is in a large, old garden with many large trees.

1.3.2 1861-1880

In this period the population of South Australia increased by 117 per cent and the population of Kensington and Norwood by over 200 per cent. Gas and water was reticulated; telegraph and other public services were available, such as horse-drawn trams to Adelaide, police, fire brigade and many social amenities. It was a safe and convenient place in which to live and the dwellings erected reflect this.

Vernacular pioneer construction phased out during the 1860s and few houses were not tradesmen-built in traditional workmanship. Typical small houses of the 1860s remain, good examples being at 29-35 King William Street, 17 Rundle Street, 91 Sydenham Road and 41, 43/45 William Street. All are of brick and/or stone and have parapets with moulded bricks and other decorative brick work. Windows were almost universally box-frames with 6-pane sashes, which indicates that the building industry was becoming established with supporting trades and industries.

Bricks continued to be made in the town, the largest brickfield being that of George and James Cox on Osmond Terrace, which had opened in 1848. Their bricks were reputed to be of the finest quality and used in most of Adelaide's major buildings. (11) This kiln came to an end in 1912. The pits were reclaimed over the next 50 years and are now the site of the Osmond Terrace/Sheldon Street redevelopment.

Stone was also widely used. Standard techniques developed for working and laying bluestone and freestone from Mt. Lofty came into use. As the demand for bluestone increased other quarries were opened up further afield. By the 1880s it was brought from Linwood, on the Main North Road by the River Light, north of Adelaide, a journey of three or four days for a bullock team, but the railway had reached Riverton by 1870. Bluestone for the Kent Town Uniting Church, in 1865 was brought from Brownhill Creek and Tapley's Hill, by bullock wagon.

Water and cartage are major components of all solid construction, but are often overlooked in the consideration and research of colonial buildings. The problem is greater in rural areas, where supplies of water and fodder for the beasts must be continually provided.

Sandstone from various quarries near Mt. Lofty became popular and was worked as ashlar with picked face, as at 102 The Parade. Bluestone could be split, but not sawn or worked economically by hand, and was laid in the manner of random stonework. The ends of the stones were roughly squared and all joints were flushed with black mortar and fine joint lines ironed in and painted white. This became the local 'standard' workmanship for bluestone. It is not covered in textbooks, nor was it specified in detail.

Sandstone and "freestone" conformed to textbook instructions, except that "freestone" is a peculiarly local word to denote the friable varieties of sandstone which can be sawn and the face worked to rock-face by hammer. (12)

Corrugated iron was used on all classes of buildings and became a remarkable symbol of South Australian architecture. At 7 Northumberland Avenue a house has a slight bell cast corrugated iron roof over a bay window extending from the skillion. It dates from about 1910.

(11) Observer 24 December 1859.

(12) W. Watson Sharpe, Australian methods of building construction (Sydney, 1946, 1953).

The growth of the building industry fostered the establishment of supporting industries. In addition to the importers and merchants of materials and machinery, and the suppliers of basic materials - brick, stone, sand, gravel - there were lime-burners, gypsum workers, blacksmiths, founders, joinery shops, specialist artisans and of course, many carters.

The period is probably most notable for the rise in the number of 'middle of the range' houses for the master tradesmen of society, and the emergence of that South Australian phenomenon, 'the villa'. The so-called villa style, possibly evolved from the earlier double villa. Early villas, c1870, had a hipped main roof and a gabled intersection for the villa room, often with pierced or bandsawn bargeboards. Verandahs had a drape profile roof of corrugated iron, supported on wood posts. The style was not confined to houses of one storey. Two-storeyed versions are at 64 North Terrace, 102 The Parade and 2 Wakefield Street.

1.3.3 1881-1920

For the first half of the period houses were built in much the same style and manner as the previous thirty or more years. No new trends of style or new materials emerged. Local materials had been thoroughly tried and tested in practice and their working techniques established by a generation or two of tradesmen. The bluestone villa and its variations reached maturity, now providing major elements in the character of this city.

In the early 1880s the thickness of bricks increased from 70mm (2 3/4 inches) to 75mm (3 inches). The change of thickness did not impinge upon the details of style. Two headers still bonded with a stretcher, but a soldier brick no longer bonded with three courses. Four courses became 345mm (13½ inches) in place of the previous 310mm (12 inches) and may have encouraged the use of skewback rather than soldier brick lintels in face brick work. Toothed quoins tended to be in four courses, not five as before, but was hidden under plaster work, imitating stone quoins or pilasters at salient corners and by moulded architraves at door and window openings.

The time-honoured plan of projecting "villa" room and central passage remained. A bay window on the villa room and a verandah roof curved to bullnose profile supported on cast iron columns and decorated with cast iron brackets and friezes reinforced the Late Victorian dichotomy. The money was spent where it showed - in decorating the front of the house, and the sides and back were completely unadorned - or it may be seen as spending to give the greatest pleasure to the greatest number of viewers! Ceiling height increased to 3.5 or 4 metres. Increasing use was made of picked-face sandstone. Except for the few roofs covered with slate, corrugated iron was almost universally used. In fact, there appears to have been no acceptable third alternative. By the turn of the century John Lysaght's annual exports of galvanised iron to South Australia were sufficient to roof every building in this city.

The "U"-roof may be seen as evolving from the earlier double gable roof, but with the box gutter placed at a right angle to the street. A third roof pitched along the front of the house mitred with the two parallel roofs.

The outside slopes of the roof were at standard pitch, but inside the "U" the pitch was sometimes reduced to suit the width of the house. Despite the resulting bastard hips and valleys it was an economical roof to construct, used short rafter lengths which also reduced the roof height and mass which suited the aesthetic taste of the time and being hipped the whole of the main roof could be drained to one take-off for the rainwater tank.

Typical villas of the 1880s are at 66, 68, 72, 74 and 78 Beulah Road and display all the details of the period. Outstanding two-storeyed examples are 5 Charles Street, 64 and 68 Fullarton Road. Large one-storey villas at 1 Angas Street, 134 and 143 Beulah Road are good models of the style in full maturity.

About 1890 the "flat-fronted" or "symmetrical" villa returned to popularity. Either description is a contradiction in terms, if villa is taken to mean a room projecting from one end of the front elevation. This variation in style is restrained and may be considered more graceful. It continued throughout the 1890-1915 period.

About 1900 a flurry of aesthetic movements occurred, which were reflected in houses of Art Nouveau, Queen Anne Revival, Federation, Australian and Edwardian persuasion. While the influences of each style may be identified by the casual observer, in practice the styles borrowed heavily from each other, to the extent that perhaps one name should be coined to cover all collectively. There appear to be few pure examples locally, but in the absence of fully researched and accepted texts and contemporary documentation, critical appraisal of the styles is argumentative.

All except the Australian departed from the corridor plan. The "U"-roof, cast iron, the hotch-potch of classic decoration, Georgian proportions and Italianate details were swept aside. External walls were broken into short lengths by projecting rooms, recesses, bay and console windows, dog-legs and joggles, which in turn were broken into smaller areas by changes of material and applied surfaces. The roof reflected the changes in plan with hipped and gabled intersections, turrets, gablets, false gables and dormers.

A wide range of materials, some old some new, were used in contrast.

The lack of restraint was perhaps the result of the exciting and unsettling times - the Arts movements, the Boer War, the new century, the Federation of Australian States, the new monarch, new inventions, vehicles and social ideas.

"Eden Park", 1A The Crescent and "Allambi," 81 Osmond Terrace, are worthy of detailed study, particularly for interior decoration. Another fine interior is at 163 Beulah Road. Smaller houses are at 3, 5, 7 Angas Street and 32, 72 Fullarton Road and 7 Northumberland Street.

During the 1895 to 1920 period the population was stable. Kensington and Norwood was the biggest town outside of Adelaide and regarded as the most progressively developed. There was little space for the building of new houses. However, Prosser Avenue, west of Queen Street, was opened and all the houses built between 1912 and 1915, providing a good sample of the range of small houses and the variations of style and decoration at that time.

1.3.4 1921-1950

The town stagnated and new home builders were not attracted to the few resubdivided allotments in streets of old-fashioned houses. There was little vacant land, except in a small area of Heathpool, and few examples of the new, short-lived styles were built.

The California bungalow, with low ceiling height and roof pitch was of horizontal proportions. Gables were relegated to the sides of the house and provided a ridge of maximum length to the street front. The roof extended to form a deep verandah. Triple light casement windows and double entrance doors with two sidelights gave further emphasis to horizontality. Roof timbers were exposed under eaves and verges and a pergola extended across the front of the house from the verandah and over the driveway. Leadlights were sparingly used in the top hampers of windows in the front elevation and the sidelights to the entrance. The central corridor was replaced with a T or L shaped passage. Any "purity" the style may have had was soon bastardised with a gabled roof to the verandah, which spanned 6m or more. Infill was of weatherboard or sheeting on light framing on a bressummer which tended to sag although of ridiculously noble dimensions. 5 Stafford Avenue is a good example.

Reinforced concrete footings, damp-proof courses, external cavity walls and a new Building Act were introduced, with fibrous plaster sheets and mouldings, Beaverboard (13), and internal doors with plywood panels and lock rail and furniture 1.5 metres from the floor. Lath and plaster ceilings and the stock standard 4 panel door with lock rail and furniture at wrist height disappeared. Footings were generally wide and shallow not designed specifically to soils or loads. Dimensions and reinforcement were the product of experience and rule-of-thumb. The new damp proof courses were bitumen compounds with limited life. Cavity walls had been used for basements and other special purposes, but as load bearing external walls of only two leaves of 115mm (4½ inches) brickwork separated by a 50mm (2 inch) cavity, were new to cottage construction. The production of terra cotta roof tiles began in South Australia.

Various styles of this period were escapist romanticism and made no improvements in planning or design. Reduced to a common denominator the styles were little more than artful decoration and token ornament applied to the firmly entrenched "2+3" plan - two rooms in front and three behind, with the kitchen in the darkest room of the house at centre rear. The popularity of Tudor bungalow and its variations (1925-1940), Spanish Mission (1930-1940), Art Deco (1935-1950), Rustic (1935-1960), and Colonial is no doubt the result of several factors - the valuation of land on frontage and the propensity for 15.25m (50 feet) wide allotments, aesthetically uneducated executives in various supporting branches of the building industry, and the growth of mechanisation leading to mass production of components.

The Tudor bungalow was mainly distinguished by steeply-pitched mock half-timbered gables. Early in the style the roof form was a variant of the "U" roof, evenly pitched along the sides and across the back. The centre of the "U" was roofed with an intersection of matching pitch and height, which extended to a projecting gable, with eaves at a lower level. The front wall was of random ashlar sandstone, with faces worked to a smooth

(13) Proprietary name of an American softboard similar to Caneite.

"pillow" profile and set in brick quoins. By the early 1930s the quoins were replaced by working the stone (then rock-faced) to the reveals and the long and short work returned into the side walls. In the cause of economy the "U"-roof variant was discontinued. In its place, the front and side slopes of the roof were steeply-pitched to provide true mitres for false gables and the rear slope was reduced in pitch to cover the rest of the house. This resulted in two long false hips and a poorly shaped roof mass. The number of roof intersections was reduced to one and the porch gable was only a parapet. Salt glazed bricks were commonly used for plinths, string courses, copings, corbels to gables and chimney caps. Half-hipped gables attracted the label "Kentish Gable Tudor". (14)

Local examples are at 10 George Street, 90 Osmond Terrace, 18, 20, 22 and 28 Prosser Avenue, 10 and 15 Stannington Avenue.

Spanish mission can be identified by its stuccoed walls, solid window shutters, "dove-cote" chimney tops and Roman/Spanish tiles used as copings and gable vents. The front verandah was colonnaded as semi-circular arches in a plain wall, or supported on slender twisted-shank columns of cast cement. There were seldom more than two chimneys. The house at 5 Heathpool Road, with attached garage, is a good typical example.

The "Dutch Gable" with shaped parapet is the signature of the Art Deco form. Mostly, the front verandah was stolen from Spanish Mission, to relieve the Art Deco severity. There was seldom more than one chimney, owing to the increasing use of electricity, for purposes other than lighting. The house at 1 Talbot Grove is a typical middle of the range sample, but 9 Heathpool Road is a mix of Art Deco/Spanish Mission.

The Rustic or "English cottage" style is more than a romantic notion, although it is doubtful if it has legitimate architectural precedents. The style has character and its cost is due as much to attention to detail as it is to its size. Its walls are short in length and smooth stucco above a sill height base of random rubble. The entrance is recessed and protected by a small skillion porch. Windows are clear glazed casements with a diamond pattern of lead comes. The style was not in vogue long enough to become bowdlerized, except in versions with poor details and clinker brick walls, which may be more appropriately regarded as a Tudor bungalow variant. The only house in the city, of this kind, at 1 Flinders Street demonstrates all details of the character.

Beloved of architects, particularly those who graduated from the University of Adelaide, prior to the Second World War, the Colonial style was a brave attempt to return to Georgian details, proportions and principles. Its revival was largely cut short by the War. Simple gabled roof and intersections, box-frame windows with 6-pane sashes and louvred shutters, an entrance door of six raised, fielded panels, with an elliptical arched fanlight above are its hallmarks. The walls were lime-washed brick, often with raked horizontal joints down to the string course on the hard, burnt brick base.

The only example of any note is at 6 Newcastle Street. It is primly Georgian and adjusted to its site. The walls are not lime-washed in the accepted New England tradition where the Neo-Georgian style had about 300 years of development.

(14) J.N. Persse and D.M. Rose, House styles in Adelaide.

Austerity houses refer to a period of time rather than a style. It was a time of contraction in the building industry in South Australia, when the Government imposed severe restrictions on building due to lack of materials and manpower, from about 1941. The permit system was lifted in 1953, but normality in the industry did not return until almost 1960. Permits for domestic building were granted only to married couples with no alternative accommodation. Those without children were limited to 1,000 square feet (92.9m²) and the maximum allowed was 1450 square feet (134.7m²). The houses built were minimal in every respect. There was no "style", the materials and workmanship were often limited and poor and there was no attempt to improve the basic shell by good design.

1.3.5 1951-present

Controls on building materials were progressively lifted but materials and labour remained in short supply until the late 1950s. By that time the contemporary style had taken some hold and there were stirrings of design for climate.

Brick-on-edge, with an outer skin of 115mm (4½ inches) and an inner leaf of 75mm (3 inches) brick-on-edge separated by a 50mm (2 inch) cavity and all internal walls of bricks laid on edge came into use to reduce the number of bricks per house. After a few years of experiment and experience it became established practice, but due to the range of temperature and humidity, poor soils and the inherent instability of the bricks, this was not always as satisfactory as brick-on-flat. The good claypits west of Adelaide cut out and bricks from new pits in the foothills were less reliable for dimensions, colour and trueness. Coralline limestone was brought from Mt. Gambier and cut into blocks 410 x 255 x 102mm. Concrete blocks of the same size were used, also cement bricks and cement roof tiles. All the new substitute materials were not completely satisfactory. Brick-veneer construction was introduced, with Jaywoth (now Monier Besser) supplying most of the demand. Ceiling heights were reduced to 9 feet (2.74 metres).

It may have been unfortunate that the new contemporary style was weaned locally on poor materials and poor tradesmanship, but it had its own problems. The sad years had brought rashness to the brave new post-war world and the off-shoot of universal architecture - the contemporary home - was victim to its own and others' ills. The contrasting walls of stone, brick, glass and wood could be tiresome. Large areas of glass, without an equal amount spent on protection from heat, cold, sun and sound are not often successful in the Adelaide climate. There were inherent weaknesses in constructional details not readily solved with the materials available. The style was not successful until almost twenty years later. A typical house of this kind is at 4 Alnwick Terrace.

During the 1960s much revamping or modernisation of old houses took place. This had happened in the flush of post World War 1 prosperity, but with a growing population increased by immigration and a ten year famine of housing old houses were at risk. At that time, much of the modernisation resulted in a nondescript parody of Art Deco Conventional - if a name can be put to it.

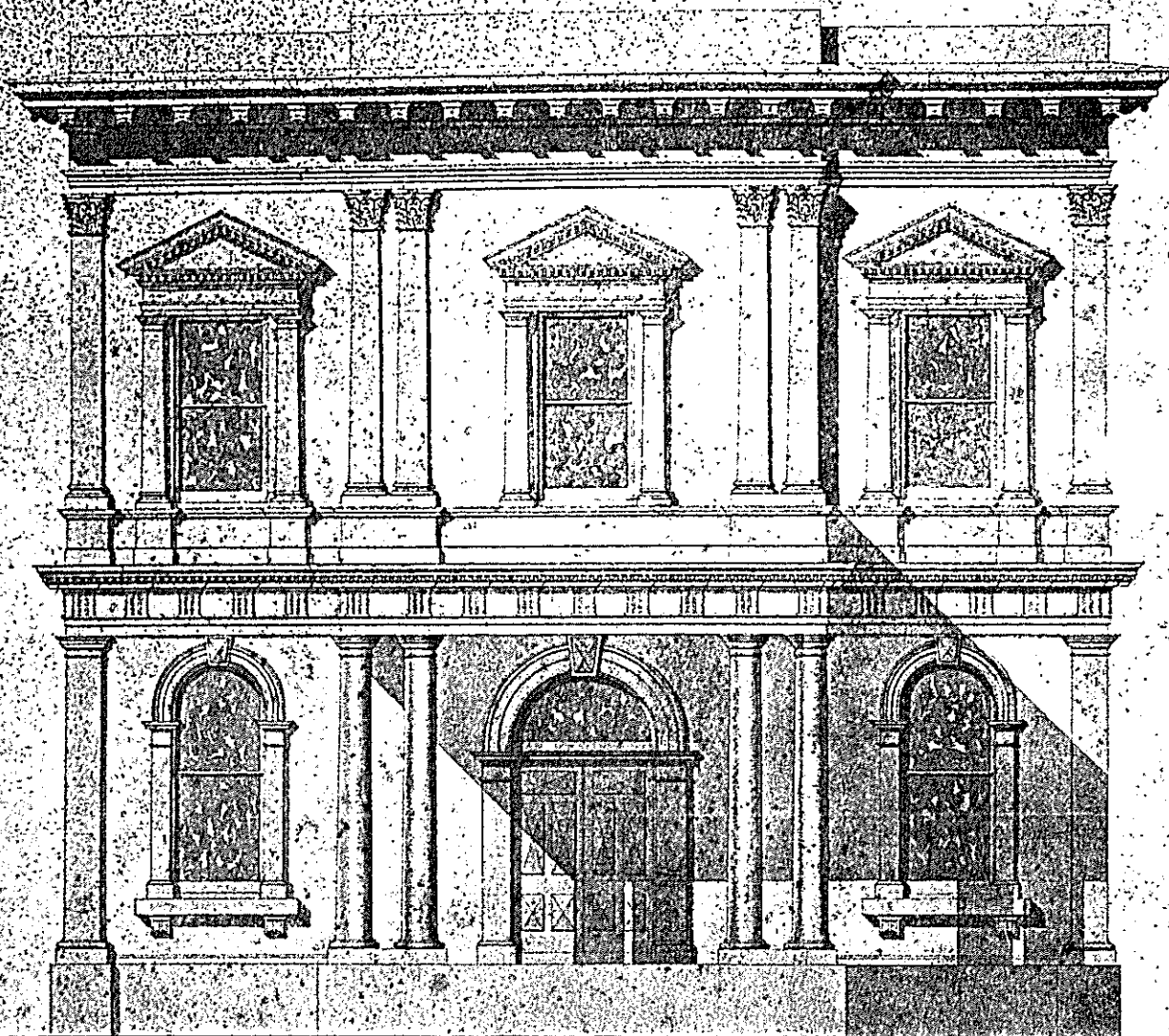
The 1960s also saw a return of Colonial and its Cape Cod variant, and the beginning of the so-called Ranch style. The 1970s brought a revival of Spanish mission-flavoured Mediterranean styles, and the 1980s has seen the return-style, although many of these houses are flights of fancy and of no greater architectural merit than the derivative styles of the 1930s.

The styles of the 1980s are divergent. Those built in this city, such as 112 and 113 George Street, 100 Osmond Terrace and two or three reticent examples in Heathpool do not fall easily into a particular idiom. Like other styles of the past twenty or thirty years, including the vast number of houses which can at the moment be labelled only as conventional, must await passage of time before a proper critique can be given. By that time it is quite possible that construction of houses will have completed a full circle back to earth-building, but with the added advantage of design for climate and other environmental factors.

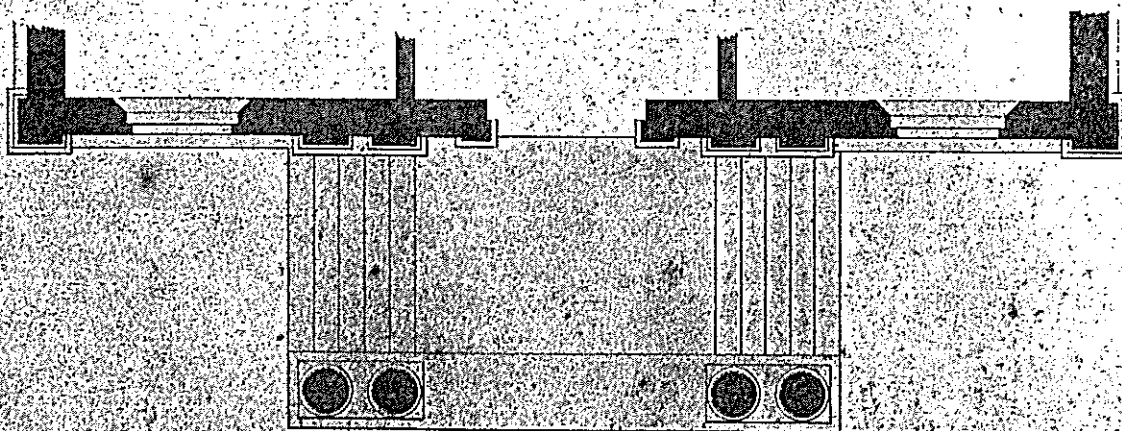
Drawing of the front elevation and plan of the front of the Kensington and Norwood Institute, which was constructed in 1876, with the complete building being opened in 1883. The Institute provides an impressive landmark on The Parade and its stately bluestone and stuccoed facade is virtually unchanged.

From the collection of the City of Kensington and Norwood.

PROPOSED
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
INSTITUTE



FRONT ELEVATION



GROUND PLAN OF FRONT

W. H. Abbott
Arch.
1887

The Norwood Police Station (and officers), on Osmond Terrace, shown as it was originally constructed in 1881. The bluestone building retains much of its character and has been recommended as a B item, an item of local heritage significance.

From the collection of the City of Kensington and Norwood.



Weredood Police Station Osmond Terrace

2. ITEMS AND AREAS

2.1 KEY TO INVENTORY

The inventory of recommended heritage items is presented in the form of individual item identification sheets arranged according to street address, the streets in alphabetical order. This information is also presented in summary tabular form as the list of items presented below (2.2).

The tables are set out in this manner:

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC	MAP NO
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The explanation of these categories is as follows:

- LOCATION: This refers to the item's street address and location on the accompanying map.
- ITEM: This is the name of the item in current use or as generally known. Otherwise it is a short descriptive name or its best known former historical name. Names in brackets refer to present or past occupants.
- SUBJECT: This refers to the general list of subjects and subject components in use by the Heritage Conservation Branch.
1. Historical Geography
 - 1.1 Initial contact (landing places, sighted/named natural features, shipwrecks, informal graves, Aboriginal/European contact sites, inscriptions, memorials).
 - 1.2 Exploration (explorers' routes, campsites, inscriptions, graves, memorials, sighted/named natural features, landing places).
 - 1.3 Survey (survey points, cairns, boundaries, mapped/named natural features).
 - 1.4 Settlement (cemeteries, rubbish dumps, Aboriginal missions and reserves, communal village sites, streets, reserves and town layouts).
 - 1.5 Natural environment (national parks and reserves, natural disaster sites, land clearance/change sites).

2. Social Life

- 2.1 Individuals or families (memorials and reserves, graves and cemeteries, items created by important people, birth or death places of important people, residences of important people, work places of important people).
- 2.2 Social groups (memorials and reserves, graves and cemeteries, special settlement types, vernacular buildings and structures, places associated with a particular social group).
- 2.3 Social services (public health facilities centres, community centres, Aboriginal missions, immigration hostels).
- 2.4 Associations and Institutions (union buildings, lodges, meeting places, society offices or headquarters).
- 2.5 Religion (Churches and associated structures, manses, Church halls, monasteries and nunneries, memorials, natural landscape sites of worship or religious meeting).
- 2.6 Education (institutes and libraries, items associated with formal education, items associated with adult or further education, kindergartens).
- 2.7 Culture and Recreation (examples of notable architectural and engineering design, examples of notable landscape design, museums and art galleries, places of public performance, sports fields and structures, recreation reserves).

3. Politics and Government

- 3.1 Political parties (party headquarters and meeting places, memorials, electoral offices).
- 3.2 State and Federal Government (Parliament Houses, Governors' residences, administrative offices, polling places).
- 3.3 Local Government (town halls, municipal offices, local public facilities).
- 3.4 Defence (fortifications and barracks, parade grounds, concentration camps, weapons research places, training camps, memorials).
- 3.5 Law and order (police stations and barracks, gaols, courthouses, public demonstration items, Aboriginal control/conflict items).

4. Economic Production
 - 4.1 Primary Industry (Productive) (Items associated with fishing, sealing, whaling, etc., forestry, hunting and gathering, pastoralism, agriculture, horticulture and viticulture).
 - 4.2 Primary Industry (Extractive) (Items associated with lumbering, quarrying, mining).
 - 4.3 Secondary Industry (Productive Processing) (Items associated with maritime processing, pastoral processing, agricultural, horticultural, viticultural processing).
 - 4.4 Secondary Industry (Extractive) (Items associated with timber milling, processing of rocks, minerals).
 - 4.5 Secondary Industry (Manufacturing) (factories, workshops and associated structures, warehouses).
 - 4.6 Trade, Commerce (banks, offices, shops and markets, hotels, restaurants and accommodation facilities).
 - 4.7 Transport (navigation, road transport, rail and tramway, air transport items).
 - 4.8 Communications (postal, telecommunication items, items associated with the media).
 - 4.9 Utilities (water supply and storage, sewage and drainage, electricity, gas distribution, oil distribution, fire protection, waste disposal items).
 - 4.10 Technology and Building Construction (items representing construction techniques and materials, technological innovation or invention).

PERIOD: This refers to the period during which the item was constructed or created, or when the significant historical activity occurred. The time divisions are derived from the historical account in Section 1.

CURRENT STATUS: This refers to the recognition already given to the item on formal and informal Registers.

- SHR Register of State Heritage Items (or Interim List).
- NE Register of the National Estate (or Interim List).
- NT National Trust of South Australia (item on Classified List, Recorded List, on file or documented in Project 9). (Stark)
- IE Institution of Engineers' Australian Heritage Engineering Record.

SAHD South Australian Highways Department's
Register of Historical Bridges.

RAIA Items recorded by the Royal Australian
Institute of Architects (S.A. Chapter).

RECOMMENDATION: Items on the inventory include those of both local
and State significance.

A items are recommended for inclusion on the
Register of State Heritage Items.

B items are at this stage identified as of
local heritage significance. These items
should remain under review as future development
or further research may lead to a reclassification.

MAP NO : This indicates on which of the accompanying maps
(2.3) the listed item occurs.

2.2 INVENTORY OF HERITAGE ITEMS

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>ALFRED ST</u>						
3/3A	Bridge and Parapet	4.7	1861-80		B	10
<u>ALNWICK TCE</u>						
4	House	2.2	1951-present		B	16
<u>ANGAS ST</u>						
1	House	2.2	1881-1920	RAIA	B	4
<u>BEULAH RD</u>						
31	Salvation Army Citadel	2.5	1881-1920	NT	B	5
49	St. Mary's Church	2.5	1881-1920	NT	B	5
62	House	2.1 2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	6
67	House	2.2			B	6
68	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	6
69/71	Two Attached Houses	2.2	1861-80	NT	A	6
73	House	2.2			B	6
74	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	6
77	St. Bartholomew's Church Complex	2.5	1838-60	NT,NE RAIA	A	6
78	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	6
80	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	6
95	Shop and Residence	4.6	1861-80 1881-1920		B	6
116	House (Former Thomas Caterer's School)	2.1 2.2 2.6	1861-80	NT	A	7
118	House (Former Thomas Caterer's School)	2.1 2.2 2.6	1861-80	NT	A	7
126	House	2.2 2.1	1881-1920		B	8
134	House	2.2	1861-80		B	8
134	Hitching Post	4.7	1881-1920		B	8
143	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
163	House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920		B	8

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>BIRRELL STREET</u>						
4	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	11
6	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	11
26	House	2.2			B	11
<u>BISHOPS PLACE</u>						
11	Former M.T.T. Converter Station	4.7	1881-1920	NT	B	14
36	House	2.1 2.2			B	14
39-49	Six Attached Houses	2.1 2.2 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	14
<u>BOND STREET</u>						
14	House	4.10			B	10
<u>BRIDGE STREET</u>						
1	House	2.2	1881-1920	RAIA	B	14
7	House	2.2 4.10	1881-1920		B	14
15	House	2.1 2.2	1861-80		A	14
22	House	2.2 4.10		NT	B	14
36	Former Blacksmith Shop	4.6 2.2	1861-80	RAIA NT	A	14
50	Former Rising Sun Hotel	4.6 2.1	1881-1920	SHR RAIA	A	13
51	House	2.1 2.2	1881-1920	SHR	A	13
53	Shop	4.6 2.1	1838-60	SHR NE NT RAIA	A	13
53	Bridge and Parapets	4.7	1838-60	NT	A	13
54	Attached House	2.2			B	13
56	Attached House	2.2			B	13
60	Rising Sun Tavern	4.6	1838-60	NT SHR	A	13
70	House	2.1 2.2	1838-60	NT	B	13
71	St. Matthew's Hall	2.5	1881-1920	NT	B	13

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	ITEM NO.
<u>CHAPEL STREET</u>						
16	Street Name Plate	3.3	1861-80		B	5
41	House	2.1 2.2	1881-1920		B	5
<u>CHARLES STREET</u>						
5	House	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	9
22	Bridge and Parapet	4.7	1881-1920	NT	B	9
38	Shop and Residence	4.6	1881-1920		B	9
<u>CLARA STREET</u>						
15	House	2.1			B	7
<u>CLARKE STREET</u>						
1	House "Win Galleon"	2.2		NT	B	9
5-7	Two Attached Houses	2.2		NT	B	9
14	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	9
18	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	9
<u>COKE STREET</u>						
	Moreton Bay Fig Tree (J.C. Coke Park)	1.5	1861-80		A	11
<u>COLLEGE ROAD</u>						
36	House (Enzo's Restaurant)	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	2
<u>DANKEL AVENUE</u>						
7-17	Six Attached Houses	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	14
<u>DEQUETTEVILLE TERRACE</u>						
12	House	2.1	1861-80	NT RAIA	A	1
14-15	Malthouse Complex	2.1 4.3	1861-80	NT	A	1
23	Prince Alfred College	2.6	1861-80	NE NT SHR RAIA	A	4
28	House	2.1	1861-80	SHR NE NT RAIA	A	4
29	House	2.2	1881-1920	RAIA	B	4

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>DEQUETTEVILLE TERRACE (cont.)</u>						
30	House	2.1	1861-80	NT	B	4
31	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	4
33	House	2.2	1881-1920		A	4
35	House	2.1	1861-80		B	4
<u>DONEGAL STREET</u>						
12	House	2.2 4.10	1838-60	NT	A	12
<u>DUDLEY ROAD</u>						
8	House	2.2	1861-80		B	16
11	Former Traeger's Factory	2.1 4.5 4.8	1951-present		B	16
12-14	Bridge and Parapets	4.7			B	16
16	House	2.2	1838-60		B	16
17-19	House (4 Flats)	2.1	1838-60		B	16
24	House	2.2	1838-60		B	16
30	House	2.2			B	16
32	House	2.2		RAIA	B	16
33	House	2.2		RAIA	B	16
34	House	2.2		RAIA	B	16
<u>EASTRY STREET</u>						
1	House	2.2	1881-1920	RAIA	B	5
<u>EDMUND STREET</u>						
1-3	Two Attached Houses	2.2			B	5
7	Attached House	2.2			B	5
8	Attached House	2.2			B	5
9	Attached House	2.2			B	5
10	House	2.2			B	5
15-19	Three Attached Houses	2.2			B	5
22-24	Two Attached Houses	2.2			B	5
26-28	Two Attached Houses	2.2			B	5

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC .	MAP NO
<u>EDSALL STREET</u>						
7	House	2.2	1861-80		B	10
8	House	2.2	1861-80	NT	B	10
9	House	2.2	1861-80		B	10
13	House	2.2			B	10
18	Attached House	2.2	1861-80	NT	B	10
20	Attached House	2.2	1861-80	NT	B	10
22	House	2.2	1861-80		B	10
<u>EDWARD STREET</u>						
34	House	2.1	1838-60		B	7
96	Attached House	2.2			B	11
98	Attached House	2.2		NT RAIA	B	11
103	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	11
105	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	11
107	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	11
109	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	11
111	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	11
113	Bridge and Parapets	4.7	1861-80		B	11
116	Row of Poplars	1.5			B	11
<u>ELIZABETH STREET</u>						
4	House	2.2			B	10
8	House	2.2	1838-60	NT	A	10
13	House	2.2		RAIA	B	10
15	House	2.2	1838-60		B	10
32	Bridge and Parapet	4.7			B	10
34	House	2.2	1838-60	NT	A	10
37	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	10
48	House	2.2			B	10
50	House	2.2			B	10
63	House	2.1	1881-1920	NT	B	10

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC .	MAP NO.
<u>FISHER STREET</u>						
3	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1838-60		B	5
5	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1838-60		B	5
7	Attached House	2.2 4.10	1838-60		B	5
10	Attached House "Vine Cottages"	2.2 4.10	1861-80	NT	A	5
12	Attached House "Vine Cottages"	2.2 4.10	1861-80	NT	A	5
13	Attached House	2.2	1861-80	NT RAIA	B	5
15	Attached Former Shop	4.6		NT	B	5
17	House	2.2 4.10	1838-60	NT	A	5
23	House Peppercorn Tree (St. Mary's Playground)	2.2 1.5	1881-1920		B B	5
47	Scout Hall and Olive Tree	2.4 1.5			B	5
64	House	2.2			B	5
66	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	5
68	House	2.2	1838-60		B	5
<u>FLINDERS STREET</u>						
1	House	2.2 4.10	1921-50		B	4
4	House	2.2	1881-1920	RAIA	B	4
6	Attached House	2.2		RAIA	B	4
8	Attached House	2.2		RAIA	B	4
9	House	2.2			B	4
10	Attached House	2.2		RAIA	B	4
12	Attached House	2.2		RAIA	B	4
16	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	4
18-20	House	2.1	1838-60	NT	A	4
19	House	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	3
19	Bridge and Parapet	4.7	1861-80	NT	B	3
21	House	2.1	1881-1920		B	3
23	House, "Mayford"	2.1	1861-80		A	3
25	House	2.2			B	3
29	House	2.2	1861-80	NT RAIA	A	3

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>FOSTER STREET</u>						
2B	House and Stables	2.2			A	8
9	House	2.1	1861-80		B	8
<u>FREE STREET</u>						
5	House	2.2		NT	B	10
<u>FULLARTON ROAD</u>						
11	Shop and Residence	4.6	1861-80		A	2
31A	Wesley Uniting Church Complex	2.5 2.6	1861-80	NT NE SHR RAIA	A	2
32	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	5
37	House	2.2	1881-1920	RAIA	B	2
44	House	2.1	1861-80		B	5
49	Bridge and Parapet	4.7	1838-60		B	3
64	House "Darling House"	2.1	1881-1920	NT RAIA	A	5
68	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	A	5
69	Former Shop and Residence (Da Libero Restaurant)	4.6	1861-80	NT RAIA	A	4
72	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	9
<u>GEORGE STREET</u>						
2B	House	2.1	1881-1920		A	7
59-61	Salvation Army Citadel	2.5	1881-1920	NT	A	11
93	House	2.2	1838-60	RAIA	B	11
103	House	2.2	1861-80	RAIA	B	11
113	Bridge and Parapets	4.7			B	11
115	House "Trevarton"	2.1	1838-60	NT	A	11
<u>GERTRUDE STREET</u>						
3-11	"Scarfe Cottage Homes"	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	12
4-12	"Scarfe Cottage Homes"	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	12

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>GLOUCESTER TERRACE</u>						
6-8	Two Attached Houses	2.2			B	10
<u>GRAY STREET</u>						
9-11	"Kenilworth Cottages"	2.2	1881-1920		B	5
17	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	RAIA	B	5
19	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920	RAIA	B	5
20	House	2.2	1838-60		B	5
21	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	5
23	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		B	5
22-24	Two Attached Houses	2.2	1861-80		B	5
26	House	2.2			B	5
25-27	Two Attached Houses	2.2	1881-1920		B	5
29-31	Two Attached Houses	2.2	1881-1920		B	5
<u>GRENFELL STREET</u>						
25	House	2.2	1861-80	SHR RAIA	A	2
36	House	2.2 2.5		RAIA	B	2
<u>HACKETT TERRACE</u>						
1-2a	Bridge and Parapets	4.7			B	16
<u>HEATHPOOL ROAD</u>						
25	Plough (Heathpool Farm Monument)	4.1			B	16
<u>HIGH STREET</u>						
13-19	Shop and Residence	4.6	1861-80	NT	B	13
	Benson Fountain	2.1	1861-80	NT NE SHR RAIA	A	13
22	House	2.2	1861-80		B	13
24	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	13
24A	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	13
26-28	Two Attached Houses	2.2		NT	B	13

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>HIGH STREET (cont.)</u>						
36	Former Rising Sun Hotel (Listed as 50 Bridge St)	4.6 2.1	1881-1920	SHR RAIA	A	13
38-40	Two Attached Shops and Residences	4.6	1881-1920	NT RAIA	A	13
42A	Shop and Residence	4.6	1881-1920	NT	A	13
50	House	2.1	1838-60	NT	A	13
54	Shop and Residence	4.6	1881-1920	NT	A	14
62	House	2.2			B	14
67	Shop and Residence	4.6 2.1	1838-60	NT	A	13
<u>KENSINGTON ROAD</u>						
1	Britannia Hotel	4.6	1881-1920	NT NE SHR RAIA	A	9
31-35	Three Attached Shops and Residences	4.6	1881-1920		A	9
37-39	Two Attached Shops and Residences	4.6	1881-1920		A	9
59	House "Rosemont"	2.1			B	10
121	Row of Poplars	1.5			B	10
123	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	10
139	House	2.2	1861-80	NT	B	10
140	Iron Fence and Gates	2.1	1881-1920		A	10 15
146	St. Matthew's Church Complex	2.5	1838-60	NT NE SHR RAIA	A	15
151	Attached House	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	13
153	Attached House	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	13
155	Attached House	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	13,
157	Attached House	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	13
159	Attached	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	13
161	Attached House	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	13
170	Former Eden Park Stables and Red Gum Trees (Marryatville High School)	1.5 2.1 2.6 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A B	15

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>KENSINGTON ROAD (cont.)</u>						
175/184	Bridge and Parapets	4.7	1838-60		B	14
186	House	2.2	1921-50		B	15
202	Former Police Station	3:5	1881-1920	NT	B	16
219	House	2.1	1838-60		B	14
239	Marryatville Hotel	4.6	1881-1920	NT	B	14
<u>KING WILLIAM STREET</u>						
19	Former Brewery Cellars	4.3	1861-80		B	1
21	Former Brewery Cellars	4.3	1861-80		B	1
33-35	Two Attached Houses	2.2	1861-80	NT	B	1
51	House	2.2	1838-60	NT	B	1
56	House	2.2	1838-60		B	1
64	Embankment	1.5			B	1
66	Embankment	1.5			B	1
68	Embankment	1.5			B	2
69	House	2.1			B	2
70	Embankment	1.5			B	2
103	House	2.2			B	2
<u>LITTLE WAKEFIELD STREET</u>						
	Bridge Parapets	4.7		NT	B	3
<u>MAESBURY STREET</u>						
48	House "Maesbury House"	2.1	1838-60		B	14
57	House	2.2	1838-60	NT	A	14
58	Former Chapel	2.5	1838-60	NT	B	14
60	Memorial Garden	2.1 2.2	1838-60	NT	B	14
63	House	2.2	1838-60	NT	A	13
67	House	2.2			B	13

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>MAGILL ROAD</u>						
66	Alma Hotel	4.6	1881-1920	NT	B	6
120	Oriental Hotel	4.6	1881-1920	NT	B	6
134	Attached Shop	4.6			B	7
136	Attached Shop	4.6			B	7
140	Shop and Residence	4.6			B	7
170-172	Two Attached Houses	2.2		NT	B	7
<u>MARCHANT STREET</u>						
1	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	13
2	House	2.2		NT	B	13
3	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	13
4	House	2.2		NT	B	13
5	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	13
6	House	2.2		NT	B	13
7	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	13
8	House	2.2		NT	B	13
10	House	2.2		NT	B	13
<u>MOULDEN STREET</u>						
30	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	7
<u>NORTH TERRACE</u>						
2	Royal Hotel	2.1 4.6	1861-80	NT RAIA	A	1
32	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	1
64	Former Parkin College	2.5 2.6	1861-80	NT	A	2
<u>NORTHUMBERLAND STREET</u>						
11	House	2.1	1881-1920		A	16

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>OSMOND TERRACE</u>						
12	House	2.2	1861-80		B	7
36	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	7
38-40	Police Station and Court House	3.5	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	7
53	Norwood School Complex	2.6	1861-80 1881-1920	NT NE SHR RAIA	A	6
	Soldiers' Memorial	3.4	1921-50		A	11
78	Shop	4.6			B	11
81	House "Allambi"	2.1	1881-1920	NT RAIA	A	10
83	Attached House	2.1	1861-80	NT	A	10
85	Attached House	2.1	1861-80	NT	A	10
87-89	Two Attached Houses	2.1	1861-80	RAIA	B	10
90	House	2.1 4.10	1921-50		A	11
92	House	2.2			B	11
93	Tree - Chilean Pine	1.5			B	10
97-99	Bridge and Parapets	1.5	1861-80		B	10
105	House	2.2			B	10
107	House "Glendale"	2.2		NT	B	10
<u>PORTRUSH ROAD</u>						
279	House	2.2	1861-80	RAIA	B	12
288	St. Joseph's Convent	2.5 2.6	1861-80 1881-1920 1921-50	NT	A	13
315	Robin Hood Hotel	4.6	1881-1920		A	12
316	Loreto Convent, "The Acacias"	2.1 2.5 2.6	1861-80	NT RAIA	A	15
324	House "Karrawood"	2.2	1880-1920	NT	A	15
<u>PROSSER AVENUE</u>						
33	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	8

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>QUEEN STREET</u>						
28	Street Name Plate	3.3	1861-80		B	8
33	House	2.2		NT	B	8
44	Street Name Plate	3.3	1861-80		B	8
60	House	2.2 4.10	1861-80	NT	A	12
62	St. Ignatius Church	2.5	1861-80	NT RAIA	A	12
81	House	2.2			B	12
105	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	A	12
<u>RAVENSWOOD AVENUE</u>						
2	House	2.2			B	5
4	House	2.2			B	5
<u>REGENT STREET</u>						
1	House	2.2			B	13
3	House	2.2			B	13
5	House	2.2			B	13
6	House	2.2		RAIA	B	13
8	House	2.2		RAIA	B	13
10	House	2.2		RAIA	B	13
12	House	2.2	1838-60	NT RAIA	B	13
14	House	2.2		RAIA	B	13
16	House	2.2		RAIA	B	13
23	Kensington Hotel	4.6	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	13
32	House	2.2	1861-80	RAIA	B	13
<u>RICHMOND STREET</u>						
1	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	13
2	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	13
3	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	13
4	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	13

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>RICHMOND STREET (cont.)</u>						
5	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	13
6	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	13
7	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	13
8	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	13
10	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	13
<u>ROKEBY AVENUE</u>						
1	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	5
5	House	2.1	1838-60		B	5
<u>RUNDLE STREET</u>						
17	Shop and Residence "Sefton House"	4.6	1861-80	RAIA	A	1
21	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	1
23	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	1
25	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	1
27	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	1
29	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	1
	Former John Martins Warehouse	4.5	1881-1920		A	1
59-61	Shop and Residence	4.6	1881-1920	NT RAIA	A	1
76	Kent Town Hotel	4.6	1838-60	NT RAIA	B	2
78	Shop and Residence	4.6	1861-80	RAIA	B	2
90-92	Two Attached Houses	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	A	2
93	Shop and Residence	4.6	1861-80	RAIA	B	2
94-96	Two Attached Houses	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	A	2
97	House	2.2	1861-80	NT	B	2
98	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		A	2
100	Attached House	2.2	1881-1920		A	2
107	Former Shop and Residence ("Maggies' Restaurant")	4.6	1861-80	NT RAIA	B	2
112	Former "Cecil Mansions" Residence	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	2

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC .	MAP NO
<u>RUNDLE STREET (cont.)</u>						
114	Former "Cecil Mansions" Residence	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	2
116	Former "Cecil Mansions" Residence	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	2
118	Former "Cecil Mansions" Residence	2.2	1881-1920	NT	B	2
120	House	2.2		RAIA	B	2
<u>STACEY STREET</u>						
11	House	2.2	1838-60		B	9
15	House	2.2		RAIA	B	9
<u>STEPHEN STREET</u>						
	Destructor Chimney Base	4.9 4.10	1921-50	NT RAIA	B	6
<u>SYDENHAM ROAD</u>						
10	Shop and Residence	4.6		NT	B	5
15	Former Primitive Methodist Church	2.5	1861-80	NT	A	5
16	Shop and Residence	4.6		NT	B	5
17	House (Former Manse)	2.2 2.5	1861-80		B	5
67	House	2.2		NT	B	5
69	Attached Shop and Residence	4.6		NT	B	5
78/80	Bridge and Parapet	4.7	1861-80	NT	B	9
88	House	2.2	1838-60		B	9
91	House	2.2	1838-60	RAIA	B	9
102	House	2.2			B	9
103A	Former S.A. Female Refuge	2.3	1838-60		A	9
110	House "Sydenham Villa"	2.2	1838-60	NT	A	9
<u>THE CRESCENT</u>						
1A	House "Eden Park"	2.1 4.10	1881-1920	NT	A	15

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>THE PARADE</u>						
2	House	2.2	1881-1920		B	9
9	Attached House	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	5
11	Attached House	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	5
13	Attached House	2.1	1881-1920	NT	A	5
21	House and Retaining Wall	2.2	1881-1920		B	5
26	House	2.2	1861-80		B	9
29	House "Ashleigh Court"	2.1 2.6	1861-80		B	5
44	Old Colonist Hotel	4.6	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	9
45	Letter Pillar Box	4.8			B	6
55	Shop and Residence	4.6		NT	B	6
59	Shops and Residence	4.6		NT	B	6
61	House	2.2		NT	B	6
70	Shop (Former Rechabite Hall)	4.6 2.4	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	10
79	St. Giles Presbyterian Church	2.5	1881-1920	NT	A	6
81	House	2.2	1838-60		A	6
97	Norwood Hotel	4.6	1881-1920	NT RAIA	A	7
98-100	Attached Shop and Residence "Tasker Building"	4.6	1921-50		B	10
102	House	2.1	1861-80	NT	A	10
110	Norwood Institute	3.3	1861-80	NT NE SHR RAIA	A	10
127	Shop and Residence	4.6		NT	B	7
130-132	Two Shops	4.6	1881-1920		B	11
134	Norwood Baptist Church	2.5	1861-80	NT SHR RAIA	A	11
144	Shop	4.6	1921-50		A	11
145	Shop	4.6	1921-50	NT	B	7
151	Shop and Office "Royal Oak Building"	4.6	1881-1920		B	7

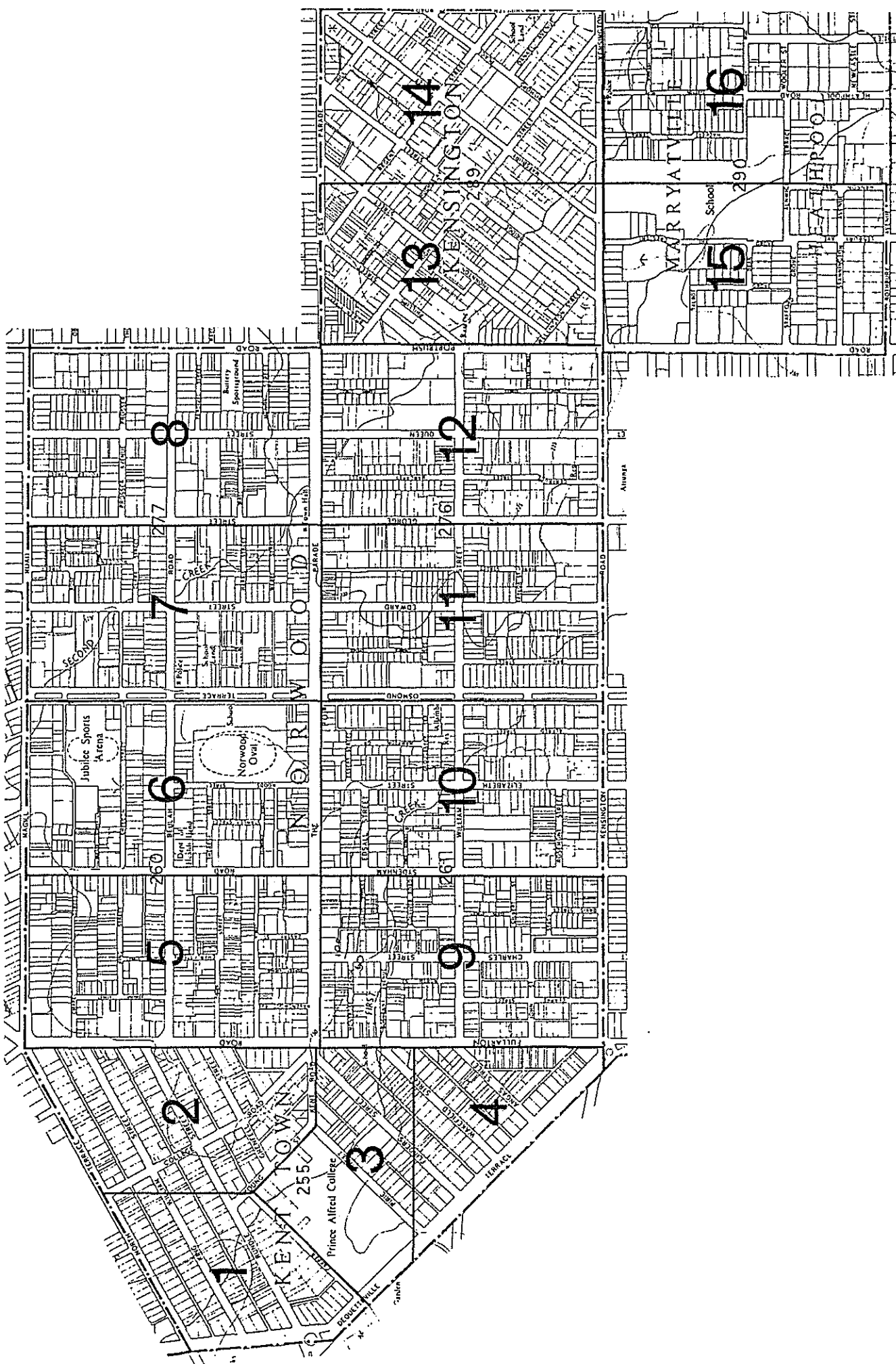
LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>THE PARADE</u> (cont.)						
156	Shop and Residence	4.6	1861-80	NT	B	11
160	Attached Shop	4.6	1881-1920	NT	B	11
162	Attached Shop	4.6	1881-1920	NT	B	11
164	Attached Shop	4.6	1881-1920	NT	B	11
166	Attached Shop	4.6	1881-1920	NT	B	11
168-178	Six Attached Shops	4.6	1881-1920	NT	B	11
175	Norwood Town Hall	3.3	1881-1920	NT	A	7
180	Attached Shop	4.6	1881-1920		B	11
182-186	Three Attached Shops	4.6	1881-1920		B	11
188	Shop and Residence	4.6	1861-80		B	11
197	Motor Garage	4.5	1921-50		B	8
207	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	A	8
211A	Shop	4.6	1861-80		B	8
215	Shop	4.6			B	8
231	Fire Station	4.9	1921-50		B	8
232	Bath Hotel	4.6	1881-1920	NT	B	12
239	Former Wesley Church Complex	2.5	1861-80	NT SHR RAIA	A	8
256	Attached Shop and Residence	4.6	1861-80	NT	A	12
258	Attached Shop and Residence	4.6	1861-80	NT	A	12
278	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	13
280	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	13
324	House	2.2	1861-80		B	14
<u>THE PARADE WEST</u>						
41	Former Factory	4.5	1881-1920		B	3
43	Former Factory	4.5	1881-1920		B	3
55	Shop	4.6			B	3
<u>THE PARADE - THE MALL</u>						
	Sir E.T. Smith Fountain	2.1	1861-80		A	11
	Cork Bark Tree	1.5 2.1	1861-80		B	11

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC. :	MAP NO
<u>THERESA STREET</u>						
2	Woodroofe Factory	4.5	1881-1920	NT	A	6
<u>THORNTON STREET</u>						
7-11	Three Attached Houses	2.2			B	13
<u>TOLMER PLACE</u>						
2	House	2.2	1861-80	NT RAIA	B	11
4	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	11
6	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	11
8	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	11
10	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT RAIA	B	11
<u>WAKEFIELD STREET</u>						
2	House	2.2	1881-1920	NT	A	4
20	House	2.2			B	4
31	House "Georgia Court"	2.2	1861-80	NT	A	4
33	House "Georgia Court"	2.2	1861-80	NT	A	4
<u>WALL STREET</u>						
4	House	2.2	1838-60	NT	A	8
<u>WELLINGTON STREET</u>						
8	House	2.2			B	13
9	House	2.2		NT	B	13
17	Former Freemason's Arms Inn	4.6	1838-60	NT	A	13
19	Former Freemason's Arms Inn	4.6	1838-60	NT	A	13

LOCATION	ITEM	SUBJECT	PERIOD	CURRENT STATUS	REC.	MAP NO
<u>WILLIAM ST.</u>						
1	House	2.1	1861-80		A	9
23	House	2.2			B	9
37	Shop and Residence	4.6		NT	B	9
39	Shop and Residence	4.6	1881-1920		B	10
41	House	2.2	1838-60	NT	B	10
43	Attached House	2.2		NT	B	10
44	Former South Australian Female Refuge	2.3	1861-80	NT	A	9
45	Attached House	2.2		NT RAIA	B	10
47	House	2.2		NT RAIA	B	10
48	Former South Australian Female Refuge	2.3	1838-60	NT	A	9
49	House	2.2		NT RAIA	B	10
59-61A	Former Vintage Shades Inn	4.6	1838-60	NT RAIA	B	10
	Letter Pillar Box	4.8			B	10
78	Bridge and Parapets	4.7		NT	B	10
78-80	Shop and Attached Residence	4.6			B	10
86	House	2.2	1861-80		B	10
96	House	2.2	1881-1920	RAIA	B	11
98	House	2.2	1881-1920	RAIA	B	11
100	House	2.2	1881-1920	RAIA	B	11
105	Former Coach and Horses Inn	4.6	1838-60	NT	A	11
	Letter Pillar Box	4.8			B	11
158	House	2.2			B	12
<u>WOODS STREET</u>						
4	Norwood Oval Complex	2.7	1881-1920 1921-50 1950-present		B	6

2.3 LOCATION MAPS OF HERITAGE AND CHARACTER ITEMS

The heritage items are marked as circles and listed in the Inventory, arranged street by street, alphabetically (2.2). The character items are marked as triangles and listed street by street, alphabetically (Section 2.4 below). Note that most of the recommended character items are drawn from the inventory in the Kensington and Norwood Heritage Survey prepared by Daniel Manning (1980), which is held in draft form at the Council.



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

Heritage Investigations Adelaide 1985

CITY OF
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
Item location map key



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

● Heritage Item location
Heritage Investigations

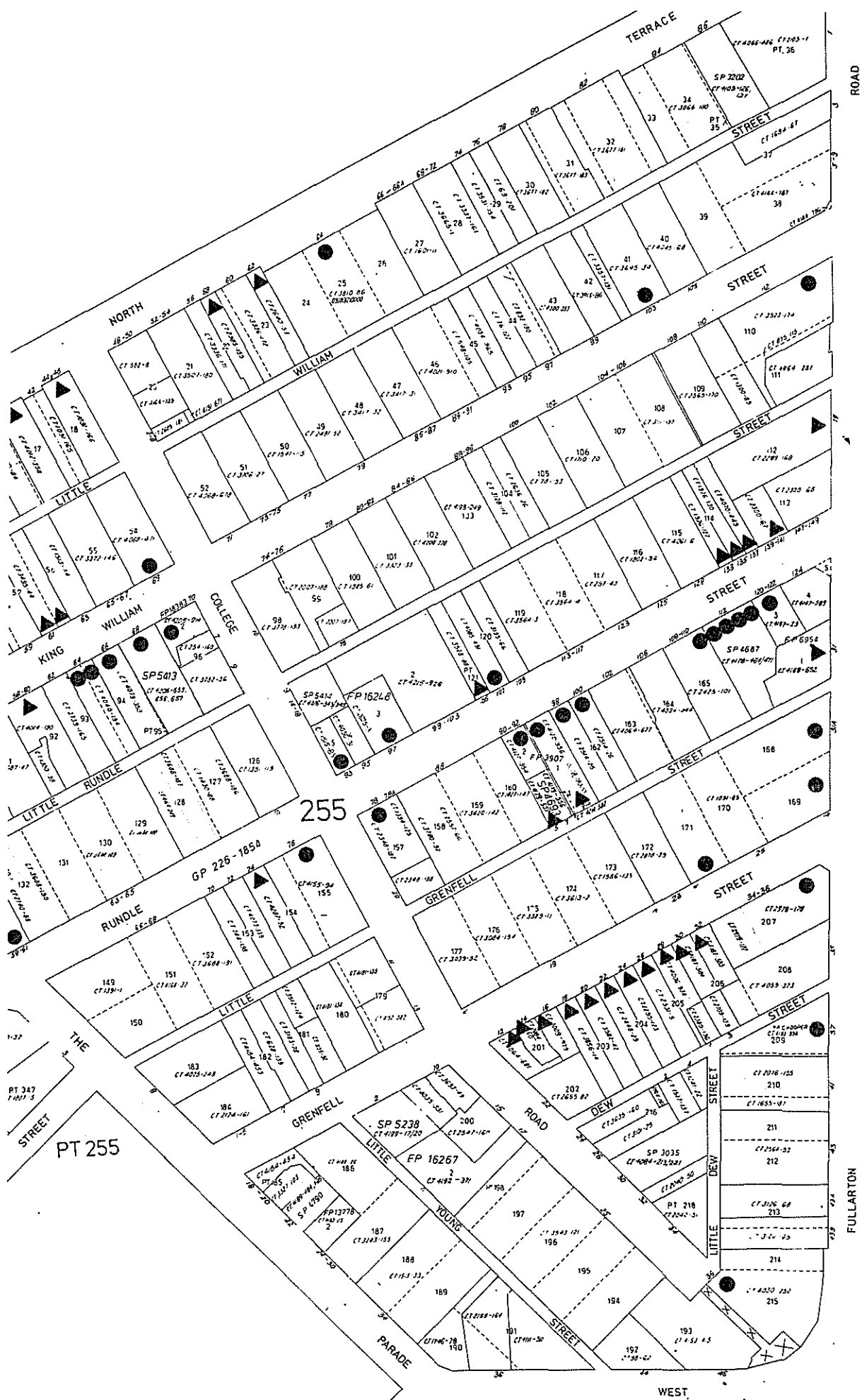
▲ Character Item location

Scale 1:2,500

Adelaide 1985

MAP NO.

1



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

● Heritage Item location
Heritage Investigations

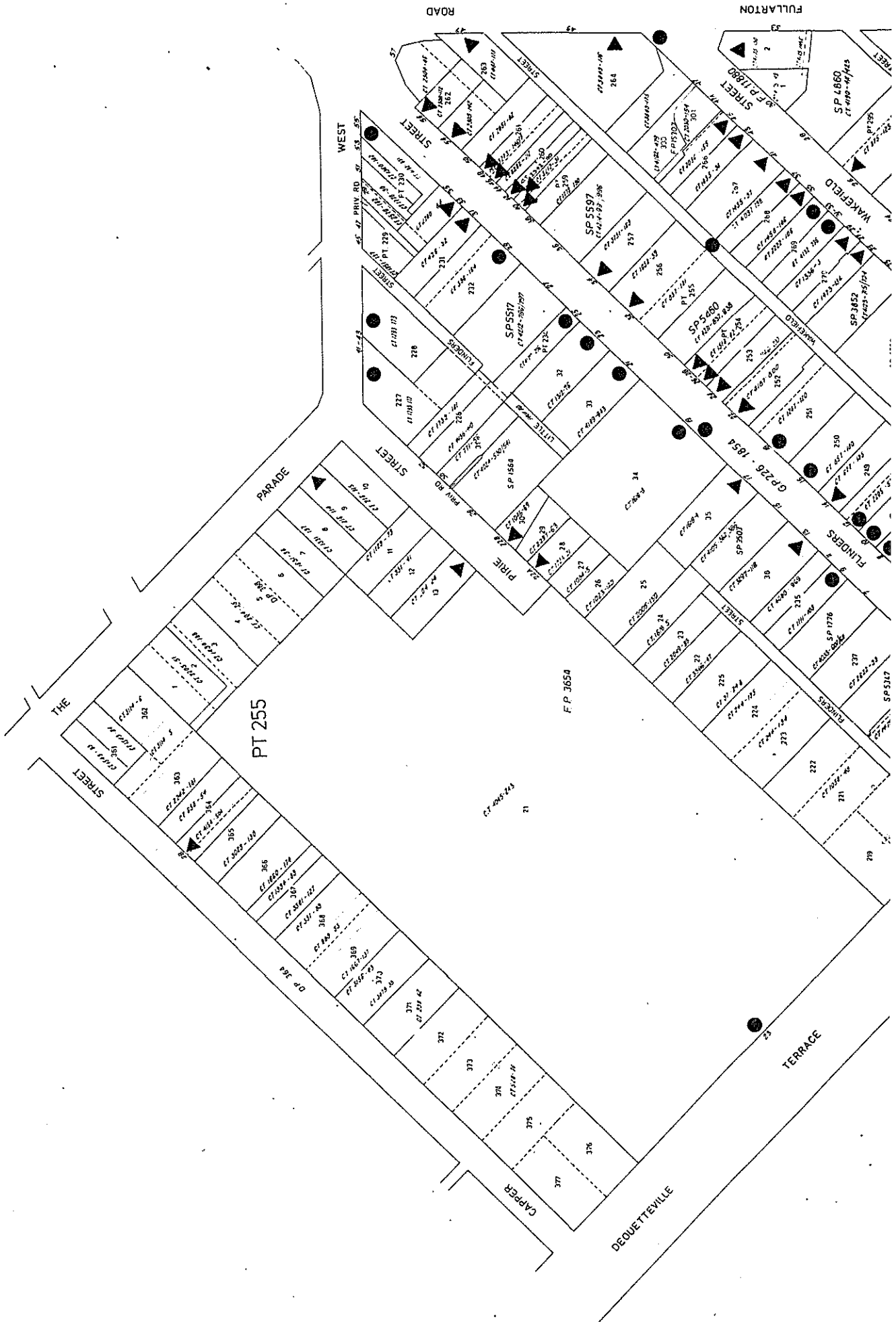
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Scale 1:2,500

Adelaide 1985

MAP NO.

2



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

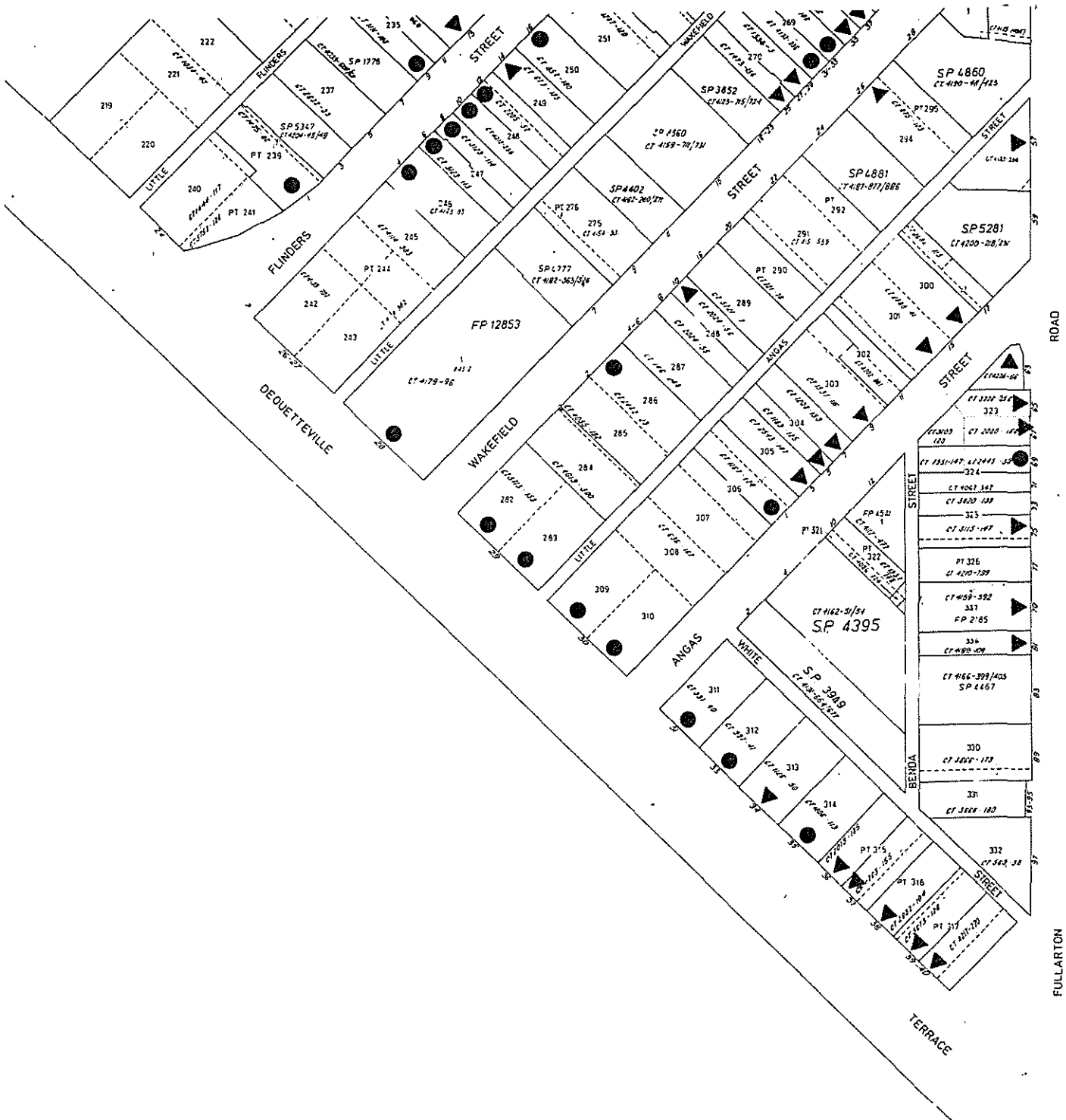
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MAP NO.

● Heritage Item location
Heritage Investigations

▲ Character Item location
Adelaide 1985

3



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

● Heritage Item location
Heritage Investigations

▲ Character

Scale 1:2,500

Item location
Adelaide 1985

MAP NO.

4



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

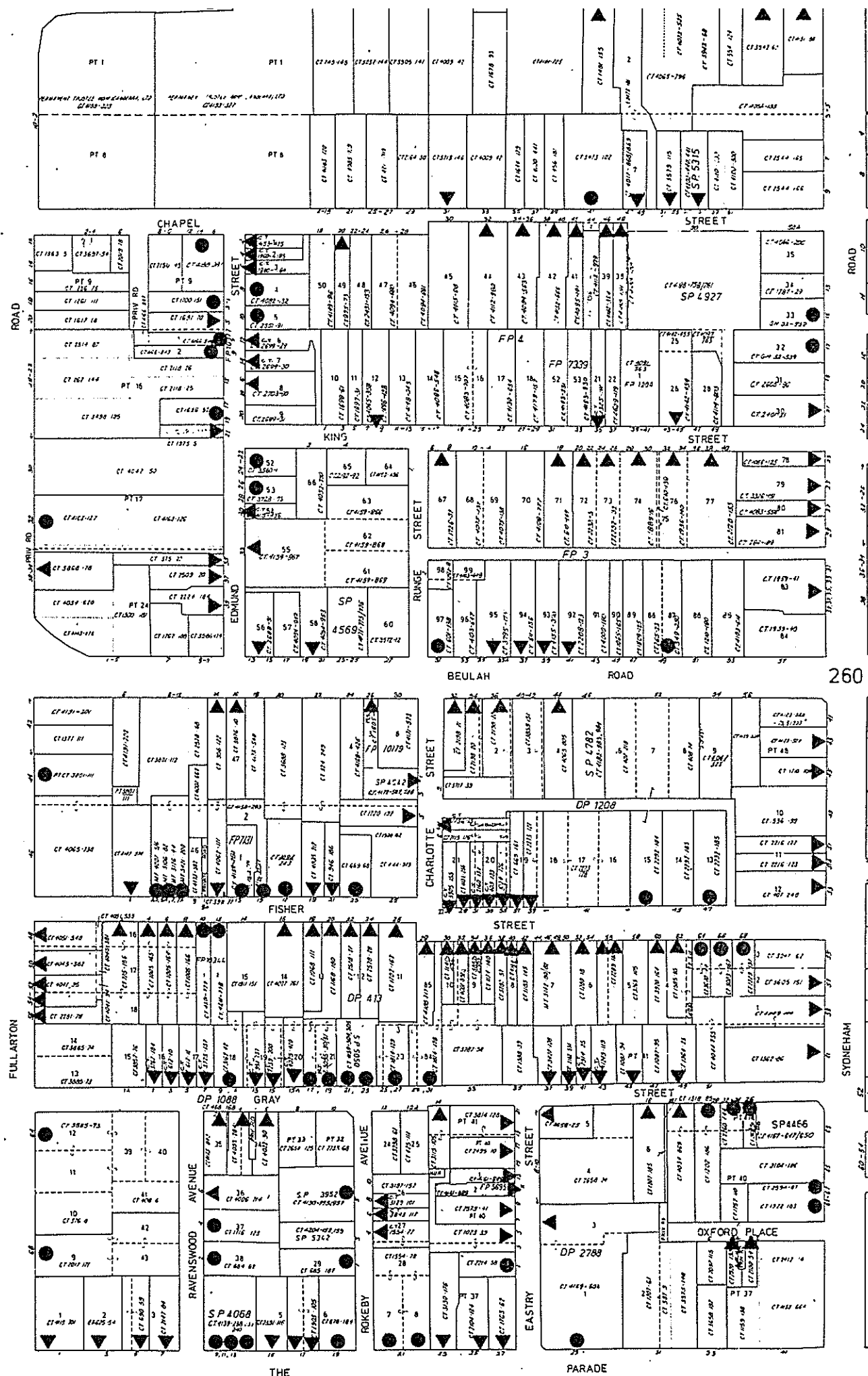
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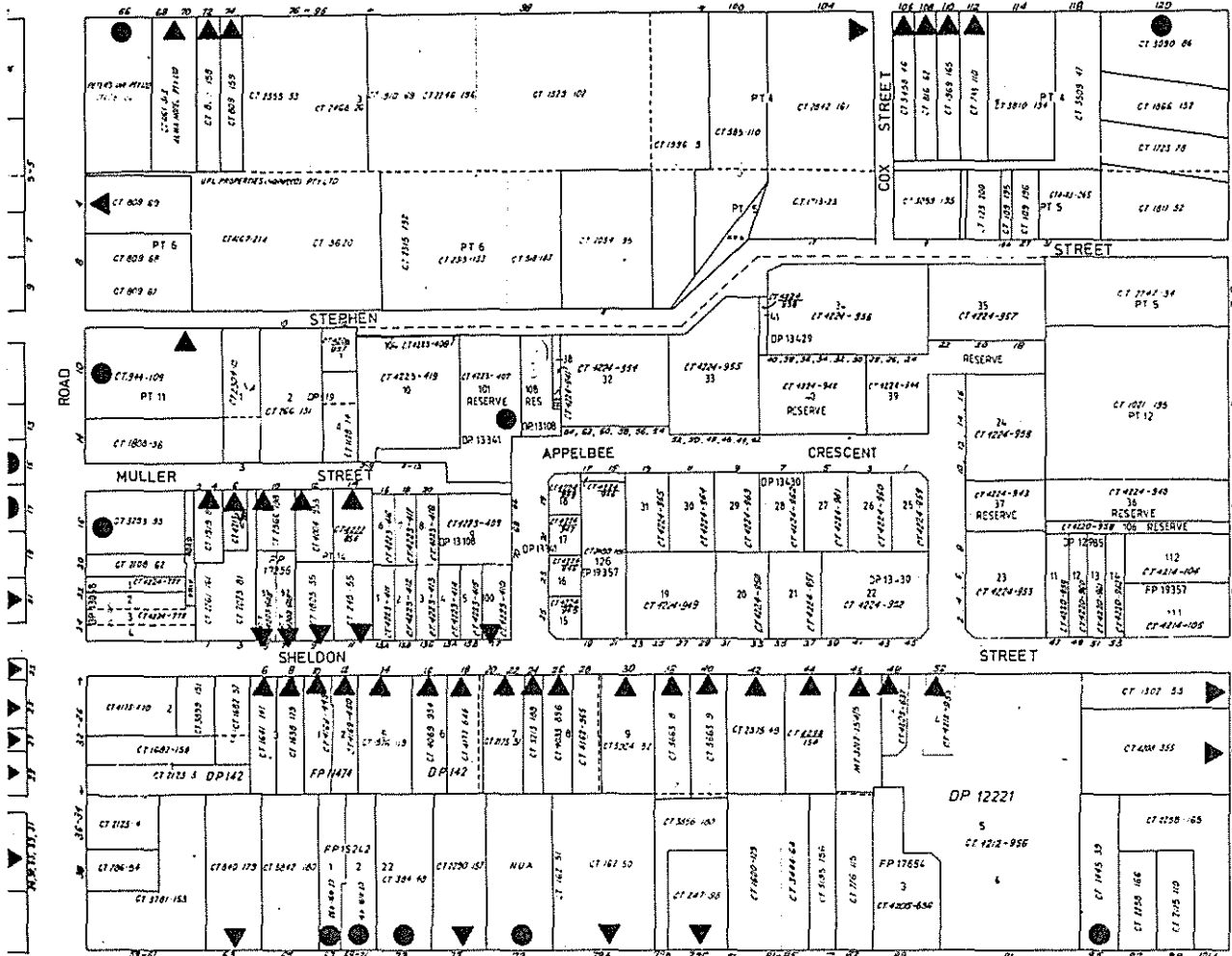
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Heritage Investigations

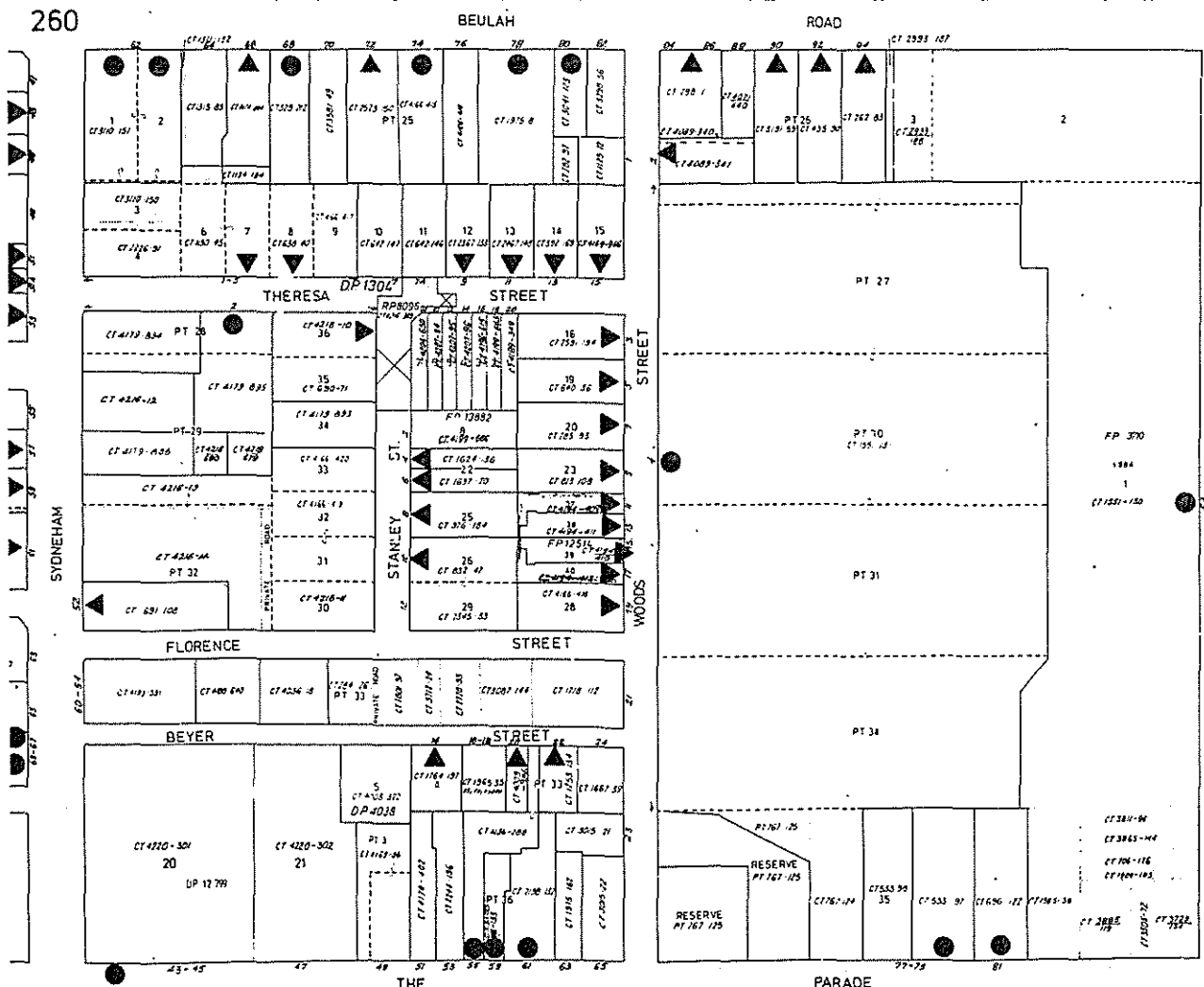
▲ Character Item location
Adelaide 1985

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260



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

Scale 1:2,500

MAP NO.

● Heritage Item location

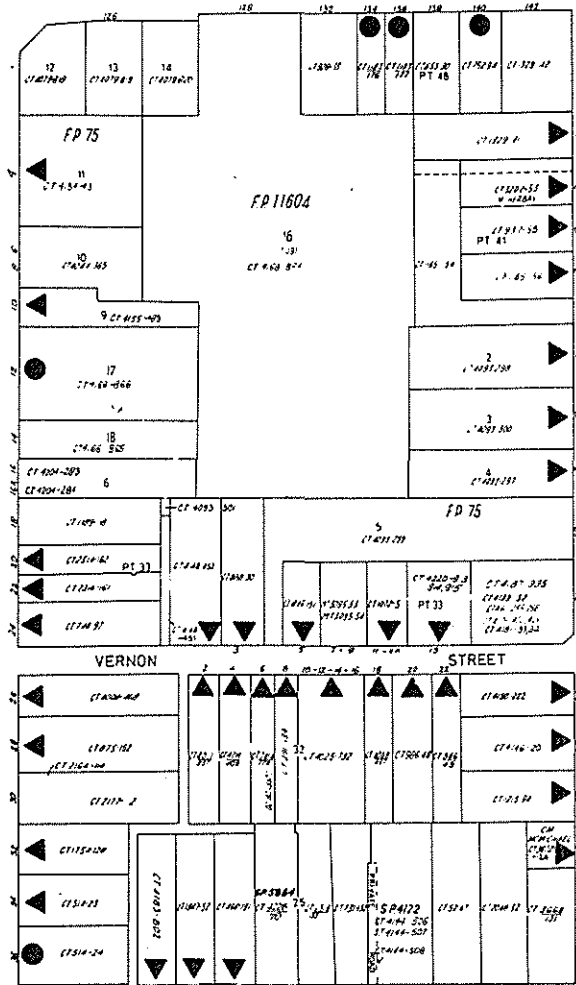
▲ Character Item location

Heritage Investigations

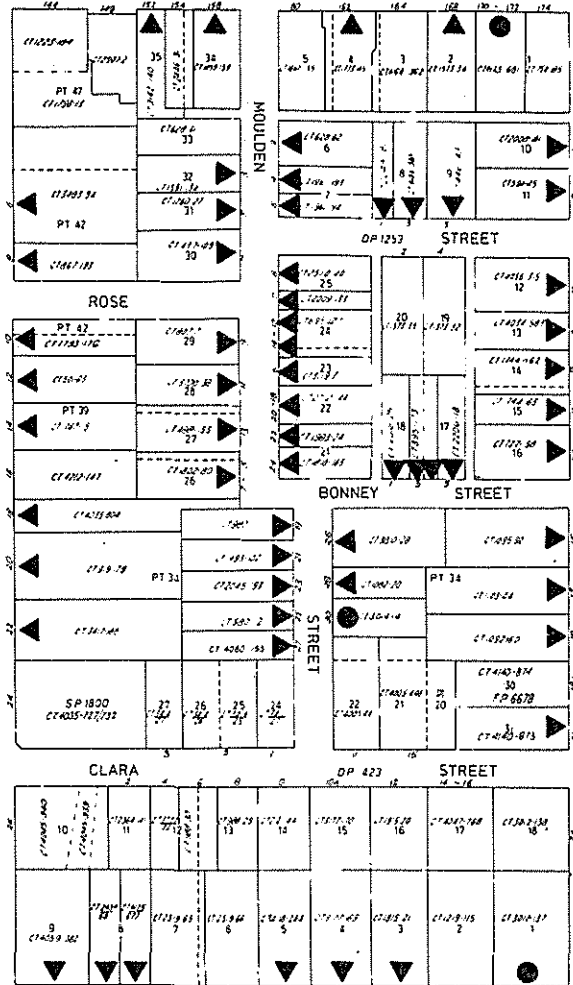
Adelaide 1985

6

OSMOND



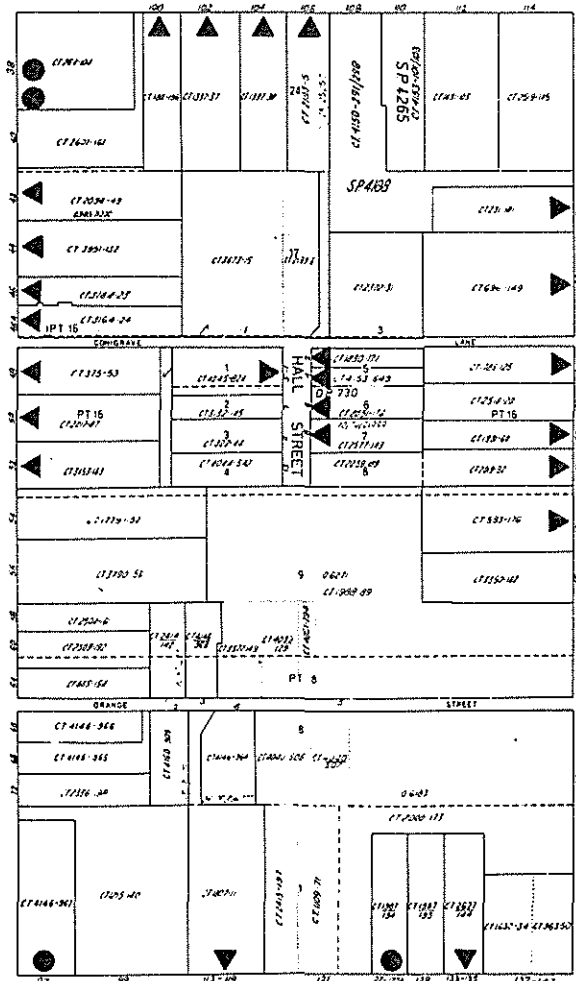
EDWARD



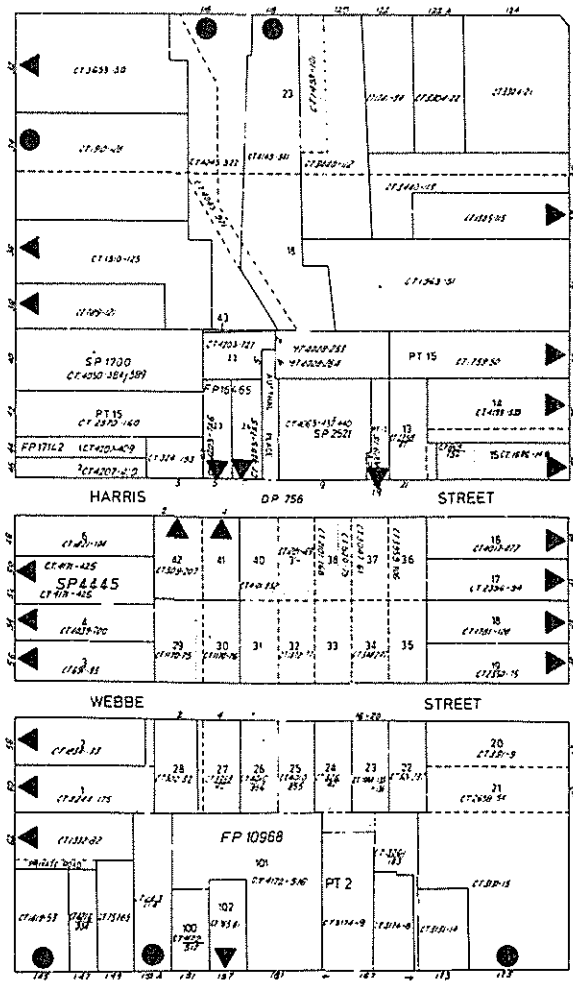
GEORGE

277

TERRACE



STREET



STREET



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

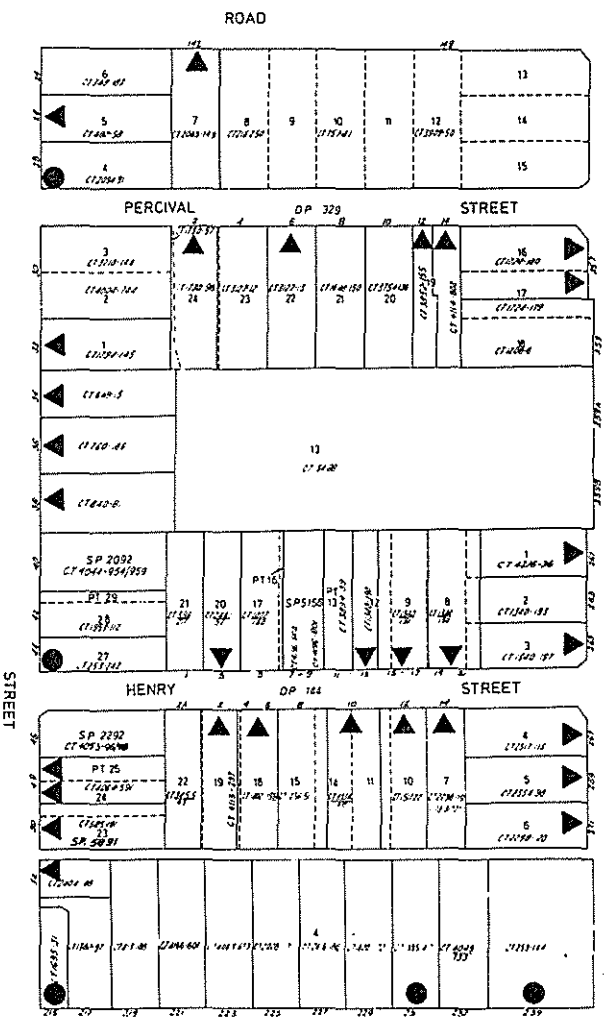
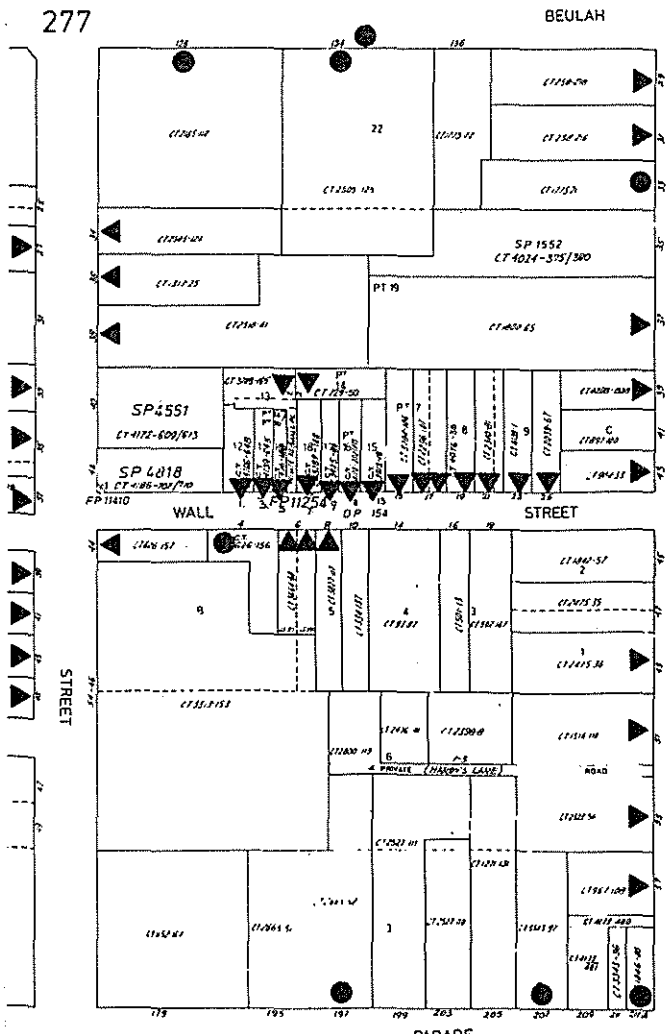
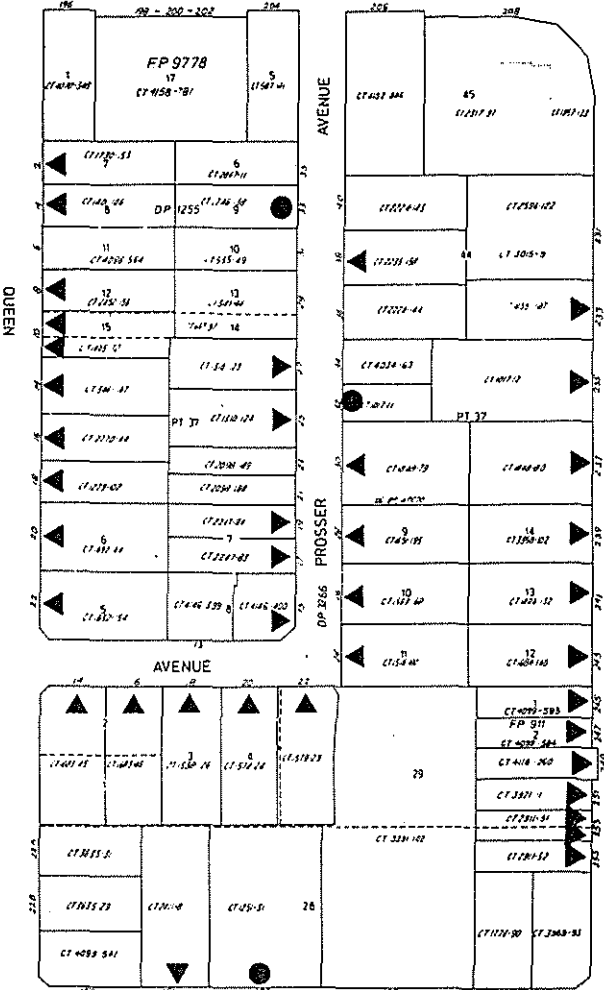
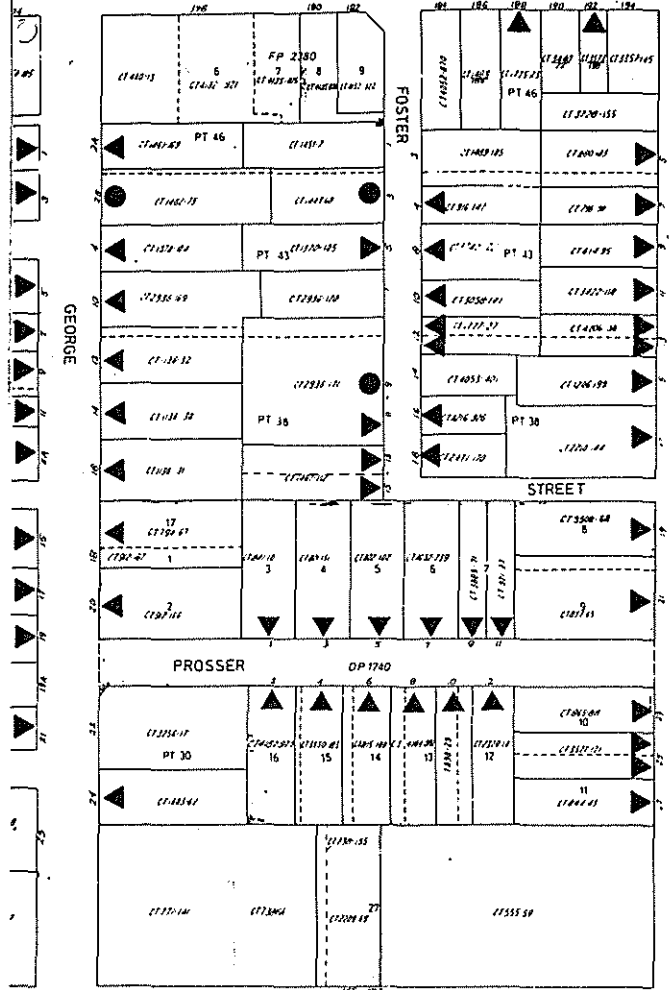
Scale 1:2,500

MAP NO.

● Heritage Item location
Heritage Investigations

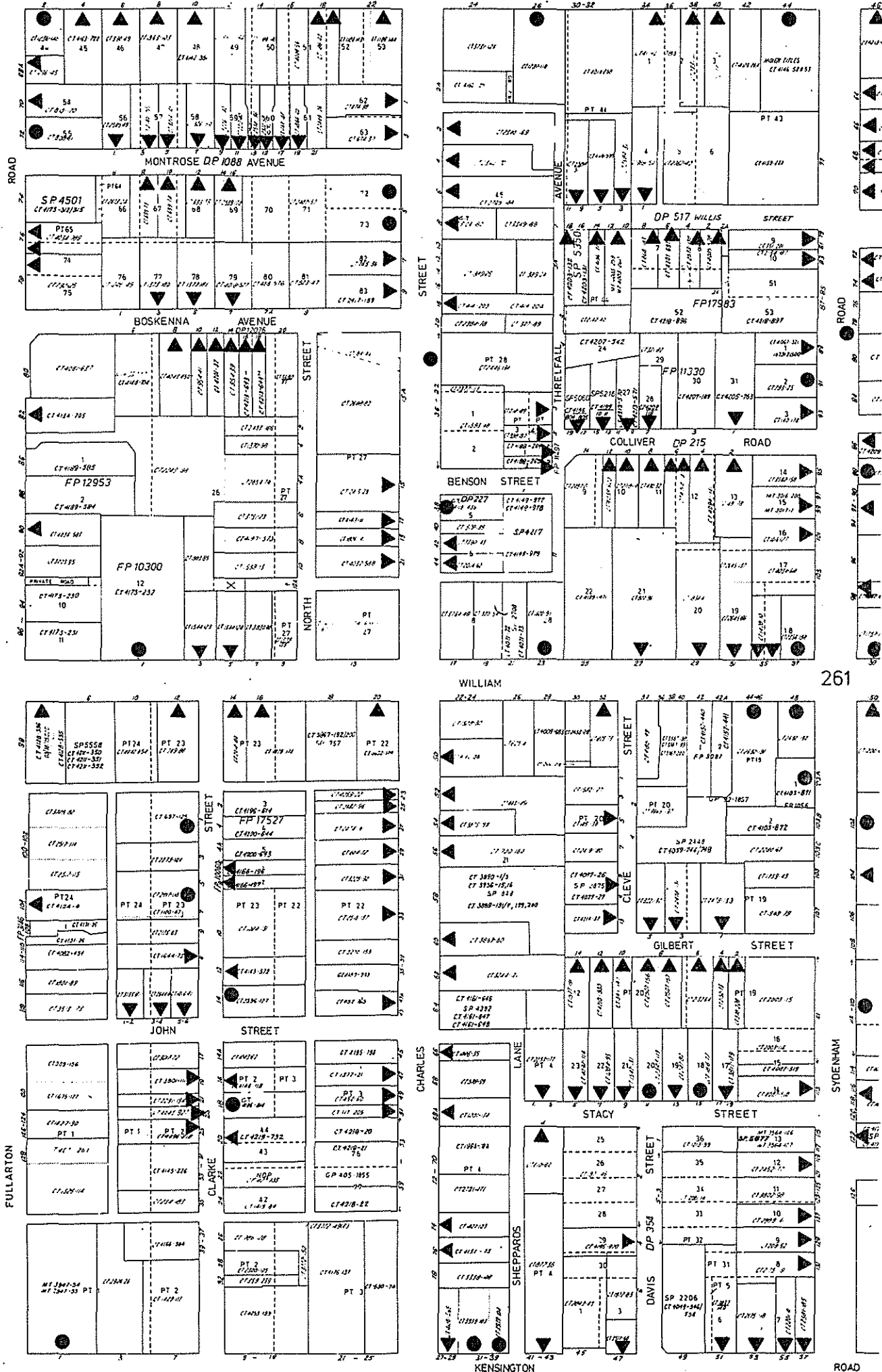
▲ Character Item location
Adelaide 1985

7



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY Scale 1:2,500
 ● Heritage Item location ▲ Character Item location
 Heritage Investigations Adelaide 1985

MAP NO.
8



261



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

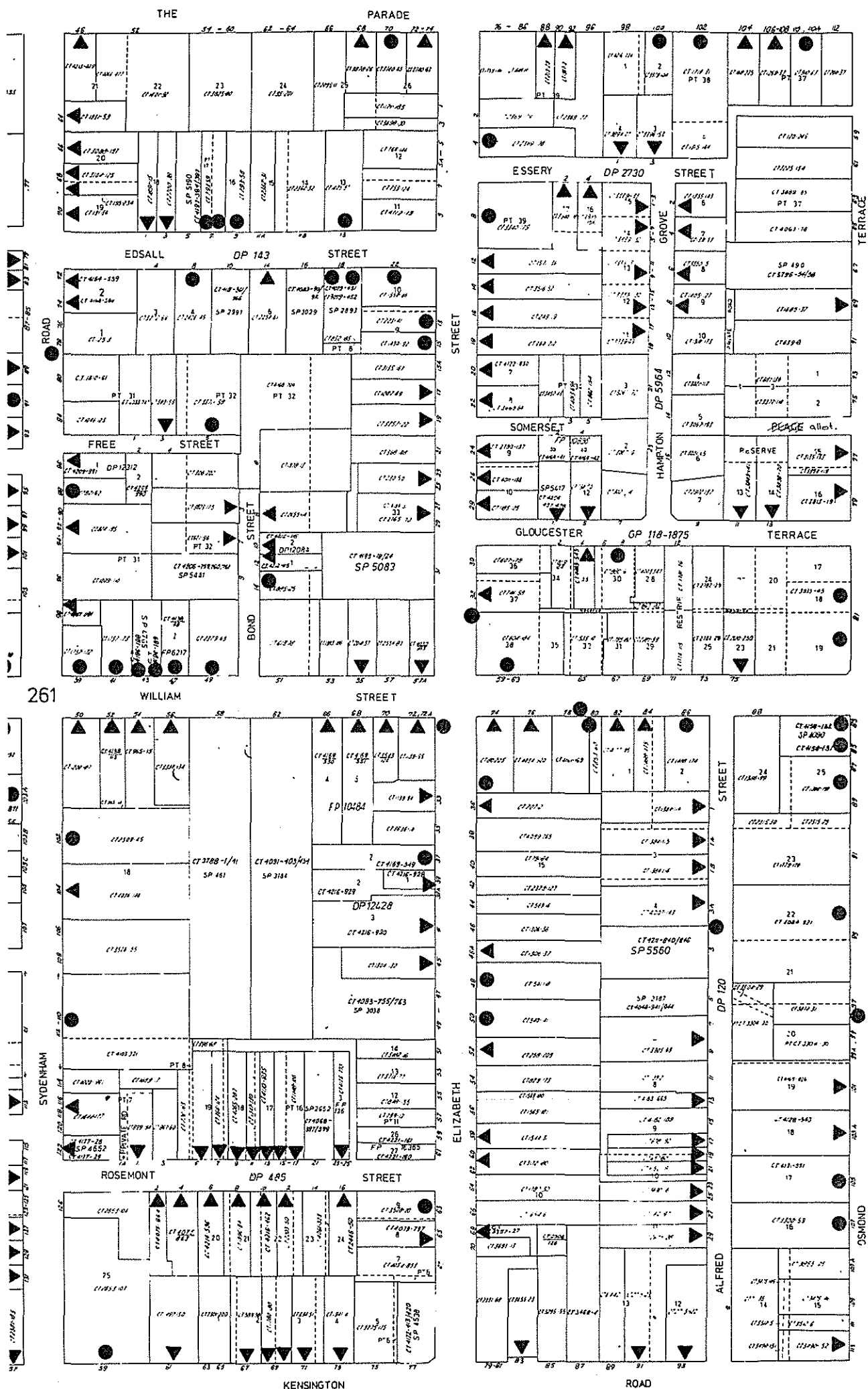
● Heritage Item location
Heritage Investigations

▲ Character Item location
Adelaide 1985

Scale 1:2,500

MAP NO.

9



261

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

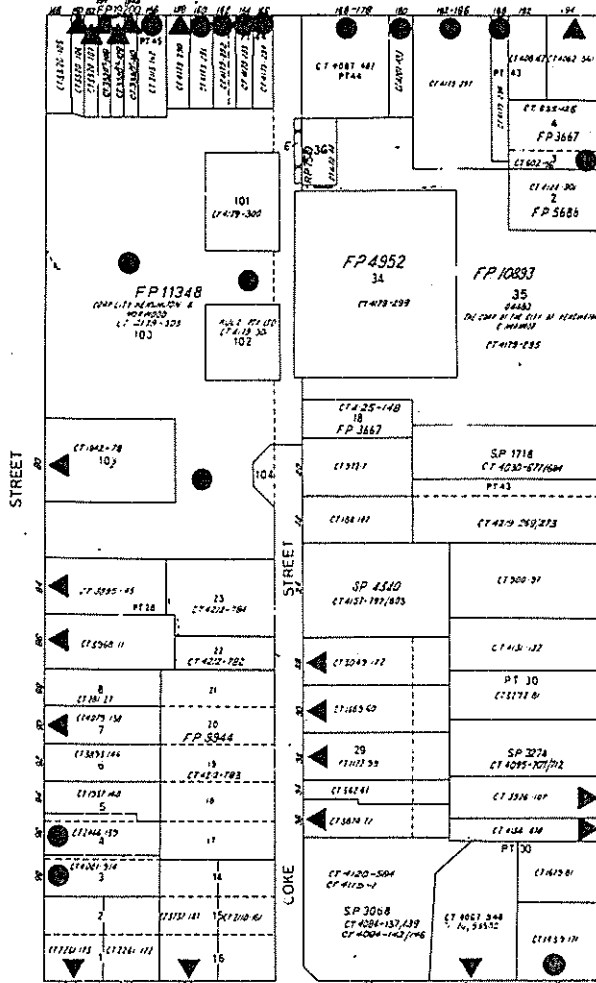
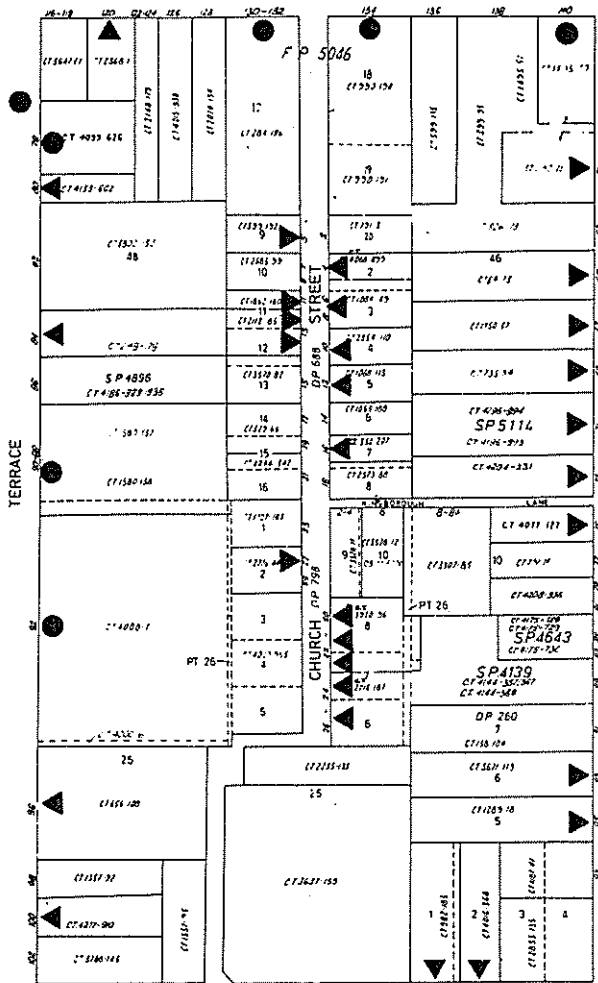
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MAP NO.

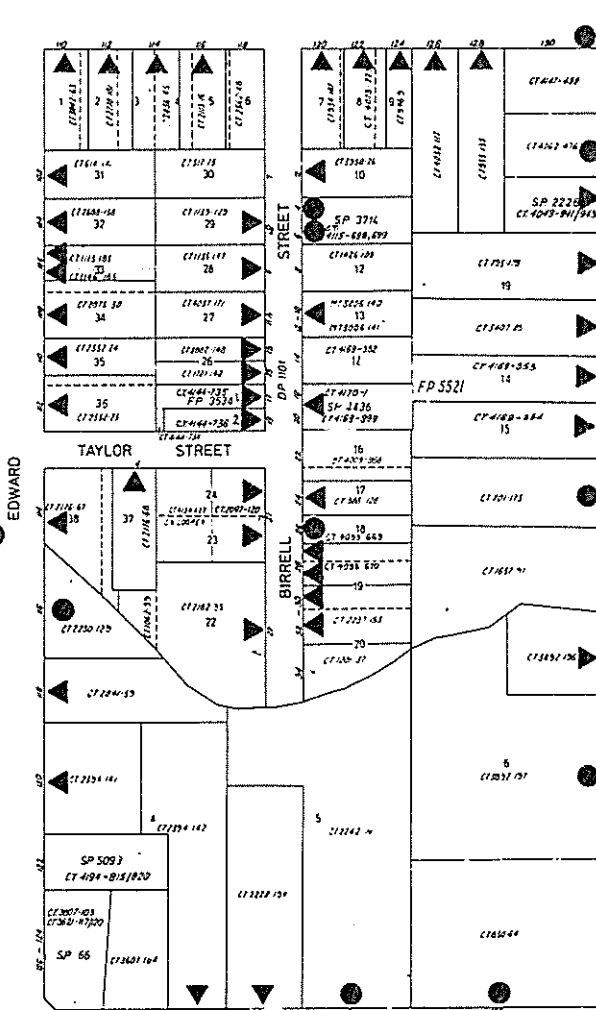
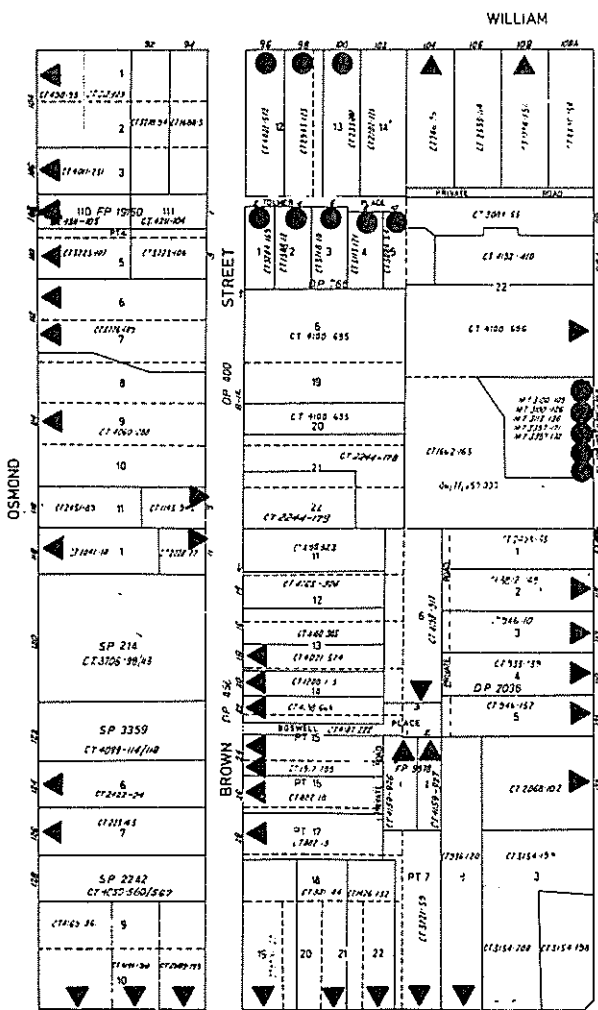
● Heritage Item location
▲ Character Item location
Heritage Investigations

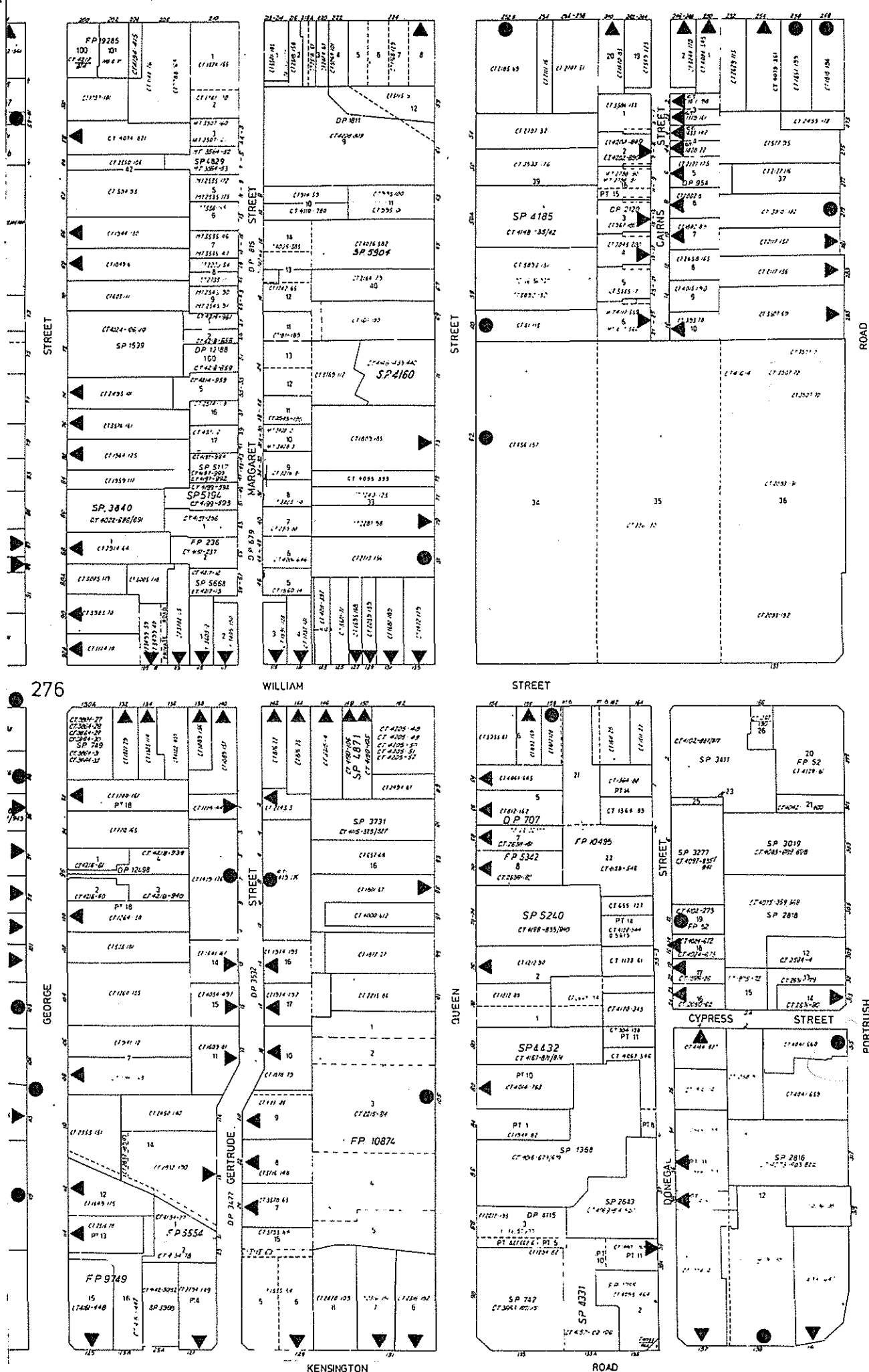
Adelaide 1985

10



276





276

GEORGE

WILLIAM

STREET

KENSINGTON

ROAD

CYPRESS
STREET



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY

● Heritage Item location
Heritage Investigations

▲ Character Item location
Adelaide 1985

Scale 1:2,500

MAP NO.

12

2.4 LIST OF CHARACTER ITEMS

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>ALFRED ST</u>		<u>BEULAH RD Cont.</u>	
1	10	100	7
1A	10	101	7
1B	10	102	7
3A	10	103	7
7	10	104	7
13	10	105	7
17	10	106	7
19	10	125	7
21	10	127	7
23	10	129	7
27	10	135	7
29	10	137	7
		139	7
		142	8
<u>ALNWICK TCE</u>		161	8
2A	15	<u>BEYER ST</u>	
2B	15	14	6
		20	6
<u>ANGAS ST</u>		22	6
3	4	<u>BIRRELL ST</u>	
5	4	2	11
7	4	9	11
9	4	10/12	11
15	4	11	11
<u>BEULAH RD</u>		11A	11
13	5	13	11
14	5	15	11
16	5	17	11
19	5	18	11
26	5	19	11
32	5	21	11
34	5	24	11
35	5	27	11
36	5	28	11
37	5	30	11
39	5	32	11
41	5	<u>BISHOPS PLACE</u>	
44	5	1	14
63	6	3	14
66	6	13	14
72	6	15	14
75	6	26	14
79A	6	28	14
79C	6	30	14
84	6	55	14
90	6	57	14
92	6		
94	6		

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>BOND ST</u>		<u>BROWN ST</u>	
3	10	9	11
7	10	11	11
8	10	18	11
10	10	20	11
12	10	22	11
		24	11
<u>BONNEY ST</u>		26	11
1	7	28	11
3	7		
5	7	<u>BURWASH RD</u>	
		1	16
<u>BOSKENNA AVE</u>		3	16
3	9	10	16
5	9	12	16
7	9	<u>CAIRNS ST</u>	
8	9		
10	9	2	12
12	9	2A	12
14	9	4	12
16	9	4A	12
18	9	5/7	12
		6	12
<u>BOSWELL PLACE</u>		8	12
1	11	10	12
2	11	13/15	12
3	11	16	12
		17/19	12
<u>BOWEN ST</u>		25/27	12
6	13	<u>CAPPER ST</u>	
8	13	28	3
<u>BRIDGE ST</u>		<u>CHAPEL ST</u>	
2	14	20	5
4	14	31	5
6	14	32	5
8	14	34/36	5
10	14	38	5
11	14	42	5
12	14	46	5
14	14	48	5
16	14	49	5
18/20	14	51	5
19	14	55	5
21	14		
23	14		
25/27	14		
43	13		
45	13		
47	13		
49	13		
52	13		
76	13		
80	13		

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>CHARLES ST</u>		<u>CLARKE ST</u>	
1	9	6	9
2	9	8	9
3	9	11	9
4	9	12	9
6	9	16	9
7	9	19	9
8	9	20	9
9	9	21	9
15	9	23	9
17	9	25	9
18	9		
19	9	<u>CLAPTON ST</u>	
21	9		
23	9	1	16
25	9	3	16
27	9	5	16
29	9	5A	16
31	9	7	16
33	9	9	16
42	9	11	16
43A	9	12	16
44	9	13	16
47	9	15	16
49	9	15A	16
50	9	16	16
51	9	17	16
52	9	18	16
54	9	19	16
56	9	20	16
60	9	21	16
62	9		
66	9	<u>CLEVE ST</u>	
68A	9		
74	9	5	9
76	9	9	9
		13	9
<u>CHARLOTTE ST</u>		<u>COKE ST</u>	
1	5		
4	5	28	11
5	5	30	11
		32	11
		36	11
<u>CHURCH ST</u>		<u>COLLIVER RD</u>	
4	11		
5	11		
6	11	1	9
10	11	2	9
11	11	4	9
12	11	6	9
13	11	7	9
16	11	8	9
20/22	11	9	9
24	11	10	9
26	11	12	9
27	11	15	9
		17	9

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>CYPRESS ST</u>		<u>EDSALL ST</u>	
4	12	1	10
		3	10
<u>DAVIS ST</u>		14	10
4	9	<u>EDWARD ST</u>	
<u>DEQUETTEVILLE TCE</u>		1	7
		3	7
34	4	5	7
36	4	6	7
37	4	7	7
38	4	8	7
39	4	9	7
40	4	10	7
		12	7
<u>DONEGAL ST</u>		14	7
		15	7
14	12	17	7
18	12	18	7
22	12	20	7
36	12	22	7
38	12	23	7
39	12	25	7
		27	7
<u>DUDLEY RD</u>		29	7
		31	7
4	16	32	7
20	16	33	7
22	16	35	7
29	16	36	7
36	16	38	7
		39	7
<u>EASTRY ST</u>		41	7
		43	7
5	5	50	7
7	5	54	7
8-10	5	56	7
11	5	58	7
13	5	60	7
17	5	61	11
19	5	62	7
		65	11
<u>EDMUND ST</u>		67	11
		69	11
2	5	71	11
4	5	73	11
5	5	75	11
6	5	84	11
12	5	86	11
14	5	90	11
16	5	93	11
21	5	95	11
30	5	101	11
32	5	102	11
35	5	104	11
37	5	106	11
39	5	108	11

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
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EDWARD ST Cont.

110	11
112	11
114	11
115	11
117	11
118	11
119	11
120	11
121	11
123	11

ELIZABETH ST

12	10
14	10
16	10
17	10
18	10
19	10
20	10
22	10
23	10
24	10
26	10
27	10
28	10
32	10
33	10
36	10
39	10
41	10
45	10
46A	10
52	10
58	10
60	10
65	10
68	10

ESSERY ST

1	10
2	10
3	10
4	10

FISHER ST

1	5
2	5
4	5
6	5
8	5
11	5
16	5
18	5
19	5

FISHER ST Cont.

20	5
21	5
22	5
23	5
24	5
26	5
27	5
28	5
29	5
30	5
31	5
32	5
33	5
34	5
35	5
36	5
37	5
38	5
39	5
40	5
42	5
46	5
52	5
56	5
60	5
62	5

FLINDERS ST

13	3
14	3
17	3
22	3
24	3
26	3
28	3
31	3
32	3
33	3
34	3
40	3
42	3
46	3
48	3
54	3
56	3

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>FOSTER ST</u>		<u>GEORGE ST Cont.</u>	
4	8	17	7
5	8	18	7
8	8	19	7
10	8	20	7
11	8	21	7
12	8	24	7
13	8	27	7
15	8	33	7
16	8	35	7
18	8	36	7
		37	7
		38	7
<u>FREE ST</u>		39	7
3	10	41	7
		43	7
<u>FULLARTON RD</u>		44	7
		45	7
19	2	58	11
31	2	66	11
34-38	5	68	11
47	3	74	11
48	5	76	11
49	3	82	11
50	5	87	11
52	5	88	11
54	5	89	11
56	5	90	11
57	4	90A	11
63	4	95	11
65	4	96	11
67	4	97	11
68A	9	99	11
70	9	100	11
76	9	101	11
78	9	108	11
79	4	112	11
81	4	113	11
82	9	114	11
90	9		
104	9	<u>GERTRUDE ST</u>	
<u>GEORGE ST</u>		1	12
		2	12
1	7	13	12
2A	7	14	12
3	7	15	12
4	7	16	12
5	7	17	12
7	7	18	12
9	7	19	12
10	7	20	12
11	7	22	12
11A	7	24	12
12	7		
14	7		
15	7		
16	7		

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>GILBERT ST</u>		<u>HACKETT TCE</u>	
1	9	1	16
2	9	3	16
3	9	5	16
4	9	7	16
5	9	8	16
6	9	9	16
8	9	10	16
10	9	12	16
12	9	14	16
14	9	16	16
		18	16
		20	16
<u>GLOUCESTER TCE</u>		21	16
1	10	22	16
4	10	23	16
5	10	25	16
11	10	26	16
13	10	27	16
		29	16
<u>GRAY ST</u>		30	16
1	5	<u>HALL ST</u>	
2	5		
3	5	1-5	7
4	5	2	7
5	5	4	7
6	5	6	7
7	5	8	7
13	5		
14	5	<u>HAMPTON GROVE</u>	
15	5		
15A	5	1/3	10
16	5	2	10
18	5	4	10
37	5	5/7	10
39	5	6	10
41	5	8	10
43	5	9/11	10
45	5	13/15	10
49	5	17	10
<u>GRENFELL ST</u>		<u>HANSON AVE</u>	
12	2	14	15
14	2		
16	2	<u>HARRIS ST</u>	
18	2		
20	2	2	7
22	2	4	7
24	2	5	7
26	2	7	7
28	2	19	7
30	2		
32	2		

LOCATION

MAP NO

LOCATION

MAP NO

HEATHPOOL RD

1	16
2	16
3	16
4	16
5	16
6	16
7	16
8	16
9	16
10	16
11	16
12	16
13	16
15	16
17	16
19	16
20	16
21	16
25	16

HENRY ST

2	8
3	8
4	8
10	8
12	8
13	8
14	8
15	8
19	8

HIGH ST

16	13
18	13
20	13
21	13
23	13
27	13
29	13
31	13
33	13
37	13
47B	13
51	13
53	13
55	13
56	14
56A	14
58	14
59	13
60	14
63	13
64	14
65	13

HIGH ST Cont.

66	14
68	14
68A	14
68B	14
68C	14
69	13
70	14
72	14
77	14
85	14
87	14
95	14
99	14
101	14
105	14
107	14
109	14
111	14
113	14

HILL ST

1	14
2	14
4	14

HUGHES AVE

1	13
2	13
3	13
4	13

JOHN ST

1/2	9
3/4	9
5/6	9

KENSINGTON RD

27/29	9
41/43	9
47	9
51	9
53	9
55	9
57	9
61	10
67	10
69	10
71	10
73	10
83	10
91	10
93	10

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>KENSINGTON RD Cont.</u>		<u>LITTLE GRENFELL ST</u>	
99	11	5	2
101	11	9/11	2
103	11		
105	11	<u>MAESBURY ST</u>	
107	11		
109	11	8	14
111	11	13	14
111A	11	21	14
117	11	24	14
119	11	29	14
125	12	30/32	14
127	12	31	14
129	12	33	14
131	12	37	14
137	12	39	14
140	15	41	14
141	12	43	14
144	15	46	14
147	13	46A	14
171	13	51	14
173	13	55	14
223	14	61	14
225	14	64	14
227	14	65	13
229	14		
230	16	<u>MAGILL RD</u>	
236	16		
<u>KING ST</u>		44	5
6	5	56	5
7	5	64	5
18	5	68	6
20	5	72	6
24	5	74	6
28	5	106	6
32	5	108	6
35	5	110	6
38	5	112	6
43/45	5	152	7
		158	7
		162	7
		168	7
		188	8
		192	8
<u>KING WILLIAM ST</u>		<u>MONTROSE AVE</u>	
5	1	1	9
6	1	3	9
8	1	5	9
9	1	7	9
11/13	1	8	9
12/14	1	9	9
15/17	1	10	9
18	1	11	9
26	1	12	9
38	1	13	9
53/55	1		
58/60	1		
61	1		

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>MONTROSE AVE Cont.</u>		<u>NORTHUMBERLAND ST</u>	
14/16	9	1	16
15	9	3	16
17	9	4	16
19	9	6	16
		7	16
		8	16
<u>MOULDEN ST</u>		9	16
2	7	10	16
3	7	12	16
4	7	17	16
5	7	19	16
6	7	21	16
7	7	23	16
8	7	24	16
9	7		
10	7	<u>OSMOND TCE</u>	
11	7		
12	7	4	7
13	7	10	7
14	7	20	7
15/17	7	22	7
16	7	24	7
18/20	7	25	6
19	7	26	7
21	7	28	7
22	7	31	6
23	7	32	7
24	7	34	7
25	7	42	7
26	7	44	7
27	7	46	7
28	7	46A	7
		48	7
<u>MULLER ST</u>		50	7
		52	7
2	6	53	6
6	6	69	10
10	6	77	10
12	6	79	10
14	6	80	11
		84	11
<u>NEWCASTLE ST</u>		96	11
		100	11
3	16	101	10
		103A	10
<u>NORTH TCE</u>		104	11
		106	11
34	1	108	11
36	1	110	11
38	1	112	11
40	1	113	10
44	2	114	11
58	2	118	11
62	2	124	11
		126	11

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>OXFORD PLACE</u>		<u>PORTRUSH RD</u> Cont.	
2	5	322	15
4	5	328	15
		330	15
<u>PERCIVAL ST</u>		332	15
		336	15
2	8		
6	8	<u>PROSSER AVE</u>	
12	8		
14	8	1	8
		2	8
<u>PHILLIPS ST</u>		3	8
		4	8
2	13	5	8
3	13	6	8
4	13	7	8
5	13	8	8
7	13	9	8
7A	13	10	8
14	13	11	8
15	13	12	8
16	13	14	8
17	13	15	8
		16	8
<u>PIRIE ST</u>		17	8
		18	8
22A	3	19	8
22B	3	20	8
		22	8
<u>PORTRUSH RD</u>		24	8
		25	8
233	8	26	8
235	8	27	8
237	8	28	8
239	8	30	8
241	8	38	8
243	8		
245	8	<u>QUEEN ST</u>	
247	8		
249	8	2	8
251	8	4	8
253	8	5	8
255	8	7	8
257	8	8	8
261	8	9	8
265	8	10	8
267	8	11	8
269	8	13	8
271	8	14	8
281	12	15	8
283	12	16	8
285	12	17	8
292	13	18	8
294	13	19	8
302	13	20	8
304	13	21	8
308	13	22	8
313	12	23	8

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>QUEEN ST Cont.</u>		<u>ROKEBY AVE</u>	
25	8	4	5
26	8	6	5
27	8	8	5
29	8		
31	8	<u>ROMNEY RD</u>	
32	8		
34	8	1	16
36	8	7	16
38	8	9	16
39	8	11	16
43	8	13	16
48	8		
49	8	<u>ROSE ST</u>	
50	8		
51	8	1	7
52	8	3	7
55	8	5	7
57	8		
64	12	<u>ROSEMONT ST</u>	
66	12		
68	12	1	10
70	12	2	10
73	12	4	10
76	12	5	10
79	12	6	10
82	12	7	10
95	12	8	10
		9	10
<u>RAVENSWOOD AVE</u>		10	10
6	5	11	10
		12	10
<u>REGENT ST</u>		13	10
18	13	15	10
24	13	16	10
25	13	17	10
28A	13	23/25	10
30A	13	<u>ROTHBURY AVE</u>	
30B	13	1	15
34/34A	14	5	15
41/43	14	7	15
42	14	11	15
44	14	13	15
45	14	23	15
46	14		
47	14	<u>RUNDLE ST</u>	
48	14		
49	14	1	1
50	14	3	1
51	14	5-9	1
52	14	50	1
53	14	74	2
55	14	105	2
57	14	133	2
59	14	135	2
		137	2
		139/141	2

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>SALTER ST</u>		<u>STAFFORD GROVE</u> Cont.	
3	14	9	15
14	14	10	15
21	14	12	15
23	14	14	15
26	14		
27	14	<u>STANLEY ST</u>	
28	14	4	6
		6	6
<u>SHELDON ST</u>		8	6
5	6	10	6
6	6		
7	6	<u>STANNINGTON AVE</u>	
8	6	1	15
9	6	2	15
10	6	3	15
11	6	4	15
12	6	6	15
14	6	7	15
16	6	8	15
17	6	9	15
18	6	10	15
20	6	11	15
24	6	12	15
26	6	13	15
30	6	14	15
38	6	15	15
40	6	16	15
42	6	17	15
44	6	18	15
46	6	20	15
48	6	22	15
52	6	24	15
<u>SHIPSTERS ST</u>		<u>SYDENHAM RD</u>	
5	15	4	5
7	14	21	5
9	14	23	5
<u>STACEY ST</u>		25	5
1	9	27	5
4	9	29	5
5	9	35	5
7	9	43	5
9	9	45	5
13	9	51	5
15	9	51A	5
17	9	52	5
<u>STAFFORD GROVE</u>		53	5
1	15	57	5
3	15	59	5
5	15	61	5
7	15	64	9
		66	9
		68	9
		70	9

LOCATION	MAP NO	LOCATION	MAP NO
<u>SYDENHAM RD Cont.</u>		<u>THE PARADE Cont.</u>	
72	9	34	9
74	9	38	9
79	9	40	9
83	9	46	9
86	9	68	10
89	9	72/74	10
92	9	88	10
93	9	92	10
95	9	104	10
98	9	106/108	10
99	9	113-119	7
101	9	120	11
104	9	133/135	7
113	9	150	11
116	9	151A	7
119	9	152	11
122	9	154	11
127	9	154A	11
129	9	154B	11
131	9	157	7
		158	11
		194	11
		224	12
		140	12
		246/248	12
		250	12
		254	12
<u>TALBOT GROVE</u>		<u>THERESA ST</u>	
1	15	1-5	6
2	15	9	6
3	15	11	6
4	15	13	6
5	15	15	6
6	15		
7	15		
8	15		
9	15		
10	15		
12	15		
<u>TAYLOR ST</u>		<u>THORNTON ST</u>	
4	11	3/5	13
<u>THE PARADE</u>		16	13
1	5	19A	13
3	5	20	13
4	9	20A	13
5	5	24	13
6	9	25	13
7	5	28	13
8	9	29	13
10	9	30	13
15	5	31	13
17	5	40	13
18	9	42	13
22	9	47	13
23	5	49	13
25	5	51	13
27	5	52	13
		54	13
		56	13

LOCATION

MAP NO

LOCATION

MAP NO

THRELFALL AVE3
5
7
99
9
9
9WILLIAM ST3
4
5
129
9
9
914
16
209
9
9VERNON ST1
2
3
4
5
6
8
11
12
15
18
20
227
7
7
7
7
7
7
7
7
7
7
7
727
29
31
32
35
48
50
52
54
55
56
57A
669
9
9
9
9
9
9
10
10
10
10
10
1068
7010
10WAKEFIELD ST10
25
26
27
35
37
41
43
454
4
4
4
4
3
3
3
372, 72A
74
75
76
82
84
85
87
91A
9310
10
10
10
10
11
11
11
11101
104
10811
11
11WALL ST1
3
5
6
7
8
9
11
13
15
17
19
21
23
258
8
8
8
8
8
8
8
8
8
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8109
110
112
113
114
115
116
117
119
120
121
122
124
126
12712
11
11
12
11
12
11
12
12
11
12
11
11
12128
12911
12WELLINGTON ST1
7
11
2113
13
13
13131
132
133
134
13812
12
12
12

LOCATION

MAP NO

LOCATION

MAP NO

WILLIAM ST Cont.

140	12
142	12
144	12
146	12
148	12
150	12
156	12

WILLIS ST

1	9
2A	9
3	9
4	9
5	9
6	9
8	9
9	9
10	9
14	9
18	9

WOODS ST

2	6
3	6
5	6
7	6
9	6
11	6
13	6
15	6
17	6
19	6

2.5 HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS

Apart from the heritage significance of many individual items within the City of Kensington and Norwood, the City is of considerable heritage significance as a whole. The Council is one of the smallest and most historically interesting within the Adelaide metropolitan area, with some of its earliest suburban villages as well as typical and well preserved later nineteenth century and early twentieth century suburban subdivision.

The historical character and heritage value of these subdivisions is greatly reinforced by the retention of a large proportion of contemporary buildings, ranging from the small-scale workshops, public buildings and vernacular cottages of the 1840s and 1850s to elaborately designed and decorated "gentlemen's residences" of the turn of the century, and subsequent suburban houses.

Thus, Kensington and Norwood as a whole provides a remarkably intact range of metropolitan dwelling types and other buildings and structures, and in so doing also displays excellent examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century streetscapes which were once characteristic of many parts of Adelaide overall but which are now increasingly scarce, or compromised.

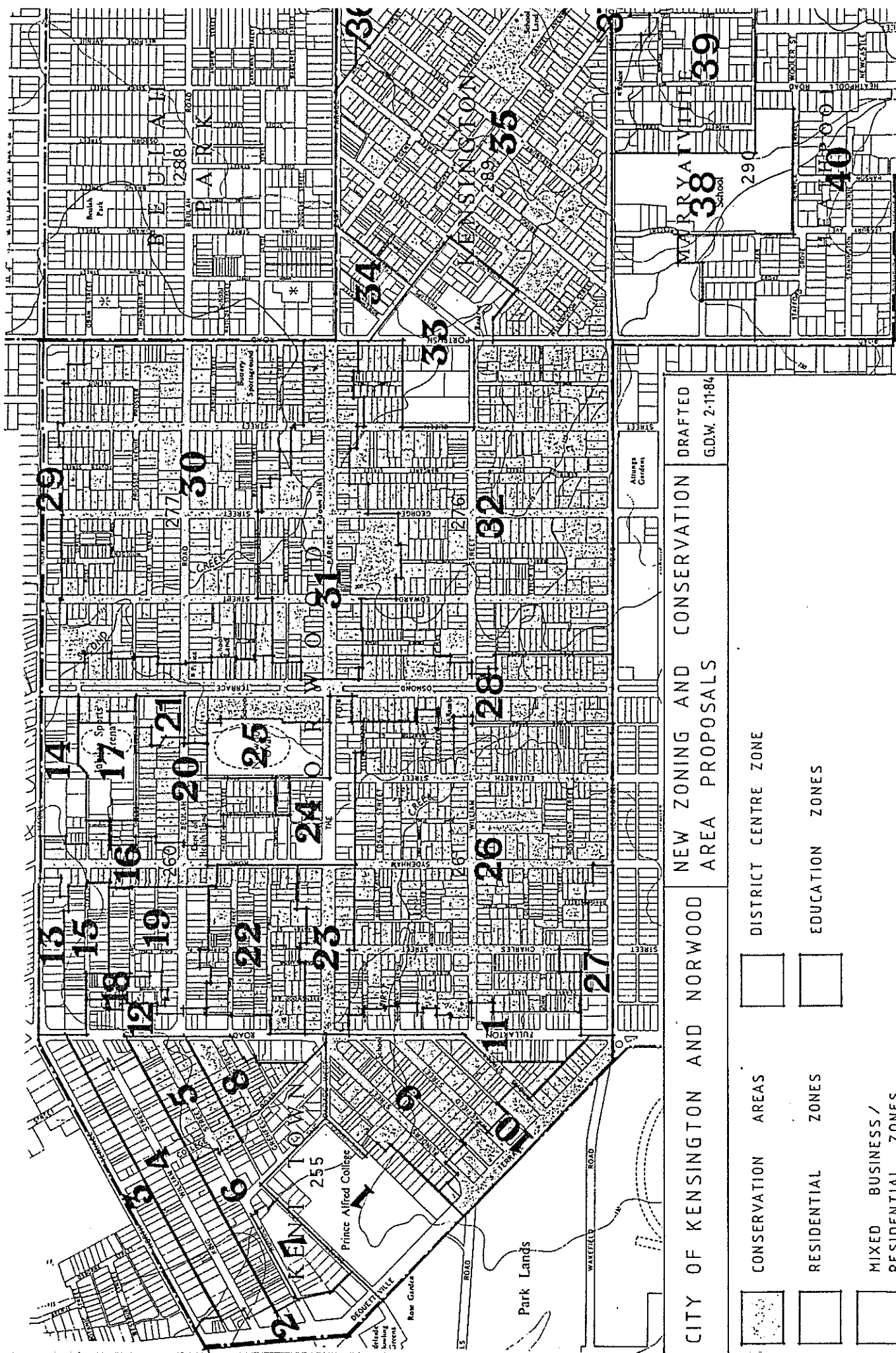
However, a Heritage Survey such as that described in this Report, being concerned primarily with individual items, does not lead to the protection of the heritage character of entire streetscapes or subdivisions. Individual Heritage Areas might be proposed but the extent of Kensington and Norwood's surviving heritage is such that the whole City should be considered a Heritage Area in its own right.

With these concerns in mind, Heritage Investigations worked closely with the City's Planner-Architect, Geoff Walker, during the course of the survey. It was agreed that the City's planning should be undertaken on the basis of its extensive heritage. The definition of zones and areas is necessary in the preparation of planning controls and guidelines. To this end Heritage Investigations liaised with the planner in his preparation of a draft Comprehensive Supplementary Development Plan. A copy of the Draft Zoning Plan is included, below, in this Report. The delineated Conservation Areas have a strong heritage and heritage character component and are supported by the heritage and character items located in the maps accompanying the Inventory (Section 2.3).



KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY
Heritage Investigations Adelaide 1985

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREAS
From the Draft Zoning Plan
prepared by G.D.Walker 1984



3. RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

- 3.1.1 Council should prepare a Supplementary Development Plan on Heritage Conservation which contains all of the identified items and heritage areas emerging from the Study for specific planning control purposes. The Supplementary Development Plan should spell out criteria by which changes to those items might be considered or refused.

The Supplementary Development Plan should include all proposed and existing items on the Register of State Heritage Items.

- 3.1.2 Council should seek to get interim development control pursuant to Section 43 of the Planning Act when the S.D.P. goes on public exhibition.
- 3.1.3 Council should establish a mechanism for the review and updating of the Heritage Survey on a 5-yearly basis in association with the Department of Environment and Planning (a counter recommendation to be made to the Department).
- 3.1.4 Council should develop a programme of public relations to help conserve the heritage character of the district, such a programme to include:
- . press releases and exhibition of the Study results;
 - . publication of the Study Report;
 - . publication of a leaflet summarising the Heritage Inventory (perhaps in a form that can be used for walking tours);
 - . publication of a leaflet providing basic heritage conservation advice - possibly in association with the Department of Environment and Planning and other Councils;
 - . direct communication with the respective owners of items identified in the S.D.P. to advise them of that inclusion;
 - . provide the public with access to information and documentation of Study material.
- 3.1.5 Council should develop a programme of discreet on-site interpretation of the Study Report. This may involve putting up plaques and publication of a leaflet or leaflets (see 3.1.4). This should be the subject of a further interpretation study.
- 3.1.6 Council should approach other inner-urban Councils to seek their interest in engaging on a part-time shared basis an architect with skills in historical restoration areas to advise Council and the private sector on conservation matters.
- 3.1.7 The role of Council's Honorary Historian, Mr. Daniel Manning, should be reviewed and clarified and expanded.
- 3.1.8 Council should consider maintaining its Liaison Committee to consider heritage matters from time to time.

- 3.1.9 Council should maintain an up-to-date inventory of photographs and maps of heritage items and any proposed changes to these. Items should be recorded on colour slide or black and white film at the start of each development application process, so that both the original character of the items and the alterations are apparent.
- 3.1.10 Council should establish centralised and secure and safe storage facilities for research material so that Council's Historian, Architect and the general public can have ready access to these (particularly the assessment) records.

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING

- 3.2.1 The Department should include all items within the Report identified as "A" items on the Register of State Heritage Items.
- 3.2.2 The Department should forward all of the items identified as "A" items in the Report for the Register of the National Estate.
- 3.2.3 Areas delineated in Section 2.3 and recommended as State Heritage Areas should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.
- 3.2.4 The Department should advise Council as to the advantages and disadvantages of declaring an area a State Heritage Area.
- 3.2.5 The Department should review the Kensington and Norwood Survey jointly with the Council every 5 years.
- 3.2.6 The Department should jointly with Kensington and Norwood, and possibly other Councils, publish heritage conservation guidelines for the various housing types within these inner urban areas, as identified in the Survey.

Such a document would be useful to all inner-urban Councils and other with buildings of a similar period, and this document could be seen as an attempt to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort by other organisations.
- 3.2.7 The Department should provide further research funds to carry out urgent thematic surveys within the Metropolitan area.

For example:

- . "An inventory of surviving vernacular structures in metropolitan Adelaide (Historical Preservation Region 2) with recommendations for their conservation, including heritage registration".
 - . "An evaluation of domestic Architectural styles and construction techniques in metropolitan Adelaide (Region 2) with recommendations regarding heritage registration".
 - . "An inventory of residences and other buildings associated with notable or representative South Australians in metropolitan Adelaide".
- 3.2.8 The Department should assist Council with the supervision and funding of the publication of the Study Report emerging from this Survey.

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Advertiser
Messenger and News Review
South Australian Register
Sunday Mail

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APPENDIX A

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Survey Team wishes to thank the several individuals and organisations who contributed to this Study, in particular:

City of Kensington and Norwood: Members of the Liaison Committee,
Mr. G. Walker, Mr. S. Rix;

Heritage Conservation Branch;

Lands Titles Office;

National Trust.

APPENDIX B

EXCERPTS FROM DANIEL MANNING'S "HERITAGE SURVEY: THE CITY OF KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD" (1980) CONCERNING THE SURVEY APPROACH AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1.2 THIS SURVEY

1.2.1 Purpose

The City of Kensington and Norwood has a firmly stated Intention to preserve the historic character of the city. This intention has not been formalised as a policy, bylaws or guidelines, but principles are emerging from practice. In spite of its present statutory limitations, Council has achieved considerable success in implementing this aim.

The aim of the Intention is to preserve, restore, and enhance the historic character of the city by:

- .. retaining buildings and other heritage items, and protecting their integrity;
- .. establishing criteria for new buildings and public works to achieve harmony, with minimum anachronism;
- .. preserving appropriate historic precincts, and environs for significant elements

This Survey will provide an initial inventory of the historic elements and heritage items of the city, as a preliminary to formalising the Intention as a Policy, by:

- .. identifying the historic character of the city;
- .. listing the items and elements which have cultural, historic, aesthetic and emotional values, and are evidence of the character;
- .. determining the extent of visual evidence to this character;
- .. giving reasons why these items and elements should be preserved;
- .. exploring means by which preservation can be implemented.

This Survey will be used as a practical guide for the present and for the formulation of future environmental planning guidelines.

1.2.2 Brief

A Survey of the City of Kensington and Norwood to assess the heritage value of the City is viewed by Council as an important project.

The main objectives of the tasks are:

- ... To document the buildings, sites, monuments and other structures and items that have, or may have, significance in protecting this city's heritage.
- ... To provide valuable information to the Corporation's planning study with particular emphasis on environmental planning controls to enable effective and controlled future development.

The tasks to be carried out are:

- ... To provide a document on the general history of development of this city defining the elements which have produced the character evident today.
- ... To prepare an Inventory in directory format of each building, site, monument or other structure or item in this city.
- ... To provide a heritage assessment along the lines of the Heritage Evaluation.

1.2.3 Method

The Report of the Survey will be in the following sections:

- 1 Approach - the City of Kensington and Norwood; the purpose, brief and method of this Survey; the Building Heritage of the City and the forms of protection and Public education;
- 2 Natural Environment - topography and vegetation;
- 3 Development - from rural and villages; municipal town; construction, design and local materials; threats and pressure;
- 4 Heritage List and Precincts - a list of items deemed to contribute to the historic character of the area, and a description of Precincts;
- 5 Heritage evaluation - detailed surveys of heritage items.
- 6 Inventory - a list of all buildings in directory format with indicators showing the contribution to the historic character; and a reference to Heritage Evaluation;

A Summary and Recommendations will follow each section.

The format of Sections 4, 5 and 6 has been devised for immediate reference in processing building and planning applications and in reaching Works decisions.

1.3. BUILDING HERITAGE

1.3.1 Recognised Lists

After more than 140 years of settlement there are many dwellings and other buildings which are evidence of the historic pioneer, rural, and modern inner suburb phases of this city.

Nine buildings and the Benson fountain have been Classified by the National Trust of South Australia. Four of these buildings and the fountain have also been listed by the Australian Heritage Commission, and two have been placed recently on the State Heritage Interim List. A further 25 buildings and other items have been Recorded by the Trust. Some of these were on its Interim List published in 1972.

The Royal Australlian Institute of Architects (S.A. Chapter) - Historic Matters Committee, in 1974, listed 116 buildings which included most of those then listed by the National Trust.

1.4 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The preservation of historic character is accepted as a policy by Council. Guidelines will need to be determined which will provide viability of buildings while preserving 'outward' historic integrity. The Corporation's own buildings, in view of the lack of legal protection, must be an example.

Recommendation 1

... That the Corporation set an example to the community in the preservation of all heritage items.

Recommendation 2

... That the Corporation set an example to the community in the quality of the restoration and maintenance of its buildings and public heritage items.

In order to take advantage of the limited protection available for buildings and other heritage items, listing by the statutory bodies and the National Trust will be necessary.

Recommendation 3

... That the Corporation enlist co-operation of owners in having buildings and other items listed by the Australian Heritage Commission.

Recommendation 4

... That the Corporation submit nominations, with building owner's co-operation, for listing by the State Heritage Committee.

Recommendation 5

... That Corporation nominates buildings on Recorded List of National Trust for the Classified List. (See Appendix 1 p. 19)

Recommendation 6

... That Corporation obtains National Trust recognition for buildings now unlisted. (See Appendix 2 p.)

Council's endeavours to preserve historic character must now harness the trend. The Intention 'to preserve historic character' should be defined.

Recommendation 7

... That Council appoint a Heritage Working Party, comprised of Council members and Corporation Staff, and having power to co-opt.

Recommendation 9

... That the Working Party prepare and direct a tactical plan fitted to the development, economics and public relation of the city.

Recommendation 8

... That the Working Party define the 'preservation of character' in the terms of the Intention.

Recommendation 10

... That consideration be given to sociological effects which may arise.

Recommendation 11

... That Council encourage the fixing of National Trust plaques to appropriate buildings.

Recommendation 12

... That Council's current initiatives in public education are continued.

Recommendation 13

... That in public statements by the Corporation, heritage and general planning should be carefully separated.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: St. Bartholomew's Church
Former or other Complex

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The building of St. Bartholomew's commenced in 1856 on land given by George Soward. The church was designed by the architect C.T. Hargreaves, who was also responsible for St. Paul's in Pulteney Street (1858), and was completed by 1863 with the eastern section the first to be finished. In July 1856 Bishop Short laid the cornerstone and buried a bottle containing newspapers of the day, coins and a parchment describing the event. In 1857 the first service was held by the Reverend Russell.

Of particular note are two beautiful stained glass windows: the first commemorating Bishop Short's twenty five year episcopacy, was removed from St. Peter's Cathedral and given to St. Bartholomew's in 1901. The second window commemorates the explorer and Deputy-Surveyor General, W.C. Gosse, and his father, the noted surgeon Dr. W. Gosse. A free-standing belfry is positioned at the rear of the church. The bell, installed in 1860, is said to have come from the "City of Melbourne" which had been shipwrecked in 1854.

The handsome two-storey rectory with stucco detailing and a recessed porch was built in 1872 for Canon Andrews who lived there for forty two years. Eleven years later the hall was built and in the same year the cast iron fence and gates were erected.

LOCATION

Address 77 Beulah Rd.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T.

SUBJECT

2.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES Records of St. Bartholomew's Church.

Gooden, G., Fifty Years History p.201

Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years History p.91-94

Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook

& Peake, H.A. p.24

Jensen, R. & E., Colonial Architecture p.175

Verbal

Archival photographs Some held by the Church.

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐

Historical site ☐

Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items

Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

Reg. ☒ Proposed L ☐

National Trust

CL ☒ RL ☐ File ☐

Other ☐

RAIA (1974)

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other Former Thomas Caterer's
School

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Thomas Caterer was born in 1825, near Oxford. The son of a minister and schoolmaster, he followed in his father's steps and adopted the teaching profession. In 1854 he left England for South Australia. For the first couple of years after his arrival here he held the post of assistant teacher in J.L. Young's Adelaide Educational Institution. Later he established a school at Port Adelaide, followed by a move to Beaumont.

"In 1867 he found it necessary, owing to a large increase in the number of his pupils, to remove to Norwood, and at once established himself on Beulah Road, where he remained for seventeen years, eventually going to the Semaphore in 1884. .. Mr. Caterer's success as a teacher was very great indeed, and many well known citizens received their chief mental and moral equipment in the well known Norwood Grammar School, which name was subsequently changed to that of the South Australian Commercial College." Caterer also became a local Councillor in 1877 and Mayor in 1880-1881.

During his Mayoralty he saw the erection of the Norwood Town Hall, the establishment of the Magistrates Court and of the Norwood Fire Brigade.

P.T.O.

LOCATION

Address 116 Beulah Rd.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 277
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4045-922

SUBJECT

2.1
2.2
2.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History pp62,63 (quote p.61)
Samuel Waterhouse Padman, "Reminiscences" (including
second quote)
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.38
Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

Padman describes his experiences as a pupil there from 1868-1870, noting Caterer's peculiar teaching methods but also his generosity. There were 70 or 80 boys attending. He also said Caterer was foolish as his premises were leasehold,

"He employed an old builder named Rohde for five years on daily wages to build a fair sized two-storied school room. The lower storey was five feet or so underground which meant considerable excavation. This school house would accommodate about 100 on each floor."

Caterer built the house, building and schoolroom in 1867, leasing the land from Soward, until he purchased it in 1877. It was sold to Samuel Young in 1884/5 and ceased to be used as a school.

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

House
Former Thomas Caterer's
School

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Shop
Former or other Former Bootshop

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This small shop is one of the original and important items in the Kensington village precinct. The bootmaking business which it housed was begun on this site in 1848 by Samuel Heanes, an early pioneer and a Kensington and Norwood councillor for twelve years. Cobblestones from Second Creek, which runs through the property, were used in the construction of the cobble and pug workshop. Apart from its historical significance, the shop is important as a rare survivor of the use of local building materials. This first shop with its slate flag floor and stringy bark roof shingles still stands at the rear of the present shop, which was built in 1870. The Heanes conducted their business on these premises for one hundred and thirty three years, until sold by Samuel Heanes' grandson, Alfred, in 1981.

LOCATION

Address 53 Bridge St.,
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1986-629

SUBJECT

2.1
4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History pp79,111,181
Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years' History p.62
Manning, D., Kensington & Norwood Sketchbook, 1976 p.12

Verbal Alfred Heanes (grandson of Samuel)
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☒ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☒ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Bridge & Parapets
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Bridge Street took its name from the first bridge to be erected on this site. "A little wooden bridge built by public subscription." It was replaced by a brick structure and the present bridge of brick vault construction was erected in 1858 after floodwaters had washed away the two earlier bridges. The salmon pink sandstocks of this bridge, erected by Stanton and Elwell at a cost of £96, are still visible and it survives as an early example of bridge building in the State.

LOCATION

Address 53 Bridge St.,
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T.

SUBJECT

4.7

PERIOD

State

Study Area
1838-1860

REFERENCES

Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History p.116
Corporation Records
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.16

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☐
STRUCTURE ☒
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This fine two-storey house is not only a significant contributor to the historical architecture of Dequetteville Terrace but also has important links with a number of notable South Australians. The house was built circa 1874 for Charles Hornabrook, licensee of the York Hotel in Rundle St. and married to a daughter of George Soward. For many years it was the home of Sir Edward Holden, grandson of James Alexander Holden, founder of the famous company which was to pioneer the Holden car. It was chiefly through the efforts of Sir Edward's father, Henry James, that the Norwood oval ground was obtained and the cottage home established in Norwood. During the war the house was the headquarters of the Army Intelligence Corps, and in the 1950s, under the auspices of Miss Adelaide Meithke (OBE, MA), it became a girls' students hostel.

The house is built of bluestone and, although some alterations have taken place, it has lost little of the grandeur of the massive residence it once was. It should be noted that the stone pillared cast iron fence and gates have been retained to present an impressive facade to the road. Of interest is the deep return verandah and balcony with a simple wooden balustrade. Shutters have been stained on a number of windows.

LOCATION
Address 28 Dequetteville
Town Kent Town Tce.
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4179-96

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD
State

Study Area
1861-1880

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years' History . p.70
Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia, Vol. 1, p.474

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH Film No. Negative No.

STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☒ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☒ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☒ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This fine brick bungalow was built in 1906 for A.E. Hamilton an accountant. Hamilton arrived in South Australia in 1873 and after an education at Prince Alfred College he embarked on a business career. He was secretary for the Ocean Steamers Wharf Company, as well as secretary for a number of mining companies, and city manager for several station properties. He was also the first recipient of the School of Mines diploma for wool-classing.

Hamilton later sold the house to Miss Kleeman, manager of a jeweller's business in the city. In 1960 Miss Kleeman sold the house to Doctor Charles Duguid, who moved here from Magill. Doctor Duguid, now 100 years of age, still lives here with his wife.

The house was designed by F.W. Dancker, a well known and highly regarded architect of the period. Dancker, a contemporary of Edmund Wright had been responsible for much of the early building in Broken Hill, New South Wales. He designed a forty room hotel there, also the hospital. Dancker was also one of the first members of the South Australian Institute of Architects. His son Eric, a partner in the business, was responsible for the design of many of the impressive bungalows in eastern suburbs of Adelaide.

The house has been well maintained by its owners and boasts a number of unusual features. The roof form is interesting,
PTO

LOCATION

Address 33 Dequeteville
Town Kent Town Tce.
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 997-41

SUBJECT

2.1
4.10

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia VI p.558
Jensen, R. & E., Colonial Architecture pp773,790

Verbal Dean Berry (Architect) 5/2/85
Archival D. Manning, 1984; Mrs. C. Duguid 31/1/85
photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐

National Estate

Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐

National Trust

CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐

Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

as it is unevenly pitched, and covered with flat zinc or galvanised iron sheets with rolled side joints. The roof projects about one metre over the front wall of the house and the eaves are timber lined. The front wire screen door was so designed that it slid into a recessed wall cavity, and almost eighty years later is still in working order.

The interior of the house has also been carefully preserved and features of particular note include the magnificent patterned parquet flooring in the sitting room and adjacent dining room, and the large arched brick fireplaces. The fireplace in the sitting room houses an early decorative copper hood, and the wall above is decorated by three plaster gryphons. The study is notable for the fine timber panelled built-in cupboards which line one wall. Original timber work has been retained throughout the house. Most of the windows are in the Edwardian tripartite design. A small window set high into the south-western corner of the house is of particular interest, not only for its unusual design but also as it illustrates the depth of the external walls of this handsome house.

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

House

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other "Vine Cottages"

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Prior to the subdivision of the land in 1881 these cottages had been built for vineyard labourers who worked on the vineyard which flourished in this area. They are built of bluestone and the name plates carry the name "Vine Cottages". The original lacework which remains is patterned with small bunches of grapes in keeping with the work of the occupants. They are an important illustration of working class houses in this district.

The cottages are constructed of bluestone rubble line pointed with brick quoins and surrounds and retain their ogee gutters and crestings at the angles.

LOCATION

Address 10 Fisher St.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4201-777

SUBJECT

2.2
4.10

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Manning, D., Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook p.30
Council Assessment and Agent's subdivision sale plan
(copy, D. Manning)
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.46

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This small pisé cottage was one of the earliest houses built in the area. By 1853 it is shown in the assessments and remains largely intact although the cobble and pug walls have since been rough cast. The barred casement windows, typical of those seen in small pioneer cottages, remain, as do the squat pot chimneys. It is an important and well preserved example of an early colonial cottage set in an attractive and complementary garden. Richard Buttery, a member of the Norwood furniture making family lived here in the 1870s. The Buttery family were responsible for making the table in Clayton Church, and were prominent in the life of the district and responsible for the introduction into South Australia of steam driven machinery for making furniture.

LOCATION

Address 17 Fisher St.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4094-243

SUBJECT

2.2
4.10

PERIOD

State

Study Area
1838-1860

REFERENCES

Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook p.30
Blackburn, M. The Hundred Year History pp.44-45
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.47

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH Film No. Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This house is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Kent Town. It was built in 1856 for Frederick Benjamin Carlin, a general merchant and importer whose business was located in Rundle Street, in the city. F.B. Carlin, who lived in this house until 1868, was the second Mayor of Kensington and Norwood (1858-1860) and an Adelaide City Councillor from 1864 to 1866. The house is depicted in its original form by James Shaw the noted South Australian artist who had been a neighbour of Carlin's when both lived in Chapel Street. From 1871-1875 Lady Charlotte Bacon lived here with her husband. The Bacons were prominent in the early movement (1834-1836) to establish South Australia on Wakefield's Theory of Colonisation.

The house was originally described as a five roomed stone house with cellars and a kitchen.

The second storey is not shown in the Shaw painting of 1860 although it was probably added in that year as the rates were then increased. By 1864 the house comprised twelve rooms and a vineyard. The two storeyed rear section is characterised by close cropped eaves and six paned casement windows.

LOCATION

Address 18-20 Flinders St
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1287-120

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History pp23-25,43,79,182
Manning Correspondence with Dr. J. Tregenza, April, May 1980
Council Assessments
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.26

Verbal
Archival photographs James Shaw painting, 1860 (Art Gallery of S.A.)

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐

National Estate

Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐

National Trust

CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒

Other

RAIA (1974)

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South.
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

For most of its existence this single storey bluestone house has been a doctor's residence, the original section having been built for Doctor Thomas Taylor, probably before 1853, and owned by a succession of other doctors until at least the 1950s. There were structures at the rear of the house which included a kitchen and surgery. The original block was an acre and a second block was added in 1855, creating a large piece of land, suited to the position held by the doctor in the local community.

Most of these doctors also figured prominently in the affairs of the district and the community at large. Doctor Taylor was a local Mayor in 1862 and in 1864. Doctor John Benson's role as a local doctor was commemorated by the community in the erection of the nearby fountain. Dr. John Sprod was first medical officer of the town of Kensington and Norwood, and served as a local Councillor. Dr. Thomas Borthwick was Corporation Health Officer from 1886 until 1923 when he was succeeded by Dr. H.M.J. Halloran.

Doctor Borthwick, who lived here for most of the period from 1886 until his death in 1924 was also prominent in the fields of public health and bacteriology. He served as a consultant to the major hospitals and acted as medical officer to other corporations, including the Adelaide City Council. In 1941 a children's playground in Phillips St. Kensington, was named in his honour. PTO

LOCATION

Address 50 High St.,
Kensington
Town 5068
Postcode
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2872-198

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Gooden, G. Fifty Years History pp45,159,163,165,182
Loyau, Representative Men of South Australia, p.57
Historical notes prepared by D. Manning
Council Assessments
Cyclopaedia of S.A. Vol. 1 p.441
Advertiser 12 March 1924
Register 23 April 1923
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.19

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

In the 1853 Assessments Doctor Taylor is shown as the owner of a five roomed brick house. This house was either replaced or extended by Doctor Taylor in 1855 when its value was increased. The original section may possibly be seen in the small room which is at the south west corner behind a parapet with a small arched portico. By 1864 additions had increased the house size to eight rooms with a garden and stable. In 1870-71 the two front rooms and central hall were added by Doctor Benson who lived here from 1866 until 1876 although Doctor Taylor retained ownership until 1877.

These rooms have bluestone walls and a freestone facade with rendered brick quoins and a hipped slate roof. The verandah has a corrugated iron roof with a gabled centre section supported on cast iron columns. The surviving original room was part of a rear wing, part of which was later demolished, and was probably the coachman's and servants' quarters.

The historical significance of this house is increased by its relationship with the adjacent shop and dwelling at the corner of Maesbury Street, built by Doctor Sprod, who lived in this house between 1877 and 1886.

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

House
50 High St., Kensington

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This group of bluestone terrace houses which were built in 1893, like the nearby group (151-155) were erected for Sir Edwin Smith, probably to house more of his employees. The occupants in 1896 are shown as a stationer, warehouseman and accountant. This group reflect not only a change in architectural fashion but probably the higher social class of the occupants when compared with the adjacent terrace. The restraint of the earlier facades has given way to a profusion of ornate mouldings, gables, balls on pedestals decorative tiles and verandah lacework. The most outstanding feature of the group is the dominant gable ends, adorned with Italianate rendering, and the triptych vent to the centre of the gable ends.

The finished effect is an important contribution to the historical character and streetscape of Kensington Road.

LOCATION

Address 157 Kensington Rd.,
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3455-197

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other
RAIA (1974) ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: St. Joseph's Convent
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

"The triangular block in Kensington...is occupied by the building known as the Convent of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart. Here reside the kindly sisters devoting their lives to works of charity, visiting the suffering and dying, reclaiming the fallen, instilling instruction into the minds of the young... "

The Convent is the Provincial House for the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Roman Catholic Order founded in South Australia in 1866 by Mary McKillop who is likely to be the first Australian saint.

Mary McKillop lived on this site and opened the convent with seven nuns. In 1875-76 the Chapel was built. It is of the basilica type of double height and gable ended in form. There is a semi-circular apse and a range of circular windows above ground floor semi-circular headed openings situated beneath small hood moulds. The foundation stone for the main building was laid in 1903, although construction was not completed until 1908. Constructed of random coursed sandstone with brick detailing it was designed by the architects Woods and Bagot. It features details such as cast iron corinthian columns, stuccoed detailing and an arcaded ground floor. The builders were Ligetwood and Park. The second wing was added in 1929 and further additions have been made since then. The convent is an impressive landmark on the streetscape of Portrush Rd., but its main historical significance lies in

its association with Mary McKillop.

REFERENCES

Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History. pp213 (quote), 214
Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years History p.98
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.23

Verbal Sr. Callista, St. Joseph's Convent 16/1/85
Archival photographs Gooden, p.214 (original section)

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

LOCATION

Address 288 Portrush Rd.
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 765-49

SUBJECT

2.5
2.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area 1861-1880
1881-1920
1921-1950

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE ☒

PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Former John Martin's Warehouse
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This massive and impressive brick structure is, together with the nearby malthouse, a significant landmark on the perimeter of the city, and is the only surviving warehouse of this period in Kensington and Norwood. It was built circa 1912 for John Martins as a house, stable and warehouse and was first occupied by Oscar Meinhold.

The building is also of interest as it has been recently converted into rental flats by the South Australian Housing Trust, which is believed to be the first time an Australian public housing authority has "recycled" an old, non-residential building.

LOCATION

Address Rundle St.,
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4116-857

SUBJECT

4.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Letter from D. Manning to Mr. P. Vincent (1983)

Verbal S. Marsden (S.A.H.T. Historian), 1984
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other "Eden Park"

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This large mansion was built in 1899 for Thomas Roger Scarfe, a partner and later director of George P. Harris, Scarfe and Co. It has lost none of the grandeur of a turn of the century wealthy gentleman's residence, despite a reduction in the twenty six acres which once surrounded it.

The architectural style shows a breakaway from formal styles of the period and heralds fashions which were not to be commonly seen for almost another decade. A number of elements are truly art nouveau in their origins. In particular the verandah and balcony timber work show a very flowing quality, typical of the Art Nouveau style, as does the main door with its offset Chinese arch.

The north facing gable end has a number of Italianate features, and the north facing chimney breast shows interesting and innovative stone corbelling. The encaustic tiles on the verandah should also be noted.

The impressive interior of the house has been largely preserved and of particular interest is the central timber staircase with stained glassed skylight. Most of the original fittings, such as lights, doorknobs, servants' bells etc., many of these also in Art Nouveau style, have also been preserved.

The house is still set in appropriately large gardens, which include two massive pines (Norfolk Island and Canary Island) probably planted by George Brunskill in about 1856, and a red gum described in 1903 by Gooden as one of the few survivors of the district's original trees.

REFERENCES

Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook p.18
Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH Film No. Negative No.

LOCATION

Address 1A The Crescent
Town Marryatville
Postcode 5068
Section 290
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1936-69

SUBJECT

2.10
4.10

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached Shop and Residence
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This bluestone shop and residence was built in 1873 probably for Emil Shepherd. Later occupants included Syd Payne, a barber and noted local "character" and Mort Burman junior, member of a well known family in the district and the son of a former Councillor.

The building is an important landmark at a main intersection and the only large commercial premises of this period still remaining on The Parade. It is an important historical landmark on the main street of one of Adelaide's earliest settlements. Although in some need of repair the facade appears in largely original condition. The shop fronts with their cast iron columns and vents are original and of note, with four pairs of French doors set in splayed surrounds. The cantilevered balcony with corrugated iron cladding contains cast iron balustrading according to a Revell Adams and Co. design of 1883.

LOCATION

Address 256 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T.Ref: 1651-199

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Blackburn, M. One Hundred Years History p.132
Stark, P. Project Nine Report p.58

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Woodroofe Factory
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1878 William Woodroofe began making condiments and ginger beer on Magill Road. Within a year he had moved to a small single-storied building on the side of the present factory. After his death in 1915 the business was carried on by his sons until the establishment, in 1932, of a limited company.

The bluestone and brick factory was built circa 1900 and is a striking and impressive example of factory architecture displaying elements of the late "Elizabethan" style. The facade is highly decorative with "Dutch" gable and other Flemish derived details. The ground floor is well constructed of random coursed squared bluestone, whilst the brickwork to the first floor is also notable.

The factory is historically significant not only for its continuous association with a noted South Australian Company, but also as an important example of late nineteenth-early twentieth century industrial architecture in this State.

LOCATION

Address 2 Theresa St.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4179-895

SUBJECT

4.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years History p.47
Who's Who - South Australia 1936
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.64

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH Film No. Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☒ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This small cottage was built circa 1850 by Edward Wall, a tanner, and is described in the 1853 Council Assessments as a "3 roomed concrete house, stable and 5 acres of land".

Over a century later the facade of the house remains virtually intact and it is a significant and important example of early housing in the area. It is typical of the 1850s type where advantage was made of the creek embankment to set the major floor over a half-basement level. Of particular note is the large cellar with a brick vault roof, said to be the first wine cellar built in Norwood. The well at the rear of the cottage should also be noted, as should the timber picket verandah fence and gate which enclose the house. The windows to the principal facade have been altered but remain set under timber lintels. An original half paned casement window can be seen on the western elevation and the rectangular fanlight over the doorway also has survived.

The cottage is historically important both for its early date and style of building, and for its almost unaltered facade.

LOCATION

Address 4 Wall St.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 277
Hundred Adelaide.
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 626-157

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.64
Council Assessments

Verbal Mr. and Mrs. Fry to D. Manning, 1978
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items

Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐

National Trust

CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒

Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984.

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h1>HERITAGE SURVEY</h1> <h2>ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h2>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: Former Freemason's Arms Inn Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<h3>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h3> <p>This cottage, with the adjoining no. 17, was built in the 1840s as the Freemason's Arms. It closed in 1845 when the first Robin Hood Hotel was built. At one time it was used as a shop and no. 19 was owned by Mortimer Burman and later his descendants until 1955. The artist, James Shaw, lived here at one stage and Burman took him to the south-east where he made paintings of the wreck of the "Admella", one of which, now in the Art Gallery of South Australia, he gave to Burman.</p> <p>In the 1930s the former inn was converted into a semi-detached pair of houses and the western side (no. 17) was remodelled and the verandah added.</p> <p>Nevertheless, much of the old inn character has been retained with the original roof lines and pitch, although the wooden casement windows and a chimney have been recently removed.</p> <p>It is of historical significance, not only for its association with the noted artist James Shaw, but also as evidence of early hostelry in Adelaide, with its plastered walls, steeply pitched hip roof and low close cropped eaves.</p>	<h3>LOCATION</h3> <p>Address 19 Wellington St. Town Kensington Postcode 5068 Section 289 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 1392-66</p>	<h3>SUBJECT</h3> <p>4.6</p>
<h3>REFERENCES</h3> <p>Gooden, G., <u>Fifty Years' History</u> p.217 S.A. Art Gallery Letter to Mr. Burman from D. Manning, 31/1/83</p> <p>Verbal Burman family, to D. Manning Archival photographs</p>		<h3>PERIOD</h3> <p>State</p> <p>Study Area 1838-1860</p>
	<h3>TYPE OF ITEM</h3> <p>LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION</p>	<h3>STATUS</h3> <p>Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<h3>PHOTOGRAPH</h3> <p>Film No. Negative No.</p>	<h3>RECOMMENDATION</h3> <p>(A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984</p>	

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME:

Former or other South Australian Female
Refuge

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This house was built circa 1862 for the matron of the South Australian Female Refuge (refer no. 48 William Street). It is of historical importance for its long association with the Refuge. An unusual variant on the double-front plan, it is architecturally significant because of its highly finished principal facade. It is constructed of squared pick-faced random coursed sandstone with bluestone and brick and terra-cotta detailing and a symmetrical facade around the main entrance. The gabled wings are notable for their particularly fine detailing to the guaged brick semi-circular heads to paired windows, and terra-cotta detail at impost level. The form of the windows is echoed by small paired gable vents.

LOCATION

Address 44 William St.,
Norwood
Town
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2692-191

SUBJECT

2.3

PERIOD State

Study Area
1861-1880

REFERENCES

Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History p.19
Blackburn, M., Hundred Years History pp71,134
Council Assessments
Historical notes by D. Manning and Ray Rolland
Adelaide Observer, 9/8/56, 5/7/56
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.65
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Former South Australian Female
Former or other Refuge

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

One of the first buildings of note in West Norwood was the house now at 48 William Street on the corner of Sydenham Rd. This was built by William Baye and intended for a hotel but a licence was not granted. By 1850 it had become a boarding house for St. Peter's College with Mrs. Baye as the first matron to a house of thirteen boarders. It was vacated before 1856 and used as private lodgings when the Assessments described an 18 roomed house with outbuildings owned by Alfred Cleeve.

In 1856 Bishop Short convened a meeting of several notable men, including the Governor, George Angas, Sheriff Boothby etc. to form the South Australian Female Refuge, with the Governor as President and the Bishop as Vice President. They took over the building, which remained in private ownership in the name of the Refuge. The existing building was used to accommodate the dormitory and the community hall was built at the end of 1856 from public subscriptions.

Circa 1862 a house was built next door (no. 44) for the matron. In 1868 a Trust was declared under the name of the South Australian Female Refuge. A new Trust was formed in 1893.

It served as a home for unmarried mothers with a laundry and voluntary contributions from all denominations. In 1942 the property, on 1½ acres was brought under the Real Property PTO

LOCATION

Address 48 William St.
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2692-192

SUBJECT

2.3

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.66
Council Assessments
Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History p.19
Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History pp71,134
Historical notes by D. Manning and Ray Rolland
Adelaide Observer, 9/8/56, 5/7/56
Verbal D. Manning, 1984

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☐

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION ☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.

Negative No.

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984.

Act. It appears to have been vacated then by the Refuge but was still in use until at least 1938 and was used during World War II by the Army.

The complex served as a forerunner of the House of Mercy, Walkerville. At the time of its closure five buildings made up the Refuge: a girls' boarding house, matron's quarters, community room, laundry and kitchen. The laundry catered for a large public in Norwood and the suburbs.

In more recent years the buildings have been divided into private dwellings. Originally constructed of brick in the Flemish bond this building has been greatly altered and few significant details remain. Its importance lies in its historical association with the South Australian Female Refuge.

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

Former South Australian
Female Refuge

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

APPENDIX D

LETTER TO PROPERTY OWNERS CONCERNING THE SURVEY



Kensington and Norwood

Communications to be
Addressed to

E TOWN CLERK
WN HALL, NORWOOD

File Ref: 140/9/13

Prop.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE
TOWN HALL, NORWOOD 5067

23rd March 1984

Dear Sir,

HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD

Council is writing to you to seek your assistance in the conservation of important parts of the heritage of the City of Kensington and Norwood. For a number of years Council has put a lot of effort into identifying and conserving such items, and its policies in this area have helped retain much of the historic character for which the City is noted.

In order to identify items of importance, Council's Honorary Historian, Mr. Daniel Manning, undertook a study in 1979 and 1980 on behalf of Council and the Department of Environment and Planning. Mr. Manning's research produced a list of buildings which was consequently called an Interim Heritage List. Council adopted the Interim Heritage List as a policy basis for the retention of these items as an interim step pending more detailed investigation.

The 1979/80 survey identified your property as being one of importance and accordingly it is presently on Council's Interim List.

Now Council and the Heritage Conservation Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning wish to carry out the second more detailed part of the study by reviewing the Interim Heritage List, including your property, and adding to or deleting from the list as appropriate. At the same time, those items to be recommended for retention on a Heritage List for the City will be thoroughly documented with reasons why they are considered to be important. This significant work is being funded by the Australian National Estate Programme as well as Council, and is being carried out jointly by Council and the Department of Environment and Planning.

The persons actually doing the detailed research will be Mr. John Dallwitz and Ms. Susan Marsden of the partnership Heritage Investigations together with Mr. Peter Villis an architect, and Council's Honourary Historian, Mr. Daniel Manning. One or more of these people may wish to visit your property as part of the review and detailed documentation process, and if they require access to your property they will make direct contact with you.

They would be very pleased to receive any information you may have regarding the history of your property or of others within the City of Kensington and Norwood which you consider to be of historic interest. If you would like to assist the study team, you are cordially invited to forward any information to me direct at the Town Hall at 175 The Parade, Norwood.

Alternatively, you are invited to contact the staff at Heritage Investigations at 312A Unley Road, Hyde Park ('phone 271 6638). The study team is making itself available every Friday morning in the George Street meeting room in the Town Hall (just north of the main Town Hall entrance in George Street). You are invited to come in and meet the study team and discuss the project with them at your convenience any Friday morning until the end of June.

Finally it must be said that Council's conservation study does not mean that all items of historical significance will simply be put into a preserving jar and unable to be touched. The list will identify items of importance so that any proposed changes to them can be carefully assessed. In some cases this may mean that proposed demolition or significant external alternations may not be approved, whilst in many other cases it will mean that approvals will be issued provided that the designs for changes are suitably sensitive to the historical character of the item concerned.

If you would like to discuss any aspects of the study or the implications of preparing the Heritage List for Council you are welcome to contact me at the Town Hall or Mr. Dallwitz or Ms. Marsden. As this Council area is the oldest continually operating municipal area in the State of South Australia and has a legacy of very attractive and important historic buildings, Council hopes that you will give your support to their future conservation.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Geoffrey Walker". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

G.D. WALKER
CITY PLANNER-ARCHITECT


HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

KESINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
(SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

PART TWO : ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEETS

Prepared by the City of Kensington and Norwood and the Heritage Conservation Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning, by John Dallwitz and Susan Marsden of Heritage Investigations, with Council's Honorary Historian, Daniel Manning, assisted by Rima D'Arcy, Margaret Mary Vervoorn and Peter Villis. Adelaide 1985.

Funded by the City of Kensington and Norwood and the Australian Heritage Commission (National Estate Programme, 1983/84).

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h2 style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE SURVEY</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h3>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</p> <p>No. 69. This classic two-storeyed sandstone fronted terrace house was built in 1878 by an ironmonger, Alfred Proctor. The house has been carefully maintained and is important to the streetscape of Beulah Road. Of special note is the swag-bellied balustrade on the balcony, with each panel holding alternately the Crown, and Prince of Wales feathers. The ornamental iron lacework frieze and spandrels should also be noted.</p> <p>No. 71. In 1877 this three roomed, single-fronted cottage was built. It is thought to be one of the two smallest cottages in Kensington and Norwood which have survived. This stuccoed cottage with its brick parapet, is now internally connected with No. 69.</p> <p>The two houses are important as good examples of such buildings in the district and illustrative of two very different styles.</p>	ITEM NAME: Two Attached Houses Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
		LOCATION Address 69/71 Beulah Rd., Town Norwood Postcode 5067 Section 260 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 4191-491
		SUBJECT 2.2 PERIOD State Study Area 1861-1880
REFERENCES Council Assessments. Stark, P., <u>Project Nine Report</u> .. p.37 Verbal Archival photographs		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
PHOTOGRAPH <div style="text-align: right;">Film No. <u>260-3</u> Negative No. //</div> 		STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
		RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South.
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: St. Bartholomew's Church
Former or other Complex

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The building of St. Bartholomew's commenced in 1856 on land given by George Soward. The church was designed by the architect C.T. Hargreaves, who was also responsible for St. Paul's in Pulteney Street (1858), and was completed by 1863 with the eastern section the first to be finished. In July 1856 Bishop Short laid the cornerstone and buried a bottle containing newspapers of the day, coins and a parchment describing the event. In 1857 the first service was held by the Reverend Russell.

Of particular note are two beautiful stained glass windows: the first commemorating Bishop Short's twenty five year episcopacy, was removed from St. Peter's Cathedral and given to St. Bartholomew's in 1901. The second window commemorates the explorer and Deputy-Surveyor General, W.C. Gosse, and his father, the noted surgeon Dr. W. Gosse. A free-standing belfry is positioned at the rear of the church. The bell, installed in 1860, is said to have come from the "City of Melbourne" which had been shipwrecked in 1854.

The handsome two-storey rectory with stucco detailing and a recessed porch was built in 1872 for Canon Andrews who lived there for forty two years. Eleven years later the hall was built and in the same year the cast iron fence and gates were erected.

LOCATION

Address 77 Beulah Rd.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T.

SUBJECT

2.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES Records of St. Bartholomew's Church.
Gooden, G., Fifty Years History p.201
Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years History p.91-94
Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook
& Peake, H.A. p.24
Jensen, R. & E., Colonial Architecture p.175
Verbal
Archival photographs Some held by the Church.

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 260/1A Negative No 2



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☒ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☒ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RAIA (1974)

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

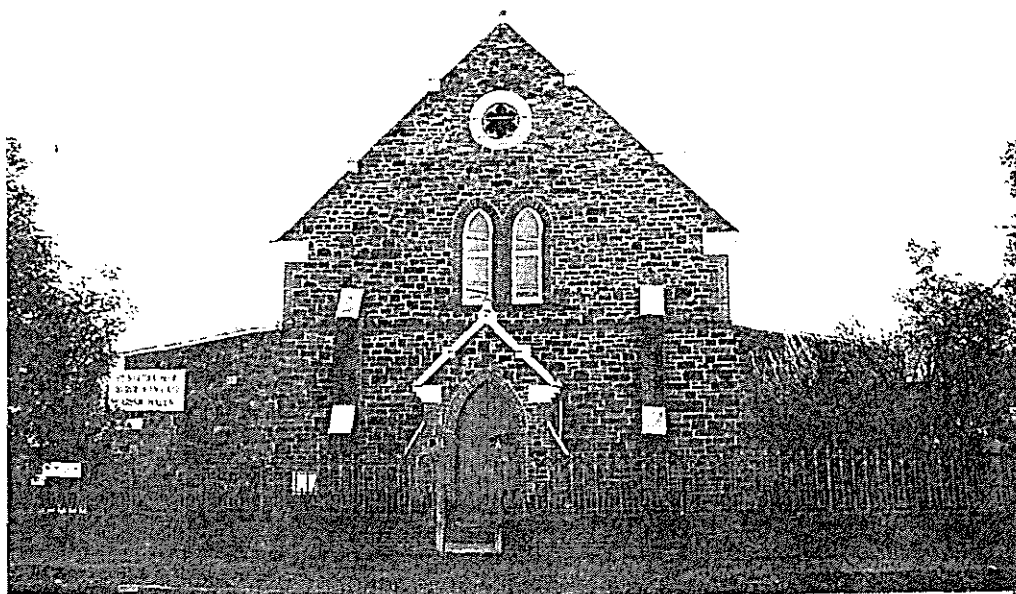
HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984



PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

77 Beulah Road, Norwood
St. Bartholomew's Church

Film No. 260/1/30
Negative No.



Film No. 260/1A/3
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other Former Thomas Caterer's
School

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Thomas Caterer was born in 1825, near Oxford. The son of a minister and schoolmaster, he followed in his father's steps and adopted the teaching profession. In 1854 he left England for South Australia. For the first couple of years after his arrival here he held the post of assistant teacher in J.L. Young's Adelaide Educational Institution. Later he established a school at Port Adelaide, followed by a move to Beaumont.

"In 1867 he found it necessary, owing to a large increase in the number of his pupils, to remove to Norwood, and at once established himself on Beulah Road, where he remained for seventeen years, eventually going to the Semaphore in 1884. ... Mr. Caterer's success as a teacher was very great indeed, and many well known citizens received their chief mental and moral equipment in the well known Norwood Grammar School, which name was subsequently changed to that of the South Australian Commercial College." Caterer also became a local Councillor in 1877 and Mayor in 1880-1881.

During his Mayoralty he saw the erection of the Norwood Town Hall, the establishment of the Magistrates Court and of the Norwood Fire Brigade.

P.T.O.

LOCATION

Address 116 Beulah Rd.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 277
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4045-922

SUBJECT

2.1
2.2
2.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History pp62,63 (quote p.61)
Samuel Waterhouse Padman, "Reminiscences" (including second quote)
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.38
Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 277-1 Negative No. 2



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other Former Thomas Caterer's
School

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This was part of the well known Thomas Caterer's School (refer to No. 116 Beulah Rd.) and is notable also for its steeply pitched hipped roof and high set windows.

LOCATION

Address 118 Beulah Rd.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 277
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4149-341

SUBJECT

2.1
2.2
2.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

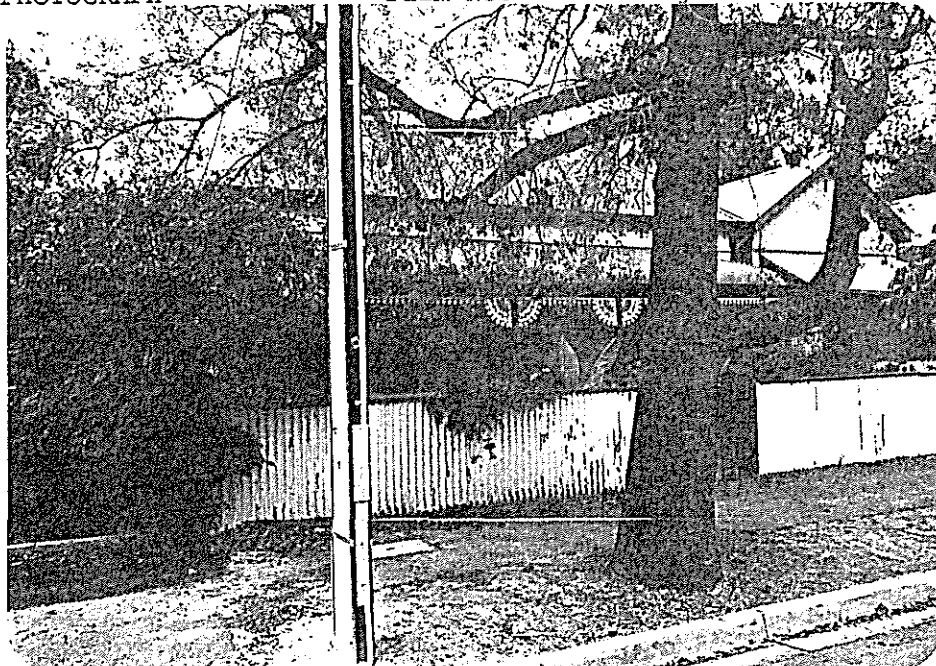
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. SH-11 Negative No. 14



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

Padman describes his experiences as a pupil there from 1868-1870, noting Caterer's peculiar teaching methods but also his generosity. There were 70 or 80 boys attending. He also said Caterer was foolish as his premises were leasehold,

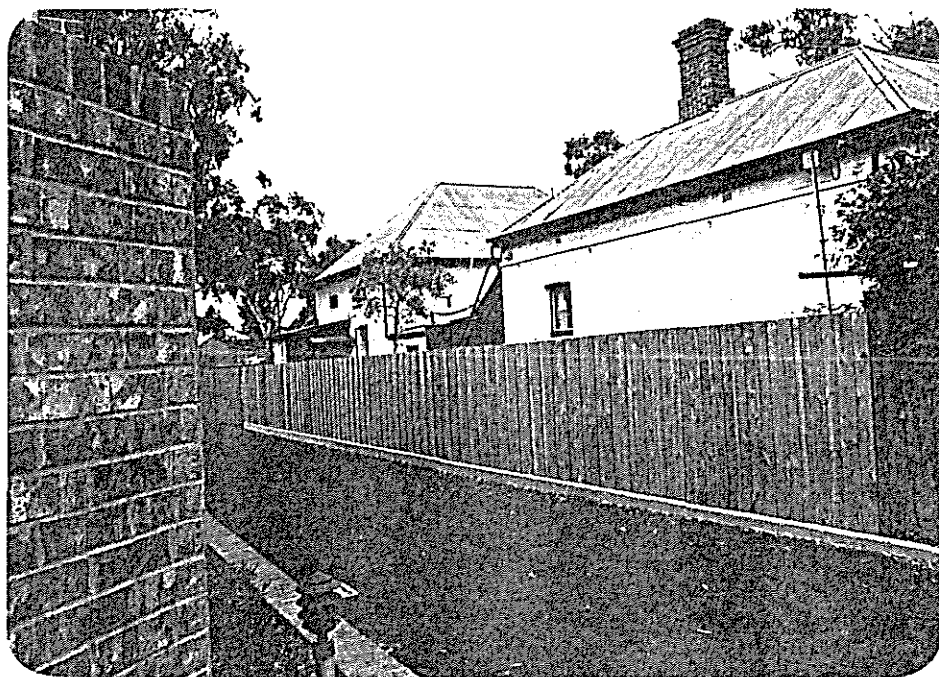
"He employed an old builder named Rohde for five years on daily wages to build a fair sized two-storied school room. The lower storey was five feet or so underground which meant considerable excavation. This school house would accommodate about 100 on each floor."

Caterer built the house, building and schoolroom in 1867, leasing the land from Soward, until he purchased it in 1877. It was sold to Samuel Young in 1884/5 and ceased to be used as a school.

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

House
Former Thomas Caterer's
School

Film No.
Negative No.



Film No. SH-11
Negative No. 15

Film No.
Negative No.

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Six Attached Houses
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This row of six houses which has been sympathetically restored by the South Australian Housing Trust, was built in 1890 by Nicholas Trudgeon J.P., a former Mayor of St. Peters and a builder noted for some of the finest and "most important buildings in Adelaide". He helped in the erection of Clayton Church and was the builder for Gay's Arcade in the city.

The bluestone terrace with brick quoins retains many of the characteristics of such developments aided by the addition of the white picket fences which edge the verandah.

It is unusual to find such a large terrace group which retains a uniform character and this group is of historical importance for this reason, as well as for its association with one of Adelaide's prominent men.

LOCATION

Address 39-49 Bishops Pl
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 924-39

SUBJECT

2.1
2.2
4.10

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments.

The Official Civic Record of Sth. Aust. 1936 (Repr.) p.409

Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years History ... p.2

Pascoe, J.F. (ed.) History of Adelaide and Vicinity
p.572-73

Verbal

Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 289/9 Negative No. 16



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

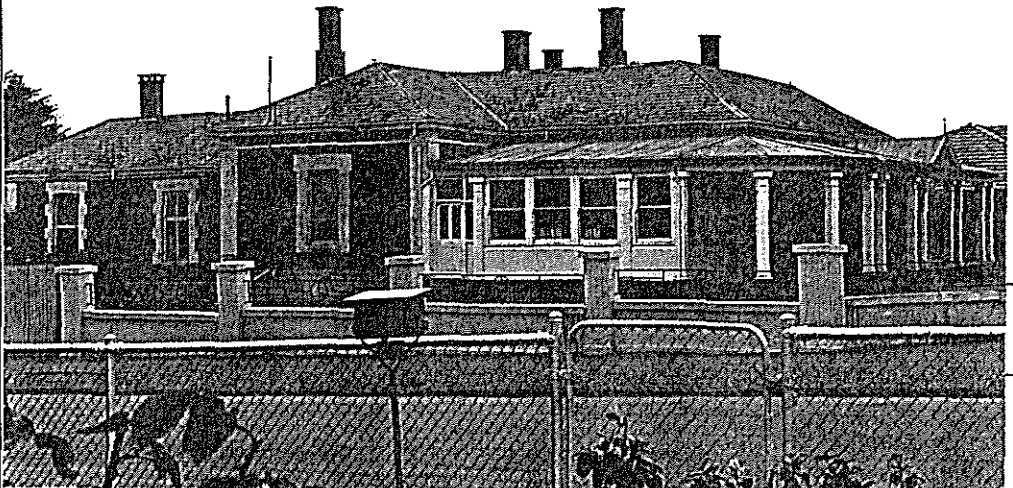
RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

H.I. 13.12.84

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: House Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE <p>This bluestone house, with its slate roof was built in 1864 by Robert Pepperell, a local building constructor and land owner, who was responsible for the erection of the Kensington Hotel. The house is important for its strong historical associations with two notable early pioneers. It was built as a substantial residence of sixteen rooms and was occupied by Pepperell until 1869. He was followed by George Swan Fowler who had arrived in the colony nine years earlier to join his brother David in the now famous D. & J. Fowler's wholesale grocery business. From 1870 to 1872 Charles Bonney, first Mayor of Kensington and Norwood (1853-1858), a former Commissioner of Crown Lands and an MP in the first State Parliament lived here.</p> <p>The house appears in largely original condition although the verandah and enclosure seem later additions. An impressive residence, it dominates the corner site, and at its time of erection a house of such large proportions must have been an impressive landmark.</p>		LOCATION Address 15 Bridge St., Town Kensington Postcode 5068 Section 289 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 2423-128 SUBJECT 2.1 2.2 PERIOD State Study Area 1861-1880
REFERENCES Burgess, <u>The Cyclopaedia of S.A.</u> v1 p.598 Pascoe, <u>Adelaide & Vicinity</u> p.462 Gooden, G., <u>Fifty Years' History...</u> pp41-43 Loyau, <u>Notable South Australians</u> pp87-88 Verbal Archival photographs		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
PHOTOGRAPH Film No. 289/1 Negative No 24 		STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME:

Former or other Former Blacksmith Shop

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This unusually solid and elaborate example of a smithy was built in 1874 for James Pappin, the local blacksmith and a member of the local council. Pappin was established in Kensington by the early 1850s and also had an earlier wooden forge. The smithy is of significance and importance in the Kensington village precinct both for its role in the early village life and for its wider importance as a rare survivor of such businesses in metropolitan Adelaide.

LOCATION

Address 36 Bridge St.,
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4207-693

SUBJECT

2.2
4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Council Assessments.

Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History ... p.142

Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.15

Verbal

Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.289/1 Negative No21



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other
RAIA (1974) ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Former Rising Sun Hotel
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This two storey stone building which includes three shops was built for the founding director of the South Australian Brewing Co., Sir Edwin Smith, in 1882. When the licence was transferred from the nearby Rising Sun Inn in Bridge Street the first licensee, Henry W. Newlyn, also transferred and remained at the new premises until 1885. In 1888 Smith formed the South Australian Brewing and Malting Company which became the new owner of the building. In 1920 Daisy Verco became the licensee. This was the last year that the building was in operation as a hotel and the following year it became a boarding house. Since then the building has been in private use and in 1980 the original shopfronts were recopied and the building was restored for terrace housing.

Positioned at the centre of the village this building is its most dominating landmark. It is built of squared coursed sandstone with bluestone walls and brick quoins at the rear. The carved stone architraves over the openings, the balustraded parapet and projecting cornices are all worthy of attention.

LOCATION

Address 50 Bridge St.
Kensington
Town
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4158-753

SUBJECT

2.1
4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area
1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Letter to Mrs. Hancock from D. Manning, 20/1/84

Sunday Mail 28 November, 1982

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

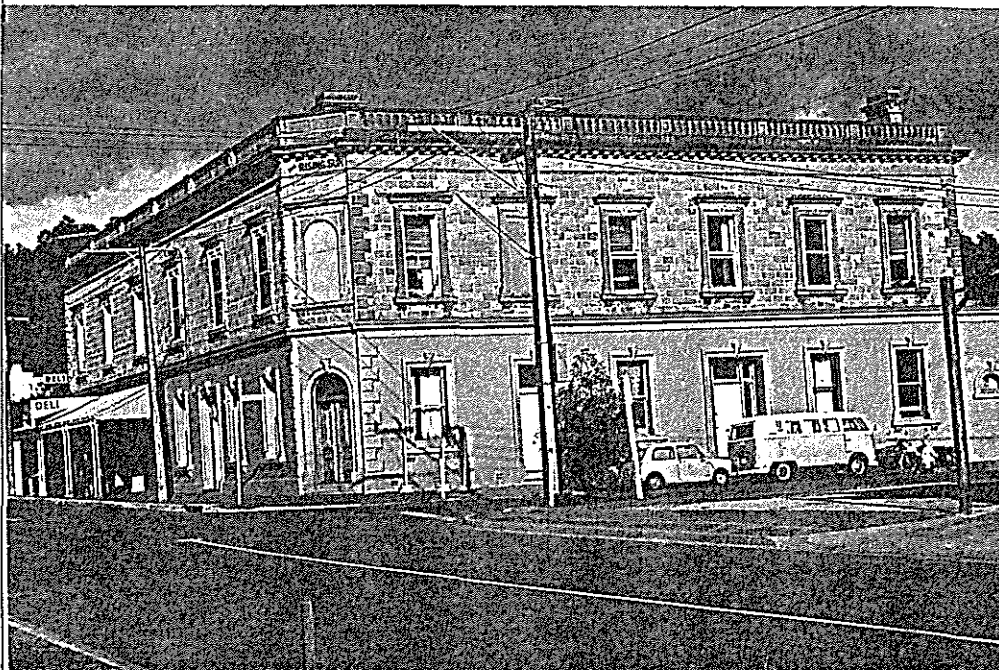
STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☐
☐
☐
☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 289/6 Negative No. 20



STATUS

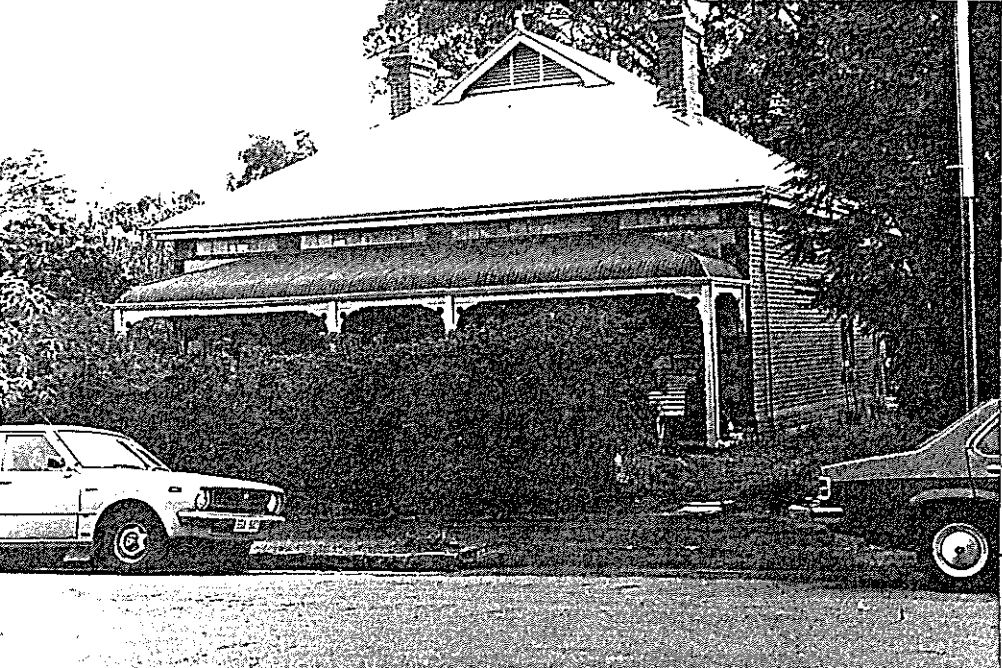
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☒
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
Listed by RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h2 style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE SURVEY</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h3> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> ITEM NAME: House Former or other </div>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No. Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<h4>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h4> <p>This simple and attractive brick and stone Federation house was built in the Federation era by Samuel Heanes and his son Robert who owned and operated the bootmaking business next door. Alfred Heanes, Robert's son, still lives in the house. The Heanes family are noted pioneers in the history of Kensington. Samuel began the business in 1848 and it continued for 131 years before being sold by Samuel's grandson Alfred in 1981.</p> <p>The house is of great historical importance for its continuous links with the Heanes' family, pioneers of Kensington settlement.</p>		<h4>LOCATION</h4> Address 51 Bridge St., Town Kensington Postcode 5068 Section 289 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 998-70 <h4>SUBJECT</h4> <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> 2.1 2.2 </div> <h4>PERIOD</h4> State Study Area 1881-1920
<h4>REFERENCES</h4> Verbal Manning, Daniel (1984) Archival photographs		<h4>TYPE OF ITEM</h4> LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
<h4>PHOTOGRAPH</h4> <div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">Film No. 289/8A Negative No. 2</div> 		<h4>STATUS</h4> Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <h4>RECOMMENDATION</h4> (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Shop
Former or other Former Bootshop

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This small shop is one of the original and important items in the Kensington village precinct. The bootmaking business which it housed was begun on this site in 1848 by Samuel Heanes, an early pioneer and a Kensington and Norwood councillor for twelve years. Cobblestones from Second Creek, which runs through the property, were used in the construction of the cobble and pug workshop. Apart from its historical significance, the shop is important as a rare survivor of the use of local building materials. This first shop with its slate flag floor and stringy bark roof shingles still stands at the rear of the present shop, which was built in 1870. The Heanes conducted their business on these premises for one hundred and thirty three years, until sold by Samuel Heanes' grandson, Alfred, in 1981.

LOCATION

Address 53 Bridge St.,
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1986-629

SUBJECT

2.1
4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History pp79,111,181
Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years' History p.62
Manning, D., Kensington & Norwood Sketchbook, 1976 p.12

Verbal Alfred Heanes (grandson of Samuel)
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

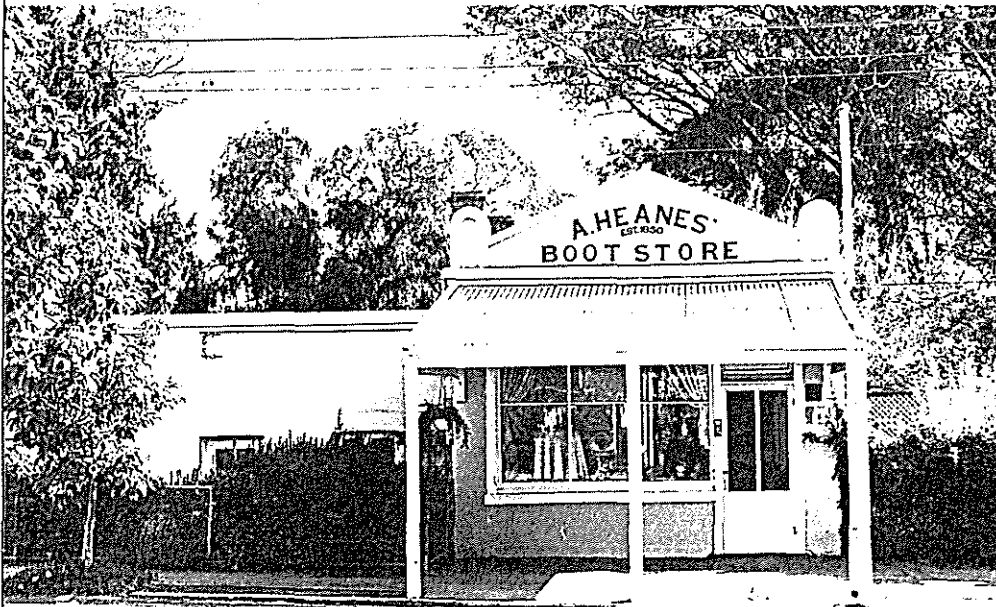
STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 289/5 Negative No. 4



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☒ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☒ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

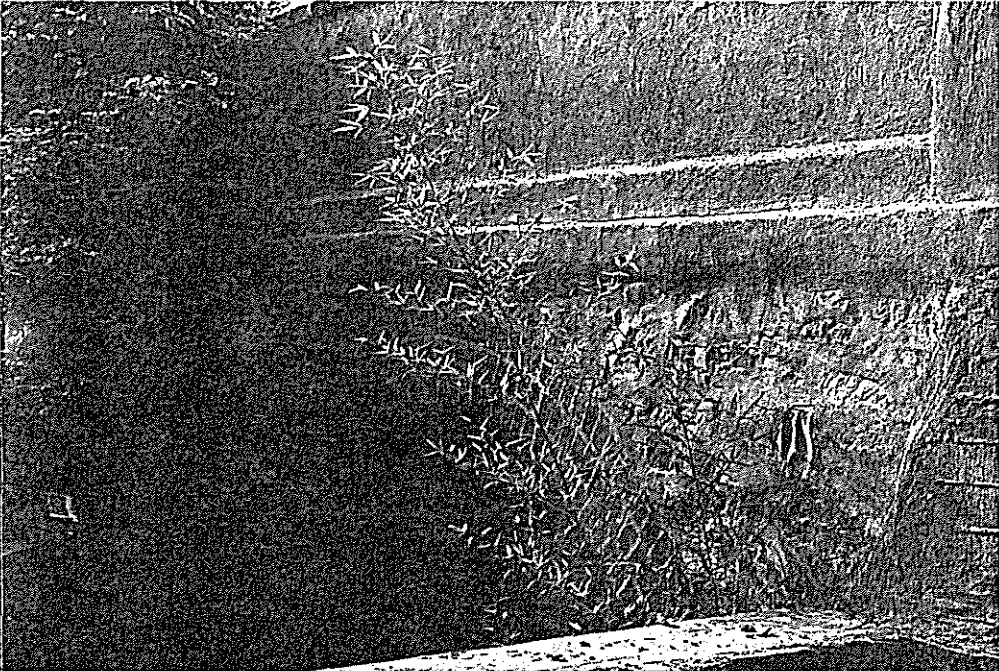
(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

H.I. 19.12.84

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h2 style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE SURVEY</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h3> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> ITEM NAME: Bridge & Parapets Former or other </div>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
<h4>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h4> <p> Bridge Street took its name from the first bridge to be erected on this site. "A little wooden bridge built by public subscription." It was replaced by a brick structure and the present bridge of brick vault construction was erected in 1858 after floodwaters had washed away the two earlier bridges. The salmon pink sandstocks of this bridge, erected by Stanton and Elwell at a cost of £96, are still visible and it survives as an early example of bridge building in the State. </p>		<div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <h4>LOCATION</h4> Address 53 Bridge St., Town Kensington Postcode 5068 Section 289 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <h4>SUBJECT</h4> <p style="text-align: center;">4.7</p> </div> <div> <h4>PERIOD</h4> State Study Area <p style="text-align: center;">1838-1860</p> </div>
<h4>REFERENCES</h4> <p> Gooden, G., <u>Fifty Years' History</u> p.116 Corporation Records Stark, P., <u>Project Nine Report</u> p.16 Verbal Archival photographs </p>		<h4>TYPE OF ITEM</h4> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> BUILDING <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> STRUCTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> PHYSICAL CONDITION </div>
<h4>PHOTOGRAPH</h4> <p style="text-align: right;">Film No. 289/1 Negative No. 10</p> 		<h4>STATUS</h4> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> Other <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <h4>RECOMMENDATION</h4> (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> <h4>PREPARED BY</h4> HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984 </div>

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Rising Sun Tavern
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Rising Sun Inn was built in 1848 and was probably the third inn to be built in the area. C. Beck, then licensee of the Globe Inn, transferred to the new hotel. From here he began the first public transport service to the city, in a spring cart. In 1883 the licence was transferred to the Rising Sun Hotel and for almost a century this building served as a factory. However, once again it is licensed and plays a new role in contemporary Kensington life. This small, bluestone and brick building has cedar fittings and joinery throughout. Like most of the earliest hotels, or inns, it is single storey and has been sympathetically preserved by the present owners. It is a significant and important item in the Kensington district, both for its role as an inn, and also for the part played in the transportation history of the area.

LOCATION

Address 60 Bridge St.,
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4139-51/80

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD
State

Study Area
1838-1860

REFERENCES

Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History ... p.217
Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years' History ... p.72,53
Corporation Assessments
Manning, D., Kensington & Norwood Sketchbook p.8
D. Manning's files (correspondence to Antelyn)
Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.SH 11 Negative No. 6



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☒ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This mansion was built in 1887 for the building contractor and later Kensington and Norwood councillor, John Jude. He was responsible for the erection of a number of prominent buildings in the City of Adelaide. The house is a stately example of a late nineteenth century mansion and an impressive landmark in Norwood. One of only a few surviving grand residences it has retained most of its early character. Items of particular interest include the iron palisade fence constructed by Revell Adams & Co. The magnificent vehicular gateway was imported from Scotland where it had been manufactured by the Milton Iron Works of McDowall Steven and Company, Glasgow.

The house itself exemplifies the use of restrained Italianate forms with rendered wall surfaces and simply stuccoed details. The cast iron work to the balustrading, spandrels and frieze work is of note, as are the tiles on the pathway and verandah floor.

LOCATION

Address 5 Charles St.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2407-57

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.40
Council Assessments
Council records

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 261/4 Negative No. 2



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Moreton Bay Fig Tree
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Officers at the Botanic Gardens believe this to be the largest Moreton Bay in South Australia.

It is said to have been planted by Michael Kingsborough, who was Mayor of Kensington and Norwood in 1870-71 and a prominent citizen in other fields. During his Mayoralty he instigated a systematic programme of tree planting in the streets of the town. Between 1865 and 1895, he lived in the house now immediately south of the present car park in Edward St., and owned the adjoining land. Mrs. Heanes said that he planted the Moreton Bay, the palms and the cork bark tree now in the car park.

LOCATION

Address Coke St.
Playground
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4179-303

SUBJECT

1.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History p. 53
Manning, letters to Cr. Fowler 25/2/83 and 7/7/83

Verbal Mrs. V. Heanes (Kingsborough's grand-daughter) 1983
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☒

BUILDING ☐

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 276/10 Negative No. 12



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This two-storey bluestone house was erected circa 1868 for Henry Mackinnon Muirhead who owned a jeweller's shop in Adelaide. He lived there until 1876 and was succeeded until 1878 by Henry C. Mais, Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of Railways for South Australia. From 1878 to 1881 the house was owned by F.T. Muirhead, but operated as a boarding house by Mrs. Meth until 1883. In 1890 it was bought by James Shaw, who lived there several years and was probably responsible for the addition of the ballroom. Shaw, Mayor of Adelaide in 1889, was a building contractor who erected many of Adelaide's largest buildings during this period, including Parliament House, government buildings and several large banks.

The house was later owned by the Royal British Nurses Association.

The building is in excellent condition with a profusion of original detailed cast iron lacework on the verandah, balustrade and iron palisade fence. The windows are topped with elegant mouldings and facestones which match the alternate picked quoins. The bluestone stables have also been well preserved and it should be noted that the bluestone side street wall forms part of the stable wall to present an unbroken border to the property.

LOCATION

Address 12 Dequetteville
Town Kent Town Tce.
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2089-151

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Corporation Assessments
Mrs. Samuel, letter, 2/7/80 (and quote)
Manning, letters to Mrs. Samuel, 4/9/80, 20/1/81
Loyau, The Representative Men of S.A. p.162

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☐
☐
☐
☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.255/8 Negative No22



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Malthouse Complex
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Kent Town Brewery replaced an earlier complex built in 1857 and operated by Edward Logue in partnership with E.T. Smith from 1860. The present complex was built in 1876 by Mr. later Sir, E.T. Smith, at a cost of £17,000 and it was noted in the S.A. Register of June 15th, 1876 that the "edifice" gave "an air of commercial importance to the populous suburb of Kensington & Norwood". Brewing ceased and the building became a malthouse when the Kent Town and West End Breweries combined to form the South Australian Brewing Company in 1888.

Leased by a malting company in 1896, the premises have been in continuous production since they were first built. The concrete silos were erected in 1920 but the old complex still retains much of its character and is a significant landmark in the area, both as a border to the City of Adelaide and as an introduction to Kensington and Norwood.

LOCATION

Address 14-15 Dequetteville Tce.,
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3047-33

SUBJECT

2.1
4.3

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History pp124-125, p130
Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years' History ... p.74-75
Manning, D. & Peake, A.J., Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook
Pascoe, J.J. (ed) Adelaide and Vicinity p.299 p.48
The Obituary of Sir E.T. Smith in The South Australian
Verbal Register, 27 December 1919
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☐
☐
☐
☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 255/8 Negative No. 27



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other
Nat. Trust - facade ☐
only ☐
RAIA - (1974)

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Prince Alfred College
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1867 the foundation stone of the future Prince Alfred College was laid by HRH Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. Daniel Garlick was appointed architect and in November 1868 William Lines had been contracted to build the new school. In June 1869 the main building was officially opened and ready for occupancy. It is built of Glen Osmond rubble with freestone dressings and the slate roof is finished with iron ridge cresting.

In 1877 the east wing, Waterhouse Wing, was built and by 1881 the west wing, Colton Wing, was completed. The Science Hall was opened in 1891. By 1905, as a result of fundraising organised by Mrs. Chapple, wife of the then headmaster, the cast iron fence and railings had been erected around the front grounds. At that time the fence was the largest span of wrought iron railing made and erected in the State.

The school buildings are one of the most impressive landmarks on Dequetteville Terrace and are an important element in the nineteenth century character of Kensington and Norwood.

LOCATION

Address 23 Dequetteville
Town Kent Town Tce.,
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4045-243

SUBJECT

2.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History ... p.191
Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years' History ... p.111-112
Jensen, E. & R., Colonial Architecture ... p.404

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.255/10 Negative No. 3



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☒
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☒ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☒ RL ☐ File ☐
Other
RAIA (-974) ☐

Nat. Trust - Original
buildings only and
iron gates and posts.

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This fine two-storey house is not only a significant contributor to the historical architecture of Dequetteville Terrace but also has important links with a number of notable South Australians. The house was built circa 1874 for Charles Hornabrook, licensee of the York Hotel in Rundle St. and married to a daughter of George Soward. For many years it was the home of Sir Edward Holden, grandson of James Alexander Holden, founder of the famous company which was to pioneer the Holden car. It was chiefly through the efforts of Sir Edward's father, Henry James, that the Norwood oval ground was obtained and the cottage home established in Norwood. During the war the house was the headquarters of the Army Intelligence Corps, and in the 1950s, under the auspices of Miss Adelaide Meithke (OBE, MA), it became a girls' students hostel.

The house is built of bluestone and, although some alterations have taken place, it has lost little of the grandeur of the massive residence it once was. It should be noted that the stone pillared cast iron fence and gates have been retained to present an impressive facade to the road. Of interest is the deep return verandah and balcony with a simple wooden balustrade. Shutters have been stained on a number of windows.

LOCATION

Address 28 Dequetteville
Town Kent Town Tce.
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4179-96

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years' History p.70
Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia, Vol. 1, p.474

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

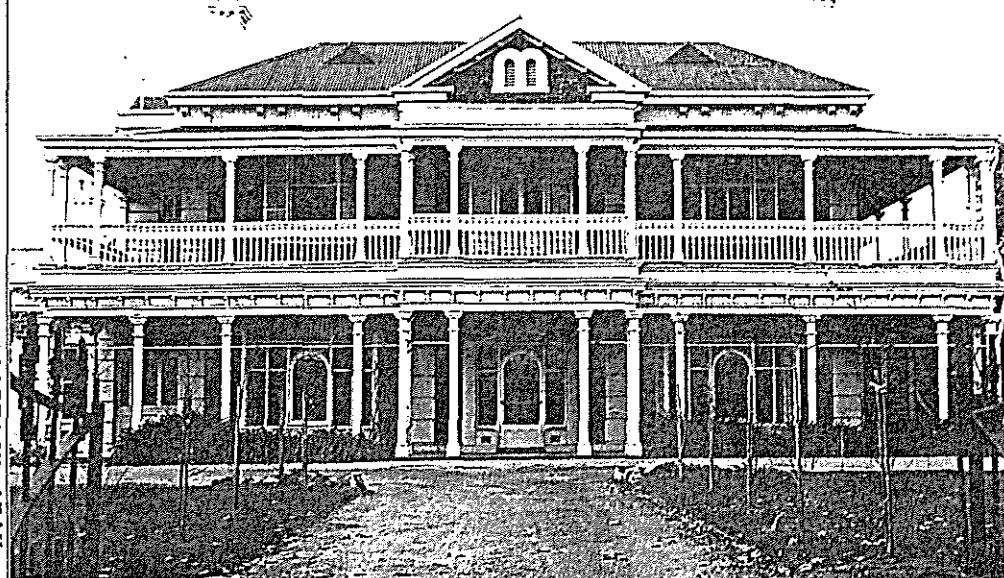
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 255/11 Negative No. 9



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☒ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☒ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☒ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

H.I. 19.12.84

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This fine brick bungalow was built in 1906 for A.E. Hamilton, an accountant. Hamilton arrived in South Australia in 1873 and after an education at Prince Alfred College he embarked on a business career. He was secretary for the Ocean Steamers Wharf Company, as well as secretary for a number of mining companies, and city manager for several station properties. He was also the first recipient of the School of Mines diploma for wool-classing.

Hamilton later sold the house to Miss Kleeman, manager of a jeweller's business in the city. In 1960 Miss Kleeman sold the house to Doctor Charles Duguid, who moved here from Magill. Doctor Duguid, now 100 years of age, still lives here with his wife.

The house was designed by F.W. Dancker, a well known and highly regarded architect of the period. Dancker, a contemporary of Edmund Wright had been responsible for much of the early building in Broken Hill, New South Wales. He designed a forty room hotel there, also the hospital. Dancker was also one of the first members of the South Australian Institute of Architects. His son Eric, a partner in the business, was responsible for the design of many of the impressive bungalows in eastern suburbs of Adelaide.

The house has been well maintained by its owners and boasts a number of unusual features. The roof form is interesting,

PTO

LOCATION

Address 33 Dequetteville
Town Kent Town Tce.
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 997-41

SUBJECT

2.1
4.10

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia, V1 p.558
Jensen, R. & E., Colonial Architecture pp773,790

Verbal Dean Berry (Architect) 5/2/85
D. Manning, 1984; Mrs. C. Duguid 31/1/85
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

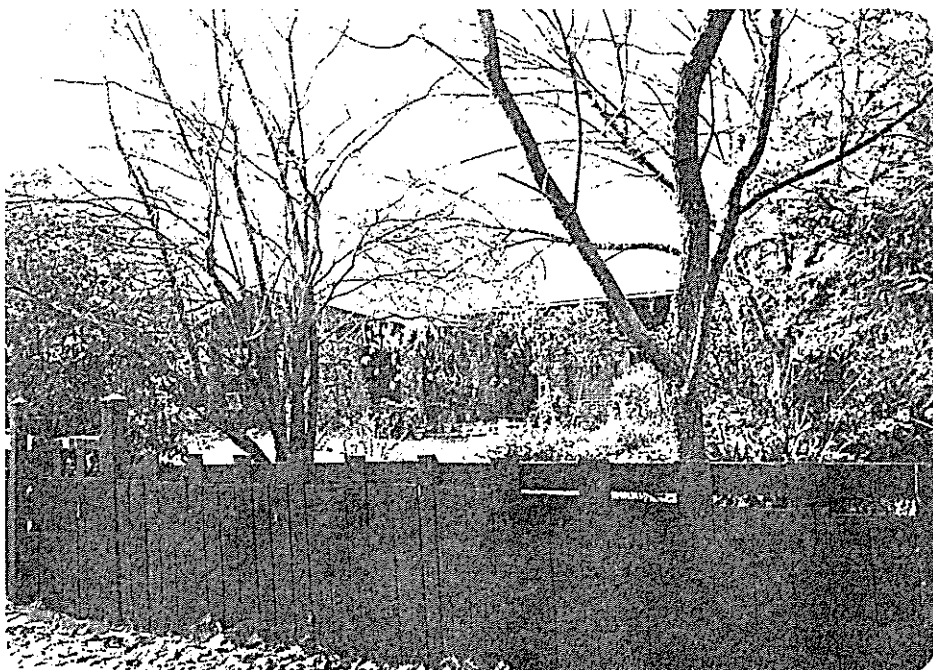
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. SH 2 Negative No. 30



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

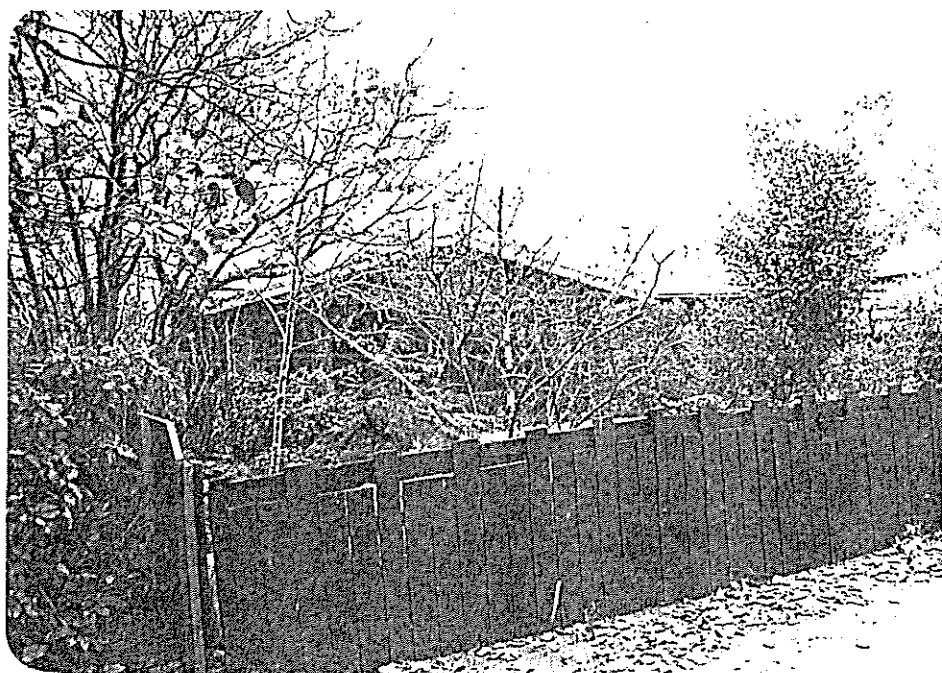
as it is unevenly pitched, and covered with flat zinc or galvanised iron sheets with rolled side joints. The roof projects about one metre over the front wall of the house and the eaves are timber lined. The front wire screen door was so designed that it slid into a recessed wall cavity, and almost eighty years later is still in working order.

The interior of the house has also been carefully preserved and features of particular note include the magnificent patterned parquetry flooring in the sitting room and adjacent dining room, and the large arched brick fireplaces. The fireplace in the sitting room houses an early decorative copper hood, and the wall above is decorated by three plaster gryphons. The study is notable for the fine timber panelled built-in cupboards which line one wall. Original timber work has been retained throughout the house. Most of the windows are in the Edwardian tripartite design. A small window set high into the south-western corner of the house is of particular interest, not only for its unusual design but also as it illustrates the depth of the external walls of this handsome house.

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

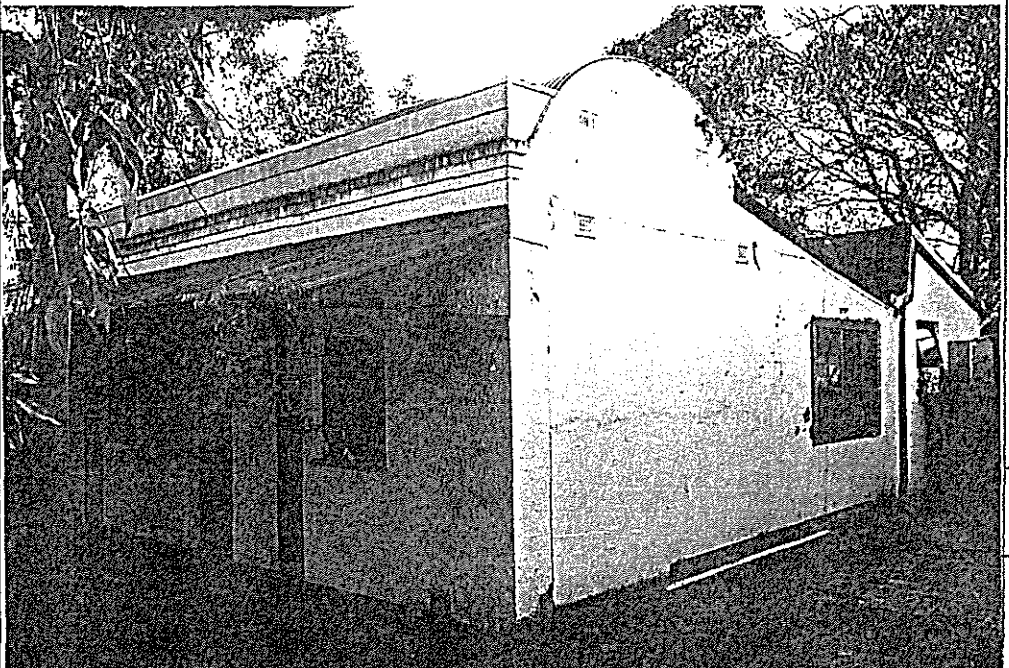
House
33 Dequetteville Tce.

Film No.
Negative No.



Film No. SH 2
Negative No. 29

Film No.
Negative No.

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: House Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE Donegal Street was laid out as a private road in the 1840s and did not become a public thoroughfare until 1865. This cottage is of uncertain date probably circa 1850. Its curved self supporting corrugated galvanised iron clad roof is of particular interest as one of very few surviving examples of such roofing in suburban Adelaide.		LOCATION Address 12 Donegal St., Town Norwood Postcode 5067 Section 276 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 4102-273 SUBJECT 2.2 4.10 PERIOD State Study Area 1838-1860
REFERENCES Stark, P., <u>Project Nine Report</u> ... p.42 Verbal Archival photographs		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
PHOTOGRAPH Film No.276/6 Negative No.15 		STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This single storey house was built in 1858 for Charles Burton, a book-keeper, and has remained in Burton family ownership for over one hundred and twenty five years.

The house is constructed of bluestone rubble with brick quoins and surrounds to the openings. It is an interesting and gracious variation to the simplified cottage style. The simple plan of earlier houses was not adhered to, and the house plan meanders over the site. One of the most interesting features of the cottage is its entrance which is at 45° to the main plan form and centred between two wings of the house. The doorway is also more detailed than other examples of the period, with a well-formed brick arch over the main entry. A corbelled brick parapet should also be noted.

Other features of interest include the very simple moulding on the verandah fascia and a very interesting delicate lace-work pattern of a line of stars underneath the verandah fascias. This particular pattern is unusual and may be the only example. The windows have retained their twelve-paned sliding sashes and the verandah holds slight cast iron enrichment.

LOCATION

Address 8 Elizabeth St.,
Norwood
Town
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3340-179

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.44

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 261/2 Negative No. 9



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This hip-roofed brick house was built in 1856 and was owned and occupied by William Swanson. It is one of the most intact of the earliest and largely original houses remaining in Norwood. The lack of gutters at the roof line, the steeply pitched hipped roof and the fine French doors, each frame containing four panes, point to its early date.

LOCATION

Address 34 Elizabeth St.
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 80-225

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.46
Council Assessments

Verbal D. Manning (1984)
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION ☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 261/2 Negative No. 15



STATUS

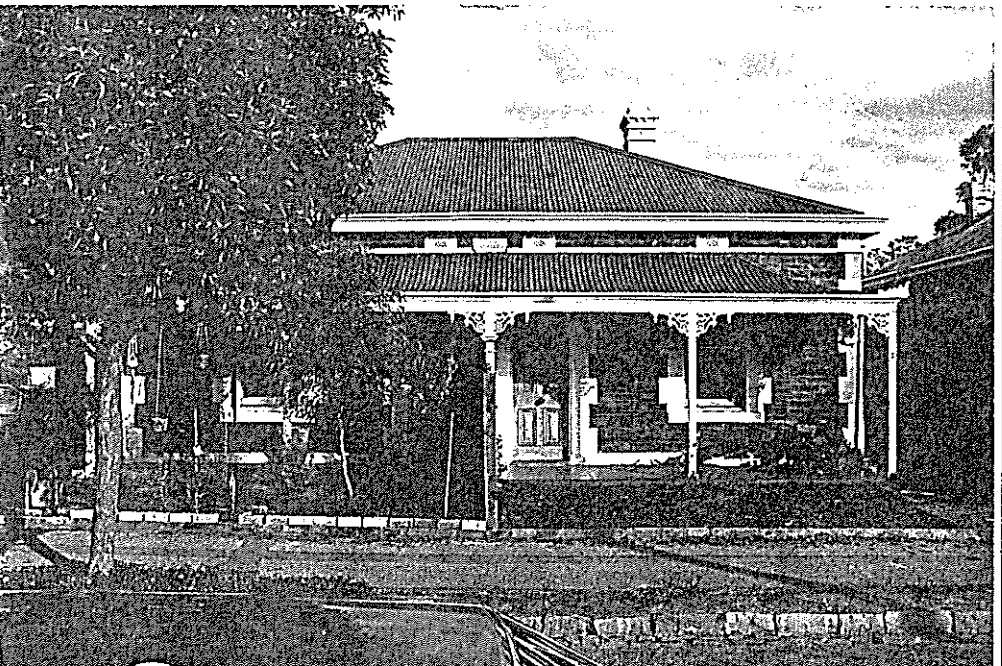
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h2 style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE SURVEY</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h3> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>ITEM NAME: Attached House</p> <p>Former or other "Vine Cottages"</p> </div>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No. Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<h4>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h4> <p>Prior to the subdivision of the land in 1881 these cottages had been built for vineyard labourers who worked on the vineyard which flourished in this area. They are built of bluestone and the name plates carry the name "Vine Cottages". The original lacework which remains is patterned with small bunches of grapes in keeping with the work of the occupants. They are an important illustration of working class houses in this district.</p> <p>The cottages are constructed of bluestone rubble line pointed with brick quoins and surrounds and retain their ogee gutters and crestings at the angles.</p>		<h4>LOCATION</h4> <p>Address 10 Fisher St., Town Norwood Postcode 5067 Section 260 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 4201-777</p> <h4>SUBJECT</h4> <p style="text-align: center;">2.2 4.10</p> <h4>PERIOD</h4> <p>State</p> <p>Study Area 1861-1880</p>
<h4>REFERENCES</h4> <p>Manning, D., <u>Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook</u> p.30 Council Assessment and Agent's subdivision sale plan (copy, D. Manning)</p> <p>Stark, P., <u>Project Nine Report</u> p.46</p> <p>Verbal Archival photographs</p>		<h4>TYPE OF ITEM</h4> <p>LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION</p>
<h4>PHOTOGRAPH</h4> <p style="text-align: right;">Film No. 260/2 Negative No. 24</p> 		<h4>STATUS</h4> <p>Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <h4>RECOMMENDATION</h4> <p>(A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <h4>PREPARED BY</h4> <p>HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984</p>

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other "Vine Cottages"

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Prior to the subdivision of the land in 1881 these cottages had been built for vineyard labourers who worked on the vineyard which flourished in this area. They are built of bluestone and the name plates carry the name "Vine Cottages". The original lacework which remains is patterned with small bunches of grapes in keeping with the work of the occupants. They are an important illustration of working class houses in this district.

The cottages are constructed of bluestone rubble line pointed with brick quoins and surrounds and retain their ogee gutters and crestings at the angles.

LOCATION

Address 12 Fisher St.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4201-778

SUBJECT

2.2
4.10

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

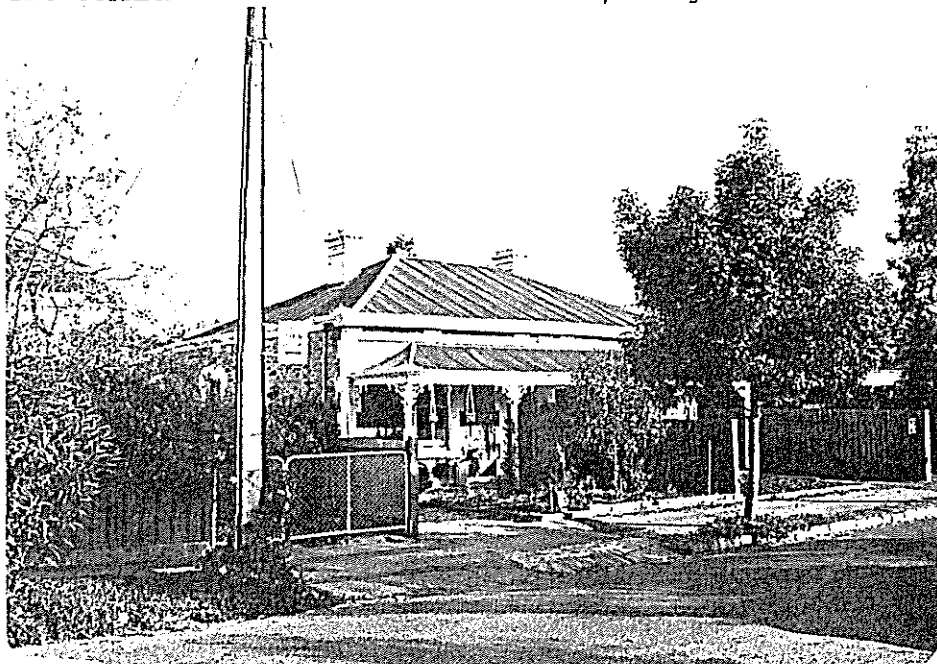
BUILDING ☐

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION ☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 260/2 Negative No. 26



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This small pisé cottage was one of the earliest houses built in the area. By 1853 it is shown in the assessments and remains largely intact although the cobble and pug walls have since been rough cast. The barred casement windows, typical of those seen in small pioneer cottages, remain, as do the squat pot chimneys. It is an important and well preserved example of an early colonial cottage set in an attractive and complementary garden. Richard Buttery, a member of the Norwood furniture making family lived here in the 1870s. The Buttery family were responsible for making the table in Clayton Church, and were prominent in the life of the district and responsible for the introduction into South Australia of steam driven machinery for making furniture.

LOCATION

Address 17 Fisher St.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4094-243

SUBJECT

2.2
4.10

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook p.30
Blackburn, M. The Hundred Year' History pp.44-45
Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.47

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

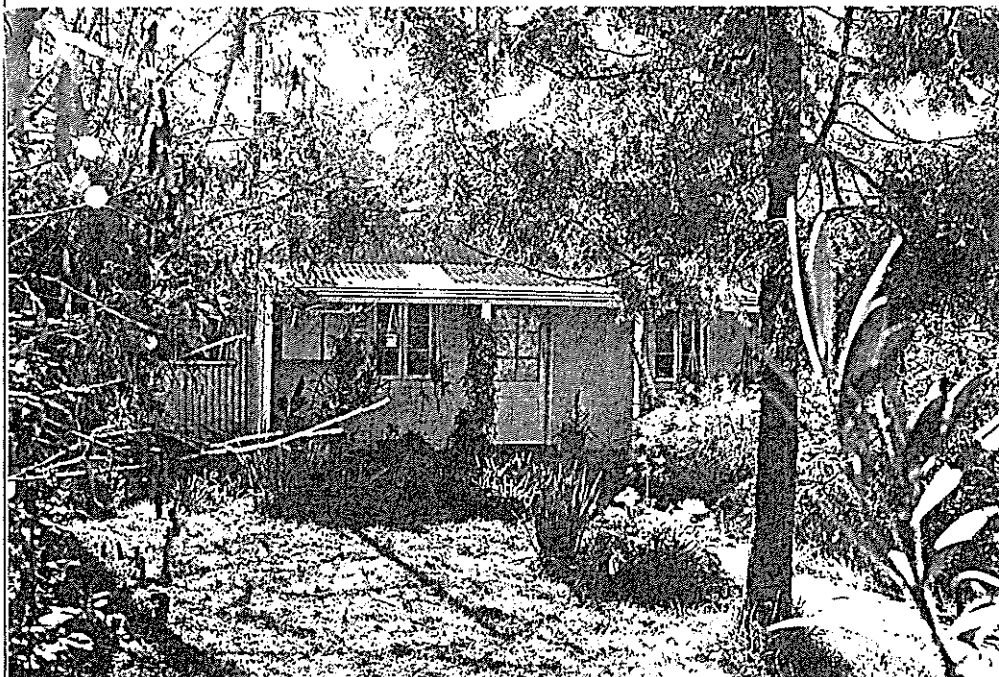
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 260/3 Negative No. 6



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐


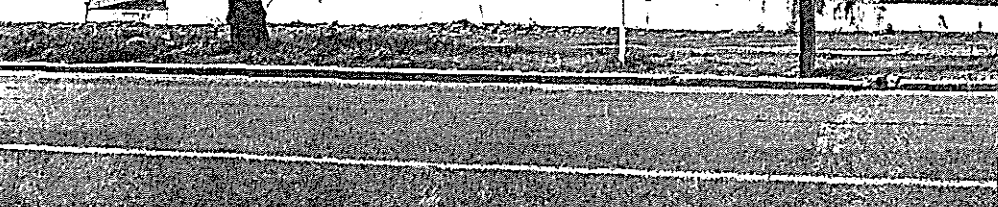
RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h1>HERITAGE SURVEY</h1> <h2>ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h2>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
ITEM NAME: House Former or other		Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<h3>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h3> <p>This house is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Kent Town. It was built in 1856 for Frederick Benjamin Carlin, a general merchant and importer whose business was located in Rundle Street, in the city. F.B. Carlin, who lived in this house until 1868, was the second Mayor of Kensington and Norwood (1858-1860) and an Adelaide City Councillor from 1864 to 1866. The house is depicted in its original form by James Shaw the noted South Australian artist who had been a neighbour of Carlin's when both lived in Chapel Street. From 1871-1875 Lady Charlotte Bacon lived here. The Bacons were prominent in the early movement (1834-1836) to establish South Australia on Wakefield's Theory of Colonisation.</p> <p>The house was originally described as a five roomed stone house with cellars and a kitchen.</p> <p>The second storey is not shown in the Shaw painting of 1860 although it was probably added in that year as the rates were then increased. By 1864 the house comprised twelve rooms and a vineyard. The two storeyed rear section is characterised by close cropped eaves and six paned casement windows.</p>		<h3>LOCATION</h3> <p>Address 18-20 Flinders St</p> <p>Town Kent Town Postcode 5067 Section 255 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 1287-120</p> <h3>SUBJECT</h3> <p>2.1</p> <h3>PERIOD</h3> <p>State</p> <p>Study Area</p> <p>1838-1860</p>
<h3>REFERENCES</h3> <p>Gooden, G. <u>Fifty Years' History</u> ... pp23-25,43,79,182 Manning Correspondence with Dr. J. Tregenza, April, May 1980 Council Assessments Stark, P., <u>Project Nine Report</u> ... p.26</p> <p>Verbal Archival photographs James Shaw painting, 1860 (Art Gallery of S.A.)</p>		<h3>TYPE OF ITEM</h3> <p>LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION</p>
<h3>PHOTOGRAPH</h3> <p>Film No. 255/5 Negative No. 24</p> 		<h3>STATUS</h3> <p>Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other RAIA (1974) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
		<h3>RECOMMENDATION</h3> <p>(A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984</p>

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This impressive two storey bluestone mansion was built in 1882 for James Robin who had come to Australia in 1852 and set up in business as a general merchant. Robin later acted as vice-consul for Brazil. A later owner was Sir George Ritchie, son of an early pioneer. Sir George "an outstanding figure in the political life of the colony served in Parliament for forty-one years acting as Premier on several occasions and holding the post of Chief Secretary for six years. A proprietor of a fleet of river steamers he was a noted advocate of the River Murray development."

The house is a fine example of a bluestone mansion. James Robin imported marble fireplaces from Italy and chandeliers from England and had the still existing iron fences and gates bearing his monogram specially cast in England. Now owned by Prince Alfred College the house has been maintained in excellent condition, although the original lacework has been removed and quoins and window surrounds painted. It is a striking addition to the streetscape of Flinders Street, and an intrinsic part of the heritage of Kensington and Norwood.

LOCATION

Address 19 Flinders St.
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1618-3

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook, p.28
Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years' History ... pp130-131
Council Assessments
Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia Vol. 1 p.217-218
Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE ☒

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.255/9 Negative No. 12



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House "Mayford"
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This impressive bluestone villa was built in 1870 by the printer, J. Scrymgeour, whose descendants still conduct the printing business in Kent Town. In 1891 it was purchased by the Woods family and occupied by the noted architect Edward John Woods until his death in 1913. Born in 1837, E.J. Woods came to South Australia in 1860. Within a few months he was working as a draughtsman for Edmund Wright and shortly after became a partner in the firm, Wright and Woods. In 1869 he set up his own business, achieving prominence throughout South Australia. In later years he was also Architect-in-Chief and supervised construction of the Houses of Parliament. Honora May Briggs bought the house in 1920 and conducted there the "Mayford Private Hospital" until about 1953. "Mayford", the name given to the house by Woods, is a striking residence and boasts a number of interesting features. The ornately decorative stucco work to the projection should be noted as should the unusual addition of two narrow windows on the eastern and western walls of the projection. The detailed timber work on the verandah, in the Queen Anne style is also worthy of attention. A later addition such decoration is, nonetheless, a good example of its kind. "Mayford" is of significant interest, both for its historical association with one of the noted early architects, but also for its contribution to the historical character of Flinders Street.

REFERENCES

Morgan and Gilbert, Early Adelaide Architecture..... p.155
Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia V.1. p.538
Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 255/6 Negative No. 7



LOCATION

Address 23 Flinders St.
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1312-76

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS

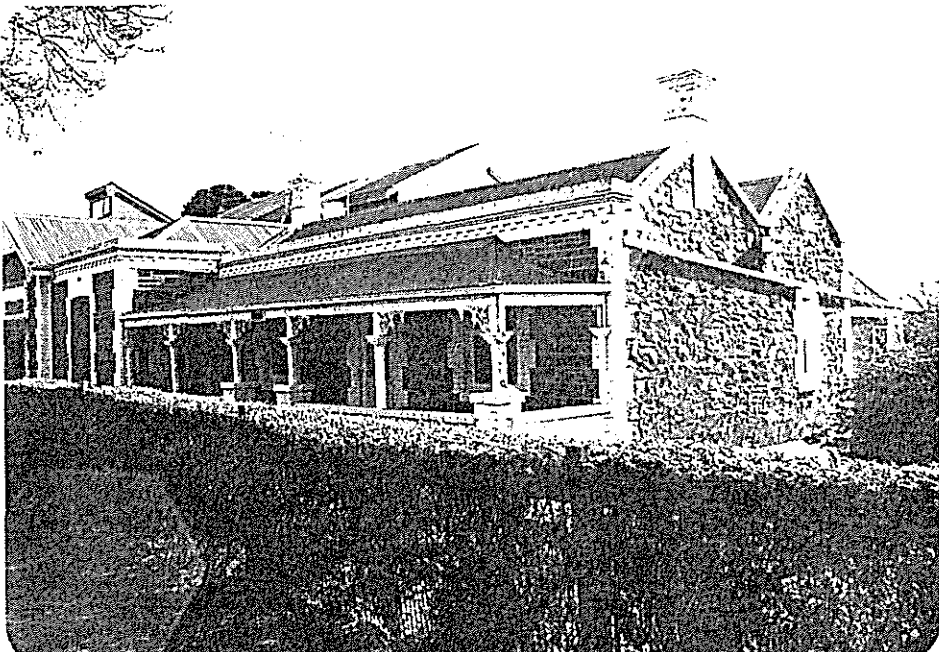
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐


RECOMMENDATION


(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h1>HERITAGE SURVEY</h1> <h2>ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h2>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
ITEM NAME: House Former or other		Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</p> <p>"Aparima" began its development as a symmetrical double fronted house, built for Thomas Wallis, a tailor, between 1866 and 1869, with a typical double gabled roof-line. As the fashion changed it was converted into a villa residence with gabled additions to the south. The complex is original with brick topped chimneys, brick parapets of stretchers, headers and moulded brick and slight cast iron spandrels to the concave corrugated galvanised iron clad verandah. It is constructed of bluestone rubble line pointed with brick quoins and surrounds to openings.</p> <p>The building illustrates the extension of early plan forms and is an important element of the Flinders Street street-scape.</p>		<p>LOCATION</p> <p>Address 29 Flinders St., Town Kent Town Postcode 5067 Section 255 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 396-164</p> <p>SUBJECT</p> <p>2.2</p> <p>PERIOD</p> <p>State</p> <p>Study Area</p> <p>1861-1880</p>
<p>REFERENCES</p> <p>Stark, P. <u>Project Nine Report</u> ... p.27</p> <p>Verbal Archival photographs</p>		<p>TYPE OF ITEM</p> <p>LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION</p>
<p>PHOTOGRAPH Film No. SH 3 Negative No. 11</p> 		<p>STATUS</p> <p>Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other RAIA (1974) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>(A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>PREPARED BY</p> <p>HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984</p>

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h1>HERITAGE SURVEY</h1> <h2>ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h2>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: Shop and Residence Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<h3>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h3> <p>This shop was built in 1871 for George White, a baker, and comprised a shop, bakehouse and dwelling. He was followed in the business by his son Thomas who served as a Mayor of the district between 1892 and 1895. The building remains largely intact despite some superficial additions and the annex at the rear is thought to have been the site of the original baker's ovens. It is an important landmark in an area which has lost much of its nineteenth century character.</p>		<h3>LOCATION</h3> Address 11 Fullarton Rd. Town Kent Town Postcode 5067 Section 255 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 3523-174 <h3>SUBJECT</h3> 4.6 <h3>PERIOD</h3> State Study Area 1861-1880
<h3>REFERENCES</h3> Council Assessments Verbal D. Manning (1984) Archival photographs		<h3>TYPE OF ITEM</h3> LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> <h3>PHYSICAL CONDITION</h3>
<h3>PHOTOGRAPH</h3> Film No. 255/7 Negative No. 10 		<h3>STATUS</h3> Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <h3>RECOMMENDATION</h3> (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> <h3>PREPARED BY</h3> HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h2 style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE SURVEY</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h3> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> ITEM NAME: Wesley Uniting Church Complex Former or other Kent Town Methodist Church </div>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No. Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<h4>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h4> <p>The land on which the present complex stands was owned by Hon. John Colton, who was later to serve as a South Australian Premier. In the early 1860s he acquired the land which had been selected by the church and gave it to the Wesleyan Church. Building commenced in 1864 and the foundation stone was laid in October of that year. The architects for the church and other buildings were Wright and Woods. The transepts were not added until 1868, the vestry and classrooms in 1869, and a lecture hall in 1874. The church served as the collegiate church of Prince Alfred College until a chapel was built in the school grounds.</p> <p>In 1870 a gallery platform for the choir, a communion rail and pews in the transept were added. The furniture was made from cedar and the rail was described as being "filled-in ornamental cast iron in the early English style" (Jensen).</p> <p>The church complex is a very significant element not only for its historical associations but also for its visual contributions to the historical character of Kensington and Norwood.</p>		<div> LOCATION Address 31A Fullarton Rd Town Kent Town Postcode 5067 Section 255 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: NOA </div> <div> SUBJECT 2.5 2.6 </div> <div> PERIOD State Study Area 1861-1880 </div>
<h4>REFERENCES</h4> <p>Manning, D. <u>Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook</u>, p.38</p> <p>Verbal Archival photographs</p>		<div> TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION </div>
<h4>PHOTOGRAPH</h4> <p style="text-align: right;">Film No. 255/7 Negative No. 14</p> 		<div> STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Other RAIA (1974) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984 </div>

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other "Darling House"

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This large bluestone mansion with its bluestone stables was built circa 1883 for Robert T. Moore. In 1886 John Darling junior M.P. bought the house. This was occupied by his family until 1929 when purchased by the Salvation Army and used as a Boys Home until about 1970. The house is a very good example of a style of architecture popular in the High Victorian period.

Heavily ornate stucco moulding and ornamentation adorn the windows and doorways, and is, with the delicately cast iron verandah columns, worthy of particular attention. The original iron palisade fence should also be noted. This property, together with its neighbour (no. 68) provide an impressive visual introduction to Norwood and an excellent example of the type of house occupied by wealthy gentlemen.

LOCATION
Address 64 Fullarton Rd.
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3885-73

SUBJECT
2.1

PERIOD
State

Study Area
1881-1920

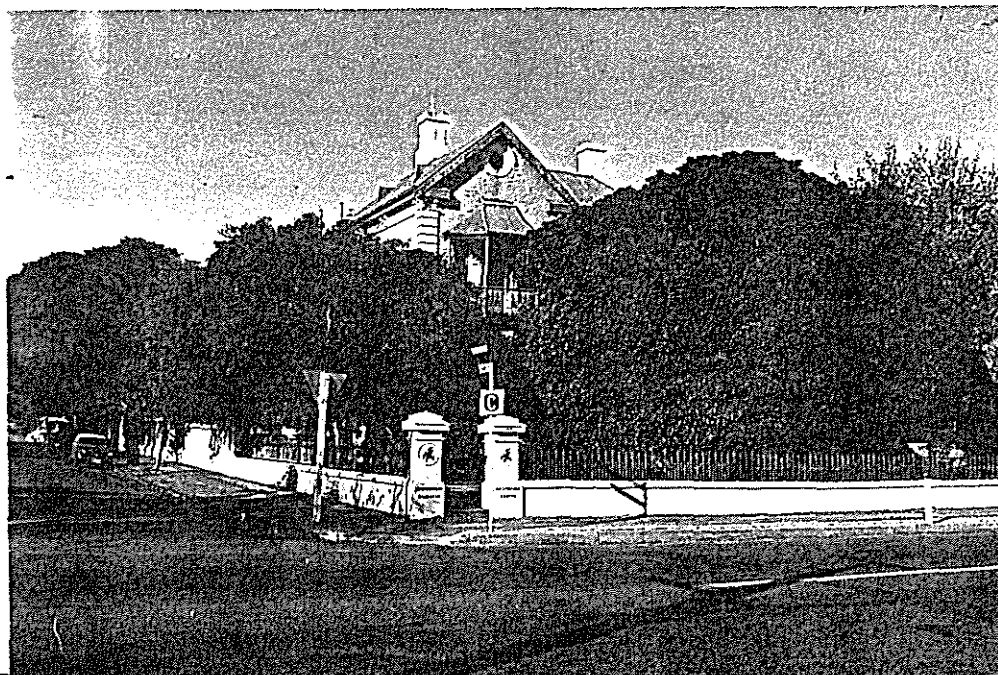
REFERENCES

Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia V.1. p.233
Council Assessments
Pascoe, J.J.(ed.) Adelaide and Vicinity p.350

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH Film No. Negative No.



STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other
RAIA (1974) List ☐

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐
PREPARED BY
HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This two storey bluestone house was built in 1883 for Emanuel Cohen, a merchant, and has remained in its original immaculate condition with cast iron decoration on the fence and gate, and verandah and balustrade. The original tiled pathway still leads to the impressive entrance. It is illustrative of the then new technique of rendering quoins and window surrounds. The rendering of the bay window is elaborate with motifs taken from the Gothic and Italianate styles. With its neighbour (no. 64) this house is an important example of the style of housing popular among wealthy gentlemen of the day, and one of few remaining examples in the area.

LOCATION
Address 68 Fullarton Rd.
Norwood
Town
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2017-171

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD
State

Study Area
1881-1920

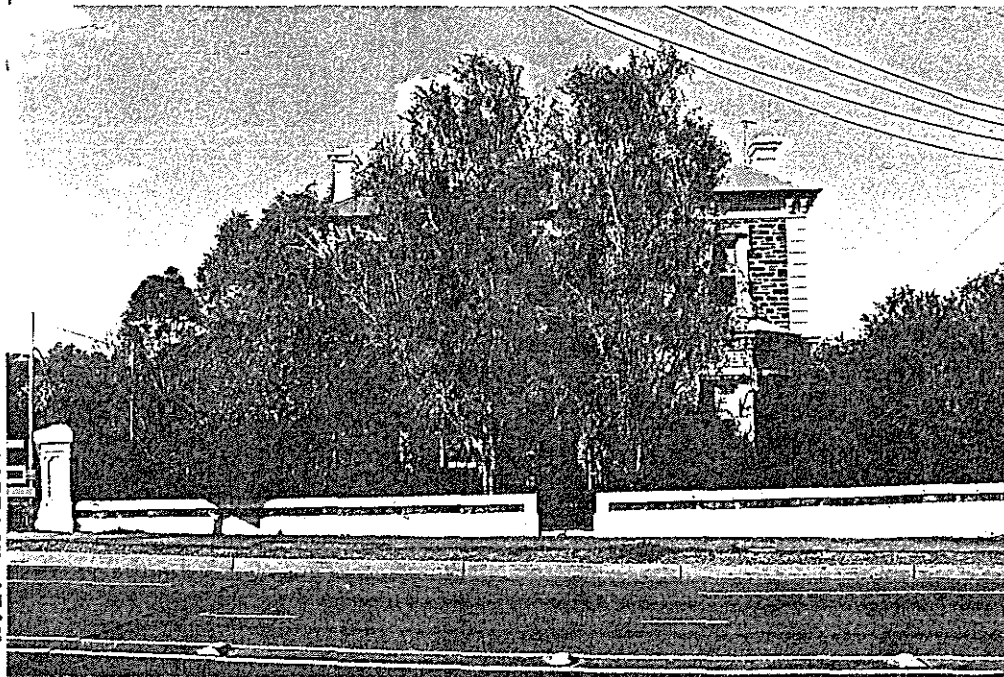
REFERENCES

Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.48
Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH Film No. 260/4 Negative No. 10



STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other
RAIA (1974) ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

H.I. 19.12.84

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Former Shop and Residence
Former or other Da Libero Restaurant

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This former shop and residence was built in 1868 by a blacksmith, Joseph Peddy. From 1871 until the 1950s it was in continuous use by a succession of storekeepers. The present owners have retained the original shop front and it is one of only a few commercial reminders of an earlier era. The elaborate moulded pediments and red gum window sill are especially worthy of attention.

It is constructed of random coursed bluestone with brick quoins and the shop section is particularly noteworthy with its decorated parapet and large paned shop front.

LOCATION

Address 69 Fullarton Rd.
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2445-39

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.28
Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 255/8 Negative No. 7



STATUS

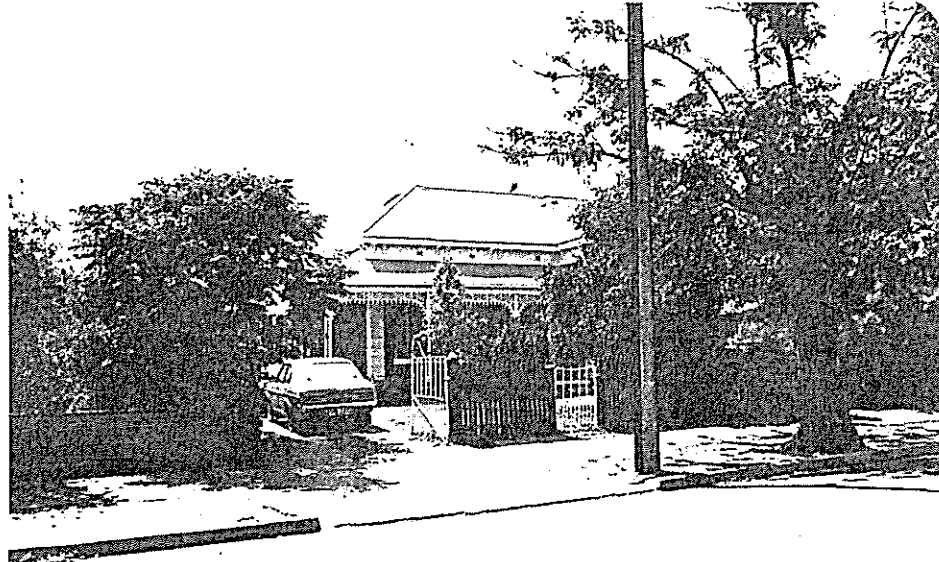
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

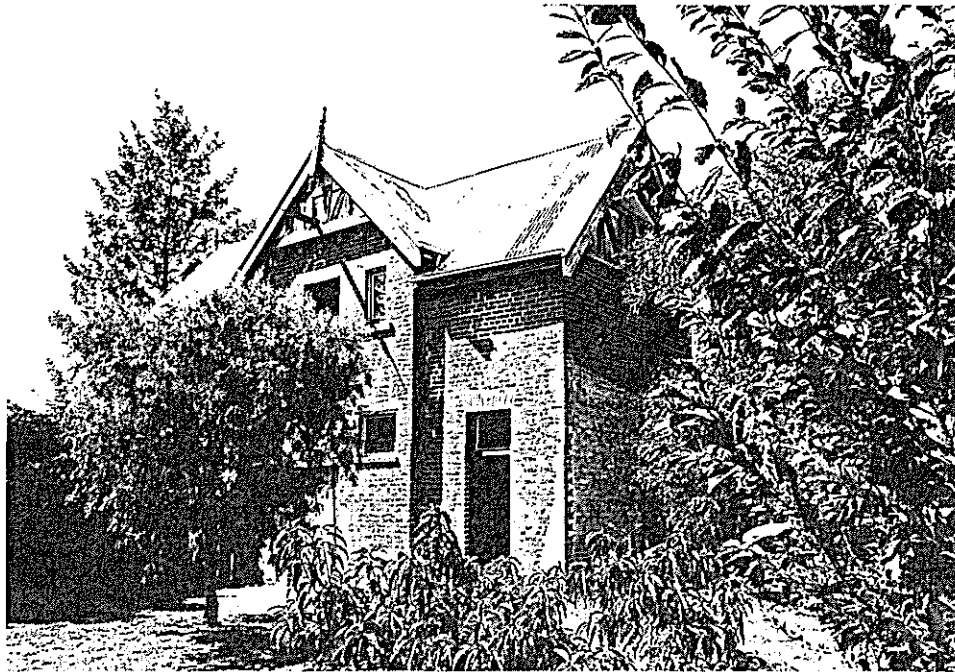
RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

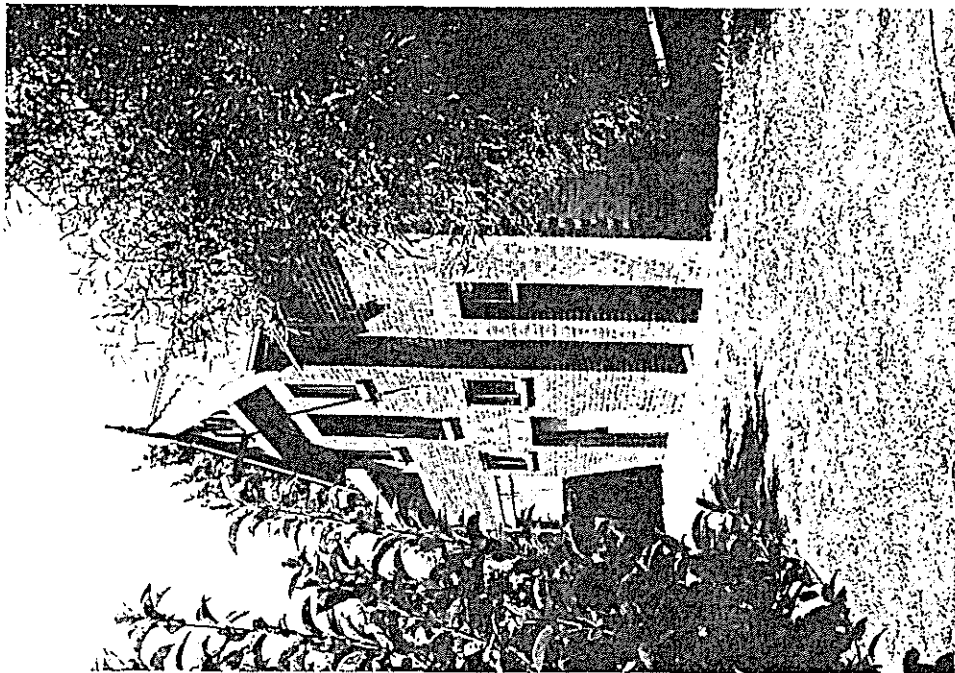
South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h1 style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE SURVEY</h1> <h2 style="text-align: center;">ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h2> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <p>ITEM NAME: House and Stables</p> <p>Former or other</p> </div>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
<h3>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h3> <p>This impressive bluestone villa was built in circa 1884 on land which had been owned by S.D. Glyde, a Mayor of Kensington and Norwood. Originally, the land which the present house stands on formed part of Charles Ellershaw's property and the stable and loft at the rear of the property may have been part of the earlier estate.</p> <p>The house itself is interesting for it retains a tiled entrance hall and displays many of the features which were typical of villas built by gentlemen of means at this time.</p> <p>Notable features include the lacework, the cast iron verandah posts, detailed stucco consoles under the eaves and the original shutter on the projecting front window. The timber bargeboard ornamentation is also worthy of note.</p> <p>Part of a two storeyed stable block, or coach house stands at the rear of the property adjoining no. 3 Foster St. These former stables are also of considerable interest and possibly formed part of Charles Ellershaw's property which extended from no. 9 Foster St.</p>		<h3>LOCATION</h3> <p>Address 2B George St.</p> <p>Town Norwood</p> <p>Postcode 5067</p> <p>Section 277</p> <p>Hundred Adelaide</p> <p>County Adelaide</p> <p>L.G.A. Kensington Norwood</p> <p>S.H.P. Region 2</p> <p>C.T. Ref: 1462-75</p> <hr/> <h3>SUBJECT</h3> <p style="text-align: center;">2.1</p> <hr/> <h3>PERIOD</h3> <p>State</p> <p>Study Area</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1881-1920</p>
<h3>REFERENCES</h3> <p>Council Assessments</p> <p>Verbal</p> <p>Archival photographs</p>		<h3>TYPE OF ITEM</h3> <p>LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Historical site <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/></p> <h3>PHYSICAL CONDITION</h3>
<h3>PHOTOGRAPH</h3> <p style="text-align: right;">Film No. SH 10 Negative No. 3</p> 		<h3>STATUS</h3> <p>Reg. of State Her. Items</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Nominated <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Estate</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>National Trust</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <h3>RECOMMENDATION</h3> <p>(A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <h3>PREPARED BY</h3> <p>HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS</p> <p>Date: 1984</p>



PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

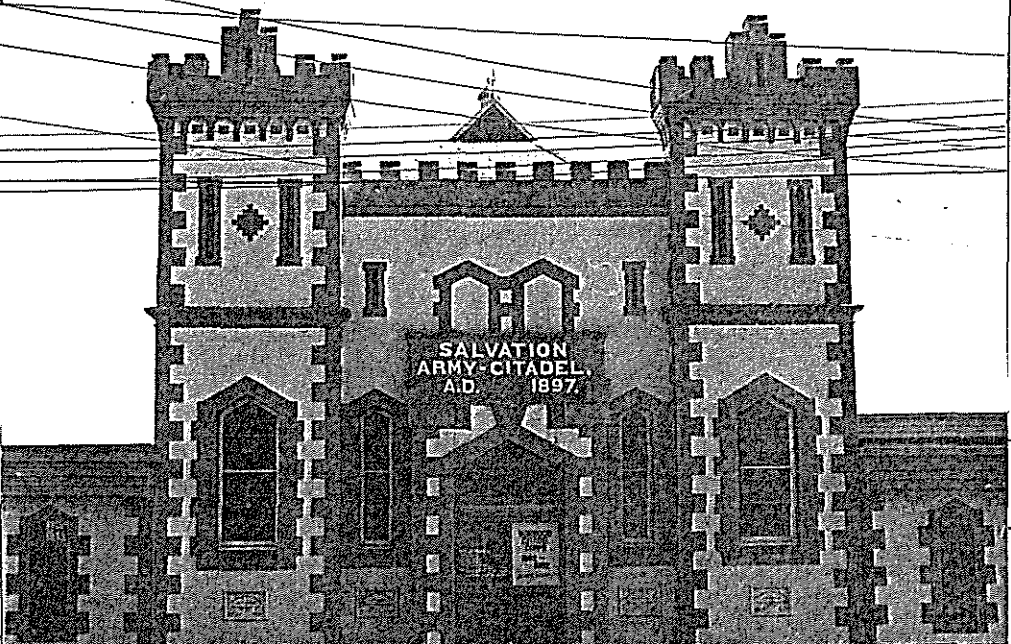
House and Stable
2B George Street.

Film No. SH 11
Negative No. 29



Film No. SH 11
Negative No. 30

Film No.
Negative No.

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h1>HERITAGE SURVEY</h1> <h2>ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h2>	KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: Salvation Army Citadel Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<h3>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h3> <p>Norwood was the fourth corpsto be formed in Australia, in November 1882, meeting in the Norwood Town Hall until the building of the present Citadel. This was opened by the leader of the Salvation Army in the Commonwealth, Commandant Herbert Booth, son of the founder of the Army, in August 1897. His name is commemorated on one of the foundation stones along with Mrs. Alexander Hay and John Sailing M.P. The hall on the northern side was opened in February 1925.</p> <p>This building, the facade of which is an important and striking element in the George Street streetscape, is constructed of brick with stuccoed quoins, strings, parapet work, and surrounds to the openings. The vigorously detailed facade is extended to both the north and south elevations imitating the unusual and characteristic triangular pointed heads to openings.</p>		<h3>LOCATION</h3> <p>Address 59-61 George St. Town Norwood Postcode 5067 Section 276 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 635-126 602-56 4144-901</p> <h3>SUBJECT</h3> <p>2.5</p> <h3>PERIOD</h3> <p>State</p> <p>Study Area 1881-1920</p>
<h3>REFERENCES</h3> <p>Blackburn, M. <u>The Hundred Years' History</u> ... p.99-100 Stark, P. <u>Project Nine Report</u> ... p.49</p> <p>Verbal Archival photographs</p>		<h3>TYPE OF ITEM</h3> <p>LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION</p>
<h3>PHOTOGRAPH</h3> <p>Film No. 276/10 Negative No. 15</p> 		<h3>STATUS</h3> <p>Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <h3>RECOMMENDATION</h3> <p>(A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984</p>

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other 'Trevarton'

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This large two storey house, now rendered, was probably built in 1858 for Henry Cowie, a noted cricketer. It displays many of the characteristics of the Georgian style of architecture. The windows of sash form with multiple small panes, are protected by shutters. The discretely panelled door is flanked by sidelights and topped by a rectangular fanlight. A small portico extends over the doorway and the original shingled roof remains. Although the once extensive gardens have been somewhat reduced by subdivision vestiges of the nineteenth century character still remain and the large trees, including Moreton Bay Figs, the flagged paths, and the summer house all provide reminders of an earlier era.

Lionel Henry Scholl, I.S.O., a well known early settler lived here for a number of years. Scholl was a member of the Board of Governors of the Public Library, the Art Gallery, the Museum of South Australia and also held the post of Honorary Secretary of the Kensington and Norwood Institute for some thirty years.

LOCATION

Address 115 George St.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3892-197

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Council assessments
Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia V.1. pp312-313
Vivienne, May Sunny South Australia p.63-64 (Scholl)
Gooden, G. Fifty Years History ... p.151

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

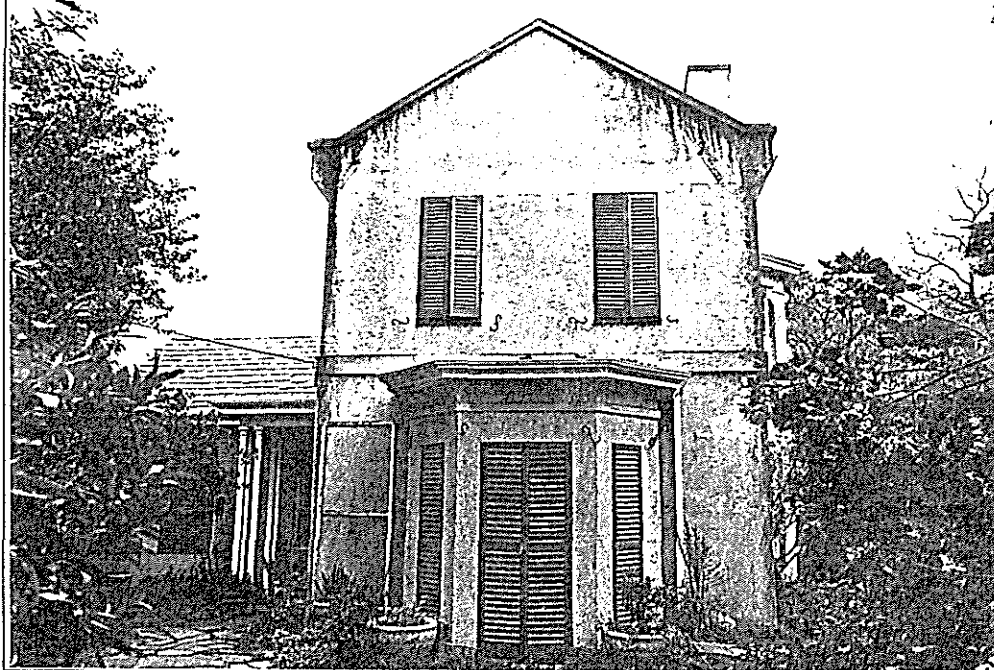
BUILDING

STRUCTURE ☒

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 276/2 Negative No.10



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South.
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: 'Scarfe Cottage Homes'
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1903, George Scarfe, founder of Harris Scarfe Pty. Ltd. left £10,000 in his will for the provision of almshouses for poor South Australians over sixty years of age. It was intended that the occupants would be genteel persons who had served the community but were unable to afford proper housing. By 1906 the rows of cottage homes, one each side of the street, were completed. They were first managed by the executors of the will, and then from 1927 until 1970 a board of management administered the homes which provided rent free accommodation and regular payment to their occupants. Attempts are being currently made to enable the transfer of the cottages to the Elderly Citizens Homes.

The complex, built of brick, consists of eight adjoined double fronted houses in four groups and two double fronted detached houses. Each house is a villa type in plan and has a number of features common to the Federation style. Of interest are the turned timber verandah columns, elaborately fretted timber friezes and rendered gables. The elaborate name is a reminder to all of the benefactor.

LOCATION

Address 3-11 Gertrude St
Norwood
Town
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1419-176B

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Vivienne, May Sunny South Australia, p.58
Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia V.1 p.581
Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.50

Verbal Harry Bowden, 1984
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

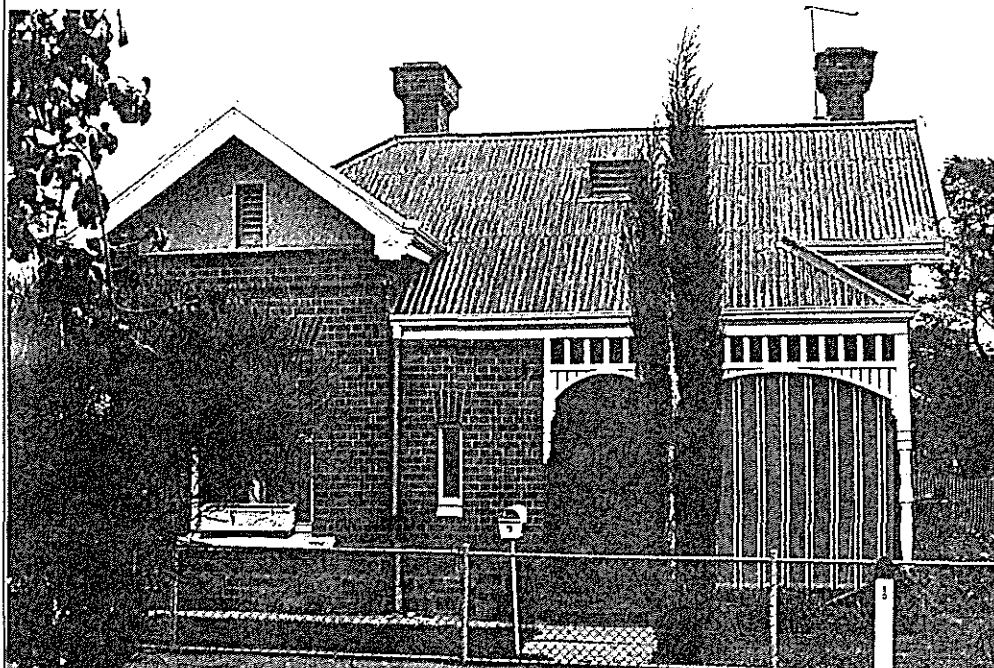
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.276/3 Negative No. 8



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: "Scarfe Cottage Homes"
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1903, George Scarfe, founder of Harris Scarfe Pty. Ltd. left £10,000 in his will for the provision of almshouses for poor South Australians over sixty years of age. It was intended that the occupants would be genteel persons who had served the community but were unable to afford proper housing. By 1906 the rows of cottage homes, one each side of the street, were completed. They were first managed by the executors of the will, and then from 1927 until 1970 a board of management administered the homes which provided rent free accommodation and regular payment to their occupants. Attempts are being currently made to enable the transfer of the cottages to the Elderly Citizens Homes.

The complex, built of brick, consists of eight adjoined double fronted houses in four groups and two double fronted detached houses. Each house is a villa type in plan and has a number of features common to the Federation style. Of interest are the turned timber verandah columns, elaborately fretted timber friezes and rendered gables. The elaborate name is a reminder to all of the benefactor.

LOCATION

Address 4-12 Gertrude St.
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1419-176A

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Vivienne, May Sunny South Australia, p.58

Verbal Harry Bowden, 1984
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 276/3 Negative No. 20



STATUS


Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

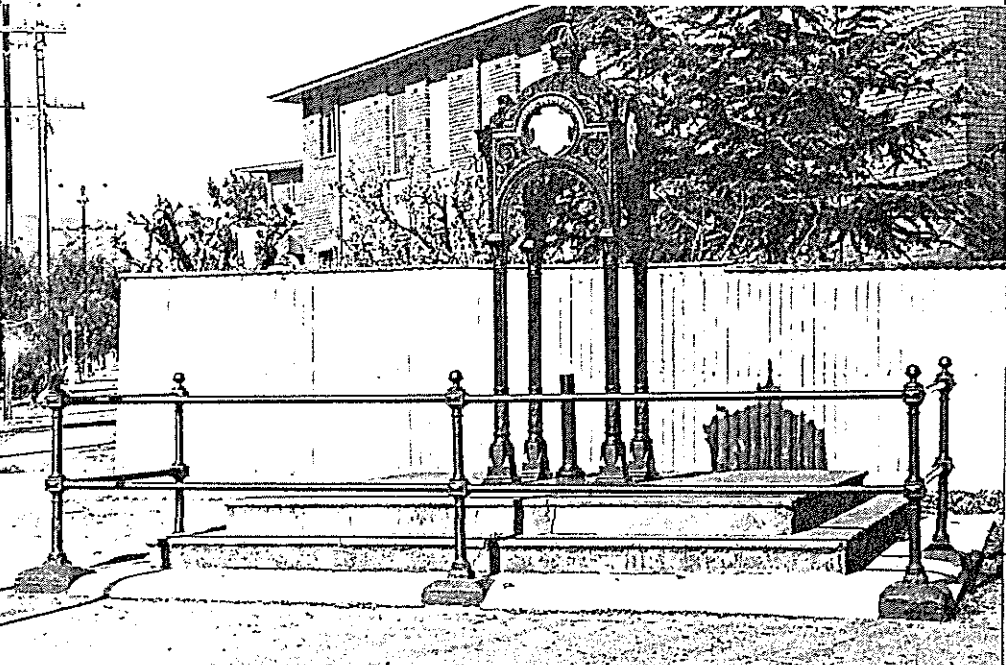
(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h2 style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE SURVEY</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h3> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> ITEM NAME: House Former or other </div>	KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No. Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<h4>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h4> <p>This bluestone house was built in 1869 for Charles Fry, a clerk, and its chief importance lies in its association with the Wesley Church nearby which has owned the property since 1890.</p> <p>The delicate lace brackets in the vine leaf pattern which adorn the verandah posts and the multi paned windows are of particular interest. The house has been well maintained and its neat exterior is a worthwhile addition to the street-scape.</p>		<h4>LOCATION</h4> Address 25 Grenfell St. Town Kent Town Postcode 5067 Section 255 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 1091-85 <h4>SUBJECT</h4> <p style="text-align: center;">2.2</p> <h4>PERIOD</h4> State Study Area <p style="text-align: center;">1861-1880</p>
<h4>REFERENCES</h4> <p>Department of Lands (Certificates of Titles) Council Assessments.</p> <p>Verbal Archival photographs</p>		<h4>TYPE OF ITEM</h4> LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/>
<h4>PHOTOGRAPH</h4> <p style="text-align: center;">Film No. 255/4 Negative No. 17</p> 		<h4>STATUS</h4> Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> RAIA (1974) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <h4>RECOMMENDATION</h4> (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> <h4>PREPARED BY</h4> HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

H.I. 19.12.84

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h2 style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE SURVEY</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h3> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> ITEM NAME: Benson Fountain Former or other </div>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No. Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<h4>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h4> <p>In the 1860s Dr. Benson arrived in Kensington and set up practice. Young, highly qualified, generous and cheerful he very soon became extremely popular. When he died in 1877 at the early age of 39 he was widely mourned by the whole community. At a public meeting after his death it was decided to erect a drinking fountain in memory of the much respected doctor. The Sisters of St. Joseph gave the land and in 1879 the cast iron fountain was formally handed over to the town by E.T. Smith and unveiled by Mayor Glyde.</p> <p>The fountain is an excellent example of highly detailed cast iron work.</p>		<h4>LOCATION</h4> Address High St., Town (cnr Portrush Rd.) Postcode Kensington 5068 Section 289 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. <h4>SUBJECT</h4> <p style="text-align: center;">2.1</p> <h4>PERIOD</h4> State Study Area <p style="text-align: center;">1861-1880</p>
<h4>REFERENCES</h4> <p>Blackburn, M. <u>The Hundred Years' History ...</u> p.129 Gooden, G. <u>Fifty Years History ...</u> p.182 Loyau, G.F. <u>The Representative Men of South Australia</u> Manning, D. <u>Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook</u> p.50</p> <p>Verbal Archival photographs</p>		<h4>TYPE OF ITEM</h4> LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
<h4>PHOTOGRAPH</h4> <p style="text-align: right;">Film No. 289/3 Negative No. 2</p> 		<h4>STATUS</h4> Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> RAIA (1974) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <h4>RECOMMENDATION</h4> (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Two Attached Shops and
Former or other Residences

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

These shops and residences are attached to the former Rising Sun Hotel (36 High Street - see I.D. sheet for history).

The original shops were replaced at some time but recent restorers have recreated a nineteenth century shop facade with its large panelled windows and wooden moulded sill. The original cast iron work on the verandah posts can still be seen and is worthy of attention for its fine detailing.

LOCATION

Address 38-40 High St.,
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4226-841

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

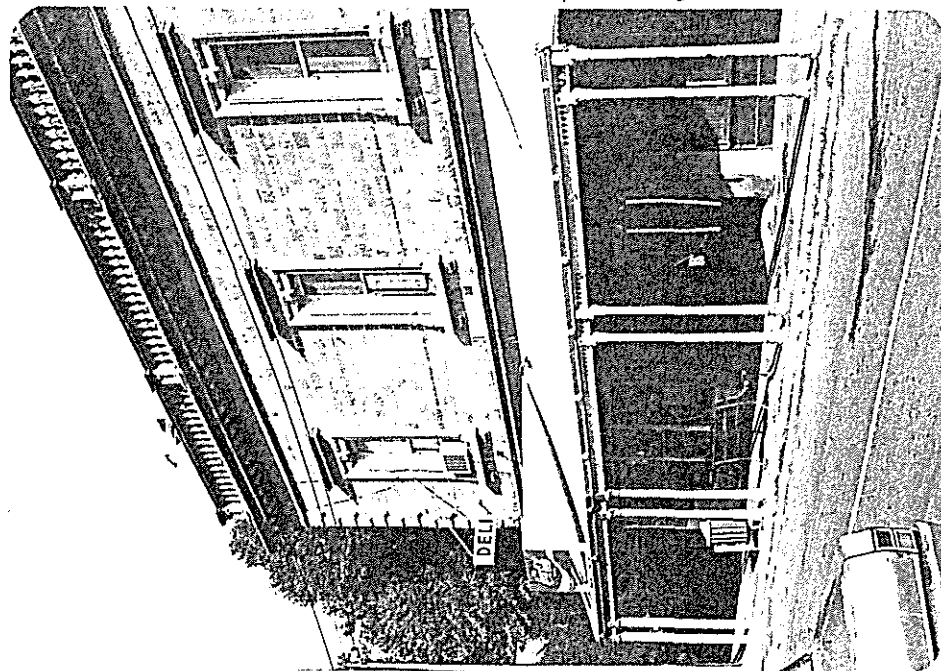
BUILDING

STRUCTURE ☒

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.289/6 Negative No. 25



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☒
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Shop and Residence
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This shop and residence is attached to the former Rising Sun Hotel (36 High Street - see ID Sheet for history)

LOCATION

Address 42A High St.,

Town Kensington

Postcode 5068

Section Adelaide

Hundred Adelaide

County

L.G.A. Kensington Norwood

S.H.P. Region 2

C.T. Ref: 4138-919

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐

Historical site ☐

Historical Gdn. ☐

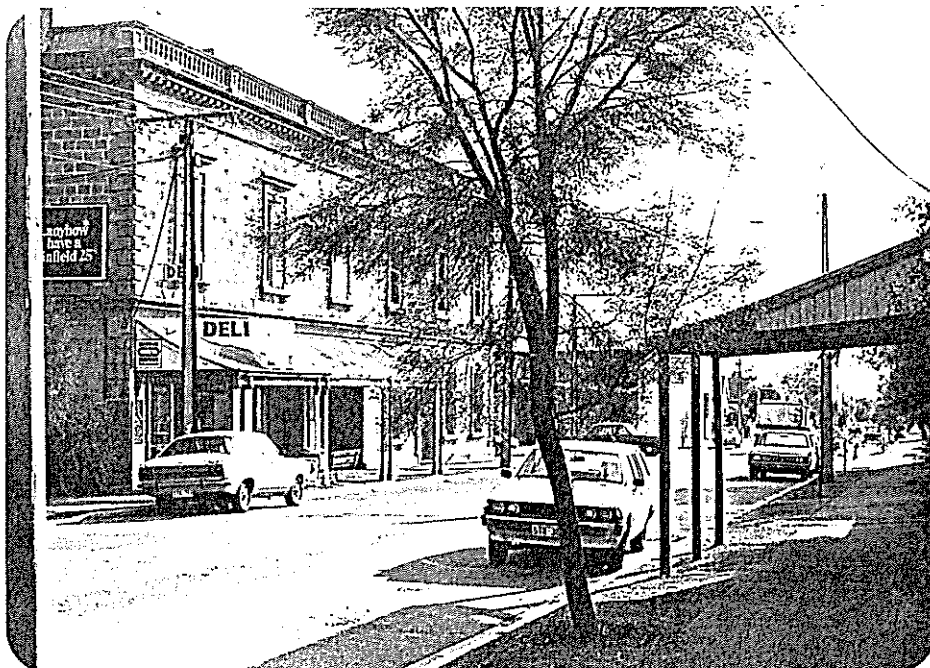
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 289/6 Negative No. 30



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items

Reg. ☐ Interim L ☒

Nominated ☐

National Estate

Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐

National Trust

CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐

Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY

ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

For most of its existence this single storey bluestone house has been a doctor's residence, the original section having been built for Doctor Thomas Taylor, probably before 1853, and owned by a succession of other doctors until at least the 1950s. There were structures at the rear of the house which included a kitchen and surgery. The original block was an acre and a second block was added in 1855, creating a large piece of land, suited to the position held by the doctor in the local community.

Most of these doctors also figured prominently in the affairs of the district and the community at large. Doctor Taylor was a local Mayor in 1862 and in 1864. Doctor John Benson's role as a local doctor was commemorated by the community in the erection of the nearby fountain. Dr. John Sprod was first medical officer of the town of Kensington and Norwood, and served as a local Councillor. Dr. Thomas Borthwick was Corporation Health Officer from 1886 until 1923 when he was succeeded by Dr. H.M.J. Halloran.

Doctor Borthwick, who lived here for most of the period from 1886 until his death in 1924 was also prominent in the fields of public health and bacteriology. He served as a consultant to the major hospitals and acted as medical officer to other corporations, including the Adelaide City Council. In 1941 a children's playground in Phillips St. Kensington, was named in his honour. PTO

LOCATION

Address 50 High St.,
Kensington
Town 5068
Postcode
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2872-198

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Gooden, G. Fifty Years History ... pp45,159,163,165,182
Loyau, Representative Men of South Australia, p.57
Historical notes prepared by D. Manning
Council Assessments
Cyclopaedia of S.A. Vol. 1 p.441
Advertiser 12 March 1924
Register 23 April 1923
Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.19

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 289/8 Negative No. 4



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

In the 1853 Assessments Doctor Taylor is shown as the owner of a five roomed brick house. This house was either replaced or extended by Doctor Taylor in 1855 when its value was increased. The original section may possibly be seen in the small room which is at the south west corner behind a parapet with a small arched portico. By 1864 additions had increased the house size to eight rooms with a garden and stable. In 1870-71 the two front rooms and central hall were added by Doctor Benson who lived here from 1866 until 1876 although Doctor Taylor retained ownership until 1877.

These rooms have bluestone walls and a freestone facade with rendered brick quoins and a hipped slate roof. The verandah has a corrugated iron roof with a gabled centre section supported on cast iron columns. The surviving original room was part of a rear wing, part of which was later demolished, and was probably the coachman's and servants' quarters.

The historical significance of this house is increased by its relationship with the adjacent shop and dwelling at the corner of Maesbury Street, built by Doctor Sprod, who lived in this house between 1877 and 1886.

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

House
50 High St., Kensington

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Shop and Residence
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This building is of considerable heritage significance for a number of reasons. Situated on the corner of Maesbury and High Streets at the heart of the village of Kensington, it forms an important defining streetscape element, a role played by the shop for a century with the original section of the building probably dating from the 1840s.

In the 1840s the present site was occupied by the dwelling of E.C. Gwynne, a lawyer and member of the first Legislative Council. In 1853 the property was described as a six roomed brick house with a garden, shed and stable. The house and stable are shown in an 1849 lithograph by S.T. Gill.

In 1880 the house was bought by Dr. Sprod who lived in the adjacent doctors' residence in High Street. He added the shop in 1884, with extensions being made by Dr. Borthwick in 1888 and the shop operated as a chemist until circa 1939. The present building, with its various floor levels, early interior doors and fittings and 1880s shop front with a typically Italianate parapet strings and consoles are of considerable interest as an amalgam of several phases of building activity and use, whilst it has altered little since then.

LOCATION

Address 54 High St.,
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4182-145

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Historical notes by D. Manning
Council Assessments
Stark, P. Project Nine Report ... p.19

Verbal S.T. Gill lithograph, 1849 (original
Archival photographs house and stable)

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.289/.3 Negative No.24



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Shop and Residence
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This small shop was built in 1853 by John Roberts, who owned and built many of the houses in the Kensington district.

It was built as three attached houses and in 1854 the centre house was occupied by Henry Charles Dalton, the whole being owned by Gervis. Dalton immediately opened the front room as a shop and within a couple of years had taken over the ownership of the whole building and operated a chemist shop and post office for a number of years. In 1890 Dalton died aged 87 and was buried at Clayton. The shop, which had been operated for some time by his son, Charles Henry, closed in the same year.

The building is notable architecturally for its naive brick detailing, its steeply pitched hipped roof, shallow pediment and brick strings.

LOCATION

Address 67 High St.,
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1615-170

SUBJECT

2.1
4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Gooden, G. Fifty Years History p.222
Council Assessments
Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.20

Verbal

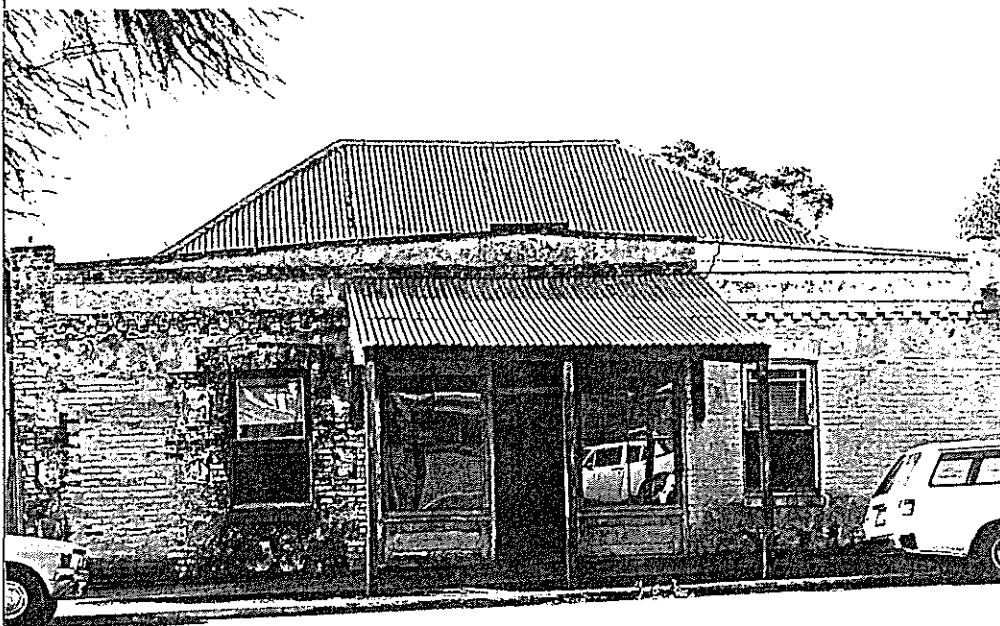
Archival photographs Collection G.R. Dalton

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.289/3 Negative No.17



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Britannia Hotel
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

"The Brit" has been a local landmark for more than 130 years having been built as the third hotel in Norwood. The present two storey building was erected for Beaglehole and Johnson in 1882 with Mrs. M. Ryan as the licensee. It was built of bluestone with brick quoins and simply decorated parapets. A wide return verandah extension to the full width of the footpaths is supported on cast iron columns and has cast iron balustrade panels. The hotel is of graceful appearance with wide steps of white marble.

The building is sound and unaltered by restoration. The additions on the eastern side are set back and do not detract from the historical character of the building. Although the original hotel was in an isolated section of the village, by the time of the "new hotel" it served a populous and prosperous district including the patrons of public transport. In 1883 the Adelaide and Suburban Tramway Company opened a line to the Britannia corner.

"The increase of population to the east and south of the Britannia during the life of the present building has made the Britannia a well known landmark. It is a prominent corner stone at this approach to Kensington and Norwood, and its historic character keynotes the character of the city behind it."

Overlooking the east parklands the hotel is a landmark to the city of Adelaide and the Victoria Park racecourse opposite with which it has had long associations.

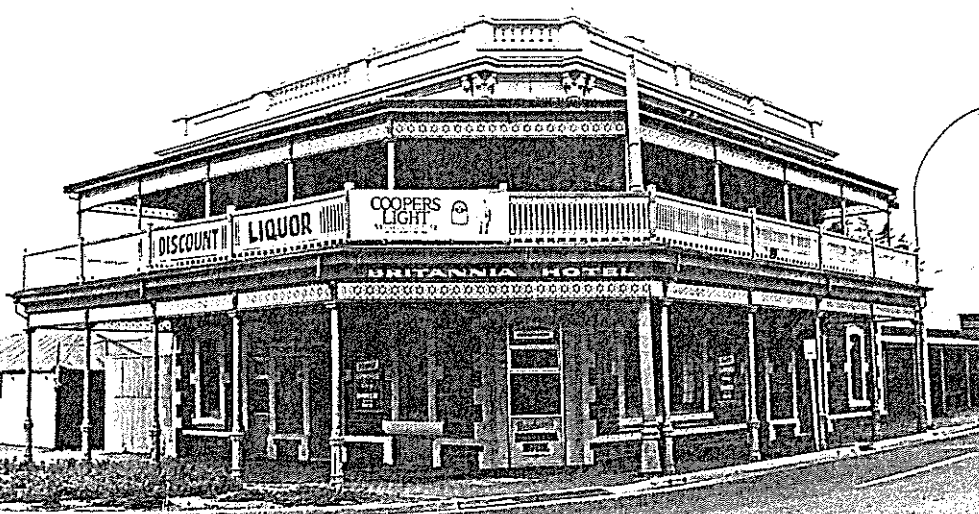
REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Report to Council by D. Manning, February 1979 (including quote)

Verbal
Archival photographs

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 261/3 Negative No. 20



LOCATION

Address 1 Kensington Rd.
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3947-54
3947-55

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION ☐

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☒ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☒
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other
RIAI (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Three Attached Shops and
Former or other Residences

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This group of 5 attached shops were built in 1885 for Henry Jayer, a watchmaker. A century later they are still in use as shops, and, having retained many of their original characteristics are an important illustration of a nineteenth century shopping row. Some alterations have occurred but the original shop fronts and verandahs remain. The timber balustrades appear to be a more recent addition. The fretted timber frieze and turned posts date probably from the turn of the century.

These shops are important because of their unbroken commercial usage and few good examples of such developments remain in suburban Adelaide providing links with the nineteenth century developments in metropolitan Adelaide.

LOCATION

Address 31-35 Kensington Rd.
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3939-103

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments

Verbal

Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.261/3 Negative No. 24



STATUS


Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h1>HERITAGE SURVEY</h1> <h2>ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h2>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: Two Attached Shops and Former or other Residences	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<h3>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h3> <p>This group of 5 attached shops were built in 1885 for Henry Mayer, a watchmaker. A century later they are still in use as shops, and, having retained many of their original characteristics are an important illustration of a nineteenth century shopping row. Some alterations have occurred but the original shop fronts and verandahs remain. The timber balustrades appear to be a more recent addition. The fretted timber frieze and turned posts date probably from the turn of the century.</p> <p>These shops are important because of their unbroken commercial usage and few good examples of such developments remain in suburban Adelaide providing links with the nineteenth century developments in metropolitan Adelaide.</p>	<h3>LOCATION</h3> Address 37-39 Kensington Rd. Town Norwood Postcode 5067 Section 261 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 3939-104	<h3>SUBJECT</h3> <p>4.6</p>
<h3>REFERENCES</h3> <p>Verbal Archival photographs</p>	<h3>PERIOD</h3> State Study Area 1881-1920	<h3>TYPE OF ITEM</h3> LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
<h3>PHOTOGRAPH</h3> <p>Film No. 261/3 Negative No. 25</p> 	<h3>STATUS</h3> Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<h3>RECOMMENDATION</h3> (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> <h3>PREPARED BY</h3> HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: St. Matthew's Church Complex
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1848 the Anglican residents of Kensington petitioned Bishop Short, who had recently settled in the district, asking for the provision of a church, the nearest one at that time being St. Johns in the city. In April that year a meeting was held at the Bishop's residence and a subscription list opened. George Brunskill offered to surrender his lease on an acre of the land he occupied and it was transferred to the Bishop by the trustees of the South Australian Company. Progress was rapid and on May 22nd 1848 the foundation stone was laid by the Colonial Sec. the Hon. A.M. Mundy. Costs were considerably lessened by gifts of stone and free quarrying. Cedar was used for most of the furnishings and many parishioners provided their own pews. In 1849 a font of white Sydneystone designed by Mr. Edmund Blackett, the architect of St. Andrews Cathedral in Sydney, was presented by Miss Seton, and the following month Bishop Short consecrated the church. The first portion of the rectory was built in 1850 at a cost of £272-6-0. In 1858 a number of meetings were held to organise the enlargement of the church by the addition of a chancel and transepts. In 1865 the chancel and a vestry were added. The beautiful stained glass window above the altar, made by Brooks Robinson of Melbourne should also be noted.

PTO

LOCATION

Address 146 Kensington Rd.
Town Marryatville
Postcode 5068
Section 290
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T.Ref: NUA

SUBJECT

2.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

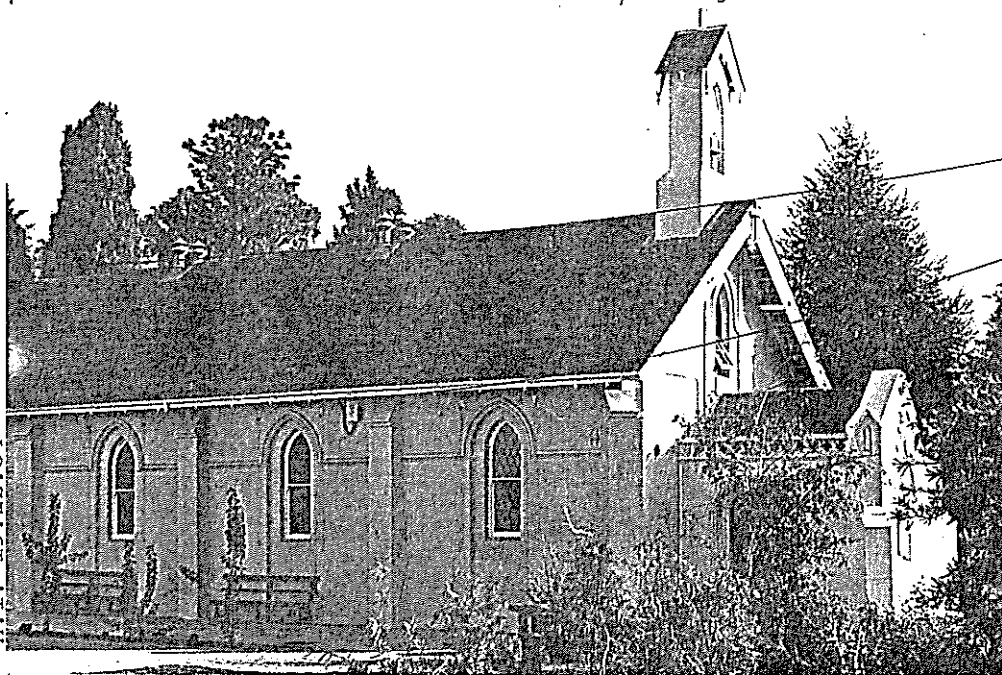
REFERENCES

Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History... p.205
Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History... pp88-89
Giles, A Century of Christian Service 1849-1949 St Matthews
Manning, D., Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook, p.20

Verbal Painting by Miss E. Stonehouse, 1860
Archival photographs at Norwood Town Hall

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 290/2 Negative No. 6



TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
... Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE ☒

PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☒
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☒ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☒ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

Many notable South Australians were amongst the early worshippers at St. Matthews. Amongst their number were Lieutenant Colonel B.T. Finniss, later Acting Governor, Doctors Wyatt and Nash, the first colonial surgeons, Messrs Charles Fenn, J.W. Nicholls, the first city coroner, George Hamilton, engineer of the first Adelaide waterworks, George Reed of Heathpool, Thomas Wilson, second Mayor of Adelaide who lived in Maesbury House, and his son Charles Algernon, both solicitors, the latter becoming Registrar of Probates. This elegant and graceful "village" church, one of the earliest in the colony was one of a number patronised by the South Australian establishment and remains a notable landmark in the area and a surviving link with the early history of the district. The small cemetery behind the church is also of interest and has survived almost unaltered, unusual in metropolitan Adelaide.

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

St. Matthew's Church
Complex

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This group of three bluestone terrace houses built in 1884 was the first of two groups of three which were built for Sir Edwin Smith, former Mayor of Kensington and Norwood. This row was intended as housing for his employees, including his coachman, Thomas Spence and Michael Cullen his gardener. This group and the nearby group of three are amongst the most imposing of Kensington and Norwood terrace houses. Interesting stylistic contrasts can be noted between the two groups, no doubt reflecting the fact that some were intended as employee's quarters and some for residents of a higher social class.

Nonetheless, this group are well built and substantial and their elegance and good design may perhaps be seen as a reflection of Sir E.T. Smith's philanthropic nature. They may be favourably contrasted with the normal style of workers housing built both at this time and in later years. Although some changes have occurred the facade still shows the elegance of the window mouldings, the pediment and the tall panelled and moulded chimney stacks.

LOCATION

Address 151 Kensington Rd
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3441-4

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area
1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.289/9 Negative No. 10



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South.
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This group of three bluestone terrace houses built in 1884 was the first of two groups of three which were built for Sir Edwin Smith, former Mayor of Kensington and Norwood. This row was intended as housing for his employees, including his coachman, Thomas Spence and Michael Cullen his gardener. This group and the nearby group of three are amongst the most imposing of Kensington and Norwood terrace houses. Interesting stylistic contrasts can be noted between the two groups, no doubt reflecting the fact that some were intended as employee's quarters and some for residents of a higher social class.

Nonetheless, this group are well built and substantial and their elegance and good design may perhaps be seen as a reflection of Sir E.T. Smith's philanthropic nature. They may be favourably contrasted with the normal style of workers housing built both at this time and in later years. Although some changes have occurred the facade still shows the elegance of the window mouldings, the pediment and the tall panelled and moulded chimney stacks.

LOCATION

Address 153 Kensington Rd
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3444-71

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

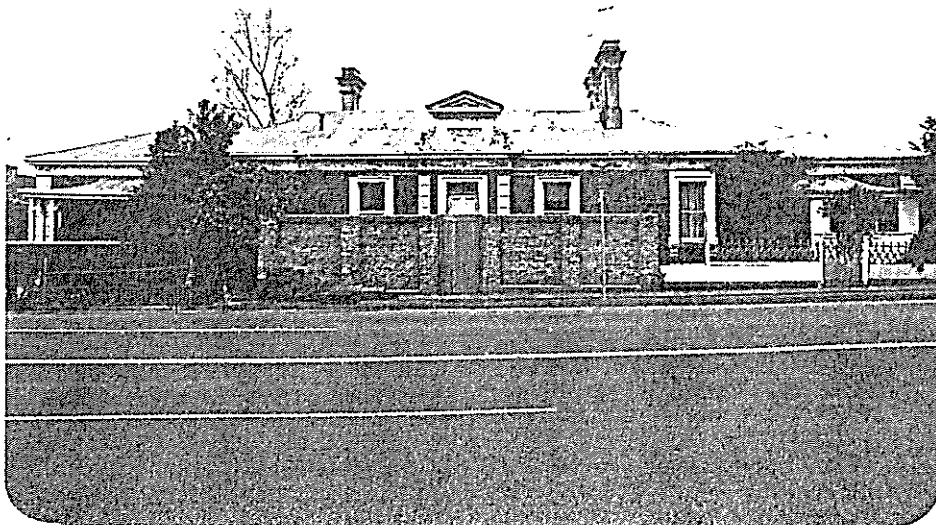
LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH 289 Film No. 9 Negative No. 10



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This group of three bluestone terrace houses built in 1884 was the first of two groups of three which were built for Sir Edwin Smith, former Mayor of Kensington and Norwood. This row was intended as housing for his employees, including his coachman, Thomas Spence and Michael Cullen his gardener. This group and the nearby group of three are amongst the most imposing of Kensington and Norwood terrace houses. Interesting stylistic contrasts can be noted between the two groups, no doubt reflecting the fact that some were intended as employee's quarters and some for residents of a higher social class.

Nonetheless, this group are well built and substantial and their elegance and good design may perhaps be seen as a reflection of Sir E.T. Smith's philanthropic nature. They may be favourably contrasted with the normal style of workers housing built both at this time and in later years. Although some changes have occurred the facade still shows the elegance of the window mouldings, the pediment and the tall panelled and moulded chimney stacks.

LOCATION

Address 155 Kensington Rd.
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3560-145

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments

Verbal

Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

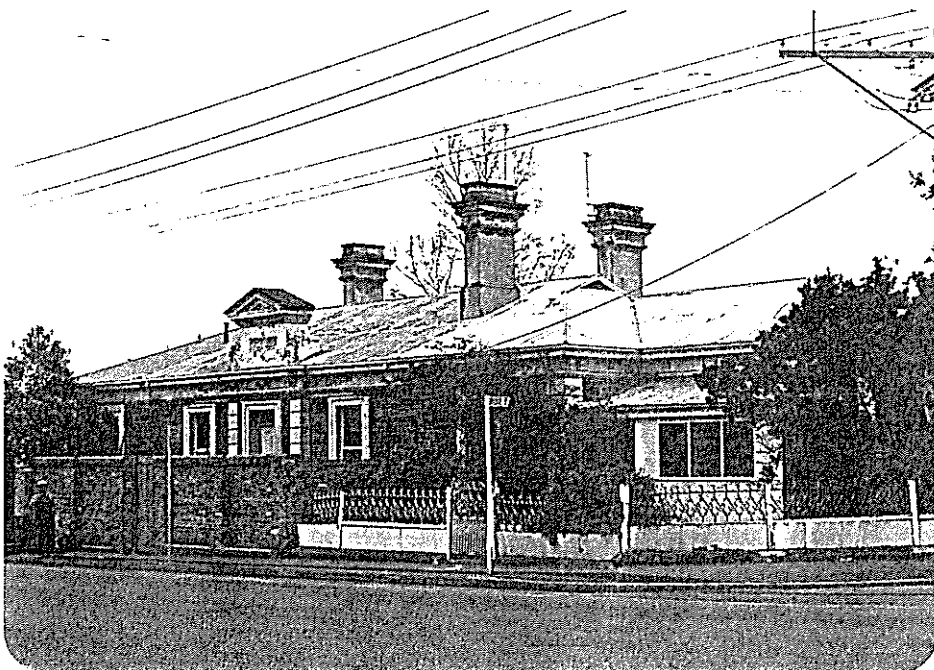
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

289

Film No. 9

Negative No. 11



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items

Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐

National Trust

CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒

Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This group of bluestone terrace houses which were built in 1893, like the nearby group (151-155) were erected for Sir Edwin Smith, probably to house more of his employees. The occupants in 1896 are shown as a stationer, warehouseman and accountant. This group reflect not only a change in architectural fashion but probably the higher social class of the occupants when compared with the adjacent terrace. The restraint of the earlier facades has given way to a profusion of ornate mouldings, gables, balls on pedestals decorative tiles and verandah lacework. The most outstanding feature of the group is the dominant gable ends, adorned with Italianate rendering, and the triptych vent to the centre of the gable ends.

The finished effect is an important contribution to the historical character and streetscape of Kensington Road.

LOCATION

Address 157 Kensington Rd.,
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3455-197

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH 289 Film No. 9 Negative No. 5



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This group of bluestone terrace houses which were built in 1893, like the nearby group (151-155) were erected for Sir Edwin Smith, probably to house more of his employees. The occupants in 1896 are shown as a stationer, warehouseman and accountant. This group reflect not only a change in architectural fashion but probably the higher social class of the occupants when compared with the adjacent terrace. The restraint of the earlier facades has given way to a profusion of ornate mouldings, gables, balls on pedestals decorative tiles and verandah lacework. The most outstanding feature of the group is the dominant gable ends, adorned with Italianate rendering, and the triptych vent to the centre of the gable ends.

The finished effect is an important contribution to the historical character and streetscape of Kensington Road.

LOCATION
Address 159 Kensington Rd.
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3444-8

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD
State

Study Area
1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH Film No. 289/9 Negative No. 3



STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION
(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY
HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This group of bluestone terrace houses which were built in 1893, like the nearby group (151-155) were erected for Sir Edwin Smith, probably to house more of his employees. The occupants in 1896 are shown as a stationer, warehouseman and accountant. This group reflect not only a change in architectural fashion but probably the higher social class of the occupants when compared with the adjacent terrace. The restraint of the earlier facades has given way to a profusion of ornate mouldings, gables, balls on pedestals decorative tiles and verandah lacework. The most outstanding feature of the group is the dominant gable ends, adorned with Italianate rendering, and the triptych vent to the centre of the gable ends.

The finished effect is an important contribution to the historical character and streetscape of Kensington Road.

LOCATION

Address 161 Kensington Rd.
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3440-144

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area
1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH 289 Film No. 9 Negative No. 11



STATUS

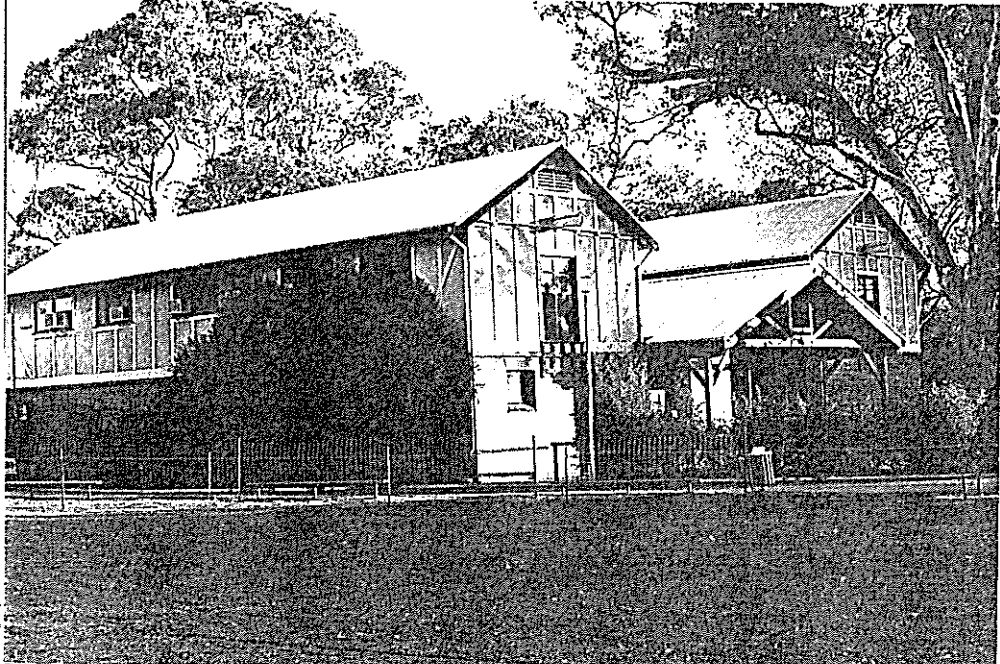
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: Former Eden Park Stables Former or other Music Block	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE This stable block is said to be a copy of the royal stables at Sandringham, originally stood in the 26 acres of the Eden Park estate. The land is now occupied by Marryatville High School and the stables serve as a music block for the school. The two storey wings were originally stalls, harness room, blacksmith's shop and vehicle sheds, with grooms' quarters above. The ground floor is well constructed of brick while the first floor is in the half timbered fashion of that time. The integrity of the structure remains, with the original major stall divisions and doors re-used. The stables have been sympathetically preserved in their setting of majestic gums and are an important reminder of the once extensive Eden Park estate owned by T.R. Scarfe.		LOCATION Address 170 Kensington Rd Town Marryatville Postcode 5068 Section 290 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 1829-191 SUBJECT <div style="text-align: right;">2.1 2.6 2.10</div> PERIOD State Study Area <div style="text-align: right;">1881-1920</div>
REFERENCES Manning, D. <u>Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook</u> p.18 Stark, P. <u>Project Nine Report</u> ... p.36 Verbal Archival photographs		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
PHOTOGRAPH Film No.290/4 Negative No. 2 		STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: River Red Gum Trees
Former or other (Marryatville High School)

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This group of River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camadulensis*) are indigenous to Kensington and Norwood and are the only species known to have survived to the present day. They are an important remnant of the formerly extensive native vegetation which once covered the area.

LOCATION
Address 170 Kensington Rd
Town Marryatville
Postcode 5068
Section 290
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T.

SUBJECT

1.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM
LAND Natural feature ☒
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☐
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 290/4 Negative No. 7



STATUS
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This small brick cottage was probably one of the first houses to be built in Maesbury Street. In 1840 the land was purchased by Thomas Constable who built a small brick cottage. In 1849 he sold to Joseph or Josiah Gillam. Constable was one of the brickmakers who supplied John Roberts, a prominent resident and builder. Subsequent occupants included Alfred Bessell Bock, and in 1876 Dr. John Benson bought the cottage to house his coachman, Bernard Lynch. Later owners were Dr. John Sprod, another local resident and the first official health officer for the district and David Packham, a councillor and Kensington and Norwood Mayor in 1878-1879.

The house, with its steeply pitched hipped roof and heavily finished chimney, is typical of the earliest houses. The three windows, each with a pair of four paned casements are unusual with half paned near edge glazing bars enriching the window area. The window frames are neatly fluted. Most of the original character has been retained making this cottage a significant historical element in the Kensington village. It is also important as a rare example of early housing in the State, being built only a few years after the first settlers arrived in Adelaide.

LOCATION

Address 57 Maesbury St.,
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4092-875

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Lands Department
Stark, P. Project Nine Report ... p.21
Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 289/9 Negative No. 12



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

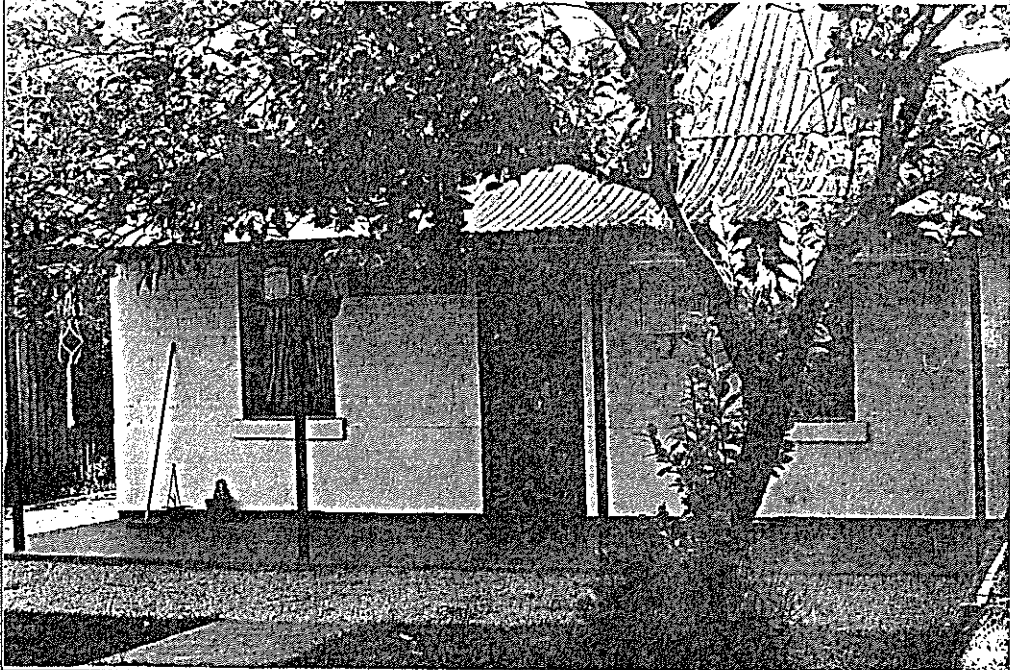
RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h2 style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE SURVEY</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h3> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> ITEM NAME: House Former or other </div>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
<h4>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h4> <p>This small brick cottage, like no. 57, was one of the first houses to be built in the village of Kensington. Conveyances for lots 37, 38 and 39 show as early as 1842 that houses had been built and the 1853 Assessment confirms that these two dwellings were the only houses listed in Maesbury Street at that time.</p> <p>Originally built with two main rooms by 1853 the house was shown as "a brick cottage of four rooms and one acre" owned by Henry Whittle. It is characterised by a steeply pitched hipped roof, close cropped eaves, large chimneys and Flemish bond brickwork. The corrugated iron roof of the main building is of the imported type with large corrugations.</p> <p>It is an important and rare surviving example of early colonial housing.</p>		<h4>LOCATION</h4> Address 63 Maesbury St. Town Kensington Postcode 5068 Section 289 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 4014-873
<h4>REFERENCES</h4> Lands Department Stark, P. <u>Project Nine Report</u> p.21 Council Assessments		<h4>SUBJECT</h4> <p style="text-align: center;">2.2</p>
<h4>PHOTOGRAPH</h4> <p style="text-align: center;">Film No. 289/4 Negative No. 16</p> 		<h4>PERIOD</h4> State Study Area <p style="text-align: center;">1838-1860</p> <h4>TYPE OF ITEM</h4> LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
		<h4>STATUS</h4> Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <h4>RECOMMENDATION</h4> (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> <h4>PREPARED BY</h4> HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Royal Hotel
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The Royal Hotel was built in 1877 for Sir E.T. Smith, with its first licensee being J. Williams. It is an impressive two storeyed bluestone building with a cantilever balcony and stucco detailing. The first floor is more simply detailed than the Italianate ground floor and has retained its dentilled timber work and slight cast iron spandrels.

The hotel is, like the Britannia, an important introduction to the historical character of Kensington and Norwood. It is also an historically significant city landmark at a major intersection, together with Yarrabee, Vaughan Mansions and the reconstructed Pump House.

LOCATION

Address 2 North Tce.,
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4203-536

SUBJECT

2.1
4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Corporation Assessments
Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History ... p.219
Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.30

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

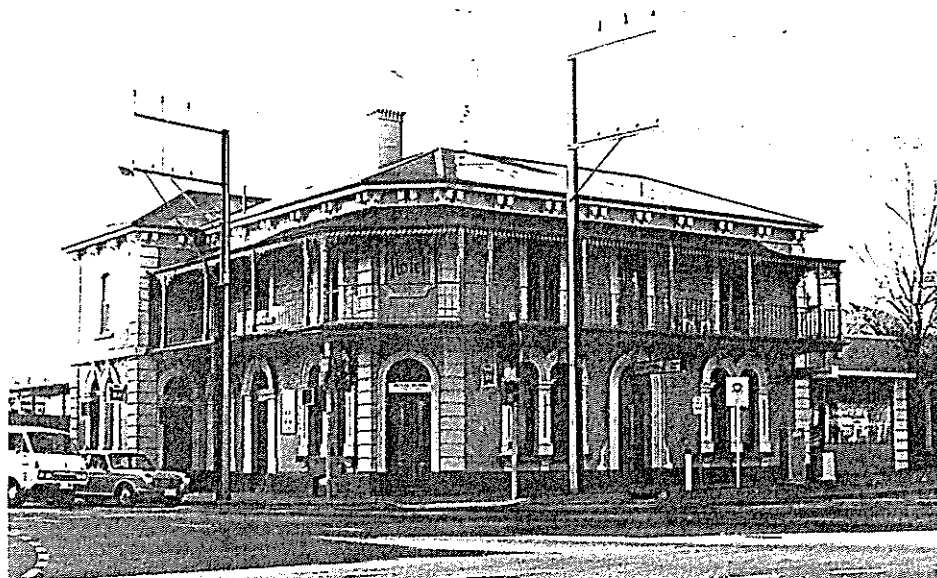
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.255/1 Negative No. 3



STATUS


Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: Former Parkin College Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE A notable early owner of this building was the Reverend William Roby Fletcher, a prominent Congregational Minister who leased the property in 1878 and bought it in 1881. After his death in 1894 the house then known as "Wavertree" passed into the ownership of his widow. From 1904 until 1909 Sir F.W. Holder, a former South Australian Premier (1889-1890) lived here. In 1910 Mrs. Fletcher sold the property to the Parkin Trust. From this time until circa 1980 it was owned, first by the Congregational Church, and later by the Adelaide Central Mission. For most of this period the complex served as a theological college. The main building is two-storeyed and displays some aspects of the picturesque. It is built of sandstone rubble with brick quoins and the principal facade is characterised by profiled brick label moulds, scalloped barges and an unusual cantilevered balcony. The stables at the rear display a little polychrome work. The whole complex has undergone considerable alterations and extensions since it was first built, but it remains an important visual and historical element in the North Terrace streetscape. Its strong links with many notable South Australian clergymen should not be overlooked.		LOCATION Address 64 North Tce., Kent Town Town Postcode 5067 Section 255 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 3810-86 SUBJECT 2.5 2.6 PERIOD State Study Area 1861-1880
REFERENCES Letter D. Manning to Mr. R.L. Harry (Feb. 1984) Stark, P., <u>Project Nine Report...</u> p.31 Verbal Archival photographs		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
PHOTOGRAPH Film No. 255/1 Negative No. 15 		STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This large house, the third to be built in the street, was designed by the then architect-in-chief, Owen Smyth and built for E.N. Wigg of E.S. Wigg and Company circa 1882. The handsome bluestone and brick villa situated then as now in one of Adelaide's elite residential areas was described in a recent advertisement as "in gracious authentic original condition". The house has an arched entrance hall, pitch pine ceilings, brass picture rails, ornate fire surrounds and original "wall friezes". It was occupied by the Crompton family from 1898 to 1983 and was not redecorated in that time. Situated on approximately 3/4 of an acre it is a gracious example of a nineteenth century gentleman's residence.

LOCATION

Address 11 Northumber-
land St.,
Town Heathpool
Postcode
Section 290
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2125-98

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Advertiser 20 August 1983 (advertisement)

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. SH 6 Negative No. 11

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items

Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐

National Trust

CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐

Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984



South.
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Norwood School Complex
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

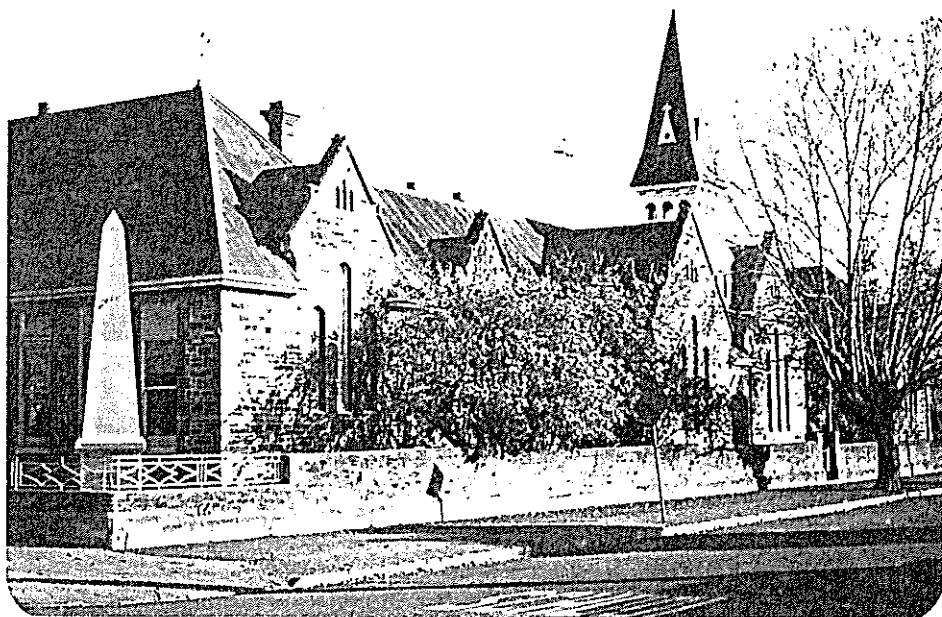
In 1877 the Norwood Model school was opened by the Minister of Agriculture and Education, the Hon. E. Ward. It was designed by the architect E.J. Woods (who was later to become a Kent Town resident) and built at a cost of £7,571. Distinguished citizens of the period formed the first Board of Advice.

In 1900 the Department purchased Wade Cottage, and six years later acquired Marten's Cottage. In 1910 the Infant School was built. In 1918 a Soldiers' Memorial was erected in the school yard to commemorate those killed in the First World War. The pupils contributed to its erection by purchasing and laying a brick each for the sum of 1d. For some years after the war no more property was acquired, until, in 1925, the Education Department purchased William Clarke's house on whose vineyard the Model School had originally been built. The house, built in 1877 has been well maintained and an original vine from Clarke's vineyard still exists behind it.

This two storeyed building is constructed of sandstone. The sills and lintels of the windows are of solid stone slabs, and the windows to the side walls retain twelve paned double hung sliding sashes. The hipped roof still has its original slate cladding. The cast iron corinthian verandah columns were manufactured by A.C. Harley of Adelaide, and the original tile work and slate edging still remain.

REFERENCES Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History ... pp189-191
Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years History ... p.105-109
Manning, D., Norwood School, 1977
Manning, D., Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook, p.30,52.
Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.52
Verbal Manning, D. (1984)

PHOTOGRAPH Film No. 260/9 Negative No. 4



LOCATION

Address 53 Osmond Tce.,
Norwood

Town
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide

L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2

C.T. Ref: 1551-130

SUBJECT

2.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

1881-1920

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☐
☐
☐
☒
☐

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☒ Interim L ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

Reg. ☒ Proposed L ☐

National Trust

CL ☒ RL ☐ File ☐

Other

RAIA (1974)

☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Soldiers' Memorial
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1919 the Mayor instituted a movement to raise funds for the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate those soldiers who had been killed in the First World War. Competitive designs were called for with a prize of £50 being offered. The winner of the competition was Mr. F.R. Culley, of the Architect-in-Chief's Department, and a contract for £1359 was accepted from Messrs. Dawes and Chisholm. A further contract was let to Messrs. Hitchcox Brothers of Adelaide for bronze plates containing names, tablets and wreaths. The names of 183 soldiers are engraved upon the bronze tablets. In June, 1923 the granite obelisk was unveiled by the Governor, Sir Tom Bridges.

This monument is a prominent landmark on the Osmond Terrace streetscape and its design heralds the functional austerity of an architectural style which would have some popularity in the next decade. The German howitzer which completes the memorial is an additional and bleak reminder of the war.

LOCATION
Address Osmond Tce.
(Cnr The Parade)
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276 & 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T.

SUBJECT

3.4

PERIOD
State

Study Area
1921-1950

REFERENCES

Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History ... p.66

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

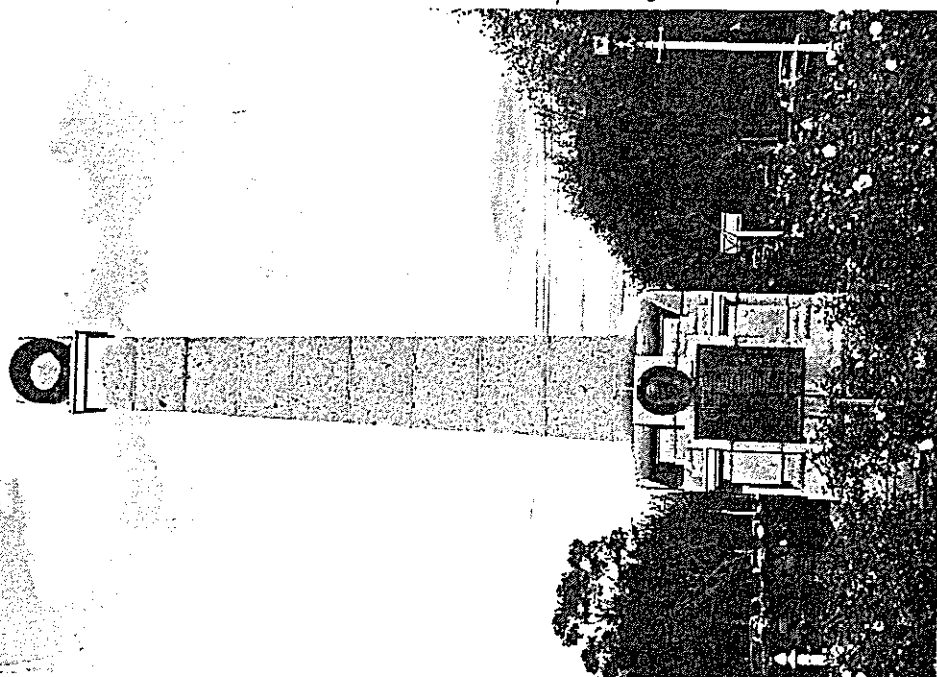
BUILDING ☐

STRUCTURE ☒

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 261/5 Negative No. 24



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House "Allambi"
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This impressive two storey sandstone house was built in 1891 for Thomas Gepp, a magistrate, Member of Parliament and Mayor of Kensington and Norwood from 1888 to 1890. In 1902 the property was purchased by James R. Fowler, son of George Swan Fowler and a partner in D & J Fowler's whole-sale grocery business. He added the library on the southern side and probably also the stable block. The house remained in the occupancy of the Fowler family until 1946 when it was purchased by the South Australian government as a residence institution for female wards of the State. It was at this time that the name "Allambi" was bestowed on the house as part of a government policy of giving Aboriginal names to its residential institutions. "Allambi" is comparable with the other grand houses of Kensington and Norwood and was probably the last to be built in Norwood. Some interior alterations have been made but many of the original features have been retained and the exterior has not been greatly altered, despite the addition of a two storey block added in 1950 to the rear of the house. Most of the original cast iron lacework is intact although the elaborate verandah posts have been replaced by a simpler design. The triple light main entrance is particularly fine, with the proportions of the foliated capitals being echoed by a range of columns in the large hall. The verandah retains its finely patterned encaustic tiles. The "Tudor Gothic" style of the library is no doubt reminiscent of Fowler's sojourn at St. John's College, Cambridge where he obtained his M.A. in 1886.

REFERENCES Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History... p.69 photo
Council Assessments
Letter to Mr. Cassidy from D. Manning, July 1978

Archival photographs Gooden, p.11

PHOTOGRAPH Film No. 261/11 Negative No. 9



LOCATION

Address 81 Osmond Tce.
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3935-45

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

These elegant two storey semi detached townhouses were built in 1875 by the local builder, Thomas Pitman, who was responsible for the erection of the transepts of the Kent Town Wesley Uniting Church. Pitman also built the first permanent buildings erected in Darwin, later destroyed in Japanese air raids. Situated on one of Norwood's finest residential streets the former terrace has recently been converted to a single nine roomed house. However, the external facades retain much of their original character and sympathetic restoration has taken place. Of particular interest is the moulded detailing around the recessed entrance porches which is complemented by the window treatments.

They are an important and fine illustration of a style of town house building of the period.

LOCATION

Address 83 Osmond Tce.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4158-132

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Packham (and Pitman), Pitman family, pp83-84
House styles in Adelaide, p.37

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

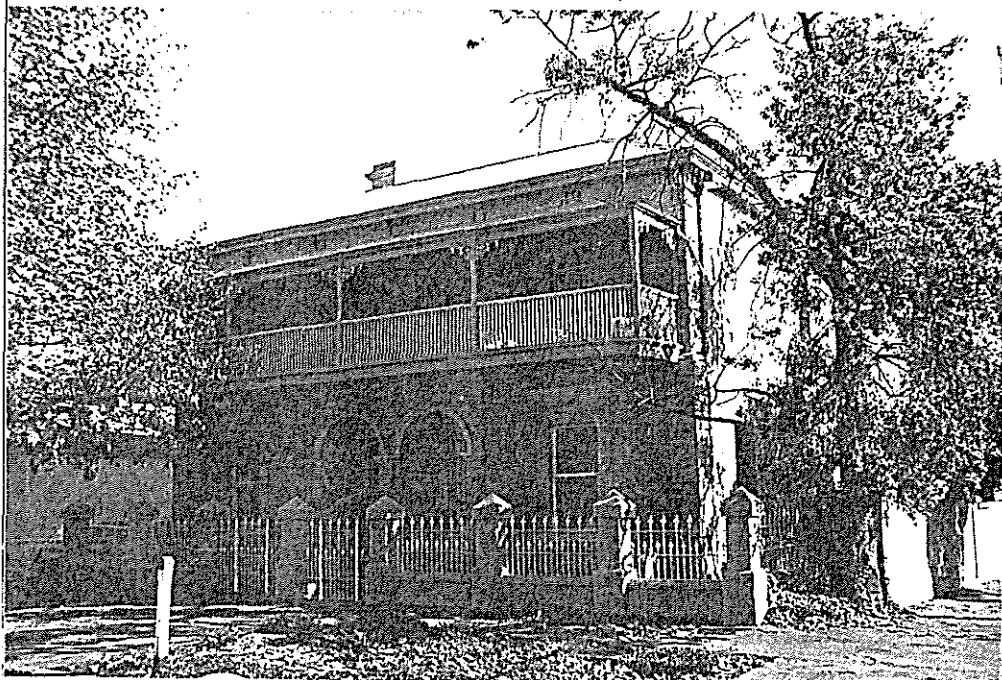
STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 261/6 Negative No.3



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

These elegant two storey semi detached townhouses were built in 1875 by the local builder, Thomas Pitman, who was responsible for the erection of the transepts of the Kent Town Wesley Uniting Church. Pitman also built the first permanent buildings erected in Darwin, later destroyed in Japanese air raids. Situated on one of Norwood's finest residential streets the former terrace has recently been converted to a single nine roomed house. However, the external facades retain much of their original character and sympathetic restoration has taken place. Of particular interest is the moulded detailing around the recessed entrance porches which is complemented by the window treatments.

They are an important and fine illustration of a style of town house building of the period.

LOCATION

Address 85 Osmond Tce.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4158-131

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Packham (and Pitman), Pitman family, pp83-84

House styles in Adelaide, p.37

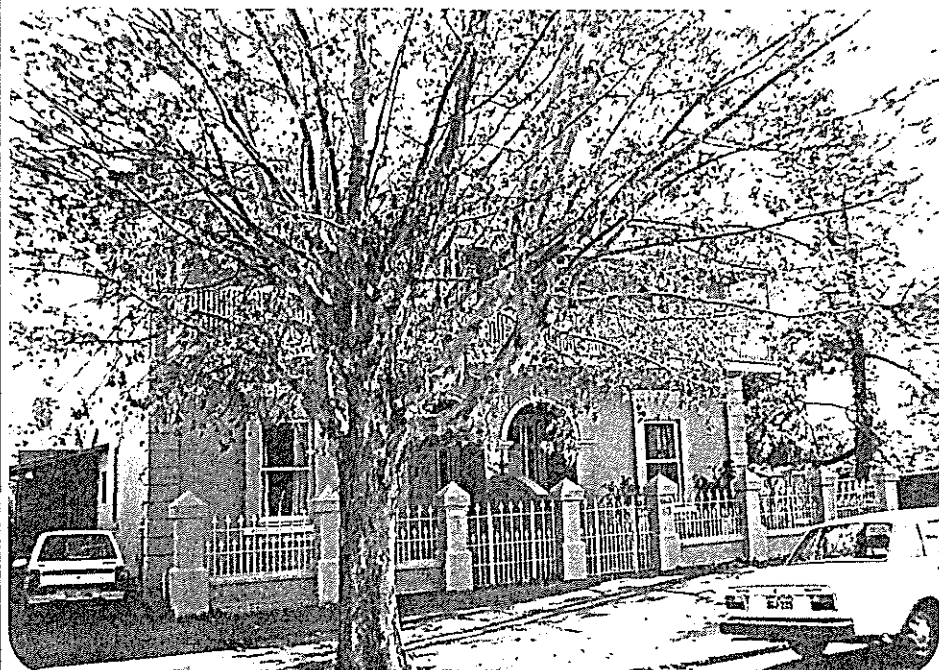
Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 261/6 Negative No. 2



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The main historical importance of this house lies in the fact that it was built circa 1926 by the builder William Essery of stone from the first Adelaide Railway Station. Essery served as a local councillor in 1902-3.

It is furthermore a good and substantial example of the Tudor bungalow style becoming popular at this time.

LOCATION

Address 90 Osmond Tce.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1580-138

SUBJECT

2.1
4.10

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1921-1950

REFERENCES

Verbal D. Manning
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

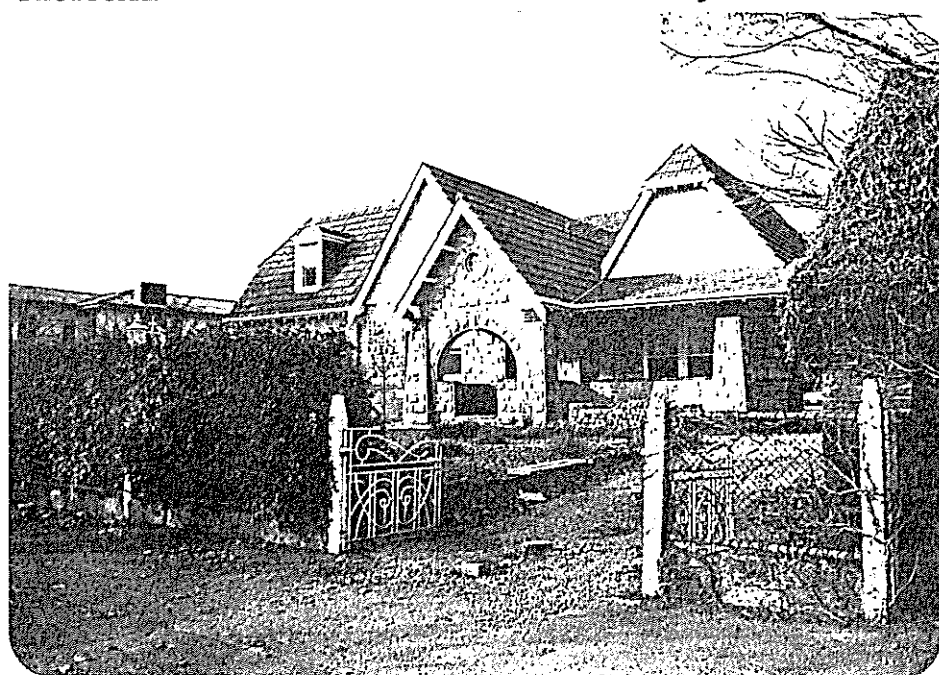
STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☐
☐
☐
☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. SH 1 Negative No. 17



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: St. Joseph's Convent
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

"The triangular block in Kensington...is occupied by the building known as the Convent of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart. Here reside the kindly sisters devoting their lives to works of charity, visiting the suffering and dying, reclaiming the fallen, instilling instruction into the minds of the young... "

The Convent is the Provincial House for the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Roman Catholic Order founded in South Australia in 1866 by Mary McKillop who is likely to be the first Australian saint.

Mary McKillop lived on this site and opened the convent with seven nuns. In 1875-76 the Chapel was built. It is of the basilica type of double height and gable ended in form. There is a semi-circular apse and a range of circular windows above ground floor semi-circular headed openings situated beneath small hood moulds. The foundation stone for the main building was laid in 1903, although construction was not completed until 1908. Constructed of random coursed sandstone with brick detailing it was designed by the architects Woods and Bagot. It features details such as cast iron corinthian columns, stuccoed detailing and an arcaded ground floor. The builders were Ligetwood and Park. The second wing was added in 1929 and further additions have been made since then. The convent is an impressive landmark on the streetscape of Portrush Rd., but its main historical significance lies in

its association with Mary McKillop.

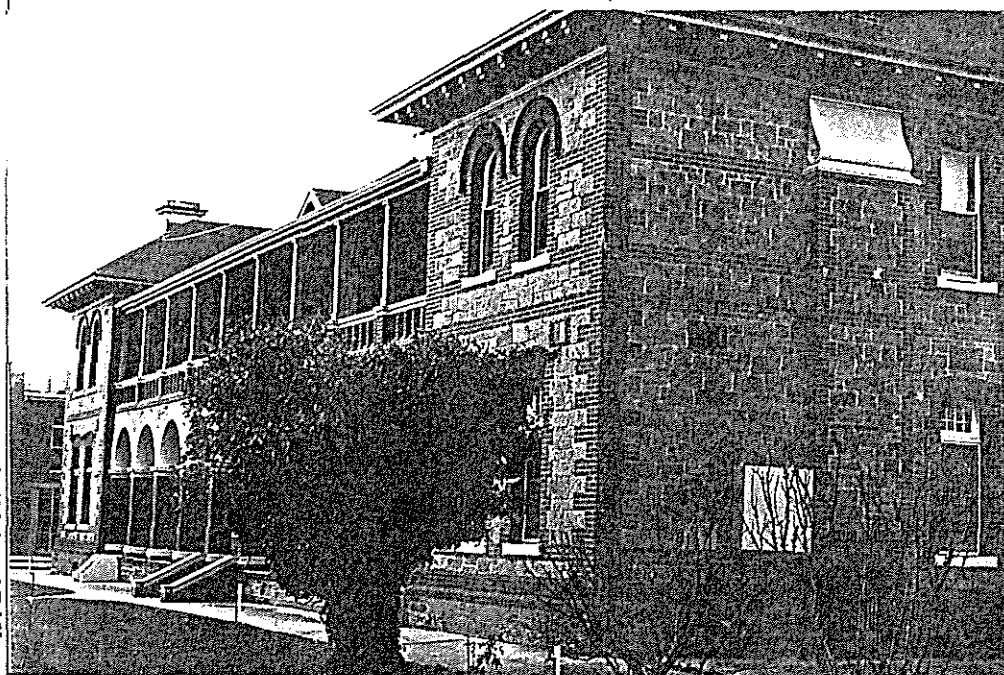
REFERENCES

Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History. pp213 (quote), 214
Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years History p.98
Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.23

Verbal Sr. Callista, St. Joseph's Convent 16/1/85
Archival photographs Gooden, p.214 (original section)

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 289/6 Negative No. 7



LOCATION

Address 288 Portrush Rd.
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 765-49

SUBJECT

2.5
2.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area 1861-1880
1881-1920
1921-1950

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Robin Hood Hotel
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This present building, erected in 1882, replaces an earlier hotel which had been first licensed in 1845. It is in largely original condition with a cantilevered cast iron balcony restored by the S.A. Brewing Co. The original well and stables at the rear of the building have been restored and are now in use again. It was in the earlier hotel on this site that the second local council meeting was held in 1853 at which Charles Bonney was elected Mayor.

The hotel is an impressive landmark in the district and in the retention of its original character provides an excellent reminder of a nineteenth century hotel.

LOCATION

Address 315 Portrush Rd
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4041-660

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Manning, Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook, p. 26

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☒
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 276/6 Negative No. 21



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Loreto Convent
Former or other "The Acacias"

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

"The Acacias, now Loreto Convent, was long famous for the hospitality of Sir Edwin and Lady Smith. It was bought by them from the late Dr. Gunson, in 1878, and greatly enlarged. The ballroom with stage at one end was the scene of theatricals and dances, and for many years every English Eleven dined there ... Lady Smith's garden parties, too, were famous ... Sir Edwin Smith (was) Mayor of Adelaide 5 times and occupying a similar position for 5 years at Norwood." The mansion as it now stands is largely attributable to Smith, who added to Dr. John Gunson's 1871 house the two storey front section, ballroom, conservatory and developed the garden. Smith, a brewer, was a man of great public spirit and Christian charity and made The Acacias a venue for many of Adelaide's societies and sporting bodies.

The house is a good example of mid Victorian domestic architecture in the grand manner and has been well cared for by the Convent. Loreto Convent bought the property in 1921, moving from their premises on The Parade.

LOCATION

Address 316 Portrush Rd.
Town Marryatville
Postcode 5068
Section 290
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3670-74

SUBJECT

2.1
2.5
2.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area
1861-1880

REFERENCES

Historical notes by D. Manning
Register, 23 April, 1923 (quote)
Burgess, Cyclopaedia of South Australia, Vol. 1
Loyau, Representative men of South Australia
Gooden, Fifty Years History, p.131

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☐
☐
☐
☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 290/2 Negative No. 20



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☒ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House "Karrawood"
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This handsome house was built circa 1897 for Matthew Goode of Matthew Goode and Company Ltd., one of the important mercantile establishments in Adelaide. The flourishing drapery business was started in North Adelaide, in Kermode Street and after rapid growth moved to large premises in Rundle Street. About 1870 the owners who had embarked on wholesaling as well, erected large warehouses in Grenfell Street. Goode served as an Adelaide City Councillor (1873-75) and was prominent in philanthropic work in the State. He was involved in plans to make education free, secular and compulsory. Matthew Goode was also one of the founders of the first Bush Mission to the Aborigines, and served as a lay preacher to the Congregational Church. The house and grounds are important factors in the street-scape of this section of Portrush Road. The house is strongly asymmetrical but still retains the return verandah villa form, and shows some elements from the shingle and Queen Anne styles. It is well constructed of roughly squared bluestone, random coursed with brick quoins and surrounds to openings. Gables are strongly emphasised as is the corner bay. The main entrance is asymmetric and there is a splayed stained glass window to the right of the entrance which should be noted. The flat iron roof with rolled joints is another feature of particular interest.

LOCATION

Address 324 Portrush Rd.
Town Marryatville
Postcode 5068
Section 290
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 628-78

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1880-1920

REFERENCES

Burgess, Cyclopaedia of South Australia, V.1 pp592-3
Stark, P. Project Nine Report ... p.13

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

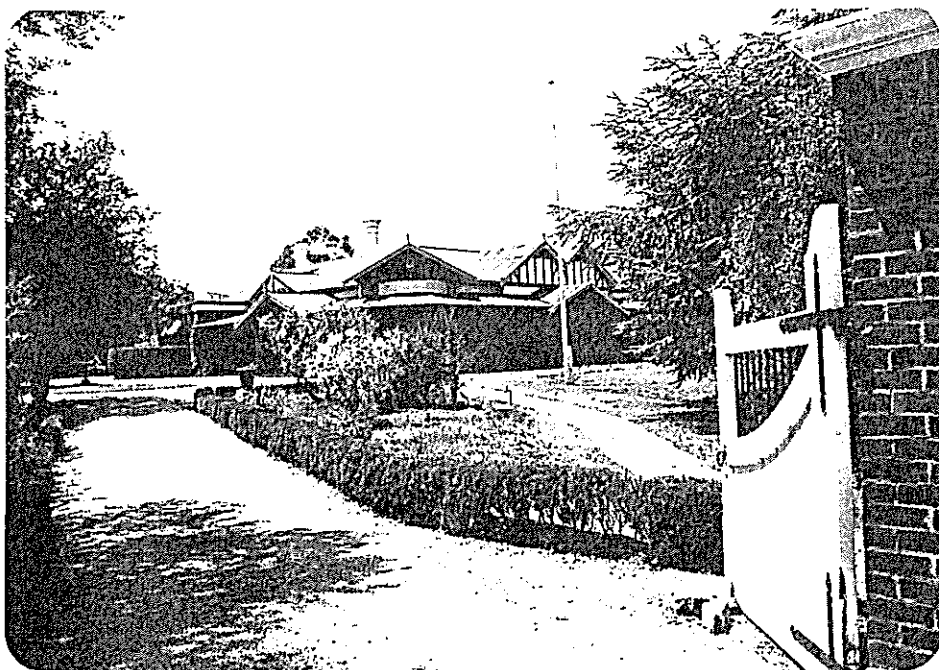
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. SH 10 Negative No.12



STATUS

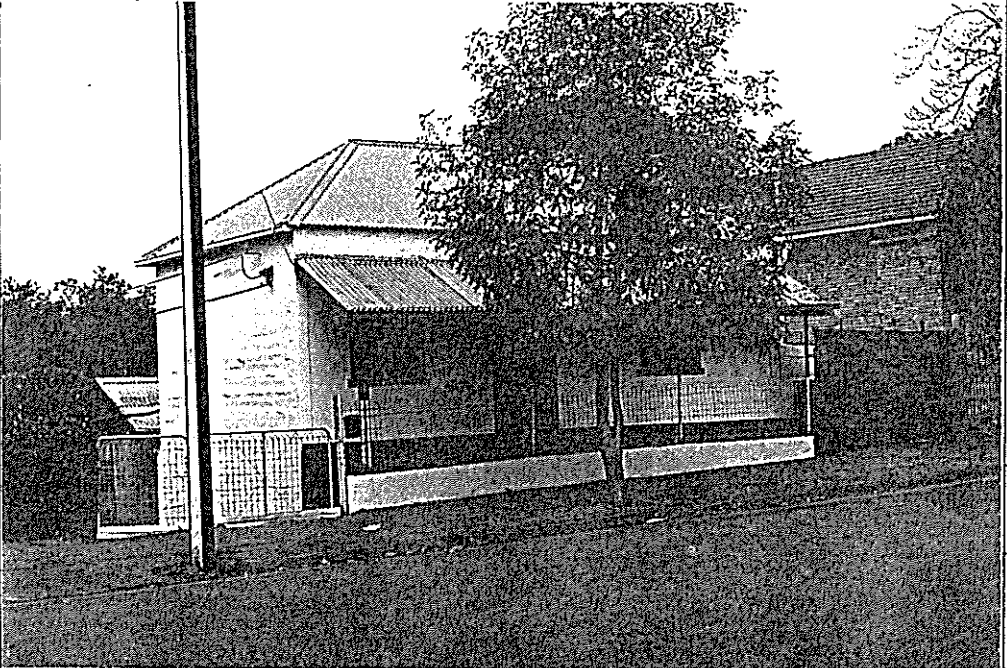
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

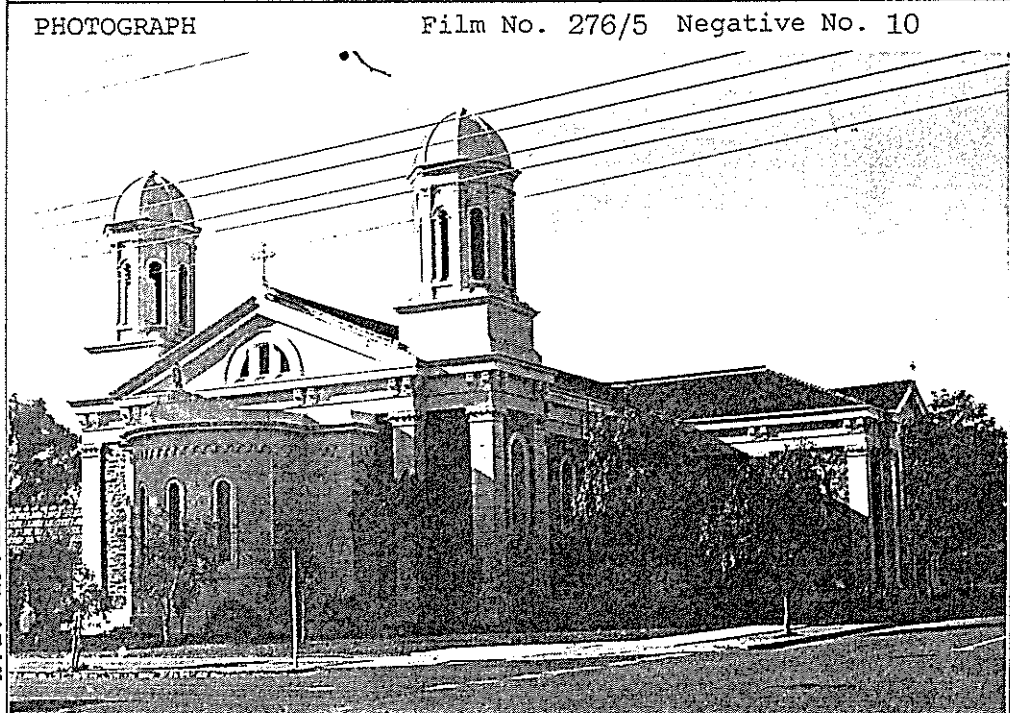
RECOMMENDATION

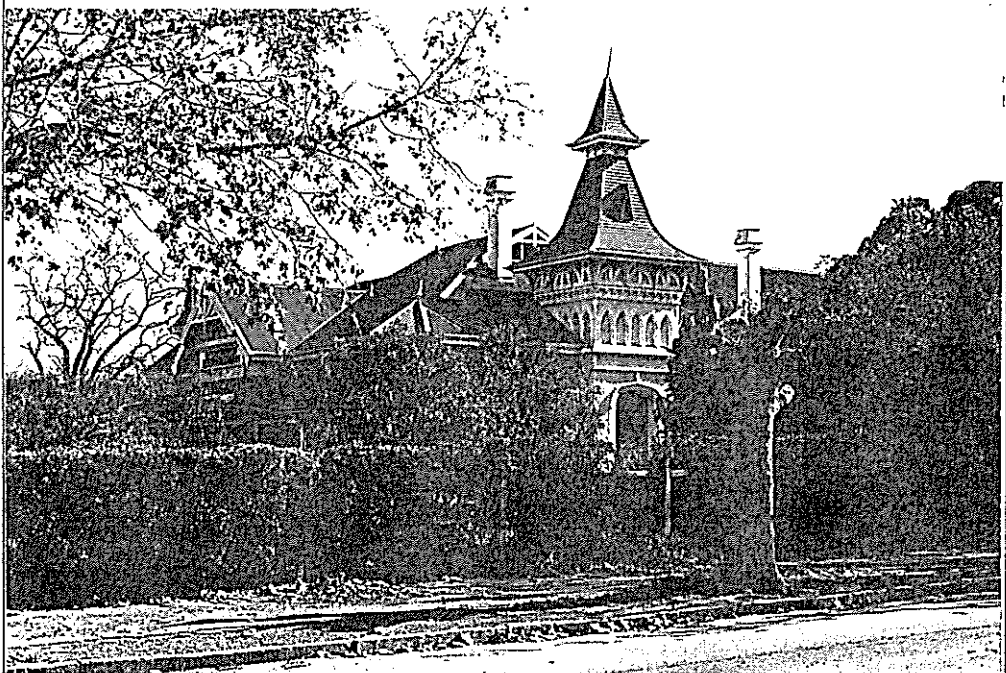
(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h2 style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE SURVEY</h2> <h3 style="text-align: center;">ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h3> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> ITEM NAME: House Former or other </div>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No. Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
<h4>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h4> <p>This typical simple rectangular cottage was built in 1861 by William Guymer and is currently in the ownership of a grand-daughter. The house is of particular interest, illustrating the use made of creek embankments in the Norwood areas for efficiency of land use. Built flush against the boundary of the site in the early fashion, it is one of perhaps four early examples where the major level is set over a half basement. Simply constructed and detailed, the house is double fronted and single storeyed to Queen Street, whilst the rear is two storeyed. The pisé walling has been rendered and the casement windows altered, but the heavily detailed chimneys remain, as do the original timber shingles beneath the present corrugated galvanised iron clad roof.</p> <p>It is therefore significant historically both as a rare survivor of pisé construction, and as an example of embankment building along the Adelaide Plains Creeks.</p>		<h4>LOCATION</h4> Address 60 Queen St., Town Norwood Postcode 5067 Section 276 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 31-113 <h4>SUBJECT</h4> <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> 2.2 4.10 </div> <h4>PERIOD</h4> State Study Area 1861-1880
<h4>REFERENCES</h4> <p>Council assessments Stark, P., <u>Project Nine Report</u> ... p.60 (Mrs. Slape) 1983 Verbal Owners to David Manning Archival photographs (Undated) showing shingle roof and then with g.i. roof & new verandah (Manning)</p>		<h4>TYPE OF ITEM</h4> LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
<h4>PHOTOGRAPH</h4> <div style="text-align: right;">Film No. 276/4 Negative No. 3</div> 		<h4>STATUS</h4> Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <h4>RECOMMENDATION</h4> (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> <h4>PREPARED BY</h4> HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: St. Ignatius Church Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE <p>The building of St. Ignatius Church was undertaken by the Reverend J.N. Hinterocker, S.J. and his fellow priests. It was completed in 1870, a year after the priest took up residence in Norwood. The <u>Register</u> of August 1879 described the church as being built</p> <p>"in the Italianate style, and consists of a chancel, nave, and north and south side chapels in each of which an altar is fitted up with foliated capitals. The porch at the west end is flanked by two towers 63 feet in height."</p> <p>In 1890 major extensions were made to the church under the direction of another noted Jesuit, the Reverend Reschauer, S.J. In 1975 further additions were made. St. Ignatius is a striking and impressive example of the Italianate style of architecture and is perhaps the best such example in metropolitan Adelaide.</p>		LOCATION Address 62 Queen St., Town Norwood Postcode 5067 Section 276 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 456-157 SUBJECT 2.5 PERIOD State Study Area 1861-1880
REFERENCES <p>Manning, D. <u>Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook</u>, pp 44-45 Blackburn, M. <u>The Hundred Years History</u> ... pp97-98</p> <p>Verbal Archival photographs</p>		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
PHOTOGRAPH Film No. 276/5 Negative No. 10 		STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Other RAIA (1974) <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: House Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE This large mansion was probably built circa 1894 for William Villeneuve Smith, a "practitioner" of the Supreme Court. In 1904 the property was sold to Robert Lavis, a merchant who owned the house until 1936. The building is typical of the elaborated villa, where the design idiom reflects influences from the shingle style and the British Arts and Crafts Movement. The house, with its cluttered roof line, and overornamentation, attempted to add to its distinction by a complicated roof form and strongly asymmetrical emphasis. The tower spires are notable for their unusual form and detailing, typical of the late nineteenth century. It also shows an example of pressed metal. The roof of the turret is in two levels with pressed metal roofing mimicking traditional European forms, perhaps deriving from Gothic buildings.		LOCATION Address 105 Queen St., Norwood Town Postcode 5067 Section 276 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 2215-84 SUBJECT 2.2 PERIOD State Study Area 1881-1920
REFERENCES Stark, P. <u>Project Nine Report</u> ... p.60 Lands Department Verbal Archival photographs		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
PHOTOGRAPH Film No.276/4 Negative No.18 		STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

H.I. 17.12.84

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Shop and Residence
Former or other "Sefton House"

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This two storey bluestone and brick shop and residence was built circa 1875.

In 1925 it was bought by Mrs. M. Rosman who had operated a shop across the street until it was demolished by John Martins. When she moved she took with her the shop window and had it installed in "Sefton House" and continued her business. A shop was operated from the premises until about 1960.

The building is a good example of a narrow terrace house and is in largely original condition with its unpainted 19th century facade, hipped roof and parapet. The lace-work frieze and brackets on the verandahs have also been retained as has the small picket fence.

It is of historical significance both for the largely original condition and for its long association with the commercial character of Kent Town.

LOCATION

Address 17 Rundle St.,
Kent Town
Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1378-93

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Verbal Mrs. Trout (owner) to D. Manning, 1977
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

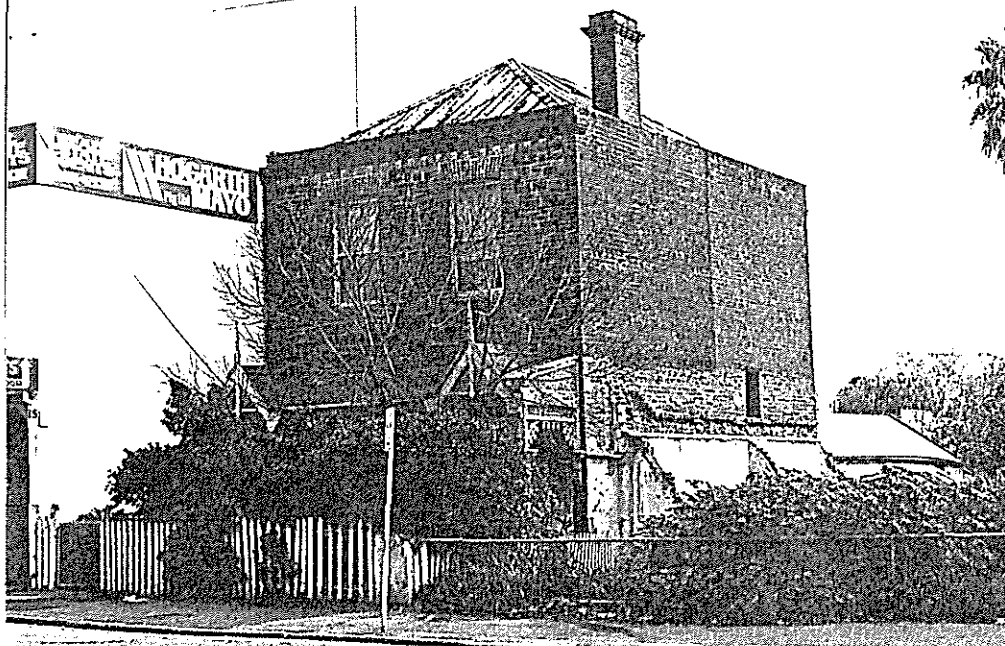
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 255/2 Negative No.10



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐

RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION


(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

H.I. 19.12.84

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: Former John Martin's Warehouse Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE This massive and impressive brick structure is, together with the nearby malthouse, a significant landmark on the perimeter of the city, and is the only surviving warehouse of this period in Kensington and Norwood. It was built circa 1912 for John Martins as a house, stable and warehouse and was first occupied by Oscar Meinhold. The building is also of interest as it has been recently converted into rental flats by the South Australian Housing Trust, which is believed to be the first time an Australian public housing authority has "recycled" an old, non-residential building.		LOCATION Address Rundle St., Town Kent Town Postcode 5067 Section 255 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 4116-857 SUBJECT 4.5 PERIOD State Study Area 1881-1920
REFERENCES Council Assessments Letter from D. Manning to Mr. P. Vincent (1983) Verbal S. Marsden (S.A.H.T. Historian), 1984 Archival photographs		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
PHOTOGRAPH Film No.255/2 Negative No.22 		STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Shop and Residence
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This two-storey shop and dwelling was built in 1881 for William Powell, a baker and grocer, who had been in business on this site since 1867. The sandstone and brick building is an impressive and prominent landmark at the corner of Rundle Street and The Parade West. It was known for many years as Powell's Corner. A large and ornate stuccoed parapet and pediment bearing Powell's name and his business together with the French doors on the upper floor, lend an air of graciousness to the building. The cantilevered balcony is also of note for it is typical of a hotel type recessed balcony.

The tiny adjoining shop complements the larger premises. The whole complex is of particular historical and architectural significance as it presents an accurate picture of a nineteenth century commercial and residential structure in one of Kent Town's major streets.

LOCATION

Address 59-61 Rundle St.
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3255-10

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Titcher, M. & Savige, W. A Kettle a Skillet and a Warming Pan (1984) p.52
Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.32

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 255/2 Negative No. 24



STATUS

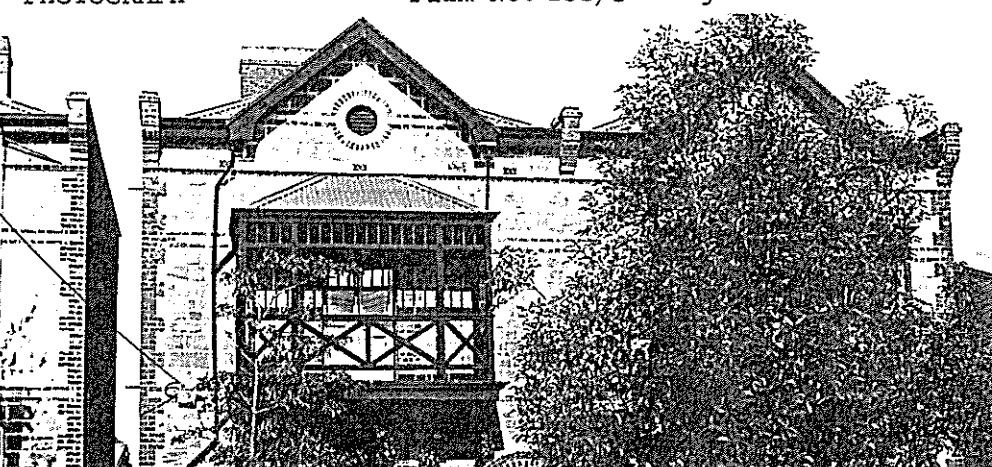
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other
RAIA (1974) ☐
☐


RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South. Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: Two Attached Houses Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE <p>These two storey stone and brick terraces were built in 1890 for Gottlieb Kiehnel, a well known city businessman. They were built on a site which had been occupied in 1886 by B.T. Finniss, at the time he was working on his <u>Constitutional History of South Australia</u>.</p> <p>Together with the adjoining pair of terraces these houses represent a unique use of brick and stone, and are a fine example of the variety of terrace houses to be found in the city. At the apex of the gable is a circular vent in brick indicating the degree of refinement in brickmaking. The recessed and arched porches are accentuated by lapel moulds and stops in an unusual polychromatic pattern.</p>		LOCATION Address 90-92 Rundle St. Town Kent Town Postcode 5067 Section 255 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 4120-954 SUBJECT 2.2 PERIOD State Study Area 1881-1920
REFERENCES Council Assessments Verbal Manning, D. 1984 Archival photographs		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
PHOTOGRAPH Film No. 255/3 Negative No. 17 		STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other RAIA (1974) <input type="checkbox"/>
		RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: Two Attached Houses Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE These two storey stone and brick terraces were built in 1890 for Gottlieb Kiehnel, a well known city businessman. They were built on a site which had been occupied in 1886 by B.T. Finniss, at the time he was working on his <u>Constitutional History of South Australia</u> . Together with the adjoining pair of terraces these houses represent a unique use of brick and stone, and are a fine example of the variety of terrace houses to be found in the city. At the apex of the gable is a circular vent in brick indicating the degree of refinement in brickmaking. The recessed and arched porches are accentuated by lapel moulds and stops in an unusual polychromatic pattern.		LOCATION Address 94-96 Rundle St Town Kent Town Postcode 5067 Section 255 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 4120-956 SUBJECT 2.2 PERIOD State Study Area 1881-1920
REFERENCES Council Assessments Verbal Manning, D. 1984 Archival photographs		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
PHOTOGRAPH Film No. 255/3 Negative No. 20 		STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other RAIA (1974) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

H.I. 19.12.84

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

These semi-detached houses were built circa 1910 and are of particular interest for they present a picture of the changing face of residential Rundle Street in the early years of this century.

There is a suggestion of a transition in styles between the late nineteenth century villa and the newer Federation house. This can be seen in the half timbered gables, fretted timber valance and the brick chimneys. An unusual feature is the curved front window. The windows have been topped by small fanlight sashes, typical of the Edwardian period. The stone pillared wall with its cast iron fence and gates are an attractive addition to the houses. The houses are a well detailed and substantial example of this type of dwelling and contribute to the historical character of Kent Town.

LOCATION

Address 98 Rundle St.
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2514-25

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.255/3 Negative No. 24



STATUS

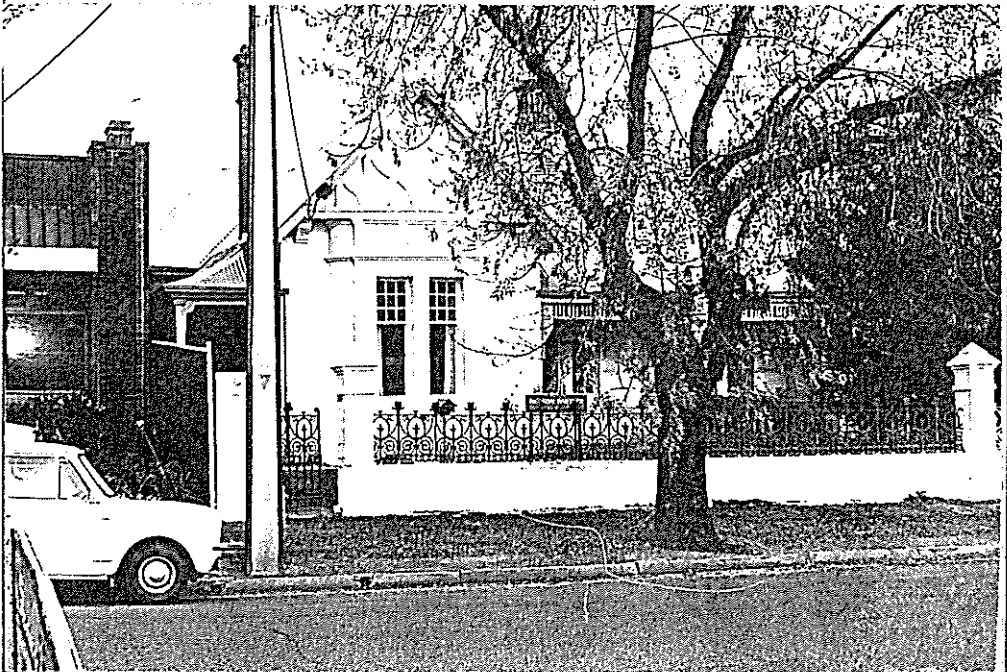
Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984.

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
	ITEM NAME: Attached House Former or other	Office Use ITEM No. DOCKET No.
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE These semi-detached houses were built circa 1910 and are of particular interest for they present a picture of the changing face of residential Rundle Street in the early years of this century. There is a suggestion of a transition in styles between the late nineteenth century villa and the newer Federation house. This can be seen in the half timbered gables, fretted timber valance and the brick chimneys. An unusual feature is the curved front window. The windows have been topped by small fanlight sashes, typical of the Edwardian period. The stone pillared wall with its cast iron fence and gates are an attractive addition to the houses. The houses are a well detailed and substantial example of this type of dwelling and contribute to the historical character of Kent Town.		LOCATION Address 100 Rundle St., Town Kent Town Postcode 5067 Section 255 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 2514-26 SUBJECT 2.2 PERIOD State Study Area 1881-1920
REFERENCES Verbal Archival photographs		TYPE OF ITEM LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION
PHOTOGRAPH Film No.255/3 Negative No. 26 		STATUS Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> PREPARED BY HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Former Primitive Methodist
Church
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1857 the Primitive Methodist Society purchased this block of land in Sydenham Road for £50 and built a chapel. The trustees appointed were John Rowlands, Edmund Nurse, George White, William Richardson and William Paten. Rowlands was also co-founder of Primitive Methodism in this state.

In 1872 the present building was erected by the builder Stephen Taylor. Using stone from West Mitcham he "left a lasting memorial to his ability as a builder". In 1900 Primitive Methodism was absorbed into the Methodist Union but the chapel continued to operate as the Sydenham Road Methodist Church until 1969 when it became a sheltered workshop. For sixty years, until 1966, Mr. Jim Shinkfield, a local resident, served as organist.

The architecture of the church is a curious mixture of naive, Gothic and Classic details. The principal facade is well constructed of squared sandstone with stuccoed finishes. The side walls are built of bluestone rubble with simple stucco surrounds. The original slate roof remains intact. The finished facade presents a rather more ornate appearance than would normally be expected on a chapel belonging to a sect noted for its simplicity.

It is of historical importance for its association with Primitive Methodism as well as its architectural interest.

LOCATION

Address 15 Sydenham Rd.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 53-538

SUBJECT

2.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History ... p.94-95 (quote)
Gooden, G. Fifty Years History ... p.205
Messenger News - Review 1966
Stark, P. Project Nine Report ... p.62

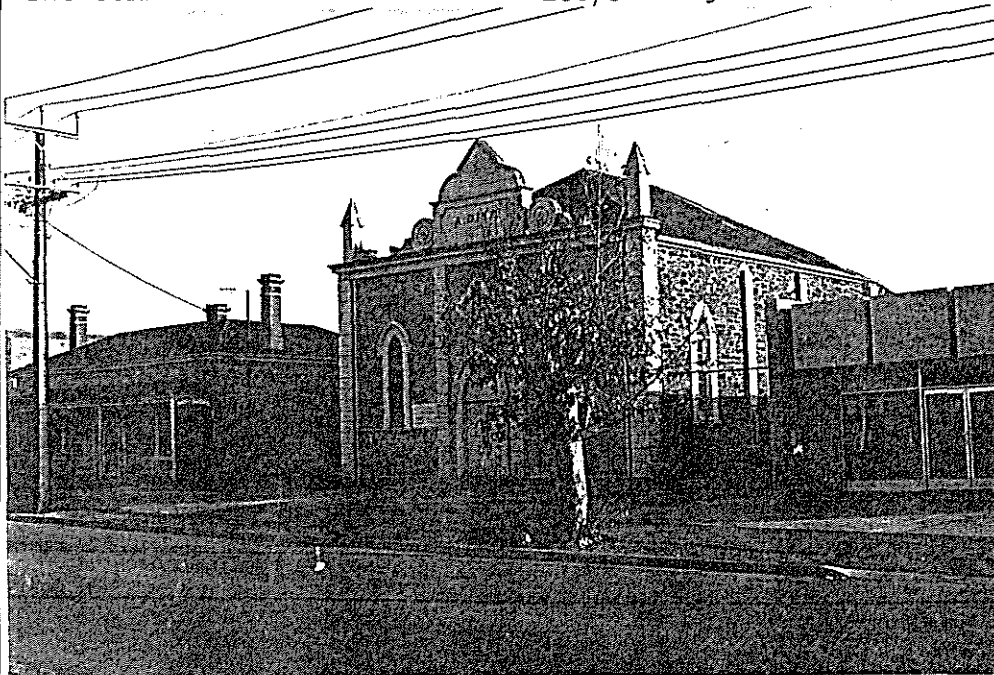
Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.260/8 Negative No. 4



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other "Sydenham Villa"

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The original section of this large stone house appears to have been built prior to 1853 when the first Council Assessments record "a stone dwelling house on four acres", owned by C.N. Worneem, and assessed at £45. In 1855 the rates had increased to £60, presumably additions had already been made. From 1857 until 1870 the owner was Charles Gooch, a draper, and the father of Walter Gooch, a National Parks Commissioner who played an active role in the establishment of Belair National Park. Charles Gooch was followed by George Fowler Day, another of South Australia's early colonists and a civil servant in the Waterworks Department.

Much of the character of "Sydenham Villa" is derived from its largely original principal facade (apart from the tubular steel verandah supports). The central section is constructed of sandstone rubble with brick quoins and surrounds to openings. The French doors with near edge glazing bars are especially worthy of note. The main roof is pitched without eaves. The later gables are constructed of bluestone line pointed rubble with brick quoins and scalloped barge boards.

The house is a notable example of its kind and the simplicity and lack of ornamentation stand in stark contrast to the more elaborate fashions which were to emerge in the 1880s.

LOCATION

Address 110 Sydenham Rd
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4103-321

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Stark, P. Project Nine Report ... p.63
Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia Vol. 1, p.576
Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

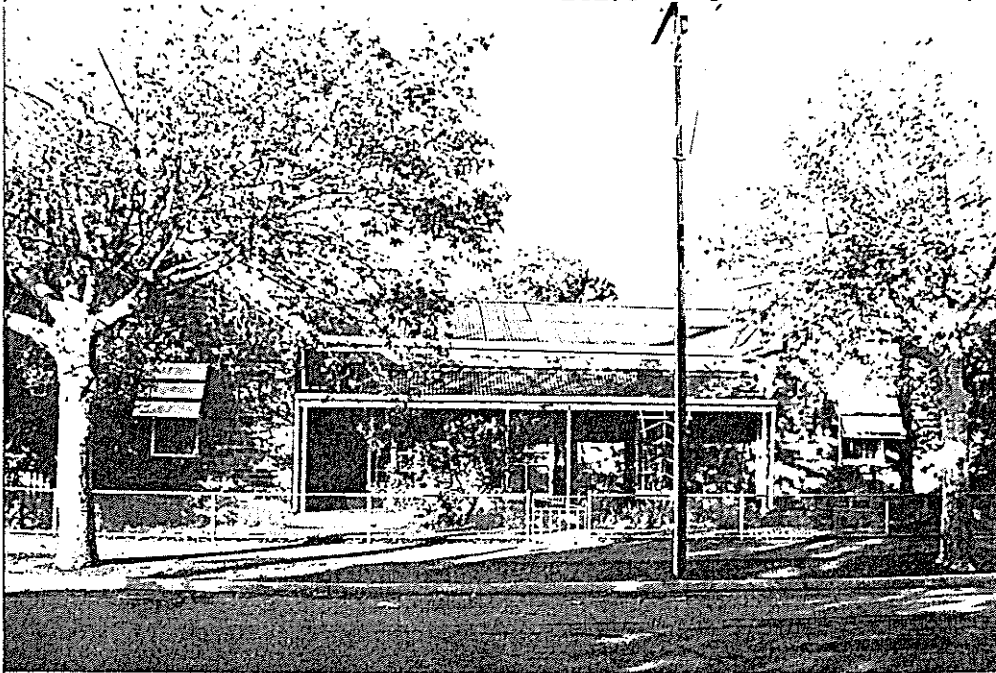
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 261/5 Negative No. 17



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Former S.A. Female Refuge
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This building is of historical interest for its association with the South Australian Female Refuge for which it was built in 1856 from public subscriptions (see also 44 and 48 William St.) It was built on to the rear of No. 48 William Street, the original building in the complex. For many years this building served as a kitchen and community hall for the complex and as such was an integral part of the Refuge.

Converted since the second World War into a private residence, much of the detail of the original building has been altered. However, it is of great historical significance for the history of social and welfare development in South Australia.

LOCATION

Address 103A Sydenham Rd
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4103-871

SUBJECT

2.3

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

D. Manning, historical notes concerning "South Australian Female Protestant Refuge".

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

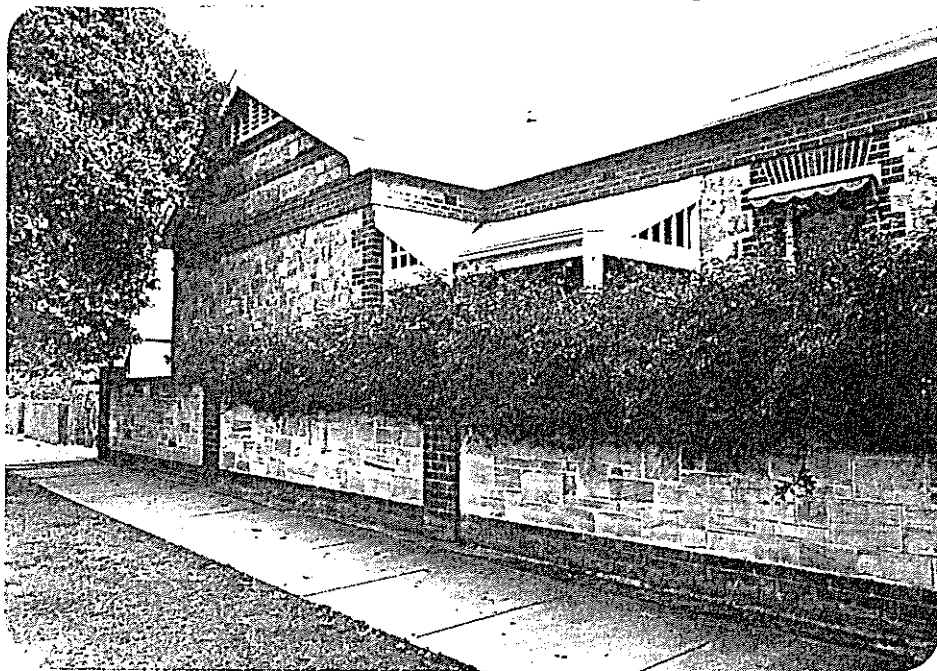
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. SH 3 Negative No. 17



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other "Eden Park"

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This large mansion was built in 1899 for Thomas Roger Scarfe, a partner and later director of George P. Harris, Scarfe and Co. It has lost none of the grandeur of a turn of the century wealthy gentleman's residence, despite a reduction in the twenty six acres which once surrounded it.

The architectural style shows a breakaway from formal styles of the period and heralds fashions which were not to be commonly seen for almost another decade. A number of elements are truly art nouveau in their origins. In particular the verandah and balcony timber work show a very flowing quality, typical of the Art Nouveau style, as does the main door with its offset Chinese arch.

The north facing gable end has a number of Italianate features, and the north facing chimney breast shows interesting and innovative stone corbelling. The encaustic tiles on the verandah should also be noted.

The impressive interior of the house has been largely preserved and of particular interest is the central timber staircase with stained glassed skylight. Most of the original fittings, such as lights, doorknobs, servants' bells etc., many of these also in Art Nouveau style, have also been preserved.

The house is still set in appropriately large gardens, which include two massive pines (Norfolk Island and Canary Island) probably planted by George Brunskill in about 1856, and a red gum described in 1903 by Gooden as one of the few survivors of the district's original trees.

REFERENCES

Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook p.18
Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

LOCATION

Address 1A The Crescent
Town Marryatville
Postcode 5068
Section 290
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1936-69

SUBJECT

2.10
4.10

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No 290/1 Negative No. 27



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Sir E.T. Smith Fountain
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This elegant cast iron drinking fountain now in The Mall, was presented to the town by Sir E.T. Smith MP and installed in "the Triangle" in the road junction opposite his Kent Town Brewery for its opening in 1876. Sir E.T. Smith gave generously of his time and money in the interests of the Council and apart from long service as Mayor and Chairman of the Norwood Institute provided this fountain and the Town Hall clock to the people of Norwood.

The fountain, although no longer in its original site, is a highly decorative and functional object and a fine surviving example of an early drinking fountain.

LOCATION

Address The Mall
(The Parade)
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4179-303

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History ... p.125
Council Assessments

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

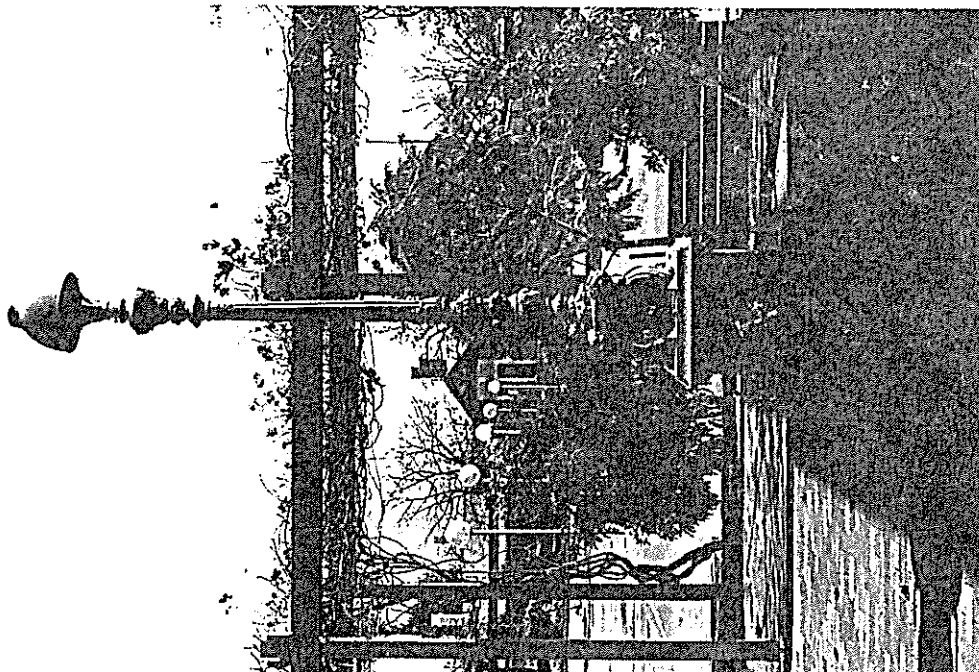
STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☒

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 276/10 Negative No. 3



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
The Mall - Civic ☐
Trust Award 1980 ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

These three attached bluestone houses were erected in 1884 for Edward Spicer, one of Adelaide's prominent early pioneers and a successful merchant. Spicer arrived in Adelaide in 1836 and until 1850 devoted his time to pastoral pursuits, including the bringing of sheep overland from Sydney in a long and dangerous trip. After 1851 he directed his energies to his commercial interests and was noted for his philanthropy which included the granting of a scholarship to Adelaide University. This group is a fine example of two storey terrace houses. "The iron lacework is richly ornamental and the tall brackets are boldly designed botanical volutes which combine to form a comely arch." The houses are in excellent original condition and are an important visual introduction to the historical character of The Parade.

LOCATION

Address 9 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4139-238

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of S.A. v.1 p.597
Council Assessments
Robertson, E. Graeme, Adelaide Lace, p.54,83 (quote)

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 260/5 Negative No. 2



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

These three attached bluestone houses were erected in 1884 for Edward Spicer, one of Adelaide's prominent early pioneers and a successful merchant. Spicer arrived in Adelaide in 1836 and until 1850 devoted his time to pastoral pursuits, including the bringing of sheep overland from Sydney in a long and dangerous trip. After 1851 he directed his energies to his commercial interests and was noted for his philanthropy which included the granting of a scholarship to Adelaide University. This group is a fine example of two storey terrace houses. "The iron lacework is richly ornamental and the tall brackets are boldly designed botanical volutes which combine to form a comely arch." The houses are in excellent original condition and are an important visual introduction to the historical character of The Parade.

LOCATION

Address 11 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4139-239

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of S.A. v.1 p.597
Council Assessments
Robertson, E.Graeme, Adelaide Lace, p.54,83 (quote)

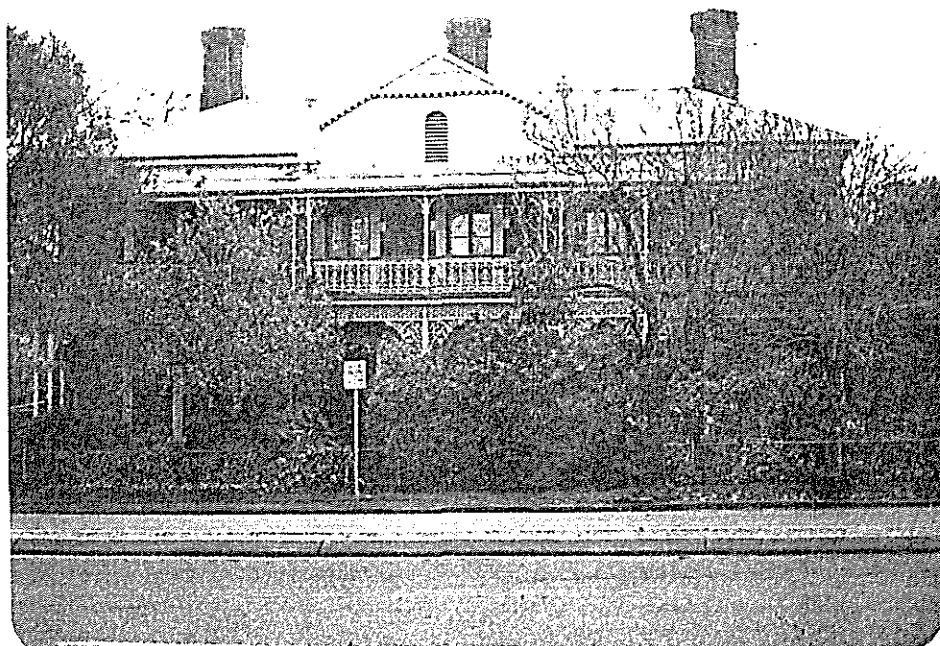
Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.260/5 Negative No.5



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other

RAIA-1974

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

These three attached bluestone houses were erected in 1884 for Edward Spicer, one of Adelaide's prominent early pioneers and a successful merchant. Spicer arrived in Adelaide in 1836 and until 1850 devoted his time to pastoral pursuits, including the bringing of sheep overland from Sydney in a long and dangerous trip. After 1851 he directed his energies to his commercial interests and was noted for his philanthropy which included the granting of a scholarship to Adelaide University. This group is a fine example of two storey terrace houses. "The iron lacework is richly ornamental and the tall brackets are boldly designed botanical volutes which combine to form a comely arch." The houses are in excellent original condition and are an important visual introduction to the historical character of The Parade.

LOCATION

Address 13 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4139-240

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of S.A. v.1, p.597
Council Assessments
Robertson, E. Graeme, Adelaide Lace, p.54,83 (quote)

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 260/5 Negative No.5



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA - 1974 ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: St. Giles Presbyterian Church
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Early in 1883 eight members of the Presbyterian Church living in Norwood and neighbouring areas met to discuss the establishment of a mission in the eastern suburbs. In June that year the first service was held in the Norwood Institute Hall, which had only recently opened. By November 1883 fundraising for a church had begun, but it was not until August 1889 that enough money was raised to commence building a church, which had been designed by the architects English and Soward. In September 1889 the foundation stone was laid by the Governor of South Australia for St. Giles' Presbyterian Church probably named after the cathedral in Edinburgh, Scotland. Five months later the completed building was opened. A description of the church in the newspaper of the opening shows that it has changed little in 94 years. The Adelaide Observer of February 22nd 1890 described it in the following way:

"The edifice is of stone with terracotta dressings and heavy buttresses. ... The roof of the building is of wood and iron, and the ceiling is divided into panels with wooden mouldings, and plastered. The walls inside are stuccoed and lined in Ashlar blocks. The two front entrances span into neat porches of glass, and the building, which is splendidly lighted and ventilated, has a large and handsome Church window in different shades of colour facing the street." PTO

LOCATION

Address 79 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 533-97

SUBJECT

2.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Jones, Allan St. Giles Presbyterian Church

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

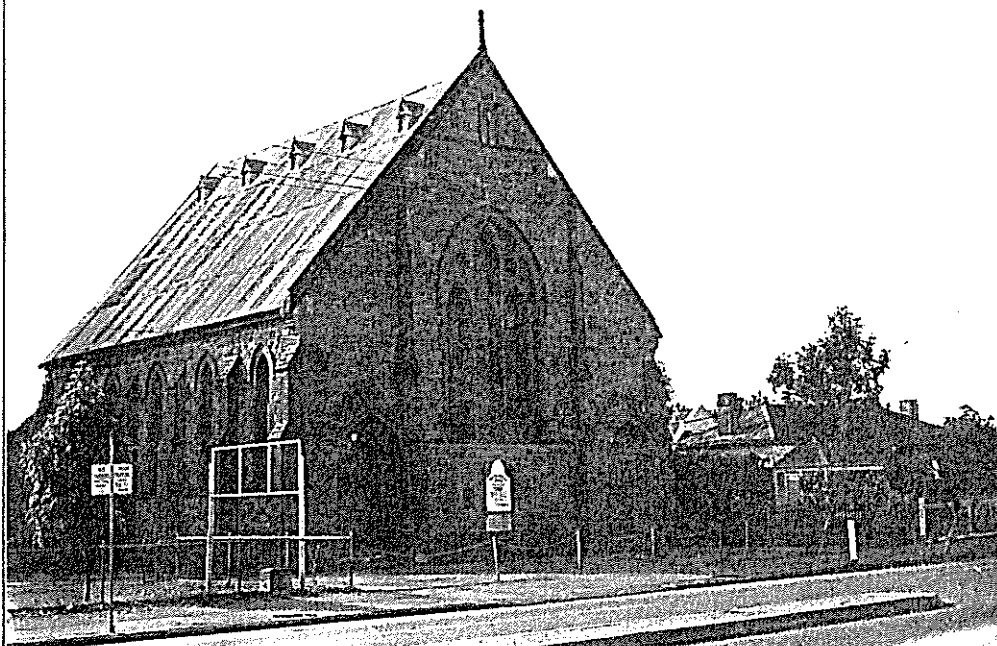
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 260/7 Negative No. 3



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

The first Minister was the Reverend William Main who served the parish from 1885 until his retirement in 1894. From 1955 until 1970 St. Giles became the base for the Dutch Presbyterian community which held Sunday afternoon services in the church. In 1974 the congregation of St. Giles voted to remain Presbyterian and not join the union of the Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches. Being the most centrally located of the four parishes which did not join the Uniting Church, it was used for meetings of the Continuing Presbyterian Church and for rallies of members, and remains today a Presbyterian Church, almost a century after its erection.

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

St. Giles Presbyterian
Church

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1854-55 a two roomed cottage was built on this site by Carl Christopher Ludwig Beilefeldt. This cottage now appears to be the front two rooms of the present house. By January 1856 the house was owned and occupied by George Soward and had been enlarged to six rooms. George Soward was appointed Clerk of Works in the Colonial Architects Department in 1856. His son, George Klewitz Soward, who was born in this house in 1857 later became a notable architect responsible for the design of many of the large houses in South Australia from about 1882 to at least 1930. G.K. Soward was also a Member of the House of Assembly from 1902 to 1904, and for a time a member of the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery Board.

Although still owned by George Soward, the property was occupied by J. Elden Moulden from 1857 to 1859. J.E.Moulden was eminent in the formation of the Town of Kensington and Norwood and was the first Town Clerk from 1853 until approximately 1878.

In 1877 the cottage became the property of Richard Beetson and his family former owners of Stradbroke House and ruined financially by an unlucky pastoral venture in the north of South Australia. Five years later Richard Beetson was dead but the house remained in family ownership and occupancy until 1928.

PTO

LOCATION

Address 81 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 696-122

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area
1838-1860

REFERENCES

Council Assessments

Warburton, E., Old Stradbroke

Morgan and Gilbert, Early Adelaide Architecture, 1969
178-206, 289-90, 215-217

Correspondence from Heritage Investigations to Council . 18/5/84

Verbal Manning, D. 1984

Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

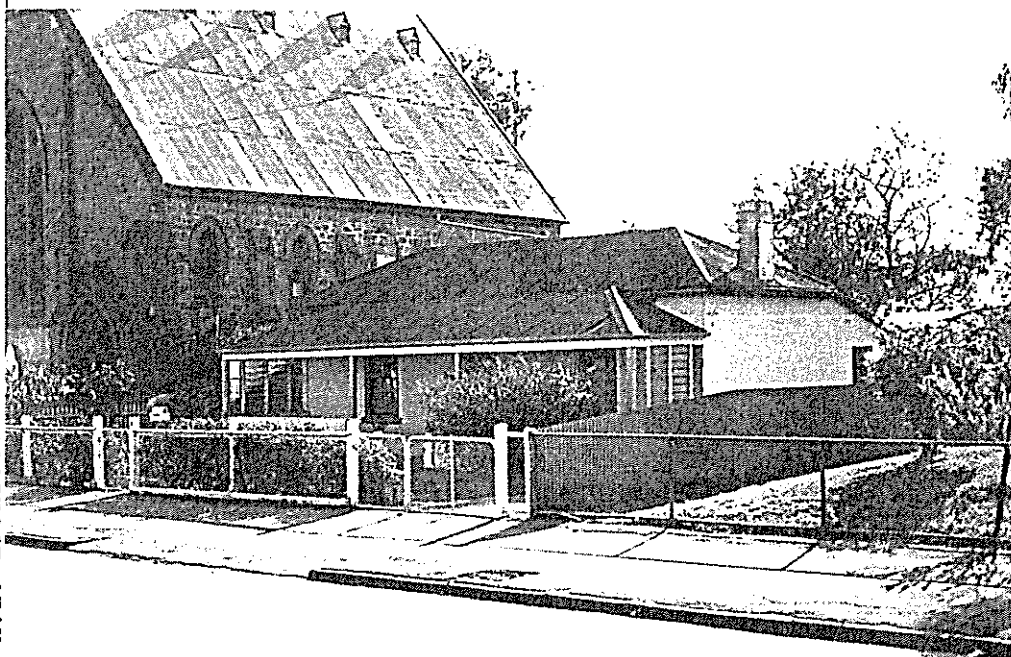
BUILDING

STRUCTURE ☒

PHYSICAL CONDITION ☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.260/7 Negative No. 10



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

As the building appears to be substantially intact since this period it is of great historical significance, both for its association with these important people and as an excellent example of the early residential character of The Parade. Of particular technological interest are the cobble and pug walls of the front rooms. This early form of river pebble aggregate concrete is well preserved and intact. Besides its great individual significance the building has considerable importance as a distinctive element in the historical streetscape of The Parade.

Note: This house has now been demolished.

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

House
81 The Parade, Norwood

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Norwood Hotel
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The first hotel in Norwood was a single storey building, built in 1848 on the site of the present hotel. It was called the Norwood Arms and the first meeting of the Kensington and Norwood Council took place there. The present hotel was built in 1887 by C.H.F. Boehm and renamed the Norwood Hotel. When it was opened its ornate brickwork, elaborate chimneys, moulded panels and decorated pilasters were "generally regarded as too elaborate". Today, however, the hotel is a focal landmark in Norwood and an imposing and solid example of largely intact high Victorian architecture.

LOCATION

Address 97 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 277
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4146-967

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History ... p.218
Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History ... p.72
Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook, p.23

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.277/4 Negative No.2



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This two storey sandstone house was built in 1878 for Dr. F.W. Baily, the son-in-law of W.C. Buik, a former Mayor of Kensington and Norwood, and Mayor of Adelaide in 1878. Its chief historical importance lies in the fact that the building has been in continuous use by doctors for one hundred and five years. Dr. Baily was followed by Dr. W.T. Hayward, who was awarded the C.M.G. in 1917. Dr. Hayward was in turn succeeded by Dr. Thomas Borthwick, who acted as Health Officer for the district for thirty seven years until 1923. In 1900 he was appointed Medical Officer of Health for the City of Adelaide. Dr. Borthwick was an eminent bacteriologist and an authority on contagious diseases and was responsible for the establishment of a bacteriological department in the Adelaide Children's Hospital.

The house, an impressive structure, demonstrates an obvious growing wealth and desire for large spaces, but displays a lack of concern for the elegant detailing of European houses of the same period. The fine brickwork and the chimneys with corbelling and dentils should also be noted. The eastern block is thought to have been added in 1896 when the Council Assessments show an increase in rates.

LOCATION

Address 102 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1716-31

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Council Assessments

Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History ... p.131

Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia Vol. 1 p.441

Verbal

Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐

Historical site ☐

Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 261/7 Negative No. 16



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items

Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐

Nominated ☐

National Estate

Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐

National Trust

CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒

Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Norwood Institute
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1872 a meeting was called by Mayor E.T. Smith to build an Institute for Norwood. Funds were raised and land was bought at the south-west corner of The Parade and Osmond Terrace. Despite great enthusiasm for a building to cover the whole site there was not enough money and part of the land was sold for the site for a post office. W.H. Abbott prepared plans for a smaller building than had been originally intended but even with a government grant of £750 funds were still inadequate and the committee called tenders for the erection of the two storeyed front section only.

In 1875 Governor Musgrave laid the foundation stone and in 1877 the library was opened with twenty-five volumes and twenty-seven subscribers. In 1883 a contract was let to W. Pett and Sons to build the main hall, basement and caretaker's quarters. The completed building was opened in May 1883 with a concert given by pupils of The Model School in the presence of Governor Robinson.

A number of notable South Australians have served on the Institute Committee including the first President, Sir E.T. Smith, for over 26 years. Mr. L. Sholl I.S.O. and more recently in the 1950s Mr. D. Dunstan MP, later a long serving Premier of South Australia.

The building itself is an important addition to the streetscape of The Parade and its stately bluestone and stuccoed facade is virtually unchanged.

LOCATION

Address 110 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 910-63

SUBJECT

3.3

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook p.46
Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History ... pp145-151
Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History ... p.64

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 261/7 Negative No. 23



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☒ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☒ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Norwood Baptist Church
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Constituted in 1867 by twenty-five members from the Flinders Street Baptist Church in Adelaide, the Norwood Baptist Church held services in the Town Hall until their own building was erected. Architect James Cumming, whose work includes Gay's Arcade, the Draper Memorial Church, and other notable structures of this time, designed the church and adjoining hall on classic lines. It was built of sandstone at a cost of £3,600 and is beautifully fitted out with cedar joinery. Two halls and a large gymnasium were added later to form a complex with accommodation for a variety of activities. When the church opened in 1869 it was the largest and tallest building in the town. Prominent members of the congregation in the early days were the families of J.R. Fowler, H.J. Holden and E.S. Wigg. At different times private schools were conducted in the buildings of the church and when Kings College opened in 1924 the Norwood Baptist Church was one of its collegiate churches.

The building, which has remained unaltered, is one of the important and imposing edifices on The Parade and is historically important for its association with the nineteenth century character of the main street of Norwood.

LOCATION

Address 134 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 990-192

SUBJECT

2.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History ... p.9,201
Blackburn, M. One Hundred Years History... pp98-99
Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook, p.32

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

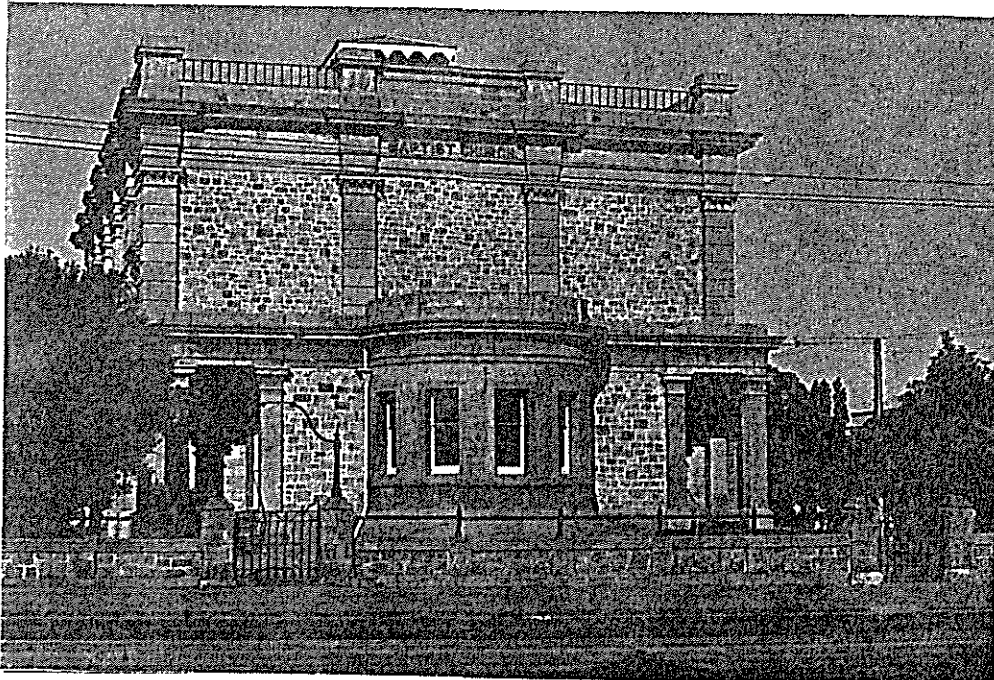
STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 276/9 Negative No. 7



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☒ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Shop
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Louis Cann, the founder of L. Cann and Sons, claimed to be Adelaide's oldest secondhand dealer. He started his hardware business on March 17, 1893, having begun in business a few months earlier making boiled sweets from two seventy pound bags of sugar. From sweets he turned to fruit and a few months later began dealing in secondhand furniture. Business flourished and Mr. Cann bought his own, and three adjoining shops. The present building was built in 1924 and has remained in its original condition for sixty years.

The business is still carried on by the family. The two storey shop is a good example of an early 1920s building. It is built of brick with solid quoins and parapet highlighted with mouldings and corbels. Cann's is a prominent and important landmark on The Parade and with Pfeiffer's is one of the dominating commercial landmarks on the street.

LOCATION

Address 144 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3320-105

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1921-1950

REFERENCES

Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History ... p.45

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 276/9 Negative No. 13



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Norwood Town Hall
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The present building is the second Town Hall to be erected in Kensington and Norwood. The first town hall for the district, and for South Australia, was built in 1859 on the south eastern corner of The Parade and George Street. By 1880 this building was no longer adequate and the council purchased the site of the present town hall in 1881. Twelve competitors submitted designs and the council chose that of the firm of Beyer and Withall. Joseph Lang's tender of £6,709/10/- for the construction was accepted and Mayor Thomas Caterer laid the foundation stone. In 1883 the new Town Hall was opened in a ceremony attended by Governor Robinson. The Mayor, Mr. K. St. B. Miller held a ball "for the Burgesses" to celebrate the occasion. In 1884 a tower seventy four feet high with provision for a clock was completed at an additional cost of £300. However, no funds were available for a clock until in 1889, Sir Edwin T. Smith had one made to order in London by Gillet and Company which he presented to the town. The clock was installed by F.W. Mankey, a local jeweller. The Town Hall, and its tower is probably the most prominent landmark in Norwood and it is not only historically important for the town but is an excellent and impressive example of the civic architecture in South Australia,

LOCATION

Address 175 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 277
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3131-15

SUBJECT

3.3

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1881-1920

REFERENCES

Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History ... ppl41-145
Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History ... p.61-63
Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook, pp34-36

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

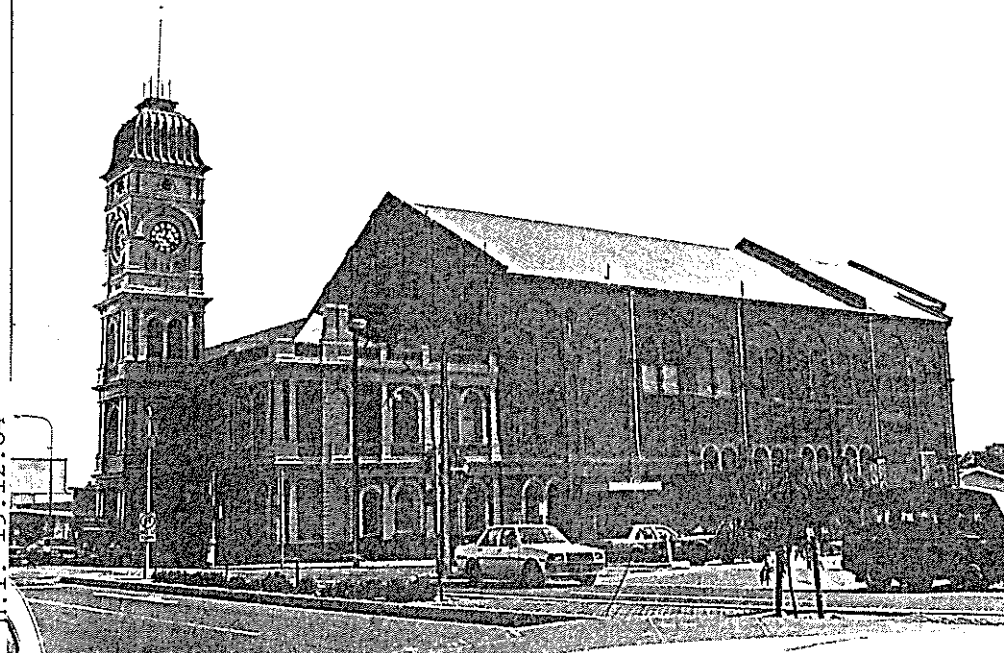
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 277/5 Negative No. 3



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This stately mansion was built in 1893 for Charles Walter, owner of a company of "merchant tailors and outfitters, gentlemen's mercers, and ladies tailors" which he established in 1884.

The house is the only example of this type of residence still remaining on The Parade. Of particular interest is the stuccoed Prospect tower which lends an added air of grandeur to the impressive house. It should also be noted that the cast iron and pillared fence and gates have been retained and well maintained. The paired window openings are surmounted by elaborately finished gablets and the chimney toppings are unusual with a Gothic derived trim.

LOCATION

Address 207 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 277
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 3343-97

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area
1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Burgess, The Cyclopaedia of South Australia, Vol. 2 p.240

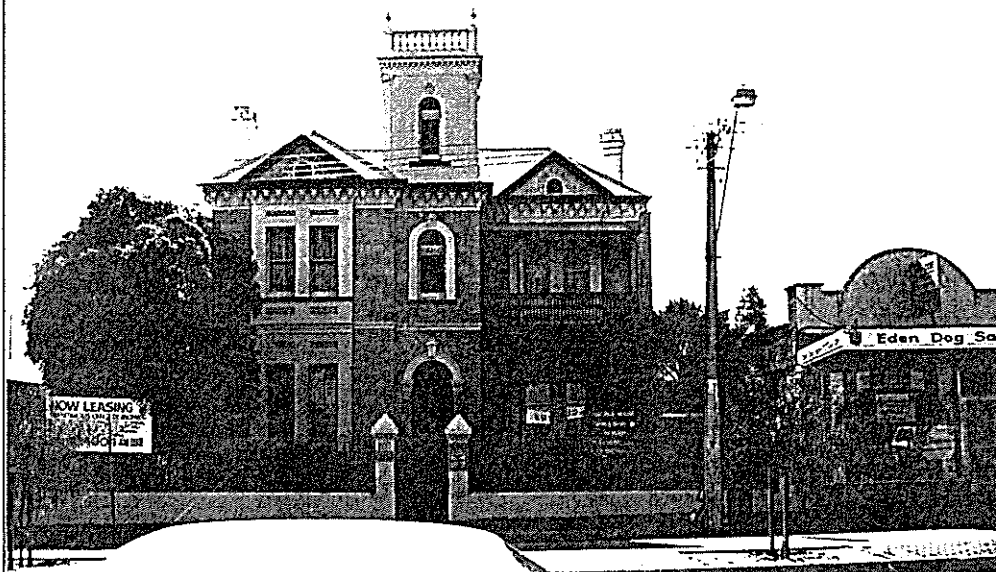
Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.277/5 Negative No. 14



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
RAIA - 1974 ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Former Wesley Church Complex
Former or other Russian Community Centre

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This church had its origins in 1850 in a cottage in High Street in Kensington, but by May 1851 a church had been built at the top end of The Parade on land donated by the Reverend Draper. By the 1870s this was also no longer adequate and in March 1878 the foundation stone for the present building was laid. In October the dedication service was held in the completed main body of the church. The front of the church and the tower were not completed until 1883 and the stone fence was added in 1901.

The original church became the hall on the eastern side of the new building and both buildings are highly significant historical landmarks on a section of The Parade which has retained much of its nineteenth century character.

LOCATION

Address 239 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 277
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 259-144

SUBJECT

2.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area
1861-1880

REFERENCES

Manning, D. Kensington and Norwood Sketchbook, p.16
Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History... pp89-91

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

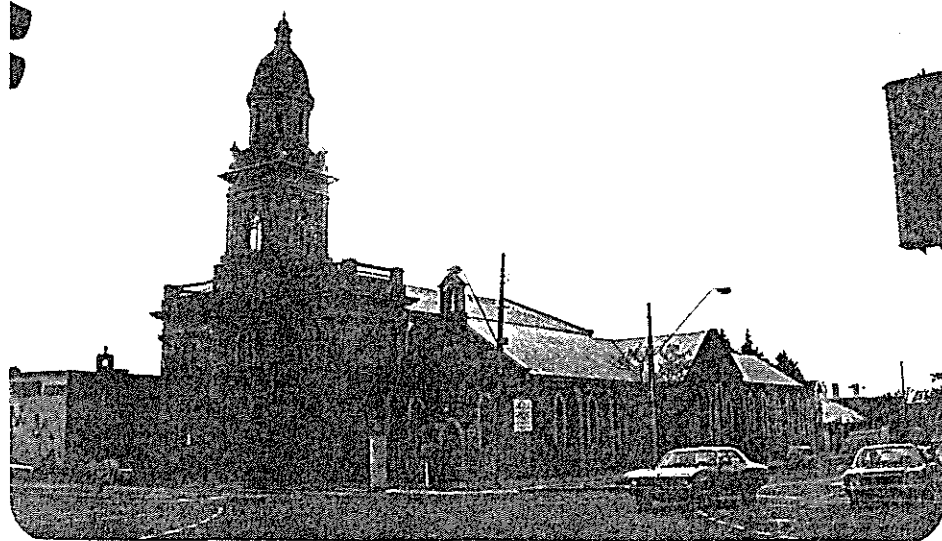
BUILDING

STRUCTURE ☒

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 277/6 Negative No. 4



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☒ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☒ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached Shop and Residence
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This bluestone shop and residence was built in 1873 probably for Emil Shepherd. Later occupants included Syd Payne, a barber and noted local "character" and Mort Burman junior, member of a well known family in the district and the son of a former Councillor.

The building is an important landmark at a main intersection and the only large commercial premises of this period still remaining on The Parade. It is an important historical landmark on the main street of one of Adelaide's earliest settlements. Although in some need of repair the facade appears in largely original condition. The shop fronts with their cast iron columns and vents are original and of note, with four pairs of French doors set in splayed surrounds. The cantilevered balcony with corrugated iron cladding contains cast iron balustrading according to a Revell Adams and Co. design of 1883.

LOCATION

Address 256 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T.Ref: 1651-199

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Blackburn, M. One Hundred Years History p.132
Stark, P. Project Nine Report p.58

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

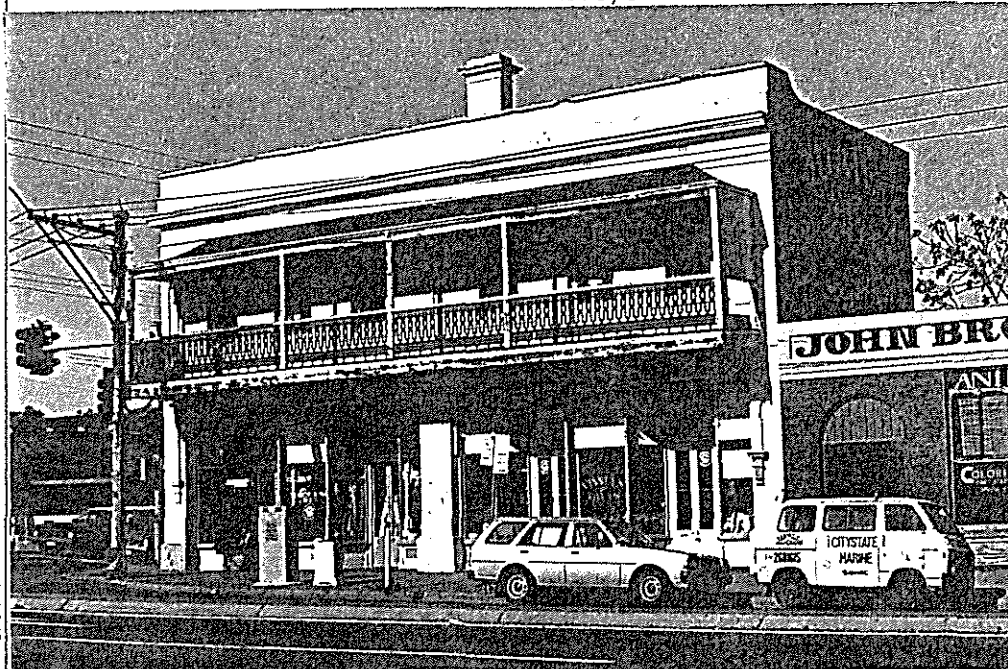
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 276/9 Negative No. 26



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Attached Shop and Residence
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This bluestone shop and residence was built in 1873 probably for Emil Shepherd. Later occupants included Syd Payne, a barber and noted local "character" and Mort Burman junior, member of a well known family in the district and the son of a former Councillor.

The building is an important landmark at a main intersection and the only large commercial premises of this period still remaining on The Parade. It is an important historical landmark on the main street of one of Adelaide's earliest settlements. Although in some need of repair the facade appears in largely original condition. The shop fronts with their cast iron columns and vents are original and of note, with four pairs of French doors set in splayed surrounds. The cantilevered balcony with corrugated iron cladding contains cast iron balustrading according to a Revell Adams and Co. design of 1883.

LOCATION

Address 258 The Parade
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1818-196

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Blackburn, M. One Hundred Years History ... p.132
Stark, P. Project Nine Report ... p.58

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE ☒

PHYSICAL CONDITION ☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 276/9 Negative No. 27



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Woodroffe Factory
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

In 1878 William Woodroffe began making condiments and ginger beer on Magill Road. Within a year he had moved to a small single-storied building on the side of the present factory. After his death in 1915 the business was carried on by his sons until the establishment, in 1932, of a limited company.

The bluestone and brick factory was built circa 1900 and is a striking and impressive example of factory architecture displaying elements of the late "Elizabethan" style. The facade is highly decorative with "Dutch" gable and other Flemish derived details. The ground floor is well constructed of random coursed squared bluestone, whilst the brickwork to the first floor is also notable.

The factory is historically significant not only for its continuous association with a noted South Australian Company, but also as an important example of late nineteenth-early twentieth century industrial architecture in this State.

LOCATION

Address 2 Theresa St.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 260
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4179-895

SUBJECT

4.5

PERIOD

State

Study Area

.1881-1920

REFERENCES

Blackburn, M., The Hundred Years History... p.47
Who's Who - South Australia 1936
Stark, P., Project Nine Report ... p.64

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 260/8 Negative No. 19



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☒ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This handsome two storey bluestone house was built in 1882 for Charles Fisher, an Adelaide merchant. The house has been well maintained and preserved and is an excellent example of the design of this period. Of special interest is the beautifully detailed wrought iron lacework brackets, friezes and balustrading around the verandah and balcony. The cast iron columns are particularly fine examples of the craftsmanship of the period and contribute to the elegance of the residence.

LOCATION

Address 2 Wakefield St.,
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2482-29

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area

.1881-1920

REFERENCES

Council Assessments (1883/2712)

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

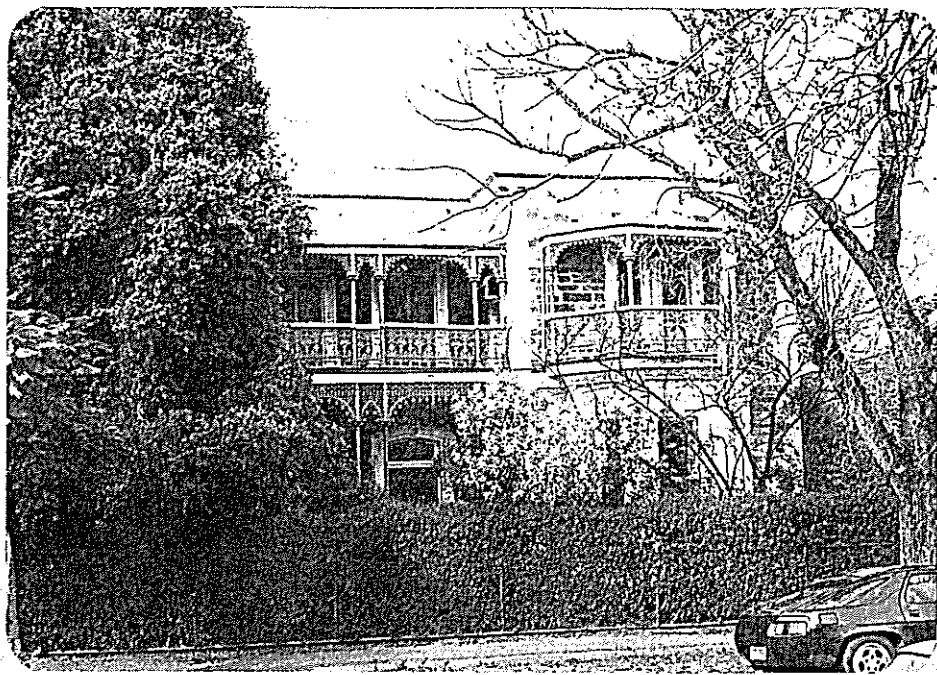
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.255/6 Negative No. 15



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐
RAIA (1974) ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other "Georgia Court"

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This unusual terrace was built in 1878, possibly incorporating an earlier house which was on the site in 1869. It was built for W.T. Flint, an ironmonger of Adelaide.

It is important historically as a distinctive style of terrace housing for this period with the balustraded parapet and gable roof. The substantial and finely designed stable block at the rear of the property is also of interest. The simple cast iron fence complements the group admirably and they provide a distinctive addition to the historical streetscape of Wakefield Street.

LOCATION

Address 31 Wakefield St.
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4132-236

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☒
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐
BUILDING ☒
STRUCTURE ☐
PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.255/6 Negative No. 26



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other "Georgia Court"

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This unusual terrace was built in 1878, possibly incorporating an earlier house which was on the site in 1869. It was built for W.T. Flint, an ironmonger of Adelaide.

It is important historically as a distinctive style of terrace housing for this period with the balustraded parapet and gable roof. The substantial and finely designed stable block at the rear of the property is also of interest. The simple cast iron fence complements the group admirably and they provide a distinctive addition to the historical streetscape of Wakefield Street.

LOCATION

Address 33 Wakefield St.
Town Kent Town
Postcode 5067
Section 255
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2222-106

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

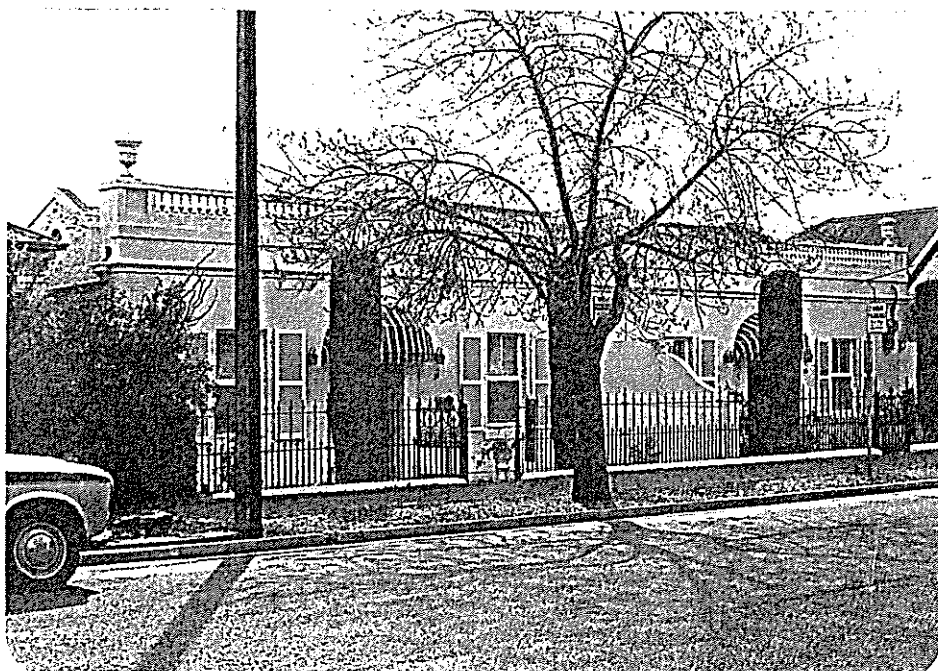
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.255/6 Negative No. 26



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This small cottage was built circa 1850 by Edward Wall, a tanner, and is described in the 1853 Council Assessments as a "3 roomed concrete house, stable and 5 acres of land".

Over a century later the facade of the house remains virtually intact and it is a significant and important example of early housing in the area. It is typical of the 1850s type where advantage was made of the creek embankment to set the major floor over a half-basement level. Of particular note is the large cellar with a brick vault roof, said to be the first wine cellar built in Norwood. The well at the rear of the cottage should also be noted, as should the timber picket verandah fence and gate which enclose the house. The windows to the principal facade have been altered but remain set under timber lintels. An original half paned casement window can be seen on the western elevation and the rectangular fanlight over the doorway also has survived.

The cottage is historically important both for its early date and style of building, and for its almost unaltered facade.

LOCATION

Address 4 Wall St.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 277
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 626-157

SUBJECT

2.2

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.64
Council Assessments

Verbal Mr. and Mrs. Fry to D. Manning, 1978
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

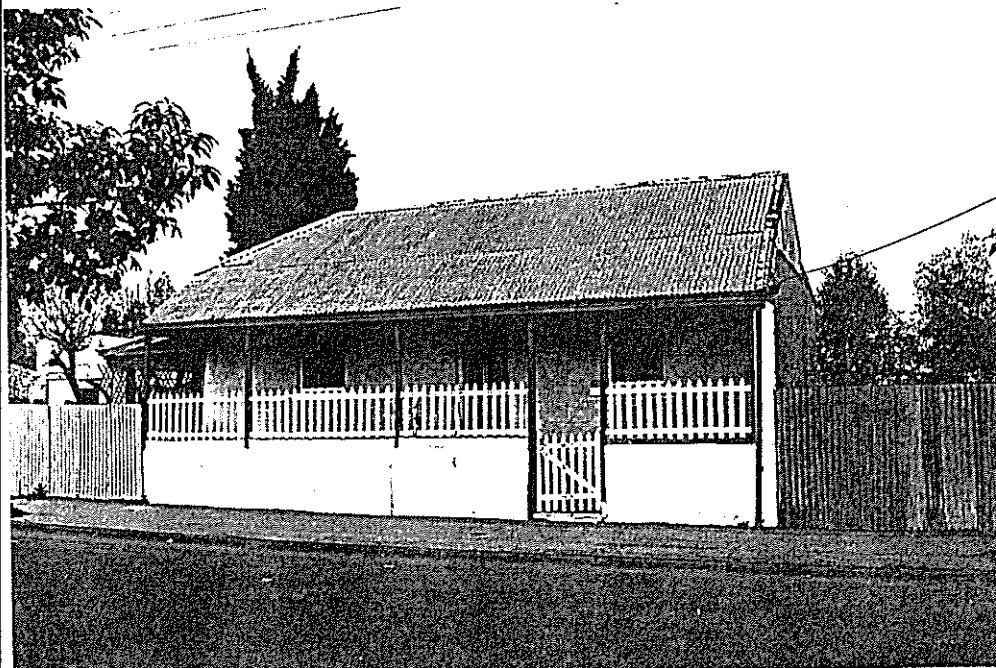
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.277/6 Negative No.11



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Former Freemason's Arms Inn
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This cottage, with the adjoining was built in the 1840s as the Freemason's Arms. It closed in 1845 when the first Robin Hood Hotel was built. At one time it was used as a shop and no. 19 was owned by Mortimer Burman and later his descendants until 1955. The artist, James Shaw, lived here at one stage and Burman took him to the south-east where he made paintings of the wreck of the "Admella", one of which, now in the Art Gallery of South Australia, he gave to Burman.

In the 1930s the former inn was converted into a semi-detached pair of houses and the western side (no. 17) was remodelled and the verandah added.

Nevertheless, much of the old inn character has been retained with the original roof lines and pitch, although the wooden casement windows and a chimney have been recently removed.

It is of historical significance, not only for its association with the noted artist James Shaw, but also as evidence of early hostelry in Adelaide, with its plastered walls, steeply pitched hip roof and low close cropped eaves.

LOCATION

Address 17 Wellington St.
Town Kensington
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1524-13

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area
1838-1860

REFERENCES

Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History p.217
S.A. Art Gallery
Letter to Mr. Burman from D. Manning, 31/1/83

Verbal Burman's family, to D. Manning
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

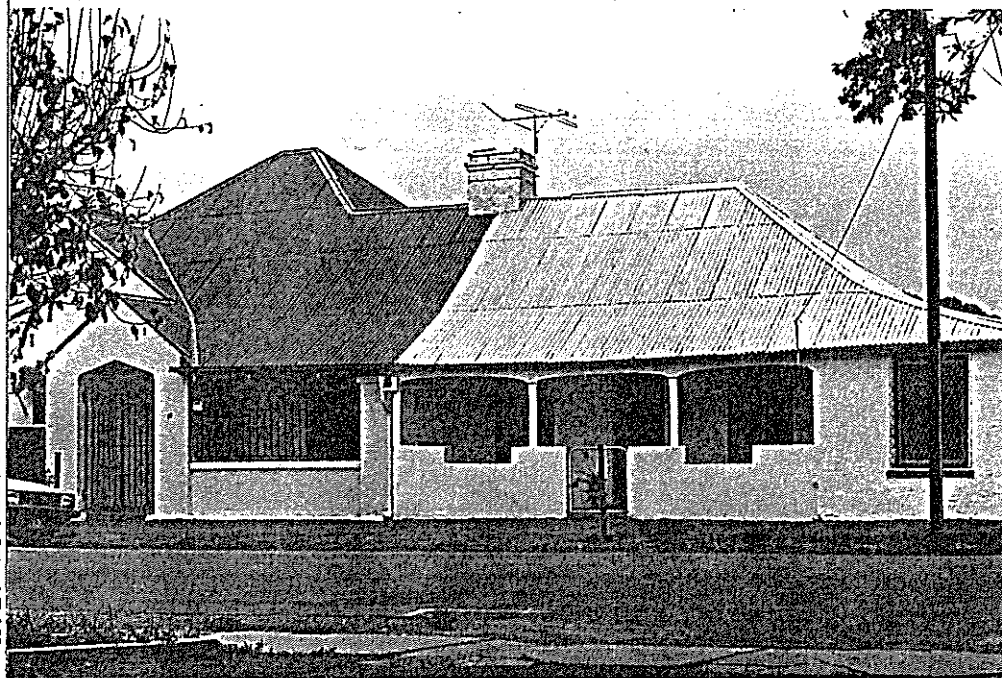
STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

☐
☐
☐
☒
☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 289/2 Negative No. 29



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Former Freemason's Arms Inn
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This cottage, with the adjoining no. 17, was built in the 1840s as the Freemason's Arms. It closed in 1845 when the first Robin Hood Hotel was built. At one time it was used as a shop and no. 19 was owned by Mortimer Burman and later his descendants until 1955. The artist, James Shaw, lived here at one stage and Burman took him to the south-east where he made paintings of the wreck of the "Admella", one of which, now in the Art Gallery of South Australia, he gave to Burman.

In the 1930s the former inn was converted into a semi-detached pair of houses and the western side (no. 17) was remodelled and the verandah added.

Nevertheless, much of the old inn character has been retained with the original roof lines and pitch, although the wooden casement windows and a chimney have been recently removed.

It is of historical significance, not only for its association with the noted artist James Shaw, but also as evidence of early hostelry in Adelaide, with its plastered walls, steeply pitched hip roof and low close cropped eaves.

LOCATION

Address 19 Wellington
Town Kensington St.
Postcode 5068
Section 289
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1392-66

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History p.217
S.A. Art Gallery
Letter to Mr. Burman from D. Manning, 31/1/83

Verbal Burman family, to D. Manning
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

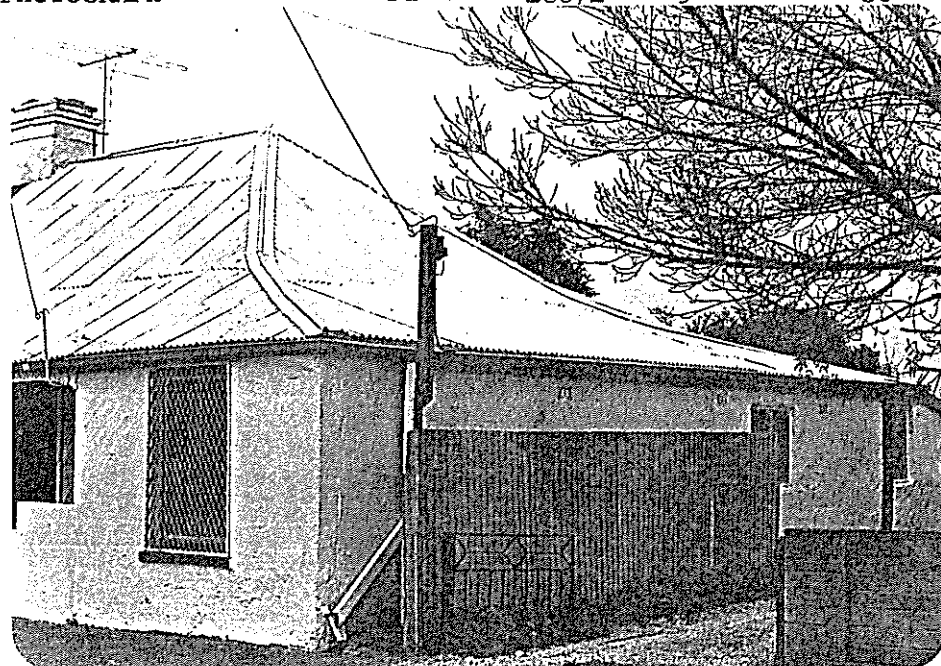
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 289/2 Negative No. 30



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: House
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This large bluestone and stucco house was built circa 1880 for William Kay, M.P., who had come to the colony in the 1850s. Kay, an auctioneer, was the father of Frederick Walter Kay, and Herbert Kay, founder of the noted Kay Brothers winery at McLaren Vale. After William Kay's death in 1889 the property passed to his widow and then in 1906 on her death to her sons.

Although the verandah and two end wings are later additions much of the original character of the house has been retained, including elegant bay windows, a popular feature of large houses of this period. The house is set in large grounds and vestiges of the formal entrance drive can be seen through the original wrought iron gates.

It is important historically both for its association with a noted South Australian family, and as a good example of this style of house.

LOCATION

Address 1 William St.,
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 261
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 4173-232

SUBJECT

2.1

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1861-1880

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Burgess, Cyclopaedia of South Australia V.1, p.554
Burgess, Cyclopaedia of South Australia V.2, p.838

Verbal
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

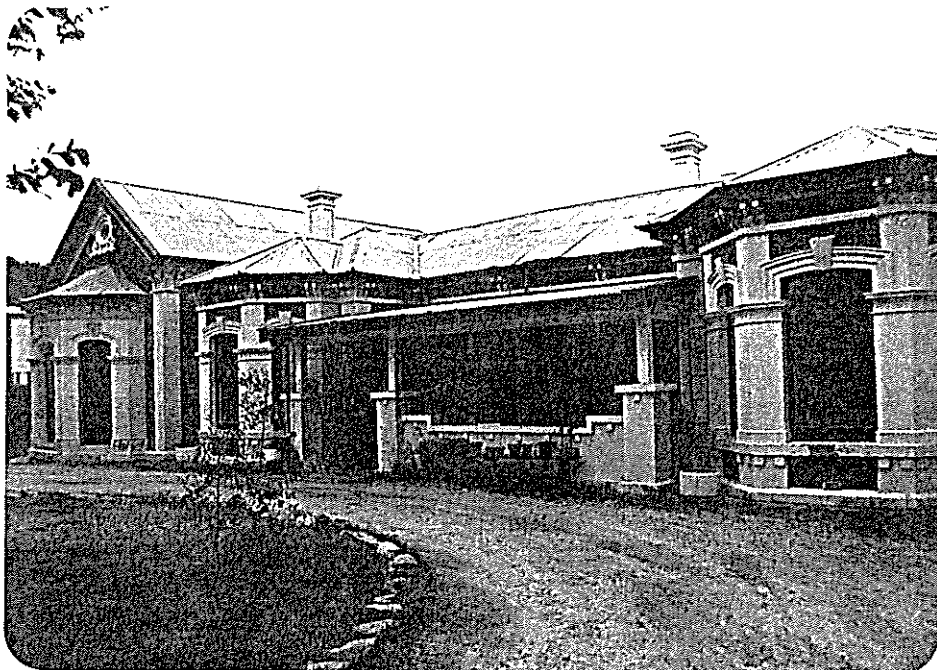
BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION ☐

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 261/1 Negative No. 29



STATUS


Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☒
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☐
Other ☐
☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS
Date: 1984

South Australian Heritage Act 1978-80	<h1 style="text-align: center;">HERITAGE SURVEY</h1> <h2 style="text-align: center;">ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET</h2> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> ITEM NAME: Former or other South Australian Female Refuge </div>	PROJECT KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2 Item Ref. No.
<h3>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</h3> <p>This house was built circa 1862 for the matron of the South Australian Female Refuge (refer no. 48 William Street). It is of historical importance for its long association with the Refuge. An unusual variant on the double-front plan, it is architecturally significant because of its highly finished principal facade. It is constructed of squared pick-faced random coursed sandstone with bluestone and brick and terra-cotta detailing and a symmetrical facade around the main entrance. The gabled wings are notable for their particularly fine detailing to the gauged brick semi-circular heads to paired windows, and terra-cotta detail at impost level. The form of the windows is echoed by small paired gable vents.</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <h4>LOCATION</h4> Address 44 William St., Town Norwood Postcode 5067 Section 261 Hundred Adelaide County Adelaide L.G.A. Kensington Norwood S.H.P. Region 2 C.T. Ref: 2692-191 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <h4>SUBJECT</h4> <p style="text-align: center;">2.3</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <h4>PERIOD</h4> State Study Area 1861-1880 </div>
<h3>REFERENCES</h3> <p>Gooden, G., <u>Fifty Years' History</u> p.19 Blackburn, M., <u>Hundred Years History</u> pp71,134 Council Assessments Historical notes by D. Manning and Ray Rolland Adelaide Observer, 9/8/56, 5/7/56 Stark, P., <u>Project Nine Report</u> p.65 Archival photographs</p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <h4>TYPE OF ITEM</h4> LAND Natural feature <input type="checkbox"/> Historical site <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Gdn. <input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL CONDITION </div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> PHOTOGRAPH Film No. 261/1 Negative No. 14 </div> 		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <h4>STATUS</h4> Reg. of State Her. Items Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Interim L <input type="checkbox"/> Nominated <input type="checkbox"/> National Estate Reg. <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed L <input type="checkbox"/> National Trust CL <input type="checkbox"/> RL <input type="checkbox"/> File <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <h4>RECOMMENDATION</h4> (A) State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (B) Local <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <h4>PREPARED BY</h4> HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS Date: 1984 </div>

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Former South Australian Female
Former or other Refuge

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

One of the first buildings of note in West Norwood was the house now at 48 William Street on the corner of Sydenham Rd. This was built by William Baye and intended for a hotel but a licence was not granted. By 1850 it had become a boarding house for St. Peter's College with Mrs. Baye as the first matron to a house of thirteen boarders. It was vacated before 1856 and used as private lodgings when the Assessments described an 18 roomed house with outbuildings owned by Alfred Cleeve.

In 1856 Bishop Short convened a meeting of several notable men, including the Governor, George Angas, Sheriff Boothby etc. to form the South Australian Female Refuge, with the Governor as President and the Bishop as Vice President. They took over the building, which remained in private ownership in the name of the Refuge. The existing building was used to accommodate the dormitory and the community hall was built at the end of 1856 from public subscriptions.

Circa 1862 a house was built next door (no. 44) for the matron. In 1868 a Trust was declared under the name of the South Australian Female Refuge. A new Trust was formed in 1893.

It served as a home for unmarried mothers with a laundry and voluntary contributions from all denominations. In 1942 the property, on 1½ acres was brought under the Real Property PTO

LOCATION

Address 48 William St.
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 2692-192

SUBJECT

2.3

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Stark, P., Project Nine Report p.66
Council Assessments
Gooden, G. Fifty Years' History p.19
Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History pp71,134
Historical notes by D. Manning and Ray Rolland
Adelaide Observer, 9/8/56, 5/7/56
Verbal D. Manning, 1984

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING

STRUCTURE

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No.261/1 Negative No.17



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☐ File ☒
Other ☐
☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984

Act. It appears to have been vacated then by the Refuge but was still in use until at least 1938 and was used during World War II by the Army.

The complex served as a forerunner of the House of Mercy, Walkerville. At the time of its closure five buildings made up the Refuge: a girls' boarding house, matron's quarters, community room, laundry and kitchen. The laundry catered for a large public in Norwood and the suburbs.

In more recent years the buildings have been divided into private dwellings. Originally constructed of brick in the Flemish bond this building has been greatly altered and few significant details remain. Its importance lies in its historical association with the South Australian Female Refuge.

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

Former South Australian
Female Refuge

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

Film No.
Negative No.

South
Australian
Heritage
Act
1978-80

HERITAGE SURVEY ITEM IDENTIFICATION SHEET

PROJECT
KENSINGTON AND NORWOOD
HERITAGE SURVEY - STAGE 2
Item Ref. No.

ITEM NAME: Former Coach & Horses Inn
Former or other

Office Use
ITEM No.
DOCKET No.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

This two storey bluestone building was built in 1858 and the first licence was issued on December 22nd of that year to H. Johnson. It operated as the "Coach and Horses" until 1869 when the new licensee, J. Crampton, changed the name to Crampton's Family Hotel which it was called until about 1882. In 1886 the hotel underwent another change of name, becoming the Family Hotel, a name it retained until delicensed in 1909.

During the 1880s many of the early hotels were rebuilt along contemporary lines. However, the owners of the former Coach and Horses Inn did not succumb to popular fashion and the building has retained most of its original features, including the slate roof. This handsome building is an important and largely unaltered reminder of the historical character of early hostelrys in the district.

LOCATION

Address 105 William St.
Town Norwood
Postcode 5067
Section 276
Hundred Adelaide
County Adelaide
L.G.A. Kensington Norwood
S.H.P. Region 2
C.T. Ref: 1439-171

SUBJECT

4.6

PERIOD

State

Study Area

1838-1860

REFERENCES

Council Assessments
Historical notes by D. Manning
Gooden, G., Fifty Years' History ... p.218
Blackburn, M. The Hundred Years History ... p.73

Verbal Mr. K. Hill, January 1985
Archival photographs

TYPE OF ITEM

LAND Natural feature ☐
Historical site ☐
Historical Gdn. ☐

BUILDING ☒

STRUCTURE ☐

PHYSICAL CONDITION

PHOTOGRAPH

Film No. 276/8 Negative No. 18



STATUS

Reg. of State Her. Items
Reg. ☐ Interim L ☐
Nominated ☐
National Estate
Reg. ☐ Proposed L ☐
National Trust
CL ☐ RL ☒ File ☐
Other ☐

RECOMMENDATION

(A) State ☒ (B) Local ☐

PREPARED BY

HERITAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Date: 1984