

#### SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND PLANNING

1991

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This is a report commissioned by the City of Salisbury and partly funded by the National Estate Grants Programme. The recommendations contained in it are those of the consultants, and will not necessarily be acted upon by the Minister for Environment and Planning or the Salisbury Council.

Cover: St Augustine's Church in Commercial Road is one of the older buildings in Salisbury. Built in 1857 and designed by architect Walter Hunter, it is closely identified with the development of Salisbury's Catholic community.

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#### **PRECIS**

This is a report on the heritage significance of items and sites in the City of Salisbury. It was commissioned by the City of Salisbury and completed with the assistance of funding from the National Estate Grants Programme.

The main object of the study has been to identify those tangible items in the city that are of innate heritage significance and which might be recommended for inclusion on the South Australian Register of State Heritage Items, and the Register of the National Estate. Other items of significance to the local community have also been identified.

#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The documentation of several items should be submitted to the South Australian Heritage Committee so that they might be included on the Register of State Heritage Items. This documentation should also be submitted to the Australian Heritage Commission so that these items might be included on the Register of the National Estate. The items include:

> Former Primary School, Mary Street, Salisbury; St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery, Commercial Road, Salisbury;

Dwelling - 'Shirley Hall', 7 Robert Street, Salisbury;

Douglas Park Farm, 47 Burton Road, Salisbury;

Judd's Homestead, Bolivar Road, Paralowie;
Dwelling - 'Sans Souci' - 17 Riversdale Drive, Salisbury Park;
Dwelling - 'Fendon Grove' - 2 Saints Road, Salisbury Park;

Old Spot Hotel, 1955 Main North Road, Salisbury Heights;

Dwelling - 'Portview' - 1 Terama Court, Salisbury Heights

Dwelling - 'Grove Crescent' - 27 Prunus Avenue, Elizabeth Vale;

Salisbury Explosives Factory, Commercial Road, Salisbury;

Sturton Church and Cemetery, Church Road, Penfield;

Explosive Magazines, Magazine Road, Dry Creek;

Cross Keys Hotel, Port Wakefield Road, Cavan;

A separate study should be made of the Salisbury Explosives Factory to assess the relative significance and the integrity of the many items that comprise it.

An area owned by the Anglican Church between Church and Mary Streets should be designated a Historic (Conservation) Zone. This area should include:

> St John's Church (ruin), presently on the Register Old St Johns Church, presently on the Register with the Anglican Cemetery St John's Rectory St John's Sunday School and Hall

Because of its destruction by fire in 1989, St John's Church should be removed from the Register of State Heritage Items, and any control over the item be exercised by its inclusion as part of a Historic (Conservation) Zone. The ruin should not be removed from the Register of State Heritage Items until the Historic (Conservation) Zone has been proclaimed.

The Council should seek advice and help to draw up guidelines to encourage appropriate development that serves to enhance those items that illustrate the history and highlight the character of the City.

The heritage survey should be publicised to increase interest in the preservation of Salisbury's character and heritage.

The heritage of Salisbury should be monitored regularly.

#### INTRODUCTION

The Heritage Survey was commissioned by the City of Salisbury.

The aim of the study was to identify those items of the built environment within the city that are of heritage significance, along with those that help to give the city its unique character.

The survey was undertaken in two stages. The first stage was funded by the City of Salisbury and concentrated on the Central Business District in order to complement other planning studies being undertaken at the time. Stage two, which was undertaken with the assistance of funding under the National Estate Grants Programme extended the survey to other parts of the city.

In undertaking this study we have, in a sense, been trying to serve two masters, and the resultant report reflects this. For this reason it is necessary to explain its dual purposes.

Although the City of Salisbury has been the client for the project, the brief under which it has been undertaken has been based upon that drawn up by the State Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning, and an officer of the Branch has been a member of the supervising committee.

The State Heritage Branch has been primarily concerned to ensure that the study identified items that might be included on the Register of State Heritage Items. To this end we have ensured that the information has been collected and presented in a form that can readily be used by the Branch officers and is compatible with that which already forms part of the Register.

It is evident, however, that the identification of only those items that might form part of the Register of State Heritage Items would form only a slim report and would be of little use to the Corporation. Therefore it has been our concern also to consider a large number of items that are of significance, but are important primarily because of the contribution that they make to the unique character and heritage of Salisbury.

#### Methodology

This study has taken the form of an inventory. It comprised field work to locate and to record those items that might be considered for inclusion in the study. This recording was done by means of a photographic inventory and a verbal description of each item, with attention to details like foundations stones and other features that might not be readily apparent from a photograph.

In conjunction with this there was a programme of documentary research to provide historical documentation for each item and to locate other items that might not be evident from the field work.

The information gained by the study has been consolidated as Item Identification and Assessment Reports that provide for easy reference and comparison of items. This information has formed the basis for the assessment of the heritage significance of each item, and provides the justification for the several recommendations that have been made.

#### Note

While this study is closely concerned with the history of the city of Salisbury and that of many of its buildings and sites, it must be emphasised that this is a heritage study of the built environment and not primarily a work of history. This study can be concerned only with those historical developments that found expression in some physical form that has survived to the present. Because of the intangible nature of many social and cultural developments these cannot be precisely identified in physical items. Those interested in the broader history of Salisbury should refer to the work of H. John Lewis, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, or consult the local history collection held in the city library.

It must also be said that this study has been concerned only with those items that are considered of heritage significance to the descendents of the European settlers of the region. The conservation of the Aboriginal heritage of South Australia is primarily the responsibility of the Aboriginal Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning, which was not involved in the project.

#### SALISBURY DESCRIBED

The City of Salisbury is located on the Adelaide plains, immediately north of the capital, and extends from the rolling foothills in the east to St Vincent Gulf in the west. The township of Salisbury, about which the city grew, is situated on the Little Para River, twenty kilometres from Adelaide.

## The City Centre

The town of Salisbury is one of the older towns in South Australia, having been laid out in 1848 near the main north road between Adelaide and Gawler. It became the service centre for the surrounding rural community, which was devoted to fruit-growing in the vicinity of the Little Para River, and general farming and agriculture in the other regions. The population grew only slowly, from 517 in 1901 to 2500 in the early 1940s. This pattern continued until after World War II. The building of a munitions factory on 2500 hectares of Penfield immediately north of the town during the war laid the foundation for rapid change afterwards.

During the war, the federal government acquired twenty-two hectares of land on the southern fringes of the town on which to house munitions workers. This had a major social impact on the town, but was minimal compared to the impact of the first South Australian Housing Trust estate built at Salisbury North in 1949. In the following years much of the one-time farmlands were given up to residential subdivision to serve the needs of Elizabeth and Adelaide.

The flat open plains close to major railways which proved important in the decision to locate the munitions factory at Salisbury also attracted the State government to establish a major new industrial area there in the years immediately after the war. General Motors-Holden's were persuaded to locate to a new site immediately north of Salisbury, and along with other industries attracted to the area, became the nucleus for the new City of Elizabeth.

# The Wider City

The region about the town of Salisbury remained essentially rural until the period of intense urban development during the later 1950s and 1960s. Several small communities were established along the main roads which passed through the district, but none rivalled Salisbury in size or importance.

The Salisbury local government area changed from an agricultural district to a residential and industrial city in the years after World War II. In 1988, the City comprised 160 square kilometres, of which 5250 hectares were zoned residential and 1200 were zoned industrial.

This survey, concentrated, first, on the area of the historic town of Salisbury which was generally confined to the boundaries of the town up to the close of World War II. Subsequently, the other parts of the City were surveyed.

#### CHIEF PERIODS OF THE HISTORY OF SALISBURY

In seeking to locate, document and assess the many potential heritage items in Salisbury it is helpful to determine the significant periods in the City's history and to identify those periods to which particular items relate. It must be noted that the periods established here are particular to Salisbury and do not necessarily relate closely to the history of other towns in South Australia.

It should be noted, too, that what follows represents only a summary of the history of Salisbury, sufficient to highlight the main features of its development and to establish the several periods. A more extensive history of the town and district by John Lewis was published in 1980.

#### First Settlement

Prior to the white settlement of South Australia this region formed part of the larger territory occupied by the Kaurna people. This stretched from Cape Jervis in the south to the region about Crystal Brook in the north, bounded in the west by St Vincent's Gulf, and in the east by the Mt Lofty Ranges. The Little Para River, being one of the few watercourses to cross the plains in this region would have been considered an important resource by the Kaurna.

The Little Para also proved attractive to the first white colonists who occupied parts of the area flanking the stream soon after they established their capital on the banks of the River Torrens. The first portions of land that were taken up were those on both sides of the Para. Section 2191 upon which the village of Salisbury developed, was taken up by John Harvey on 11 August, 1847: the adjacent Section 2190 which also formed part of the early town was taken up by William Trevaskis and Robert Nicholls in 1846

John Harvey subdivided part of his section 2191 in 1848 and offered the first allotments for sale on 8 June.

#### Landmark dates

- Light began the survey of the City of Adelaide on 11 January. It was completed on 10 March. First choice of allotments was made on 12 March. B.T. Finniss began the survey of District B in April.
- Township of Gawler established. Thomas Brook purchased two sections near site of Old Spot. John Harvey, born on Scotland, arrived in South Australia in October.
- 1841 A post office opened at Gawler.
- 1842 County of Adelaide proclaimed.

Hundred of Yatala proclaimed in October. William Trevaskis and Robert Nicholls took up Section 2190.

John Harvey took up Section 2191 on 11 August. John Porter took up Sections 3042 and 2228 on 11 August.

## Village Development

The village of Salisbury grew on John Harvey's section.

'Old Colonist' provided a description of Salisbury when he visited the village on 27 January, 1851. His description of a small village surrounded by farms remained the essential character of Salisbury until the mid-twentieth century. He wrote,

The land on which this village or township is situate was the property of Mr Harvey, formerly the landlord of the 'Traveller's Rest', who has sold it out in half-acre allotments. It fronts, in its main street, on a road which runs parallel to that from Hindmarsh to North Adelaide, to Gawler Town, and bids fair to rival the old road in traffic. Salisbury, until lately, was unknown to us, and seems to have sprung up like a mushroom - to be, however, more lasting and substantial. A road runs west through the township to the North Arm. Salisbury contains already fifty houses and shops and a population of at least two hundred persons. There is a small building intended for the service of the Church of England, which will contain a congregation of one hundred, but it is as yet unfinished, and wants ceiling and seats. A little assistance would complete this desirable erection. It is at present used as a school, and we found between thirty and forty children there under the teaching of, we believe, a Mr Keelall (If we rightly caught the name). We understand that, from various neighbourhoods, 150 children would be gladly sent to receive instruction here were proper methods taken to promote it... The village is on the banks of the river, here also, as elsewhere, nearly dry, and crossed by a decent bridge. There are several butchers, two bakers, two blacksmiths, as many wheelwrights and carpenters, one tailor, and, as our informant added, one doctor. Races were recently held here - the course, as pointed out to us, being the front of the road, and thence round the township.

There is a good inn, with upstairs rooms, called the 'New-road Inn', kept by Mr Wright, a proprietor of land and a patron of builders. Two brickmakers are established in this place and a manufactory of roofing and flooring tiles, of which we saw samples, singly and *en masse*. . . .

Many gardens are in progress, and good supplies of vegetables have been already produced, a market-gardener has also settled here.

Eastwards, behind the township, are several large farms, where a great deal of corn is grown. A Mr Windsor holds seven sections; a Mr Fidge, four; and Mr Trevascas, and Messrs Miles and Raymond have farms in the same locality. The latter of four sections belonging to Mr Fenden have grown in the present season corn crops averaging thirty-five bushels to the acre. There are also many small allotments of five acres and upwards, laid out and sold by a Mr Porter, where several Irish families are located. From Salisbury we crossed again to the 'Old Spot' at the Little Para, to proceed to Gawler Town. ['Old Colonist', edited by E.M. Yelland, Colonists, Copper and Corn in the

Colony of South Australia, 1850-51, Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1970, pp106-8]

A number of communities developed throughout the district during the time when travel remained difficult and time-consuming because of the primitive means then available.

One of these separate communities was established at Penfield, a small private township, on Section 4057 in the Hundred of Munno Para. The land on which it stood was acquired by William Penfold in December 1850 and on which he opened the Plough and Harrow hotel on 1 February 1856. He subdivided the section into allotments for the village.

Another small community developed at Dry Creek. The area now known as Pooraka was once on portion of what was the original Montague Farms owned by Sir Montagu Lowther Chapman of Killoe Castle in Ireland. The first lease was dated 1842. [See GRO Plan 198 of 185]. Sir Montagu had selected 4000 acres in a block, thereby enabling him to secure free passage for 200 Irish settlers. There were numbers of Montagu farms leased in lots ranging from 20 to 147 acres.

Allotment 32 of Montagu farms was later subdivided to form Montagu Village of forty-nine lots with three streets, Dan, Mary and Watson. This was subdivided between 1842 and 1854.

During this period numbers of large farms were acquired which were later to give their names to urban communities. James Buttress Rowe and wife arrived in South Australia in 1836 from Petherwyn in Devonshire. After settling for a time on Kangaroo Island they took up section 3030 in 1849 in the Hundred of Yatala and on the rolling foothills above Parafield built their homestead. James acquired a second section 3029 in 1857 for his son James at the time of the latter's marriage. The youngest of James sons Jabez, and grandson of the first James. married Miss Wright of Inglewood, after which the farm - Ingle Farm - was named.

Bolivar also became a regional name after Henry Walpole, who arrived in South Australia aboard the 'Bolivar' in January 1850, acquired Section 3228 in the Hundred of Munno Para and built the small two-storeyed hotel the General Bolivar Inn near the Port Wakefield road. The hotel was first licensed in 1854. Later, it became the first meeting place for the District Council of Munno Para West.

Numbers of other large farms were consolidated during this period.

#### Landmark Dates

1848 Village of Salisbury subdivided on Section 2191 by John Harvey. First sales were made in June. John Harvey built the first hotel on on Commercial Road. All frontages on the Little Para River were taken up. 1849 Central Board of Main Roads established. First private school opened by Mr Prosser. 1850 Elections for the colony's Legislative Council in July. Post Office established in Salisbury. Land conveyed to the Church of England on 8 November. William Penfold gained grant on Section 4057. 1851 Primitive Methodist church erected. Foundation stone laid for St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church. 1852 Assent given to District Councils' Bill in November. A private school opened at Dry Creek. 1853 District Council of Yatala proclaimed on 15 June, the first meeting took place on 9 July. 1854 Munno Para West District Council proclaimed. John Harvey's subdivision plan of Salisbury deposited in the General Registry Office. Two hotels opened, the Salisbury and the Coach and Horses. John Porter subdivided portion of his Section 3042.

#### Consolidation of a Rural Centre and District

The building of the railway from Adelaide to Gawler in 1856 had a marked impact on the physical development of Salisbury. Immediately after the subdivision the focus of the village was about Commercial Road and the Church of England complex a little to the west. When the railway was completed to Salisbury in December, the focus shifted further to the west near the station.

Trevaskis was quick to take advantage of the rapid communication with Adelaide and subdivided part of his section 2190 in 1856. Broadstock purchased twenty acres between the railway and the Harvey subdivision and further subdivided this, thereby creating the anomalies in the road pattern immediately east of the railway. The area immediately west of the railway was also subdivided at this time.

Yet though the arrival of the railway had a major impact on the physical development of Salisbury, its character remained unchanged, and its function continued to be that of a small service centre, serving the surrounding farms.

Another traveller described the village in 1866,

SALISBURY (Co. Adelaide) is a postal township and railway station in the electoral district of Yatala, hundred of Munno Para, and under the control of the Munno Para district council. It is situated on the little Para river, near the Para hills, and lies in an agricultural district. The nearest places are Smithfield, 6 miles distant, Penfield, 6 miles; and Virginia. With Smithfield, the communication is by rail, and with other places by horse or private conveyance. With Adelaide, 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> miles S, the communication is by railway. Salisbury has a post and money order office, a telegraph office, a railway station, a local court, a public pound, a volunteer rifle corps, and a branch of the South Australian insurance company, and 4 hotels - the Governor Macdonnell, the Salisbury, the Farmer's and the Railway. There is a coach office, where passengers and parcels are booked for Kadina, per Rouncevell's coaches. The surrounding country is varied, consisting of mountains and plains. [R.P. Whitworth, Bailliere's South Australian Gazeteer and Road Guide, F.F. Bailliere, Adelaide, 1866, p 200]

The 1866 description of the tiny village of Penfield highlighted the rural nature of the district, much of it given over to grain cultivation.

PENFIELD (Co. Adelaide) is a postal township in the electoral district of Yatala, hundred of Munno Para, and under the control of the district council of Munno Para W. It lies about the middle of the Gawler plains, about 7 miles S. of the Gawler river, and 5 N. of the Para. The district is an agricultural one, grain of various kinds being grown by the farmers, who also graze a few sheep in the neighbourhood. The nearest places are Salisbury, 6 miles S.E.; and Virginia, 4 miles distant. . . . Penfield has a post office, a large wheat store, and the regular tradesmen's shops, a literary institute and library and 1 hotel - the Plough and Harrow. The surrounding country consists of an extensive plain, bounded by the sea to the S. and W., and by the range of hills extending from Adelaide to Gawler on the E. and N.E. A considerable quantity of the plain is under cultivation, much of the low timber by which it was formerly covered being now cleared. The population numbers about 50 persons. [p. 181]

Montagu, more commonly known as Dry Creek was almost as far south of Salisbury as Penfield was to the north and was described by the same traveller, in terms which highlighted the rural nature of the surrounding countryside.

DRY CREEK, or Montagu (Co. Adelaide) is a small postal township and railway station in the electoral district of W. Torrens, hundred of Yatala, and under the control of the Yatala district council. It lies 8 miles N. of Adelaide, and on a small insignificant creek of the same name which flows through it and flows into the salt swamps to the W. of the Para plain, in which the township is situated. The district (known as that of Yatala) is a wheat growing one, that article of produce being cultivated largely and successfully. The nearest places are Salisbury, 7 miles N., and Grand junction, 2 ½ miles S.W. With the former place the comunication is by railway, and with the latter by Bowden's daily mail omnibus. With Adelaide, 8 miles S., the communication is by both means. Dry Creek has a post office, a store, and 1 hotel - the Bird-in-hand. The stockade, or Dry creek prison, for prisoners undergoing long sentences, is at this place, and is a fine large building.

There is a branch telegraph line from Adelaide to the stockade. The surrounding country is flat and quite free from scrub or brush, the soil is rich, and in the swamps to the W. excellent feed for cattle is to be had. The land round the township is taken up by small farmers, who rent the half-acre blocks into which it is cut up, the property being the estate of the late Sir Montagu Chapman. The population of the township and surrounding farms numbers about 150 persons. [pp. 68-69]

Salisbury's seaside resort, St Kilda, was surveyed during May and June 1873 and proclaimed a town on 31 July 1873, being named after an island in Scotland. John Harvey of Salisbury laid the foundation stone of the hotel which was expected to be the centre of a thriving sea-side resort town. The hotel was never a great financial success because of the lack of trade except in the summer months when visitors came to the beach.

There were twenty occupied dwellings in St Kilda in 1911, the hotel was the most significant building.

The railway had a major impact on the development of Salisbury town. Its route through the district and the ready communication which it provided with Adelaide also had a major impact on a number of developments within the district. One abortive, but fascinating initiative was that of the establishment of a public cemetery to succeed that at West Terrace in the city.

Continued use of the West Terrace Cemetery during the latter part of the nineteenth century had become an increasing matter of controversy. The government sought an alternative site and in 1881 chose a site south of Salisbury. That year the government acquired 257 acres, eighty-three acres of which were to be set aside for a new cemetery to serve the metropolitan area and to permit the closure of the cemetery on West Terrace, the remaining land was to remain farming land until required for burial purposes.

Planning continued slowly and was not completed until 1891. The new cemetery made provision for 46 000 plots as well as an area for vaults and gardens and reserves. A feature of the cemetery was its location near the main north railway line, the idea being that funeral trains would run between the Adelaide station and the Parafield Mortuary Station, similar to those that travelled between Redfern, near Sydney, and the Rookwood cemetery.

Following its design, the caretaker's cottage, morgue, railway lines and grave diggers' cottages were built. However, by 1897 no other development had taken place and there had been no burials: the colonists considered the cemetery far too removed from the city to be used while the West Terrace cemetery remained open. The idea persisted until 1906 when the government used the site as an experimental farm.

#### Landmark Dates

1855 Construction began on Adelaide-Gawler railway. Congregational Church on South Terrace was opened on 21 January. Zoar Chapel opened at Peachey Belt in March. 1856 Steam railway opened to Salisbury on 29 December. Railway Hotel opened. Trevaskis subdivided part of his section 2190 as Salisbury West, the first auction of blocks was on 5 May. Broadstock purchased twenty acres on east of the section adjoining Harvey subdivision. Section 4057 subdivided as Penfield in February. Sturton Church built at Penfield. 1857 First elections for bicameral parliament. Steam railway opened to Gawler on 5 October. Governor MacDonnell Hotel opened. St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church was opened by Bishop Murphy on 1 March. A private school opened at Peachey Belt. 1858 Work began on construction of the Police Station and Court House. Salisbury Institute established. Hephzibah's Church - built in John Street. Wesleyan Methodist Church opened a church in Chappel Street. Foundation stone of St John's Anglican Church laid on 17 August by Bishop Augustus Short. Burton Methodist Church built. Council acquired an acre of land at Gepps Cross and built Council Chambers. A stone bridge was built over the Little Para on the main road. 1859 Telegraph opened to Kapunda on 11 May. Salisbury Police Station built. Happy Home Hotel licensed. 1861 A private school opened at Burton. 1865 St John's Church opened. New Church built at Peachey Belt. 1868 Yatala North District Council proclaimed on 18 June. First meeting of the new Council on 22 June was held in the Governor MacDonnell Hotel. 1873 St Kilda surveyed and proclaimed a town on 31 July, the same day as the first sale of allotments. 1875 Education Act passed, making education compulsory. 1876 Government school built. 1878 Edmund Paternoster established an implement manufacturing business. 1877 Salisbury Public School was opened. 1879 Additional room and teacher's residence added to school. 1881 Much of the Governor MacDonnell was burnt. The government acquired land south of Salisbury for a new public cemetery to serve Adelaide. 1884 Salisbury Institute building constructed. 1885 The Institute came under the provisions of the Public Library Act on 4 February. 1890 Three sections, 2257, 2251, 2235 of Hundred of Yatala, purchased for use as a public cemetery.

1893 St John's Anglican Church rectory built.

1898 Angas Home for the Deaf established near Parafield by John Howard Angas.

1906 The Parafield cemetery site became an experimental farm.

#### Service Centre

A description of Salisbury appearing in the *Cyclopedia of South Australia* in 1909 indicates that the character and function of the town of Salisbury changed little during the last half of the nineteenth century, though in the meantime it had become an important citrus growing area.

Salisbury is situated on the banks of a stream which, emerging from the hills a couple of miles to the east, meanders through the plain, its course being visible afar off by the gum-trees that are rooted in its bed. . . Though the descriptive part of the title, 'Little Para,' is appropriate enough in summer, the soil through which the river flows is highly fertile, and it would be difficult to find anywhere finer oranges or more luscious grapes than are produced in the luxuriant gardens it irrigates. Being an old-established town, doing a fair amount of business with the agriculturalists in its neighbourhood, Salisbury has always enjoyed a good measure of prosperity. Large wheat-stores, a substantial flourmill, a manufactory for windmill pumps, quarries, and a few other establishments represent its industries. It is the post town of the District of Yatala North, the chief polling place for the electoral District of Yatala, and its public buildings include District Council office, Court-house, police station, assembly room, and Institute. There is also a large public school, and churches belonging to the Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, and Roman Catholic denominations. Salisbury is in the same latitude as the entrance to the Port River and the St Kilda beach, which is only seven miles to the west, and is a favourite bathing-resort in the summer. The district of Yatala North, of which Salisbury is the official centre, covers about thirty-five square miles, and contains over 8,000 acres of cultivated land.[H. T. Burgess, ed., The Cyclopedia of South Australia, Cyclopedia Co, Adelaide, 1909, p 342]

Nor did the town change greatly in the succeeding decades. In 1923 it was described in the Civic Record,

Salisbury, the principal township within the district, is situated on the banks of a stream, which emerging from the hills, a few miles east, flows on through the plains. The soil, through which the rivulet passes, is highly fertile, and oranges and grapes are produced in the neighbouring gardens.

Large wheat stores, a flourmill, quarries, and various other establishments represent the general industrial outlook of the district. [p 561]

The remainder of the surrounding district remained an agricultural region much as it had done since the early days of white settlement.

The first aeroplane flight in Australia was made in the district, at Bolivar, in 1910 by Carl Wilhelm Wittber in a small Bleriot machine, the thirty-seventh to be built. The plane had been imported by a Fred Jones of Adelaide. The first flight was on 13 March, it was a very short hop rather than a flight. Carl Wittber was an engineer and was responsible for uncrating the aeroplane and assembling it. While taxi-ing the plane it became airborne for a short time.

Four days later Fred Jones piloted the plane on three circuits of the paddock and was airborne for a little more than five minutes at a height of about four metres. This was the first powered flight in Australia. Unfortunately Jones crashed the plane on his second attempt. After being repaired, the plane was stored in a city motor show room, and soon afterwards was destroyed by fire.

Later, as aviation developed beyond the barnstorming days, a site near that for the first flight was acquired by the federal government and became the site for Adelaide's main airfield. There were predecessors, at Northfield and Hendon, but these were rather available paddocks that were used by individual aviators and established before the Commonwealth government assumed responsibility for aviation.

The Commonwealth government took increased responsibility for aviation in 1920 with the passage of the Air Navigation Act on 2 December. The Civil Aviation Branch was formed the following year after the states had referred appropriate powers to the Commonwealth. The new authority acquired the land for the Parafield aerodrome in 1927.

The flat plains, close to major railways attracted several significant industries to the region. One of the most significant was the Metropolitan Abattoirs which were opened on 12 July 1913. This was a significant development in several respects: it was a major industrial complex and it represented a major advance in the hygienic slaughtering of livestock for human consumption and became the only place in metropolitan Adelaide where animals could be slaughtered and the meat dressed and distributed.

The abattoirs in turn became the nucleus of a new community, later called Pooraka. The school was opened in 1914.

The giant chemical manufacturing company, ICI established another significant industry in the district in 1935-38, when it formed the large saltfields on the shores of the gulf. The salt has been primarily used in the ammonia-soda works at Osborne, where most of Australia's alkalis are produced.

The saltpans were built on low-lying swampy land reclaimed in 1894 when the unemployed were used to build an embankment from the North Arm to St Kilda. At the time the earth embankment was built by men using no other earth-moving equipment than picks and shovels and wheel barrows. The pans were built over 810 hectares. The first salt was harvested by hand in 1939. Mechanical harvesting began in 1945-46. The pans have been extended several times since then. In 1979 the saltfield was 3km wide and 30 kms long, extending over 3970 hectares. Harvesting is done between March and June each year. The salt is left to stand for a few weeks, then redissolved in clean water and the brine pumped to the alkali works at Osborne.

#### Landmark Dates

1910	First powered flight made in South Australia on 17 March with F.C. Jones.
1911	Reticulated water extended to Salisbury. Government established the Parafield Poultry Research Centre on the site of the Salisbury cemetery.
1913	Metropolitan Abattoirs opened at Dry Creek on 12 July.
1915	A new post office opened in John Street. Second Burton Methodist Church built.
1916	The name of the Dry Creek post office changed to Pooraka.
1917	Heidenreich's flourmill commenced operation.
1924	Tower added to St Augustine's Church. Post Office opened at St Kilda.
1925	Council Offices built in John Street.
1927	Parafield became Adelaide's major aerodrome.
1928	New Congregational Church built. Hospital opened in a house on the corner of Haig Road and Park Terrace. Kingsford Smith and Ulm landed the Southern Cross at Parafield.
1931	First burial in new cemetery near Chidda railway station.
1933	District Council of Salisbury established on 1 July.
1935	ICI established salt works.

#### Second World War

World War II had a major impact upon Salisbury, perhaps greater than in most other South Australian communities. The cause of this impact was the decision of the federal government to build a major explosives factory immediately north of the town.

The government's major munitions factory at Maribyrnong in Victoria could not be expanded to meet the expected demand, so the decision was taken to build an entirely new complex near one of Australia's major cities. Premier Thomas Playford, ever eager to secure new industry for South Australia lobbied intensly for the complex to be built near Adelaide and offered the Commonwealth government numerous incentives to do so, including the provision of land water, roads and other services.

The government decided in June 1940 to build the factory at Salisbury. Upwards of 5000 acres of farmland were acquired for the purpose, and twenty farmers and their families were forced to relocate: the tiny community of Penfield was subsumed in the new development. The site for the factory was on flat open land, near a major city that would be a source of labour and was already well served by rail.

The construction of the complex was a remarkable endeavour and the largest building project undertaken in South Australia to that time. The design of the complex was based upon that of Maribyrnong, though virtually all of Adelaide's architects were required to design the individual buildings. The Materials Supply Directorate declared the project a vital defence work and appropriated all building materials required for the project. Normal tendering procedures were set aside and jobs allocated to builders. An army of Adelaide builders worked on the project, eighty-three principal contractors and 163 sub-contractors. They were not conscripted to do so, but the monopolising of materials for the project meant that they worked there or not at all.

Building work on the site commenced in October, 1940, under the direction of the South Australian Building Board, comprising the Works Director of South Australia for the Department of the Interior, the Chief Engineer of the South Australian Railways and a representative of the Commonwealth government and three representatives of local building contractors. Men worked around the clock to complete the project in quick time, so that the complex was operational within twelve months of the commencement of site works. Besides the many buildings, the complex included twenty-one kilometres of railway, sixty-six kilometres of roads and fifty-six kilometres of special cleanways, and water was piped from the Barossa Reservoir.

Work began by the end of 1942 and once the complex was completed it provided work for as many as 6400 people in early 1943. Three shifts ensured that work was continuous. War work at the factory continued until August 1945.

The location of the explosives factory had a major impact on the town, principally because of the need to provide housing for the workers expected to work in the factory. The factory was some distance from the town centre, but the housing was provided on the southern fringe. The building of the explosives factory was also the stimulus for the building of 284 cabin homes on the southern fringes of the town to house many of the workers in the factory. The sudden influx of 284 families had a tremendous impact on the social life of what had hitherto been a close-knit rural community.

The temporary housing remained for many years after the war, and was complemented by other housing provided by the South Australian Housing Trust. The Housing Trust first commenced construction in 1949 at Salisbury North. By October, contracts had been let for 534 dwellings. The first were completed on Waterloo Corner Road in July 1950.

Parafield airport also became an important site during the wartime emergency. It was substantially upgraded and extended and became a training centre for the Royal Australian Air Force. The RAAF base there closed in 1947.

#### Landmark Dates

1939	First sod turned on the site of the Salisbury Explosives factory in November. Institute transferred to the District Council.
1940	Salisbury hospital closed.
1941	Commonwealth War Workers' Housing Trust was formed and began building war workers' cottages at Salisbury and Woodville North.
1942	Completion of the munitions factory in July. Acquisition of 54 acres of land south of Park Terrace for 284 Cabin Homes.
1947	Joint United Kingdom/Australia Project established.
1949	The South Australian Housing Trust let the contract for 534 homes at Salisbury North.
1950	Land acquired for a military airfield at Edinburgh.
1953	Primary school opened at Salisbury North.

## Metropolitan City

The rapid urbanisation of the farmland region about Salisbury continued during the 1950s, underpinned by the development of the satellite city of Elizabeth and the development of new industrial estates, most notably that of General Motors-Holden's.

Other parts of the district were also subdivided for new urban development. Most of the Inglefarm was acquired from the Rowe family in 1959 by the Housing Trust and plans were drawn up for a new town of 3200 homes, after the model of Elizabeth. Building of the first homes began in April 1965.

#### Landmark Dates

1954	Work began on first homes at Elizabeth. RAAF Base at Edinburgh opened by the Duke of Edinburgh on 22 March. Free library service established at Elizabeth.
1955	New town of Elizabeth officially opened. Adelaide Airport opened to commercial flights. St Augustine's Memorial School opened.
1956	Salisbury residents were connected to deep drainage. Council reached agreement in October with the Commonwealth for the acquisition of the Cabin Homes.
1957	Beginning made on the Tram Museum at St Kilda.
1958	General Motors-Holden's (GMH) began building its Elizabeth factory.
1959	Lyell McEwin Hospital was opened at Elizabeth Vale. Salisbury High School opened in February. First South Australian National Football League (SANFL) match for Central Districts on 16 May.
1960	Library opened at Salisbury North.
1961	Elizabeth High School opened. Elizabeth Police Station commissioned.
1962	Para Hills swimming pool developed. Salisbury Youth centre opened.
1963	Name of the District Council of Salisbury changed to that of District Council of Salisbury and Elizabeth.

#### The Present

The modern history of the City continues to be one of increased urbanisation accompanied by the establishment of new industries within the city. Elizabeth became a separate administrative district in mid-1964, but this had little effect on the continued development of Salisbury, now a city.

# Landmark Dates

1964	Elizabeth became a separate local government area on 1 July. Salisbury became a city on 6 July. First stage of the Bolivar treatment plant was commissioned. Central Districts entered the League competition.
1965	Uniroyal began production from new Salisbury plant.
1966	Salisbury Swimming centre opened at Happy Home Reserve.
1968	Salisbury Teachers' College opened. Para Hills Library opened.
1969	New Post Office opened.
1970	Salisbury Teachers' College moved to its 50 acre campus at Salisbury East. The South Australian Institute of Technology moved to its site at the Levels in October. Ingle Farm library opened.
1973	Salisbury Teachers' College became a College of Advanced Education.
1974	Parabanks Shopping Centre completed in June. Salisbury Senior Citizens established.
1975	Civic Centre occupied in March and officially opened by Premier Don Dunstan in June.
1976	Metropolitan Fire Service established a base in Salisbury.
1979	Little Para Reservoir completed. St Thomas More College opened. Angas Home for the Deaf sold to the South Australian Housing Trust.
1981	John Street redevelopment begun.
1982	An act of parliament established Technology Park.
1988	Ron White clocktower built.

#### THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF SALISBURY

The physical character of Salisbury is very much the product of the history of the town.

The Little Para River was the dominant factor in the early social history and physical development of Salisbury. The bridge crossing the Little Para, meant that Commercial Road which led to it became a major thoroughfare and the incentive for the development of the early commercial centre of the town. The Salisbury Hotel was built to capture some of the passing trade and reflects the early importance of the eastern part of the town. The water from the river also provided the foundation for the early orchard and agricultural industry which flourished in and about the town.

The building of the railway to Salisbury in December, 1856 altered the balance of the town by encouraging subdivisional development of section 2190, to the west of the original town. The importance of the railway meant that the commercial focus of Salisbury shifted from Commercial Road to John Street. The building of the Governor MacDonnell Hotel near the railway station reflected this change of focus.

Salisbury became a residential town and rural service centre. It had few industrial developments except a succession of flour mills and the Paternoster factory. Only the most recent of the flour mills remains. Many of the relics of old industries like blacksmithing have disappeared.

In the period following World War II Salisbury was drawn into the development of metropolitan Adelaide and its residential character has been reinforced. This has meant that there has been great pressure for redevelopment, and has resulted in much of the older fabric of the town being lost.

#### THE DOMINANT HERITAGE OF SALISBURY

The physical heritage of Salisbury closely reflects its particular history.

In the first instance there are many items identified with the early history and development of the town. Many of these *types* of items, including the hotels, the school and the police station, are to be found in other country towns of South Australia. Nevertheless, the examples of these items found in Salisbury are of particular significance to the town, because they reflect its particular history and heritage.

There is another group of items - generally farmhouses - good examples of which are located close to the banks and flood plains of the Little Para River - and which are particularly identified with the history of Salisbury and help to distinguish its history from that of other towns. These items were closely identified with those who pioneered the citrus industry in the district: many of these farmhouses were owned by different members of particular families. The citrus industry was important in the local economy and it was an economic activity that particularly characterised Salisbury.

Beyond the river the dominant economic activities were mixed farming and pastoralism. This is reflected in the number of homesteads found in different parts of the city and now frequently part of large modern subdivisions.

All of the above items are of heritage significance because they reflect the particular history of Salisbury, however, there is another group of items like the onetime explosives factory which are rare items that are of innate heritage significance, irrespective of their location.

However, all items, the typical and the rare, help to provide Salisbury with its special character and sense of place. They need to be conserved because they provide this sense of identity and place.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A. Concerning the heritage listing of items

The documentation of several items should be submitted to the Minister for Environment and Planning so that these items might be included in the Register of State Heritage Items. This documentation should also be submitted to the Australian Heritage Commission so that these items might also be included on the Register of the National Estate. The items include:

Former Primary School, Mary Street, Salisbury;
St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery, Commercial Road,
Salisbury;
Dwelling - 'Shirley Hall', 7 Robert Street, Salisbury;
Douglas Park Farm, 47 Burton Road, Salisbury;
Judd's Homestead, Bolivar Road, Paralowie;
Dwelling - 'Sans Souci' - 17 Riversdale Drive, Salisbury Park;
Dwelling - 'Fendon Grove' - 2 Saints Road, Salisbury Park;
Old Spot Hotel, 1955 Main North Road, Salisbury Heights;
Dwelling - 'Portview' - 1 Terama Court, Salisbury Heights
Dwelling - 'Grove Crescent' - 27 Prunus Avenue, Elizabeth Vale;
Salisbury Explosives Factory, Commercial Road, Salisbury;
Sturton Church and Cemetery, Church Road, Penfield;
Explosive Magazines, Magazine Road, Dry Creek;
Cross Keys Hotel, Port Wakefield Road, Cavan;

These items would then come under the protection provided by the State and federal heritage legislation.

One of the most significant items is the onetime Salisbury Explosives Factory. It was a major complex of more than 1400 separate buildings and is far too large to have been assessed in detail during the course of this study. The documentation of Australia's wartime installations is presently a matter of high priority for the Australian Heritage Commission. We recommend that a separate study be made of the Salisbury Explosives Factory to assess the relative significance and the integrity of the many items that comprise it.

An area owned by the Anglican Church between Church and Mary Streets should be considered as a Historic (Conservation) Zone. This area should include:

St John's Church (ruin), presently on the Register Old St Johns Church, presently on the Register with the Anglican Cemetery St John's Rectory St John's Sunday School and Hall

Because of its destruction by fire in 1989, St John's Church should be reassessed by the South Australian Heritage Committee and we believe that it should be removed from the Register of

State Heritage Items, once the Historic (Conservation) Zone has been proclaimed and any control over the item be exercised by this means.

The Council should seek advice and help to draw up guidelines to encourage appropriate development in the Central Business District that serve to enhance those items that illustrate the history and highlight the character of the City.

Finally, Council should closely monitor all development proposals for items listed and considered in this study. Every effort should be made to ensure that any proposed development serves to enhance the character of the City centre. All items assessed in the course of this survey include:

Site / Item Site / Item Site / Item Site / Item Site / Item Site / Item	Police Station, Court House, Stables, 3 Ann Street, Salisbury Salisbury Institute, Wiltshire Street, Salisbury St John's Church, Church Street, Salisbury Old St John's Church and Cemetery, Mary Street, Salisbury Paralowie House, 94 Waterloo Corner Road, Salisbury Angas Home, Shepherdson Road, Parafield Gardens Levels Homestread and Stables, Levels Road, The Levels Sales Ring and Offices, Main North Road, Pooraka Powder Magazine, Yatala Labour Prison, Inglefarm	Item No Item No	L / 2 L / 3 L / 4 L / 5 L / 6 L / 7 L / 8
Site / Item Site / Item	Former Primary School, Mary Street, Salisbury St Augustine's Church, Commercial Road, Salisbury Shirley Hall, 7 Robert Street, Salisbury Douglas Park Farm, 47 Burton Road, Salisbury Judd's Homestead, Bolivar Road, Paralowie Sans Souci, 17 Riversdale Drive, Salisbury Park Fendon Grove, 2 Saints Road Salisbury Park Old Spot Hotel, 1955 Main North Road, Salisbury Heights Portview, 1 Terama Court, Salisbury Heights Grove Crescent - 27 Prunus Avenue, Elizabeth Vale Salisbury Explosives Factory, Commercial Road, Salisbury Sturton Church and Cemetery, Church Road, Penfield Explosives Magazines, Magazine Road, Dry Creek Cross Keys Hotel, Port Wakefield Road, Cavan	Item No	R / 2 R / 3 R / 4 R / 5 R / 6 R / 7 R / 8 R / 9 R / 10
Site / Item Site / Item	Salisbury Masonic Hall, 37 Gawler Street, Salisbury Auction Room/Former Store, 16 Gawler Street, Salisbury Governor MacDonnell Hotel, John Street, Salisbury John Street, Salisbury Railway Bridge over the Para River, Salisbury Salisbury Hotel, Commercial Road, Salisbury Uniting Church Cemetery, Church Street, Salisbury Dwelling, 19 Ann Street, Salisbury Dwelling, 34 Ann Street, Salisbury Dwelling, 30 Ann Street, Salisbury Dwelling, 40 Ann Street, Salisbury Dwelling, 2 Commercial Road, Salisbury Dwelling, 10 Commercial Road, Salisbury Dwelling, 14 Commercial Road, Salisbury Dwelling, 18 Commercial Road, Salisbury	Item No	1 2* 3* 4 5 6* 7* 8 9 10 11 12 13 14* 15

Site / Item Dwelling, 28 Commercial Road, Salisbury	Item N	lo 16
Site / Item Dwelling, 34 Commercial Road, Salisbury	Item N	lo 17
Site / Item Stable and Coach-house, 44 Commercial Road, Salisbury	Item N	lo 18*
Site / Item Catholic Cemetery, Ponton Street, Salisbury	Item N	o 19*
Site / Item Cottage, 5 Carey Street, Salisbury	Item N	lo 20
Site / Item Cottage, 3 Carey Street, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Northcote, 12-14 Davis Street, Salisbury		o 22*
Site / Item Dwelling, 17 Lawrie Avenue, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Dwelling, 18 Lawrie Street, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Cottage and garden, 20 Lawrie Street, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Dwelling, 28 Paternoster Row, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Cottage, 2 Paternoster Row, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Former Methodist Chapel, 14 Chapel Street, Salisbury		o 28*
Site / Item Dwelling, 5 Waterloo Corner Road Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Waterwheel, Commercial Road, Salisbury	Item N	lo 30*
Site / Item Nash's Brewery Ruin, Commercial Road, Salisbury	Item N	lo 31
Site / Item Dwelling, 10 Bridge Street, Salisbury	Item N	lo 32
Site / Item Former Baptist Church, 12 Bridge Street, Salisbury		lo 33*
Site / Item Cottage, 95 Gawler Road, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Cottage, 97 Gawler Road, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Cottage, 99 Gawler Road, Salisbury	Item N	
	Item N	
Site / Item Cottage, 103 Gawler Road, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Cottage, 115 Gawler Road, Salisbury		
Site / Item Irrigation Tank, Brian Street Reserve, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Cottage, Brian Street, Salisbury		lo 40*
Site / Item Cleveland, Porter Street, Salisbury		lo 41*
Site / Item Villa, 38 Park Terrace, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Bungalow, 43-45 Park Terrace, Salisbury	Item N	lo 43
Site / Item Dwelling, 51 Park Terrace, Salisbury	Item N	lo 44
Site / Item Dwelling, 53 Park Terrace, Salisbury	Item N	lo 45
Site / Item Villa, 55 Park Terrace, Salisbury	Item N	lo 46
Site / Item War Memorial, Cnr of Memorial and Orange Avenues	Item N	lo 47*
Site / Item Dwelling 13-15 Wright Street, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Koolunga, 20 Theta Street, Salisbury		lo 49*
Site / Item Dwelling, 5 para Street, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Ferguson Memorial Church, 27 Salisbury Hgy, Salisbury	Item N	
Site / Item Fleet Chambers, 8 Fleet Street, Salisbury	Item N	
		lo 53*
Site / Item Cottage, 3 Fleet Street, Salisbury		
Site / Item Dwelling, 339 Waterloo Corner Road, Salisbury North	Item N	
Site / Item Dwelling, 1492 Main North Road, Salisbury South	Item N	
Site / Item Burton Cemetery, Bolivar Road, Paralowie	Item N	
Site / Item Former Inn & Post Office, Bolivar Road, Paralowie	Item N	
Site / Item Carisbrooke, Carisbrooke Reserve, Salisbury Park	Item N	
Site / Item Paraside, 30 Jenkins Drive, Salisbury Park	Item N	
Site / Item Little Para House, Wayford Street, Elizabeth Vale	Item N	lo 60*
Site / Item Edinburgh Airfield, West Avenue, Penfield	Item N	lo 61
Site / Item Griffith Farm, Heaslip Road, Penfield	Item N	
Site / Item Court Lodge, Waterloo Corner Road, Burton	Item N	
Site / Item Deal Court Stables, Port Wakefield Road, Bolivar	Item N	
Site / Item Dwelling, 63 McIntyre Road, Para Hills West	Item N	
Site / Item Dwelling, 62 Wynn Vale Drive, Salisbury East	Item N	
Site / Item Parafield Airport, Kings Road, Parafield	Item N	
Site / Item Site of Parafield Cemetery, 232 Salisbury Hgy, Parafield	Item N	
Site / Item St Kilda Hotel, Fooks Terrace, St Kilda	Item N	
Site / Item Valhalla Place, 322 Salisbury Highway, Parafield Gardens		_
Site / Item Cooinda, 130 Martins Road, Parafield Gardens, Salisbury		_
Site / Item Wittber's Hop Monument, Pt Wakefield Rd, Parafield Gdi		
Site / Item Dwelling, 15 Levels Road, The Levels	Item N	No 73

Site / Item	Dwelling, 9 Levels Road, The Levels	Item No	74
Site / Item	Shadow Farm, Diagonal Road, Pooraka	Item No	75
Site / Item	Pooraka Primary School, South Terrace, Pooraka	Item No	76*
Site / Item	Pooraka Memorial Hall, Scott Street, Pooraka	Item No	77
Site / Item	Dwelling, 855 Main North Road, Pooraka	Item No	78
Site / Item	Dwelling, 791-793 Main North Road, Pooraka	Item No	79
	Dry Creek Railway Reserve, Pooraka	Item No	80
	Cottage, 6-8 Victor Drive, Valley View	Item No	81
	St Kilda / North Arm Embankment, Dry Creek	Item No	82*

The asterisks denote items considered to be of major local heritage significance

We believe that this heritage study is comprehensive but it cannot be absolutely exhaustive. Because of this we would recommend that people be encouraged to contribute material concerning the heritage of the City of Salisbury to complement that which is already contained in the Historical Collection.

#### B. To help protect the character of the town

Council should publicise the heritage study to encourage the townsfolk to develop an appreciation of the particular character of the town, and a wish to preserve and enhance it.

It is evident from many alterations and additions made to properties that many owners are eager to enhance the character of their buildings, but need advice on the most appropriate means. It is evident too that others should be made aware of what is appropriate development for their property if the character of the item or its immediate vicinity is to be conserved or enhanced. In many instances there is little difference between the costs of appropriate and inappropriate development. The former, however, enhance a building and a street while the latter does the reverse.

Council should provide a simple service to advise people about appropriate work. This need be no more extensive than a contact person who might be able to refer people to more expert advice.

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The material listed here, is general material only. References to detailed material used in the documentation of particular items is included in the individual reports on each item.

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Mr Jim Allen
Dr Peter Bell
Clr Betty Gill
Mr Paul Johnson
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Mr Jim Potter
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# Part II

# ITEM INVENTORY

# Introduction

The following is a list of all those items considered during the course of the Salisbury Heritage Survey. A word of explanation is required to explain the inclusion of many of them.

For the sake of completeness, and so that this report will reflect the extent of significant heritage items in Salisbury, it includes all those items already on the Register of State Heritage Items and others already on the Interim List.

We have also included those items that we consider should be added to the Register of State Heritage Items and the Register of the National Estate.

Other items that warranted some attention because of their heritage significance to Salisbury, and for the manner in which they contribute to the character of the city, have also been included. Many in this third list are important heritage items within Salisbury, but of insufficient wider significance to warrant inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items. This third list of items is not exhaustive. However, the conservation of these items and that of many others that are similar needs to be encouraged in order to foster the conservation of the character of Salisbury. In listing these items we hope to alert readers to the importance of these other items, and to suggest why they are considered important to Salisbury.

# **Explanation of Item Identification and Assessment Reports**

Several conventions have been used in the accompanying Item Identification and Assessment Reports. The explanation of these is given below.

In seeking to undertake a comprehensive study of the built heritage of Salisbury, a great many items must be included, if for no other reason than to provide a sense of perspective and criteria for establishing the relative significance of others.

Information about those items of lesser heritage significance has been presented in a summary fashion. Information about other items that might be of major heritage significance has been presented in a more comprehensive form.

**SITE / ITEM** provides a contemporary reference to the item that says something of its present nature and use.

ADDRESS provides the address of the item.

NO provides a discrete reference number for the item. The several letters and numbers help to differentiate the items a little more precisely. (L) items are those already included on the Register of State Heritage Items: (R) items are those that we would recommend should be considered for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items and the Register of the National Estate. The list of other items is arranged in accordance with their locations and represented by their postcodes. Those items that are considered to be of major local significance are designated by means of an asterisk.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE is perhaps the most important feature of the Item Identification and Assessment Reports where the heritage significance of the item is closely and precisely defined. It is based upon the data collected and also the experience that the assessors bring to bear on the task. It is not simply an arithmetic assessment based upon the summation of a given number of factors. The same features are not common to all items, and indeed, excellence in any one factor might be sufficient to suggest that an item is of significance.

Significant Interest

seeks to identify the criteria used in the assessment of the

item and to highlight those precise features that specifically contribute to the significance of the item.

**Historical** assesses the significance of the history of the item and that of persons and events associated with it;

Architectural assesses the architectural merits of the item if it is a building;

**Environmental** assesses the manner in which the item contributes to the character of the surroundings, and its place within this context.

**RECOMMENDATION** indicates what the consultants believe should be done with this item.

**LOCATION** provides a checklist of details about the item that are necessary to identify it precisely, legally and physically. The legal identification includes:-

Address provides the street address of the item.

Allotment Number locates the allotment within the subdivision.

Section Number helps to locate the subdivision within the Hundred.

**Hundred** indicates the broader land unit in which the property is to be found. Those items south of the Little Para are in the Hundred of Yatala, those to the north are in the Hundred of Munno Para, those in the west are in the Hundred of Port Adelaide.

A.M.G. Reference provides a precise Australian Map Grid reference.

**CT Number** is the Certificate of Title Number for the property on which the item is located. Frequently government property and certainly the railway reserve is not identifiable by such a number.

L.G.A. the Local Government Area. All items assessed during this Survey lie in Salisbury.

Ward refers to the Council ward at the time of the survey in which the item is located.

**Zone** refers to the zone designated in the Council's Development Plan.

**Boundary** designates the curtilege of the item, normally that of the title.

Owner(s) of the item as shown on council assessment records, which may be different from the occupiers. The names of owners are correct to 1 January 1991.

STATE HERITAGE STATUS indicates whether or not an item is included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

**OTHER ASSESSMENTS** indicates whether or not the item has previously been assessed by other agencies, the National Trust of South Australia, or other consultants.

Film / Neg No refers to the number of the roll of film and that of the negative which records the item photographically. The negatives are stored with the other records generated during the course of the study.

View indicates the direction in which the photographer was facing when the photograph was taken.

Photographer indicates the name of the photographer

**DESCRIPTION** highlights the visible features of the item. Many of these features are not always readily identifiable from photographs because they may be under eaves or in shadow or covered by paint. In many instances the simple details are able to indicate the approximate date of construction of a building. The form has been drawn up specifically with buildings in mind, but other items can easily be accommodated.

Size indicates the number of storeys above ground level.

Wall Materials indicates the dominant material from which the walls are made if the original walls are visible.

Roof Form indicates the form of the roof if this is readily visible.

**Roof Materials** indicates the main material from which the roof is made.

Window Type indicates the form of the major windows.

Verandah provides a brief description of any verandah

Additions notes any evident additions that have been made

Other Features lists other noteworthy visible features. In some instances this space has been used to record the inscriptions of foundation stones. In others where the item is considered to be of little significance or where there was little of note, some points of history have also been included here rather than on a second sheet.

**Inscriptions** has been used to record details from foundation stones and other inscriptions found on buildings and other items

Current Use indicates the current use of the item.

Condition indicates something of the current condition of the item. It is not a detailed assessment.

Known Threats seeks to identify threats to the integrity of the item. It cannot list possible or probable threats.

- Conservation Action Identified is not meant to provide a detailed report, but simply provides the opportunity to comment on any evident, perhaps necessary, action that is required to conserve the character of the item.
- **Associated Items** indicates whether or not the significance of this item complements or enhances that of other items, or whether its proper interpretation depends upon another item that is distinct from this one.
- COMMENTS / SIGNIFICANCE provides for additional comment about the item that might not be covered under the other headings, and it includes the statement of significance of the less significant items
- **HERITAGE THEME** refers to those features of the State's history that the particular items most closely reflect. It is based upon a classification system devised by the State Heritage Branch to help differentiate items.
- **SUB THEME** is part of the same classification system and is used to provide greater precision in identifying that theme that an items most closely reflects.
- **HISTORICAL** provides historical data about the item sufficient to provide a sense of perspective and to establish its historical significance.

Architect indicates the name of the designer of the building when this is known.

Builder indicates the name of the builder of the item when this is known.

Date refers to the date when the item was built or made. Estimates based upon features of the item or other evidence are given when the precise dates are unknown. In these instances the year is rounded and preceded by the letter 'c' viz, circa = about.

Additions indicates when significant additions were made when this is known.

Original Owner is frequently important in helping to establish significance

Original Use highlights the change of use when this has taken place.

ARCHITECTURAL provides for the highlighting and assessment of those architectural features that are evident. This assessment is not always applicable to items and sites.

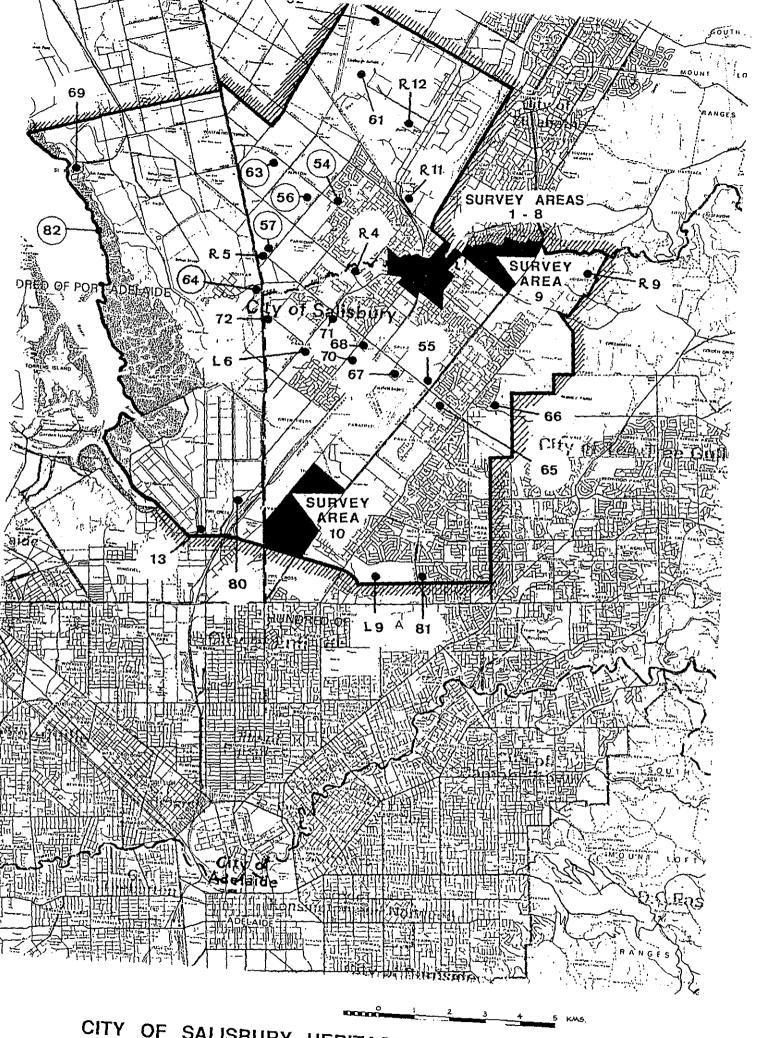
**REFERENCES** indicates the chief sources used to provide the historical summary.

**INTEGRITY** provides for some assessment of the integrity of the item and some comment on the alterations that might have taken place. Sympathetic alteration need not compromise the significance of the item.

ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS In some instances items form part of a larger group, in others they provide meaning and context for others. This provides the opportunity to comment on the contextual significance of an item, and any implications for developments that might include the item.

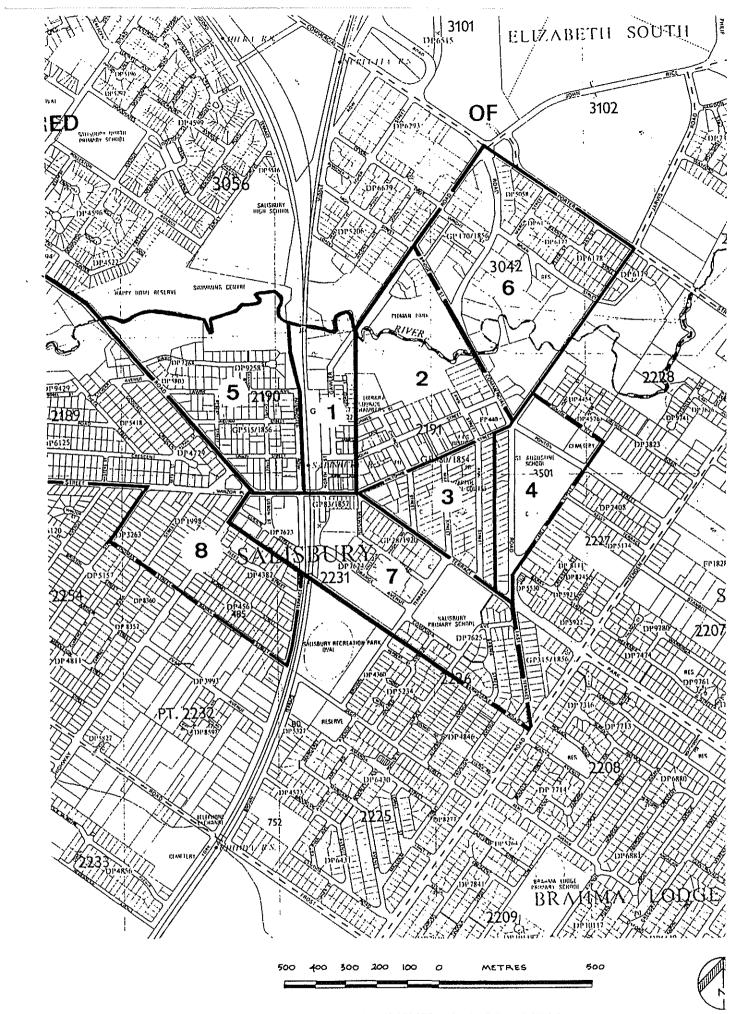
# ITEM IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT REPORTS

# ITEMS ALREADY INCLUDED or RECOMMENDED for INCLUSION on the REGISTER OF STATE HERITAGE ITEMS



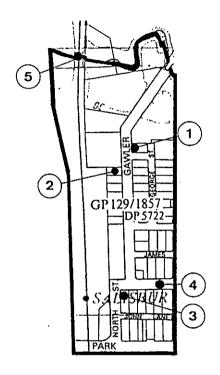
CITY OF SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY
LOCATION PLAN





CITY OF SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

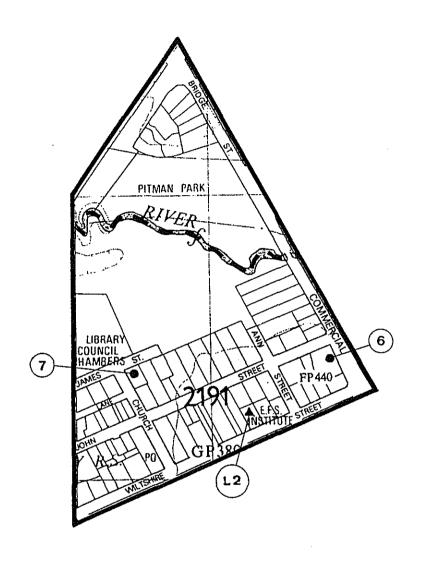
AREA PLANS 1-8



AREA 1



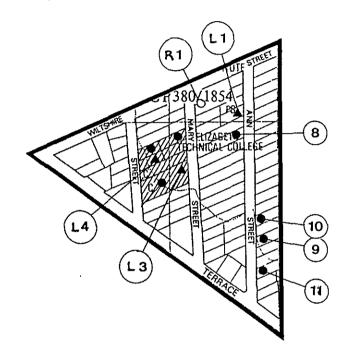
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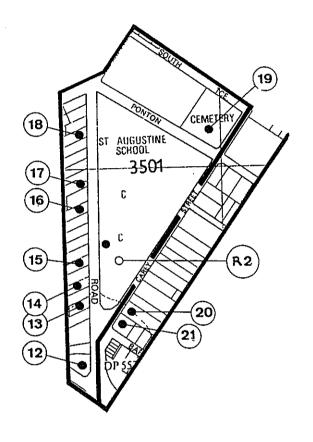


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AREA 3

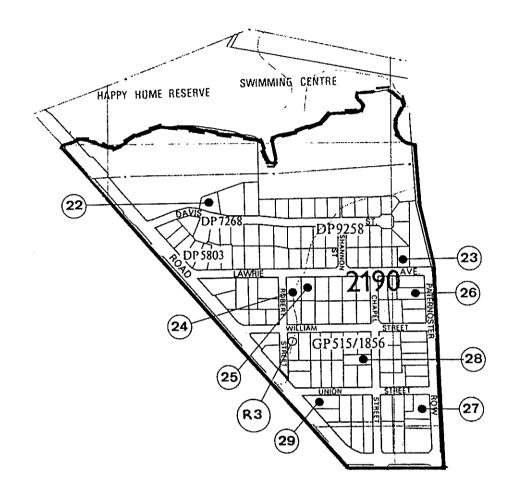




# AREA 4



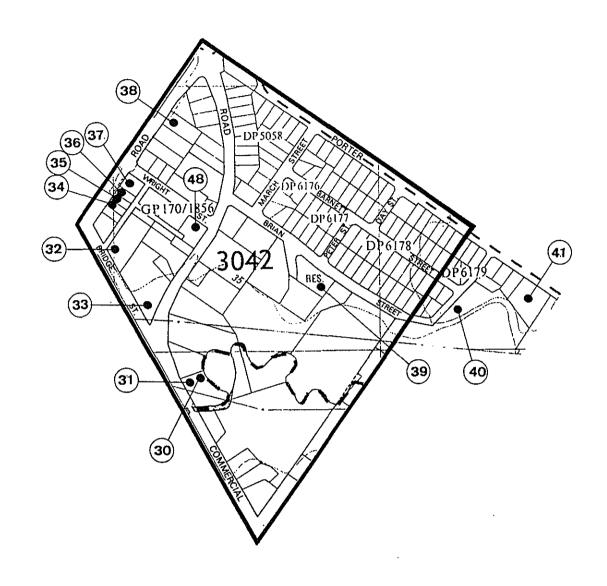
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AREA 5



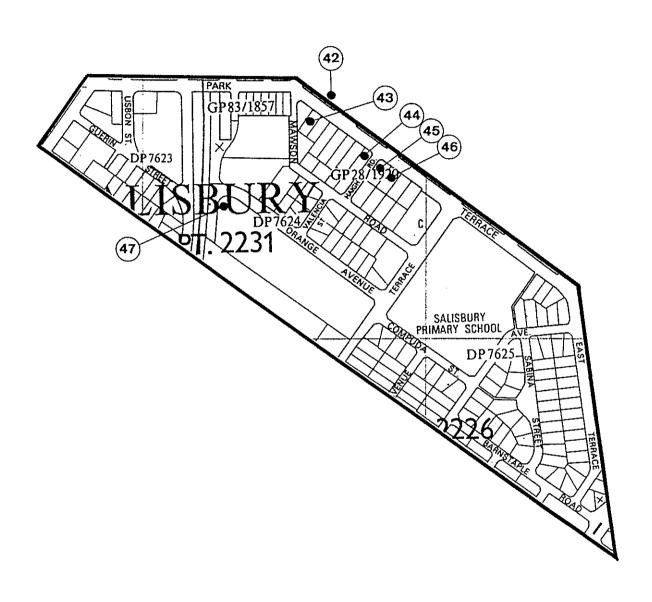
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AREA 6



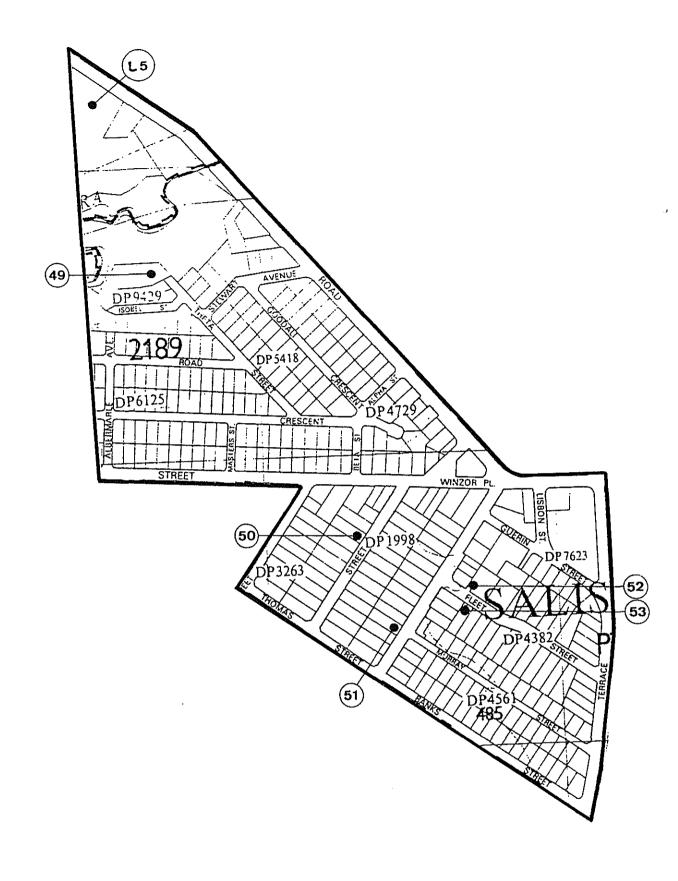
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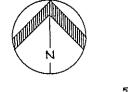
AREA 7



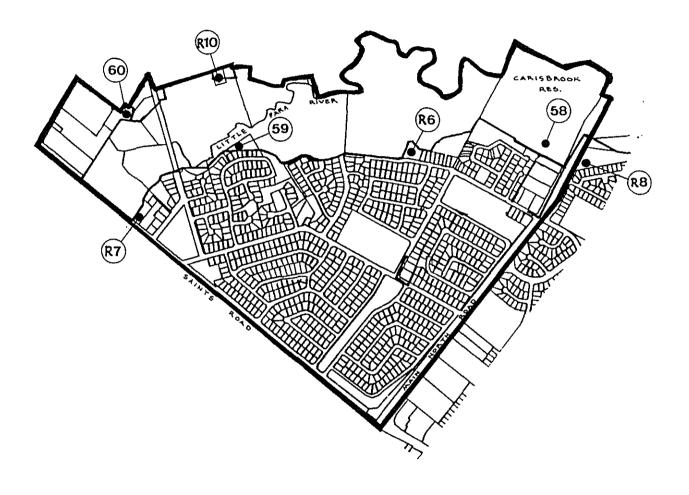
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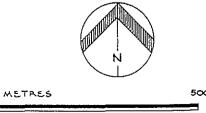
# AREA 8

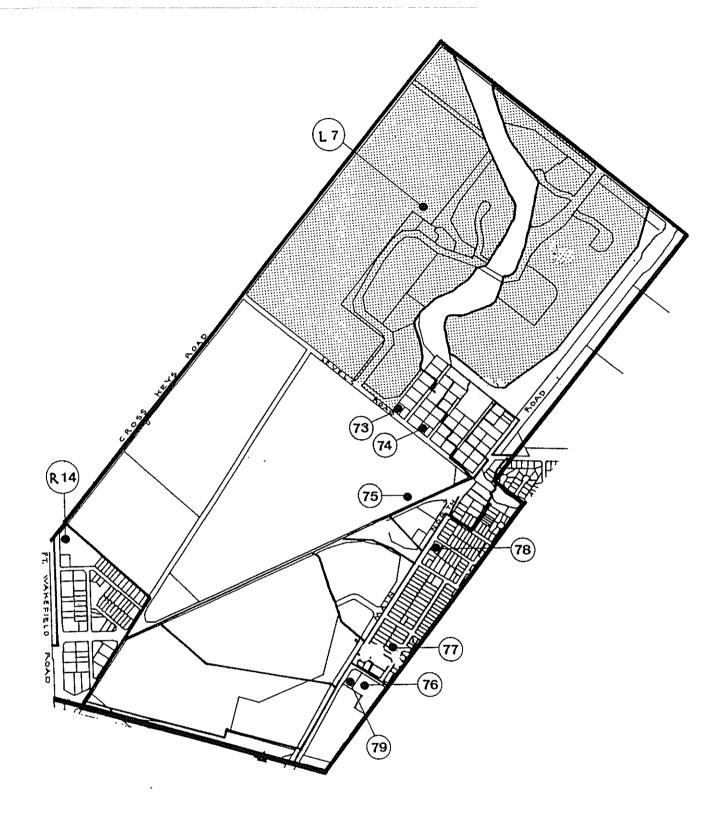


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AREA 9





# AREA 10



500 100 500 200 100 0 METRES 500

# CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

# Police Station, Court House and Stables Item No L / 1 3 Ann Street, Salisbury, 5108

# STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1859, this is Salisbury's oldest surviving public building. Its early establishment reflects the rapid spread of law and order in colonial South Australia and in Salisbury. The complex also demonstrates something of the importance of government enterprise in underpinning the development of many country towns in South Australia.

# Significant Interest

- **Historical** This item is one of the oldest buildings in the town, and the earliest government building.
- Architectural The item designed by the Government Architect has few particular architectural features, but is a good example of the work from the government department during this period.
- Environmental This is not a landmark item, but it is located in a prominent place in the Salisbury CBD, made the more evident because of its distinctive style.

Heritage Theme Government Sub-Theme Law and Order

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Architect Colonial Architect, E.A. Hamilton Builder James McEnhill Date Completed, 18 February 1859 Additions 1864 and 1898 further additions and a new cell Original owner South Australian Police Department Original Use Police Station and Court House

On 14 May 1857, John Harvey, the founder of the town and at the time its local member in the House of Assembly petitioned the government for a permanent police presence in Salisbury.

Funds were made available and the police station was built in 1858/9. McEnhill's tender for £730 was accepted on 11 August 1858 and work was completed on 18 February 1859. The location of the police in Salisbury testified to the regional importance of the town.

The station closed in 1961, when the functions were transferred to Elizabeth.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Rendered stone, with brick quoins

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Slate

Window type Casement

Other features Front colonnaded porch, Dentils under the eaves

# REFERENCES

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 121-2

Mortlock Library of South Australiana, Research Note 871

National Trust Register: Reg No. 114

Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Sal 1 BU

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### CIRCUMSTANCES

The item was nominated for the Register of State Heritage Items on 11 May 1980: it was included on the Interim List on 28 August 1980 and registered on 29 May 1981. It is no longer used by the Police Department, though remains in use by government authorities.

#### INTEGRITY

The essential integrity of the building is high. The services have been upgraded but this only served to ensure its continued use as a police station. The building is no longer used as a police station and court house, but the current use is compatible with the earlier use.

# ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

Though not a landmark item, the police station is distinctive and is located in a prominent position close to the main commercial areas of Salisbury.

Address 3 Ann Street, Salisbury, 5108
Allotment No 42 & 43
Section 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 1929/85
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE
Boundary Boundary of the title
Owner(s) Police Department
State Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items
Other Assessments Register of the National Estate: National Trust Classified List

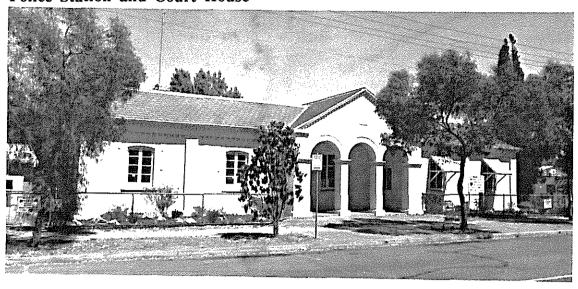
Current Use Headquarters of the State Emergency Services
Condition Fair to Good Exterior Good
Known Threats Lack of adequate maintenance
Conservation action identified Regular maintenance
Associated item(s) Cells and stabling

Comments This item is already included on the Register of State Heritage Items. It has not been examined during the course of this project. The information is included here for the sake of completeness and has been taken from the nomination reports of the State Heritage Branch.

The property originally had a paling fence, the reinstatement of which would enhance the appearance of the building.

Film / Neg Number SM 1/17 Photographer Pamela Runge Police Station and Court House

Direction of View To the west



Film / Neg Number SM 1/16 Photographer Pamela Runge Stables

Direction of View To the west



# CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

# Salisbury Institute

Item No L / 2

Wiltshire Street, Salisbury, 5108

# STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Salisbury Institute was built in 1884, and is one of few early buildings to have survived in the central business district. It is of considerable heritage significance because of its classical design elements and identification with the development of the community of Salisbury. The town was the centre of the rural community, the Institute was one of the most important community centres of the town, cutting across religious differences. It also reflects the development of the Institute movement generally which was an important force in efforts to provide educational opportunities for less advantaged South Australians.

# Significant Interest

- **Historical** The building is of particular interest because it was the focus of much community activity. It provided a focus for the community that was different and more broadly based than the churches and hotels of the town.
- Architectural The item is important because it is an early example of classically influenced Institute architecture. Although only single-storeyed, its scale, ornamentation, front facade and later bio-box are noteworthy.
- Environmental The Institute is a distinctive building in the commercial centre of Salisbury. It is a functional building that could easily be incorporated in development plans.

# Salisbury Institute

Heritage Theme Education **Sub-Theme** Institute Movement

# ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Architect F.W. Dancker Builder G. Rudd Date 1884 Additions 1901 Original owner Salisbury Institute Committee Original Use Institute and public library

The move for an Institute was made at a public meeting at the Commercial Bank in November. 1883, because of the need for a venue for community meetings. An Institute Committee was appointed for the purpose of developing the idea. William Kelly made a quarter-acre site available for the hall which was completed during the following year and funded by private subscription and a government subsidy.

The Institute became the community centre of Salisbury.

The Institute also functioned as the local cinema with the advent of regular motion picture shows. This was an important social development in many of South Australia's country towns, and a feature of social life for several decades.

The Institute building was transferred to the District Council in November 1939, the library was transferred to the South Australian Public Library in 1976.

The Institute building continues to be used for community activities.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Sandstone

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Additions Front porch and bio-box above

Other features The sandstone front walls, rendered cornice and pediment. The bio-box is timber-framed with metal sheeting to simulate rendered masonry, and is considered sufficiently significant to warrant retention

Inscriptions Salisbury Institute 1884

The Institute is of a relatively simple, rectangular plan form. The front facade has been decorated with classical decoration. The sympathetic pressed metal bio-box and porch addition is a rare, and now scarce, feature. The interior is relatively plain with decorative timber ceiling panels.

#### REFERENCES

Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Sal 1 BU
Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District,
Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 109-11

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

This item was nominated for the Register of State Heritage Items on 8 October 1981. It was included of the Interim List on 23 September 1982 and registered on 24 March 1983.

# INTEGRITY

The essential integrity of the item appears to be high. Ther floor used to be sloping, but has been replaced by a flat floor to ensure its continued utility. The bio-box that has been added to the front of the building serves to enhance its historical significance and highlight one of the most important of its community uses. The building is no longer used for strictly Institute purposes, but continues to be used for community activities.

ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS The building is situated in the commercial centre of Salisbury. It is a distinctive building, but also one with a functional form and design which should facilitate its incorporation in any development plans.

# Salisbury Institute

Address Wiltshire Street, Salisbury, 5108
Allotment No 29
Section 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 445/60
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE
Owner(s) Corporation of the City of Salisbury
State Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items
Other Assessments Bruer Vogt and Hignett

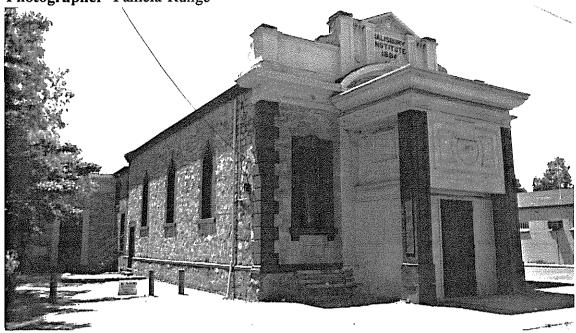
Current Use Meetings
Condition Good Exterior Good
Known Threats Want of regular maintenance
Conservation action identified Maintenance of gutters, and bio-box.

Comments This item is already included on the Register of State Heritage Items. It has not been examined during the course of this project. The information is included here for the sake of completeness and has been taken from the nomination reports of the State Heritage Branch.

An important and distinctive building near the commercial centre, that is probably not used as efficiently as possible.

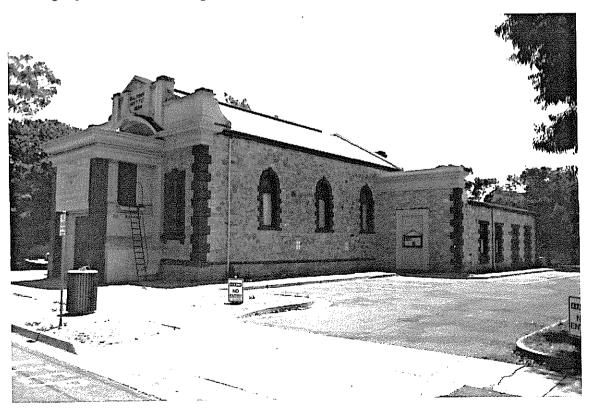
# Salisbury Institute

Film / Neg Number SM 1/30 Direction of View To the north Photographer Pamela Runge



Film / Neg Number SM 1/31 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the west



# CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

# St John's Church

Item No L / 3

Church Street, Salisbury, 5108

# STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

St John's Church was one of the finest buildings in Salisbury, because of its fine design and architectural detailing. It featured a very extensive collection of stained and painted glass windows, several from the early South Australian studio of Brooks, and two from the William Morris studio of England. It dominated the precinct which is in the central part of the commercial district of Salisbury. The church was closely identified with the development of the town, and the development of one of the most significant religious and community groups in Salisbury.

# Significant Interest

- Historical This church is an important area in the centre of the original town area and was built on land given to the Anglican Church by John Harvey who was responsible for subdividing the town. The church is also identified with the development of one of the important religious and community groups of Salisbury.
- Architectural The church was a fine architectural building in its own right, and contained a number of features, particularly an important collection of stained and painted glass.
- Environmental The church is a feature of an important precinct near the central business district of the town. It relates well to a number of other church items nearby because of its scale and the materials from which it is built.

# RECOMMENDATION

We suggest that the remains of the church have insufficient innate heritage significance to be maintained on the Register of State Heritage Items in its own right. At the very least we believe that its near destruction requires its re-assessment. Because of its almost total destruction we suggest that its continued listing is a curiosity, and devalues other items on the Register, and we recommend that control on the redevelopment of the item and its immediate surroundings might be more appropriately exercised by including the ruin in a heritage area embracing the cemetery and several of the church buildings in the area.

# St John's Church

Heritage Theme Religion Sub-Theme Church

# ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Architect Daniel Garlick
Builder Robinson
Date 1865
Additions Sanctuary added in 1896
Original owner Anglican Church
Original Use Worship

The larger St John's Church was designed by the eminent Adelaide architect Daniel Garlick and built by a Mr Robinson, using local stone. The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Short in August 1858. It was officially opened on 11 May 1865. The sanctuary was added in 1896.

The Church was destroyed by fire on 7 March 1989.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Sandstone
Roof Form Gabled
Window type Pointed arched

**Inscription** On the foundation stone in the wall of the chancel: 'To the Honour and Glory of God. This Stone Presented by Mr A Urlwin was laid by Sir Thomas Fawell Buxton Bart on July 30th 1896'

The Gothic form of the church remains. It has a gabled roof-form and features pointed arch windows. The original rectangular form of the church measured 26m x 10m. The addition of the chancel increased the length of the church by 6m. The height of the walls is 7m rising to 15m at the top of the gables with the bell turret rising to 18m.

Before its destruction the church featured an important collection of thirteen stained and painted glass windows, four from the pioneer South Australian firm of Edward Brooks, another from the South Australian firm of E.F. Troy, and two from the Morris & Co studio of England, including a window featuring the patron saint of the church which was added in 1926.

#### REFERENCES

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 68-72 Observer, 21 August, 1858, p.3, 13 May, 1865, Supp, p.3 Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Sal 1 BU

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

St John's Church was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 6 July, 1978: it was included on the Interim List on 28 August, 1980 and registered on 29 May, 1981.

INTEGRITY

The form of the church remains, but it has been all but completely destroyed by fire.

ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The ruin is a significant and visually evocative item. It is a feature of the Anglican precinct and dominates the cemetery. As it remains at present the ruin presents a danger to the public, although there are signs warning people from approaching.

# St John's Church

Address Church Street, Salisbury, 5108
Allotment No 85/88/89
Section 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 2567/172
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE
Owner(s) Synod of the Diocese of Adelaid

Owner(s) Synod of the Diocese of Adelaide, of the Anglican Church of Australia State Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items

Other Assessments Register of the National Estate: National Trust Classified List, Reg No 2280: Bruer Vogt & Hignett.

Current Use Derelict
Condition Ruined
Known Threats Lack of maintenance
Conservation action identified Stabilisation

Associated item(s) Cemetery, original St John's Church, Rectory, St John's Sunday School

#### Comments

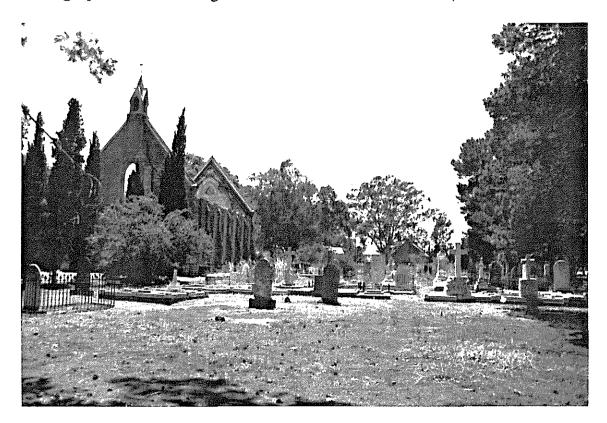
The ruin presently remains on the Register of State Heritage Items. This appears anomalous because the whole church was originally listed. We do not believe the ruin to be of such significance in its own right to be retained on the list and would recommend its removal once a measure of control over it had been established by including it in a Historic (Conservation) zone. However, we believe the ruin to be of sufficient local significance to warrant efforts to retain it.

It is evident that action must be taken to make the ruin safe. We believe that the destruction wrought by the fire has been all but total, and we would not advise the restoration of the church. We would suggest that a totally new church be built. However, we would also recommend that significant portions of the ruin be included in any new church. This has been done successfully on numbers of occasions, a good example is the Anglican Cathedral in Darwin, which includes portions of the earlier cathedral which was destroyed by Cyclone Tracy. We believe that this can be used to great effect to make a significant statement.

# St John's Church

Film / Neg Number SM 1/29 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north-east



# CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

# Old St John's Church and Cemetery

Item No L/4

Mary Street, Salisbury, 5108

# STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The older St John's Church is probably the oldest building in Salisbury, and is closely identified with the foundation and development of Salisbury and the Anglican community. It is of very simple design and construction, but nonetheless is a feature of an important precinct which contains a number of church buildings, linked by the cemetery.

# Significant Interest

- Historical This is an important item in the centre of the original town area. The earliest part of the precinct on which the church was built was given to the Anglican Church by John Harvey who was responsible for subdividing the town. The church has close links with the very foundation of the town, and the development of the important Anglican community of Salisbury. The cemetery is also a direct link with many of the pioneers of the the town, and a source of information about many of them. It also reflects attitudes to life and death.
- Architectural The church is of very simple plan form and construction. It has few evident architectural features, but is of interest because of its simple design.
- Environmental This item is an important feature of this important precinct near the central business district of the town. The several items relate well to one another, and to the mature trees on the precinct.

# Old St John's Church and Cemetery

Heritage Theme Religion Sub-Theme Church

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

St John's Church

Date 1850 Original owner Church of England Original Use School

This building was erected in 1850, on land donated to the Bishop of Adelaide that year. At the time when 'Old Colonist' visited Salisbury on 25 January 1851, he remarked on 'a little building intended for the service of the Church of England, which will contain a congregation of one hundred, but it is yet unfinished, and wants ceiling and seats. A little assistance would complete this desirable erection. It is at present used as a school, and we found between thirty and forty children there under the teaching of, we believe, a Mr Keelall.'

When the church was completed it was originally served from Holy Trinity in Adelaide. It sufficed until the larger church was completed.

# Cemetery

The cemetery provides a record of those who have contributed to the life of the Salisbury, and Anglican, community from the foundation of the town, almost to the present. It is a significant item in its own right because of its links with pioneers of the town and district and as one of the town's sacred sites. It is also of interest because of the range of monuments and other markers that mark the several graves, and the attitudes to life and death that they convey through the symbolism that is featured on them.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

#### St John's Church

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Rendered Brick
Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Casement
Other features Rear chimney and fire place

**Inscriptions** St Johns 1846

This building is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Salisbury. The construction is of rendered brick. The simple rectangular form has a medium pitched roof of corrugated galvanised iron, and a simple porch with a single door. The unusual feature is the thickening of the walls at the western end for a fireplace and chimney. This is unusual for an Anglican Church, and suggests that it was used for several functions in addition to church services.

# Cemetery

The cemetery features numbers of significant headstones and other grave decorations.

# REFERENCES

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980,

Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Sal 1 BU Yelland, E.M. (ed), Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia 1850-51, by Old Colonist, Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1970, p. 106

# SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

The item is included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

#### INTEGRITY

The integrity of the item appears to be high although its condition is poor.

# ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

This item is is an important feature of the Anglican precinct.

# Old St John's Church and Cemetery

Address Mary Street, Salisbury, 5108
Allotment No 182
Section 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 2629/3
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE
Owner(s) Synod of the Diocese of Adel

Owner(s) Synod of the Diocese of Adelaide, of the Anglican Church of Australia State Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items with the cemetery Other Assessments Bruer Vogt and Hignett

Current Use Vacant

Condition Poor Exterior Poor

Known Threats Lack of regular maintenance

Conservation action identified Extensive maintenance and repair work to the roof, gutters, bargeboards and walling.

Associated item(s) The rectory, St John's Sunday School, St John's Church ruin

Comments The church is probably the oldest surviving building in Salisbury.

The cemetery is more than a collection of headstones. The headstones and other grave markers are important, first, because they mark the site of a grave, and secondly, because of the information that they contain. Headstones and other grave markers should not normally be moved, collected in one place, or set about the perimeter of a cemetery, although this has been done in many places. This practice fails to appreciate the true significance of the grave-markers. It also fails to appreciate the significance of cemeteries generally, as sacred sites, which can be used for passive recreation.

# Old St John's Church

Film / Neg Number SM 1/25 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the West



## CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## Paralowie House

Item No L / 5

94 Waterloo Corner Road, Salisbury, 5108

### STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This item, built in 1894 is of heritage significance primarily because it is an excellent example of a large Victorian villa. Its historical significance is associated with the manner in which it reflects features of the social history of the district before the encroachment of the urban development of Adelaide. It is one of the large farmhouses which most clearly reflect the history of the wider parts of the Salisbury district.

### Significant Interest

- **Historical** Paralowie is important for the manner in which it reflects the time before this area was incorporated into the expanding metropolitan area of Adelaide. It was one of many larger estates in the area.
- Architectural Paralowie is a rare grand example of popular late nineteenth century domestic architecture. The spacious interior with its original stucco decorations, fireplace surrounds and 'inbuilt' cupboards, is in excellent condition and a good representative example for that period.
- Environmental The site contributes to the continuity of the tree-lined Waterloo Corner Road. The building is well screened from the busy road and with its park-like setting offers visual relief along a densely settled road.

Heritage Theme Agriculture Sub-Theme Homestead

### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Date 1894 Original owner Frank Russell Original Use Dwelling

'Paralowie' was built by Frank Russell, 'a wealthy sharebroker', in 1894, and 'It was as guests of his home, . . . that the entire population of Salisbury assembled when Mafeking was relieved during the Boer War. To celebrate the occasion, huge bon-fires were lit and an effigy of Kruger was burnt.' This occasion occurred in May 1900.

The house is a fine example of an 1890s villa situated on a large estate with a formal garden of which remnants still exist. 'Paralowie' finally passed in 1940 to the Cleland family and became the home of T.E. Cleland, City Coroner, until he died. Surrounded by Housing Trust developments, the house is a reminder of the time in which Salisbury West had not been developed as a residential suburb but instead was an area characterised by a number of large properties and 'gracious homes'.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Masonry, brick quoins and surrounds

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber framed double hung sash

Other features Dimensioned stone to the front, but random stone walling elsewhere.

The home is set in a large garden.

#### REFERENCES

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 162-7
Bruer, Vogt and Hignett, 'Northern Metropolitan National Estate Study, 1976', p. 198. Salisbury Local History Collection,

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

Presently used as a short-time shelter for homeless youth of the district. It was opened for this purpose in July 1988.

The item was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 25 January 1981. Its listing was recommended on 17 February 1982 and it was placed on the Interim List on 27 January 1983. It was included on the Register of State Heritage Items on 12 January 1984.

#### INTEGRITY

The integrity of the house is high, with it and the grounds being largely intact. The home remains in good condition.

## **ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS**

The house in a fine example of a Victorian villa, which stood in large grounds. This character needs to be maintained.

Address 94 Waterloo Corner Road, Salisbury, 5108

Allotment No 54

Section 3063

Hundred Munno Para

CT No 4322/139

Local Government Area Salisbury

Ward West

Zone R2

Boundary The boundaries of the title

Owner(s) Housing Trust of South Australia

State Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items

Other Assessments Bruer Vogt and Hignett

Current Use Emergency shelter
Condition Interior Good Exterior Good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil
Associated item(s) Nil

#### Comments

This item is already included on the Register of State Heritage Items. It was visited but not examined closely during the course of this project. The information is included here for the sake of completeness and has been taken from the nomination reports of the State Heritage Branch.

Film / Neg Number SHS 8 / 23 Direction of View To the north-east Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Name Front elevation of Paralowie House



## CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## **Angas Home**

Item No L / 6

92 Shepherdson Road, Parafield Gardens, 5107

### STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is a very significant complex because of the manner in which it reflects nineteenth century attitudes to physically handicapped people, and because it is a major example of the philanthropy of J.H. Angas, one of the colony's prominent citizens. The later history of the Home also reflects changes in institutional and community attitudes to the care of the blind and mute. The architectural significance of the several buildings lies in their functional relationships as well as their design and construction; this latter is typical of domestic buildings constructed at the time.

### Significant Interest

- Historical Angas Home is significant because it represents a significant part of the charitable activities of J.H. Angas, the standard of care offered to the blind and mute aged in the State, and also because it reflects the earlier rural nature of the Parafield area.
- Architectural Angas Home is a group of traditionally designed and built domestic style buildings which were successively erected as the number of inmates of the Home increased.
- Environmental Angas Home is important as it is one of the few remaining examples of early development in an area which is rapidly changing from rural to urban in character.

Heritage Theme Philanthropy

Heritage Theme Philanthropy Sub-Theme Care for the Deaf

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Architect Woods, Bagot, Laybourne-Smith

Date 1899

Original owner Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution

Original Use Institutional home

In October 1898, an appeal in the press by Samuel Johnson, founder of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution, called upon the public to donate towards the purchase of a farm 'where deaf and dumb people might find a home and do light occupational work within the limits of their ability'. Within twelve months, a total of £1692 had been collected, a long way from the target of £5000. Then J.H. Angas offered his 280 acre farm at Parafield to the Institution 'with a view to having it vested in trustees as a "home for aged and infirm deaf Mutes" for all time'. The gift was one of many to charity by the South Australian pastoralist, who, after putting his father's affairs in order, had gone on to become a leading landowner, stock breeder, philanthropist and parliamentarian in the State during the later nineteenth century.

The home, built for the purpose, on Angas' land was opened on 9 September 1899. It comprised a Manager's residence of four rooms and a house of nine bedrooms for the Home's inmates: it cost £1180 to construct. Soon after the Home was opened, another building was constructed in 1900 which provided a kitchen, laundry, storeroom, cellar and dairy. This cost £500 and is situated at the rear of the Manager's residence. Around 1902, a further addition comprising a large dining room, three bedrooms and a sitting room, was built at a cost of £1029. Despite modifications to the southern and western buildings, the home retains its original appearance and outlook.

Mr and Mrs A.G.H. Cox and daughter managed the Home from the time it opened until 1945, when Mr and Mrs Ainsworth were appointed. At the time of their retirement, the Cox family were paid tribute in the following manner:

The Cox family has a record of work for the deaf unexcelled anywhere. Mr Arthur Cox now retires after 61 years of service and Miss Eileen Cox after 28 years' official service, but all her life she has been associated with the work. The late Mrs Arthur Cox served for 34 years and had previous association with the deaf at Brighton. Miss Kathleen Cox gave valuable assistance in an honorary capacity at Angas Home.

The Home accommodated up to forty people, of whom 'a great many [were] able to do light work on the farm and in the Home'. The Manager, Mr A Cox, wrote, 'the Home takes in all feeble, weakminded and blind deaf-mutes, and looks after them with all the human care and sympathy that is possible to bestow upon them. The healthy surroundings and pure country air greatly benefit these poor creatures'. [The Gesture, 1905, p.6]

As an exercise in self sufficiency activities undertaken by the Home included the making of bread, jam, butter, pickles and sauces with most of the meat provided by the farm. It is notable as the first farm of its kind in Australia where the deaf or blind could contribute according to their ability in rural work.

Progressively parts of the original farm land were sold to market gardeners and the Home subsequently became the property of the South Australian Housing Trust in 1979.

#### **ARCHITECTURAL**

Size Five single storey buildings

Wall Materials Masonry with brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped Gablet

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Other features Returned bullnose verandahs, ventilated hipped roofs

#### REFERENCES

Deaf Notes, Vol X, No 4, July/December 1945

The Gesture, 1905

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp.

Pascoe, J.J., History of Adelaide and Vicinity, Adelaide, 1901

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### CIRCUMSTANCES

The item was placed on the Interim List on 19 September 1982 and the Register of State Heritage Items on 24 March 1983. At the time it was owned by the South Australian Housing Trust. It was sold to the New Testament Church of God on 17 November 1983.

#### INTEGRITY

The integrity of the group of buildings is high, apart from removal of some of the original verandahs. Recent improvements, including the deep corrugated iron fascia to one of the buildings and covered walkways can be considered as cosmetic only and do not affect the basic fabric of buildings.

#### ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The buildings are surrounded by approximately three acres of land, planted with fruit and other trees and set in an area of recent development on formerly rural land. The roofs and chimneys of the buildings and surrounding trees are visible for some distance across the plains and are familiar local landmarks in an area where there is little evidence of early development remaining.

Address 92 Shepherdson Road, Parafield Gardens, 5107
Allotment No 151
Section 2259
Hundred . Yatala
CT No 4222/627-741
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward West
Boundary Boundary of the Title
Owner(s) W.H. McLeod and N.N. Nielson (Trustees)
State Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items
Other Assessments Nil

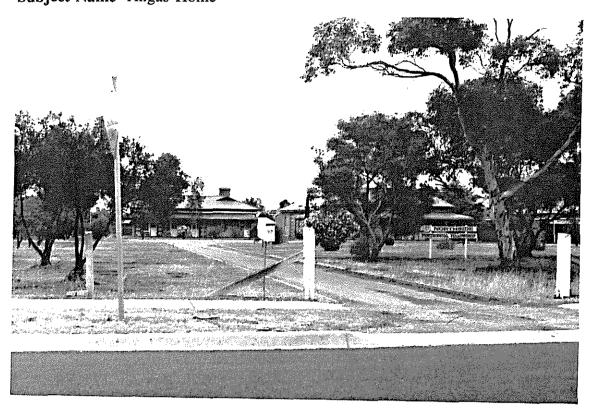
Current Use Church purposes
Condition Exterior Very good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil
Associated item(s) Nil

#### Comments

This item is already included on the Register of State Heritage Items. It was visited but not examined closely during the course of this project. The information is included here for the sake of completeness and has been taken from the nomination reports of the State Heritage Branch.

Film / Neg Number SHS 6 / 22 Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Name Angas Home

Direction of View To the south-west



## CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## The Levels Homestead and Stables

Item No L / 7

Levels Road, The Levels, 5095

#### STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The complex is significant because of its association with South Australia's early pastoral industry, and particularly its identification with Charles B. Fisher. The property became one one of South Australia's leading studs. The homestead is also an excellent example of a mid-Victorian homestead; it is a common design, but has been well built, with numbers of notable features. The present significance is enhanced because of the property's proximity to the capital.

### Significant Interest

- Historical The Levels homestead is important because of its earlier status as 'a stud sheep breeding establishment on which sheep of the highest class have been raised, and which have given "The Levels" brand almost a world-wide reputation'. [Auction Notice of 1889, SAA] The station was used for the fattening of sheep and for horse breeding. The Levels was unusual in that it was such a large agricultural property located so close to the city. It was subdivided in 1909.
- Architectural The Levels is an excellent example of a mid-Victorian homestead complex. The main house is well designed and built, and the stables blocks are very good examples of their building type.
- Environmental The homestead is not a dominant element, but it is enhanced by its rural nature and setting.

Heritage Theme Pastoralism Sub-Theme Homestead

### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

#### Original Use Pastoralism

This complex was associated with the pastoral industry in South Australia in the nineteenth century, particularly with the development of merino sheep. The station reflected the pastoral development of the area to the north of the city.

This property was particularly noteworthy because it was owned by Charles Brown Fisher, the second son of James Hurtle Fisher, and one of South Australia's notable pastoralists and race horse breeders.

Fisher passed the property to Edward William Pitts, a former assistant Colonial Architect who extended the fame of the Levels as a Merino stud.

The estate of nearly 3000 acres was sold to H.W. Morphett at auction in December 1889.

It passed to the pastoral company, Elder Smith Goldsbrough Mort.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

#### Homestead

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Rubble walls with dressed stones quoins and surrounds.

Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed sash

Other features Timber verandah posts with concave corrugated iron roof.

The homestead retained a fine interior, with semi-circular glazing over hall doors, plaster and timber skirtings, cedar architraves and doors, tiled foyer and marble fireplaces.

The homestead is of typical mid-to-late Victorian villa design. It has verandahs on four sides, tiled floor and french windows at the front, bracketted sills elsewhere. It is symmetrical in plan around a central hall and entry.

#### **Stables**

Size Single storey, but comprising two blocks

Wall Materials Random rubble, brick quoins and surrounds

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

At the time of listing the stables were described as being of vernacular design and built as two blocks of rubble stone and with projecting gables at the ends. The south side was roofed but open, the north side was enclosed with stable doors. The stables were stone paved throughout with a stone forecourt on the north side. The interior features harness hooks and hay racks. The accommodation areas had timber floors, plaster walls and timber ceilings with fire places and sky lights.

The stables have been converted for use as office accommodation.
REFERENCES
State Heritage Branch Files

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

The item was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 6 July 1978. It was placed on the Interim List on 27 January 1983 and the Register on 1 September 1983.

The complex has since been incorporated into the development of the Technology Park at the Levels, though new developments there have effectively divorced the stables from the homestead.

#### INTEGRITY

The integrity of this item is very high. A toilet has been added to the house, but it is at the rear and does not compromise the building's excellent condition and detailing. The stables have been altered but their integrity remains high.

#### ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The complex was not a landmark feature but reflected a typical arrangement of pastoral buildings.

Address Levels Road, The Levels, 5095
Allotment Nos 101+103
Section 2185
Hundred Yatala
CT Nos 4190/299+300
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Levels
Boundary The items and the are in their immediate vicinity
Owner(s) · Government of South Australia
State Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items
Other Assessments Nil

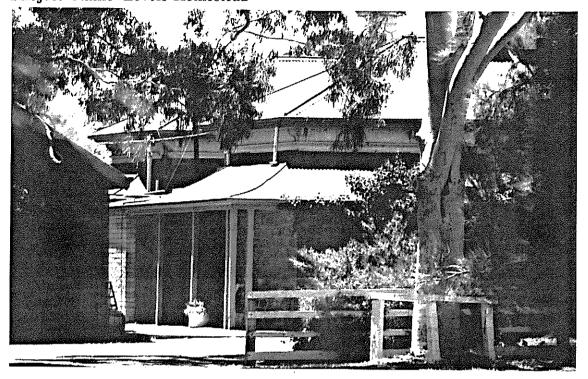
Current Use Offices
Condition Exterior Good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil
Associated item(s) Nil

### Comments

This item is already included on the Register of State Heritage Items. It was visited but not examined during the course of this project. The information is included here for the sake of completeness and has been taken from the nomination reports of the State Heritage Branch.

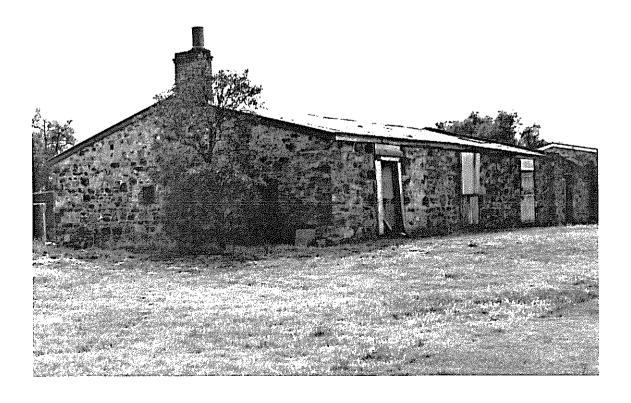
Film / Neg Number SHS 7 / 14 Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Name Levels Homestead

Direction of View To the north-east



Film / Neg Number SHS 5 / 35 Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Name Levels Stables

Direction of View To the east



## CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## Sales Ring and Offices

Item No L/8

Main North Road, Pooraka, 5095

## STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1913, the complex represents the nucleus of the livestock operation of the Metropolitan Abattoirs Board (now SAMCOR) which was established as a public monopoly to control the hygiene of meat for public consumption in metropolitan Adelaide.

### Significant Interest

- **Historical** The complex demonstrates the importance of the stock markets as a distribution point of livestock for red meat markets, re-stocking centre for rural industry and its leadership role in determining values of livestock sales for other markets.
- Architectural Buildings and structures demonstrate a high quality of construction and design. The design exhibits a strong sense of purpose and its utilitarian nature is balanced by judicious use of decoration. The buildings have remained remarkably intact.

Heritage Theme Primary Industry Sub-Theme Stock sales

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Architect C.A. D'Ebro
Builder W. Sim
Date 1913
Original owner Metropolitan Abattoirs Board
Original Use Stock sales

The opening of the Metropolitan Abattoirs and Stock Markets (now SAMCOR) on Saturday, 12 July 1913, represented a major achievement for South Australia. The construction of the complex was regarded as a revolutionary step in changing the conditions under which meat was prepared for public consumption.

The stock markets and the abattoirs were two distinct operations established by the Metropolitan Abattoirs Board. They are divided geographically by a railway line, which is also the boundary of two council areas. The stock markets are located in the Salisbury Council, north of the railway line, while the abattoirs are located in the Enfield Council, south of the railway line.

In 1908 the Abattoirs Bill was passed and an autonomous board, which included representatives of municipal and district councils in the metropolitan area, was established for the purpose of erecting and managing a slaughterhouse and stock market for metropolitan Adelaide. The metropolitan Abattoirs Board was required to report to the Minister of Agriculture on a triennial basis. J. Lavington Bonython, Mayor of Adelaide, was appointed chairman and T.G. Ellery, secretary and general manager of the Metropolitan Abattoirs and Stock Markets.

The impetus for the scheme arose out of the response of local boards of health to the Central Board of Health's policy relating to the control of slaughterhouses and inspections of meat under the *Health Act*. The Abattoirs Bill was considered to be in advance of similar legislation in other cities in Australia as well as throughout the Commonwealth. Under various Acts the Board had an absolute monopoly to slaughter stock within the metropolitan area. This was not the case in other parts of Australasia, where private abattoirs could compete with public institutions.

The Metropolitan Abattoirs Board administered a public slaughterhouse and stock markets. It was the only place in metropolitan Adelaide where meat could be inspected, slaughtered, dressed and distributed. It had the power to inspect any premises where meat was stored or

sold. These controls would guarantee that the hygiene and disposal of meat could be strictly monitored by qualified inspectors to provide consumers with a pure meat supply.

A compensation of £7000 was made to butchers who owned slaughterhouses. Adelaide City Corporation agreed to transfer its exclusive ownership of stock markets and slaughtering premises to the control of a board representing the whole of the metropolitan area.

Good drainage, adequate bore water and the proximity of the railway line were factors in the selection of the 611 acre site at Gepps Cross which occupied nearly one square mile. It also included 15 acres for a railway line and yards.

The construction of the complex was a massive undertaking both financially and materially. It commenced about 1910 and was completed in 1913 at a total cost of approximately £353 000. It was the largest sum ever spent on any abattoirs in the Commonwealth up to that time. The cost of the buildings amounted to £202 000 with eleven million bricks used in their construction. The sheep market, which covered ten acres and was capable of accommodating 50 000 animals, was laid with 12 000 tons of bluestone pitchers from Victoria. The cattle market, which covered six acres and was capable of accommodating 3000 animals, was laid with 1500 tons of cobble stones. The complex included administration offices, slaughter houses, hanging rooms, cool storage and chilling chambers, engine room containing refrigeration machinery, residences for officials and employees, a steam laundry, workshops, stables, garages, hide and skin stores, a laboratory, stock agents offices, a bull ring and stockyards.

When export lamb slaughtering was closed down at Port Adelaide in the late 1930s the Metropolitan Abattoirs Board became the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board. After 1936 extensive changes were made. For example, cold stores were built for freezing lambs for the British market and mechanical slaughtering of sheep was introduced with moving conveyor chains.

On 9 November 1972 the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board became the South Australian Meat Corporation (SAMCOR). Its wider powers and commercially oriented focus was the first step in reorganising the State's meat marketing system. The dramatic decline in the export of fat lamb to the United Kingdom in the 1970s coincided with the export of beef to the United States. This had enormous implications for SAMCOR as a slaughterhouse. On line boning rooms were built to speed up the operation.

In 1985 SAMCOR sold all land associated with the livestock markets at Pooraka because of financial restructuring and because livestock selling was considered uneconomical. The land, which is located within the Salisbury Council area, was purchased by the Minister of Lands. The land was subsequently purchased by the Adelaide Produce Markets, former traders in the East End Market, now trading on this site. The first parcel of land which included the stock markets complex was sold in 1988. The second parcel of land was sold in 1989. A wholesale fruit and vegetable market has been operating on the site since October 1988. SAMCOR was to continue to operate the livestock markets until September 1990 when the lease expired.

#### **ARCHITECTURAL**

The abattoirs and stock market complex were designed by C.A. D'Ebro, architect and civil engineer from Melbourne. He was responsible for designing similar constructions in Victoria including those for Angliss and Co of Footscray and Borthwick and Sons of Brooklyn. W. Sim was the contractor for the livestock markets, bull ring, untrucking yards, races and ramps. Wadey and Co. was the contractor for the erection of the buildings which included the stock agents' offices and refreshment room.

#### **Bull Ring**

A galvanised iron and timber bull ring was constructed in 1913. It is one of few built in South Australia. It has been the meeting place of people of the South Australian cattle industry for sixty years. It was designed to accommodate 200 people in seating above the ring and had an estimated capacity of 400 head of cattle per hour. The price of cattle was determined in the ring. Stock were unloaded along the railway line and brought into the drafting yards. Cattle were segregated, then brought up individually in the races to the ring to be sold. They were then branded with the new owner's identification. The draft yards and pens were laid with cobblestone grouted with cement and the fencing was of jarrah timber.

The auctioneer's desk was above the rear entrance to the ring. Part of the sale ring was sectioned off for the stock inspector to register all sales. The sale board was a guide to the pens and the number of head of cattle. The name board stated the terms and conditions of every auction, set by the South Australia Stock Salesmen's Association.

One of the pillars in the bull ring has a record of the top sales. A bull was sold for \$462.50 and another for \$278.50. The last cow was sold in 1974 for \$98.50. At this stage, there was a significant change in the method of selling. Cattle were moved from ring selling to pen selling for economic reasons. Cattle selling is now conducted in the Enfield Council area by SAMCOR, south of the railway line. The bull ring was then used only for horse sales. It was featured in the South Australian Film Corporation movie, *Robbery Under Arms*, in 1984.

#### Administrative Office

Built in the 1960s and located on the southern side of the quadrangle. The administrative office, formerly located in the red brick building opposite, controlled the financial aspects of livestock selling and was leased to stock agents and Department of Agriculture inspectors, and later to wholesalers.

#### Stock Agents' Offices and Refreshment Room

This was built in c1913 and is located on the northern side of the quadrangle. It is a low scale sprawling building constructed of red brick. It has a hipped roof, Dutch gables and post Art Deco and Tudor embellishments. Features of the building are the verandahs on all sides and the stained glass window in the refreshment room.

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#### REFERENCES

State Heritage Branch files

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

The complex was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 15 August 1988. Its inclusion on the Register was recommended on 19 April 1989 and it was placed on the Interim List on 15 February 1990

#### INTEGRITY

The integrity of the items that go to make up the complex is high.

#### **ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS**

The complex is a compact one, but situated in the middle of a large site which is no longer used for its original use. The particular nature of the bull ring suggests that a compatible re-use would be difficult to find.

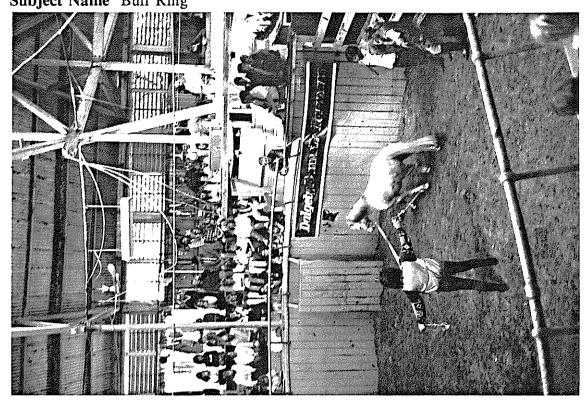
Address Main North Road, Pooraka, 5095 Allotment No 10 Section 97 Hundred Yatala CT No 4361/814 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Levels Owner(s) Adelaide Produce Markets Ltd State Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Holding stock Condition **Exterior Good** Known Threats Nil Conservation action identified Nil Associated item(s) Nil

#### Comments

This item is already included on the Register of State Heritage Items. It has not been examined during the course of this project. The information is included here for the sake of completeness and has been taken from the nomination reports of the State Heritage Branch.

Film / Neg Number See State Heritage Branch File Photographer Vivien Stewart Subject Name Bull Ring



Film / Neg Number See State Heritage Branch File Photographer Vivien Stewart Subject Name Refreshment Rooms



## CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## Powder Magazine

Item No L/9

Address Yatala Labour Prison, Inglefarm, 5098

### STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The primary significance of this item lies in its association with the Yatala Stockade, and most particularly, its identification with the quarries that were worked by the prisoners and which supplied much of the building stone for Port Adelaide and much of the paving-stone for Adelaide. The powder magazine is a simple, functional and well constructed building. The item is of additional significance because it forms part of the larger prison complex.

#### Significant Interest

- Historical The magazine is primarily of historical significance because of its identification with South Australia's first labour prison. It was more particularly associated with the nearby quarries that were worked by prison labour, and which supplied a great part of Port Adelaide's building stone. The 'Yatala Stockade quarries' also supplied stone for Adelaide's gutters and also weathered shale for the cement industry.
- Architectural The item is of simple functional design and construction. It is not an item of major architectural significance.
- Environmental This is not a landmark item because of its location in a valley behind the Yatala Labour Prison. It is logically associated with the Labour Prison which is in the Enfield council area, but lies just within the Salisbury Council area.

Heritage Theme Industry Sub-Theme Explosives

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Architect Colonial Architect
Date 1879
Original owner Government of South Australia
Original Use Powder magazine

This powder magazine was built in 1879, primarily to store explosives used in the nearby quarries which were worked by inmates of the Yatala Stockade.

### **ARCHITECTURAL**

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Stone
Roof Form Barrel vault
Roof Material -

Other features The central magazine is surrounded by a perimeter wall

#### REFERENCES

State Heritage Branch files

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

The item was nominated for the Register in 1978 and its inclusion was recommended in 1982. The item was included on the Interim List in 1983 and the Register of State Heritage Items later the same year.

The item is listed as being in the Enfield local government area, but is just within the boundary of Salisbury.

The land on which the magazine is situated was acquired by the Highways Department on 7 January 1982.

## INTEGRITY

The perimeter walls are in fair condition, but the magazine building is in ruins. The integrity of the building is compromised by its poor condition.

### ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The item is one of several closely associated with the Yatala Labour Prison, although it is on the other side of the Dry Creek and so in a different local government area. Its significance is enhanced by the recent destruction of other prison items.

Address Yatala Labour Prison, Inglefarm, 5098
Section 5827
Hundred Yatala
CT No NUA
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Levels
Owner(s) Government of South Australia

State Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items

Other Assessments Included on the National Estate Register: Classified by the National Trust.

Current Use Abandoned

Condition Poor

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Conservation is not warranted, but deterioration could be retarded.

Associated item(s) Buildings of the prison

#### Comments

This item is already included on the Register of State Heritage Items. It has not been examined during the course of this project. The information is included here for the sake of completeness and has been taken from the nomination reports of the State Heritage Branch.

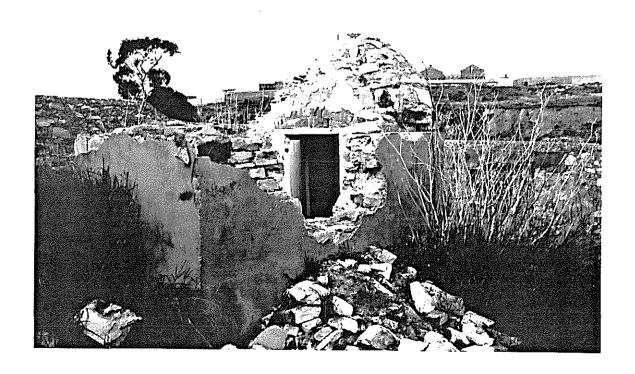
The item is one of considerable heritage significance and efforts should be made to retard its deterioration.

Film / Neg Number See Heritage Branch files
Direction of View To the south east
Photographer Lothar Brasse
Subject Name Powder Magazine with Yatala Labour Prison to the south



Film / Neg Number See Heritage Branch files Direction of View To the south east Photographer Lothar Brasse

Subject Name Interior of the Powder Magazine with Yatala Labour Prison to the south



# ITEMS RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION

on the

# REGISTER OF STATE HERITAGE ITEMS

## CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## Former Primary School

Item No R / 1

Mary Street, Salisbury, 5108

#### STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This item was designed by the colonial architect and reflects many features common to schools built soon after the passage of the Education Act in 1875. However, it is very important because of its identification with the historical development of the town. It is one of few government buildings in the town, and helps underscore the importance of government enterprise in supporting the early development of many country towns.

#### Significant Interest

- Historical This is one of the few surviving older buildings in Salisbury. It is a government building which reflects the importance of government enterprise in supporting the development of the town. The school was built soon after the passing of the Education Act of 1875, and its general history is similar to that of many others built at the time. However, the school was of particular significance to Salisbury. This building and the activities associated with it was important in the development of the town's community, and helping to provide a community focus.
- Architectural The building was designed by the government architect, and is noteworthy for its honest, functional design, rather than any special features.
- Environmental The building occupies an important corner site near the commercial centre of the town.

#### RECOMMENDATION

The item was rejected by the Heritage Committee on 13 February, 1980. We would recommend that it be reconsidered, with particular emphasis being given to the importance of the school to the social and community development of Salisbury. This is typical of the role of the school in most country towns, but no less important to Salisbury because of this. The item is particularly important to Salisbury because it has lost much of its early character of a country town.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

## Former Primary School

Heritage Theme Education Sub-Theme Primary School

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Architect Colonial Architect
Builder Loader and Lambert
Date 1877
Additions 1879
Original owner Education Department of South Australia
Original Use Education

This building is closely identified with the introduction of the Education Act of 1875 which made primary education compulsory for children in South Australia.

The building was designed by the colonial architect and completed in April 1877. It originally contained two classrooms and was built to accommodate 120 children. The tender for an additional room was let on 2 October 1879, so that the school could cater for upwards of 200 children. It became the centre for the education of children from the town and the nearby country areas.

Considered in isolation, the history and development of the Salisbury school is typical of that of other schools built at the time. However, this item was an institution of immense social significance in the social history of the town, and one that was important in having it develop its own particular identity. The school became the focus of numbers of community activities and an element in the town which served as a point of contact for the many different groups. The school remained an important institution until Salisbury became part of the Adelaide metropolitan area.

This item continued to be used as part of the primary school until 1970, when a new school was built. It has since been used as part of the College of Technical and Further Education, so continues to be used for educational purposes.

The school is one of the few buildings in the town which reflect the early separateness of Salisbury as a distinct community.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins
Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Sash
Verandah Straight, front
Other features Brick quoins, door and window surrounds

The building is currently in an elongated H-shape with gabled blocks at both ends. The central section has a full length verandah at the front flanked by the gabled blocks: a toilet block has been built in the middle of the verandah at the rear.

The original building was not of this shape. The central section plus the northern end was constructed in 1876 to accommodate 120 pupils. This was built only three years after the establishment of the Model School in Grote Street in Adelaide.

This building, of sandstone with brick quoins has elements of the Gothic style, with the two front windows to the gabled section being thin pointed windows. This was popular with the institutional acceptance of Gothic for religious and educational buildings. However, the addition at the southern end only three years later shows no influence of the Gothic style, having three substantial windows of double-hung sashes with a fanlight, and with simple, almost flat segmented arches above.

There is no indication of the original roofing material, though it is currently of corrugated galvanised iron.

The interior of the building is in excellent condition and appears to retain its original design. The classrooms at either end are used as music rooms. The walls are painted, the floor is carpeted. The other room is used as a staff room.

#### REFERENCES

Back-to-Salisbury-School Committee, Salisbury Public School: 1877-1970, Salisbury, 1970

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 83-7

Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Sal 1 BU 00109 Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Sal 1 ED 00001

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

The item was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 11 January 1980, but was rejected on 13 February 1980.

#### INTEGRITY

The integrity of the building appears to be high. It is still being used for essentially the same purpose as that for which it was originally built.

#### ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The building stands on a prominent corner site, almost opposite the listed Institute building, and in the vicinity of the several buildings in the Anglican church precinct. Together, they highlight the centre of the early town.

## Former Primary School

Address Mary Street, Salisbury, 5108
Allotment Nos 40 & 41
Section 2191

Section 2191 Hundred Yatala

**A.M.G. Reference** 1:2500 Series, 6628-29-g 284550(E), 6150650(N)

CT No 4342/2

Local Government Area Salisbury

Ward Central Zone DCE

Owner(s) South Australian Education Department

Occupier(s) Salisbury College of Technical and Further Education

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Bruer Vogt & Hignett

Current Use Education

Condition Interior Good

**Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

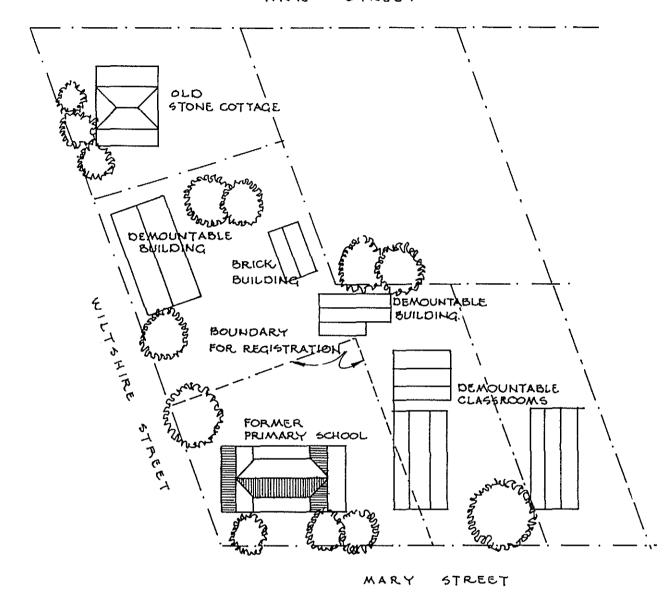
Conservation action identified Care needs to be taken with native plants at the front of the building.

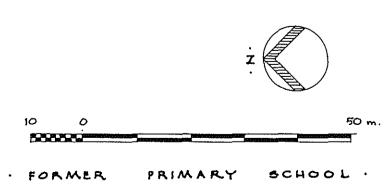
Associated item(s) Timber classrooms on the site which are of no evident heritage significance, though the first of these was moved on to the site to cater for children from the cabin homes during the World War II period. The teacher's residence is located at 1 Ann Street.

#### Comments

Though the item was earlier rejected by the Heritage Committee we believe that it should be reassessed, with greater emphasis being placed on the social significance of the school in the life of what was once a rural community. The school has played a fundamental role in the history and development of Salisbury that is far more important than the history of the institution itself. Even so this is one of the older buildings in the town centre, and one of few that provide direct links with the past. The building occupies an important corner site.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Peter Donovan Barry Rowney 22/12/89

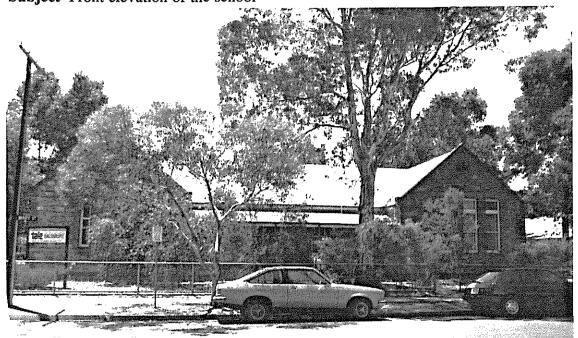




# Former Primary School

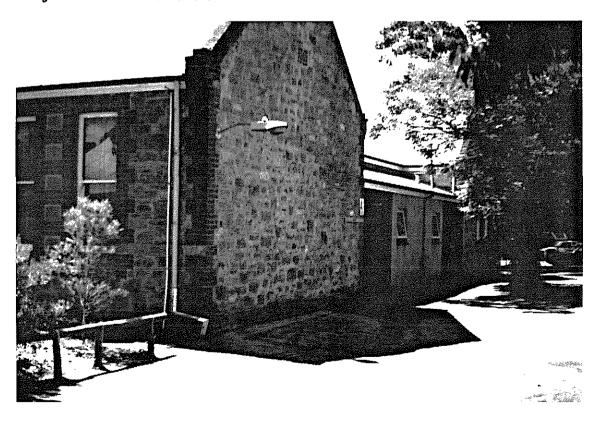
Film / Neg Number SM 1 / 27
Photographer Pamela Runge
Subject Front elevation of the school

Direction of View To the east



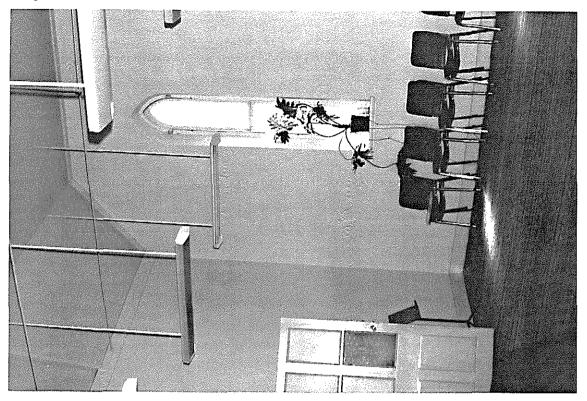
Film / Neg Number SHS 8 / 7 Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Rear elevation of the school

Direction of View To the north-west



# Former Primary School

Film / Neg Number SHS 8 / 5 + 6
Photographer Peter Donovan
Subject Two interior views of the earliest classroom





## CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

# St Augustine's Church and Presbytery

Item No R / 2

Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108

### STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The church, built in 1857, is a fine building, and one of few older buildings to have survived in Salisbury. It is closely identified with the development of the Catholic community of Salisbury, and has strong links with the first Catholic Bishop of South Australia. It is a fine example of church construction, and with the imposing tower, forms the main element and visual focal point to the whole area, and particularly the Catholic property. The presbytery is functionally associated with the church.

#### Significant Interest

- Historical Built in 1857, this is one of the older buildings of Salisbury. It is particularly identified with the development of the Catholic community of the town, and it has particularly close links with Bishop Murphy, the first Catholic Bishop of South Australia.
- Architectural This building which is Gothic derived in style, was designed by the architect Walter Hunter, and though a simple gable structure is well constructed of bluestone and has many fine features, the most important being the front porch and tower, and pointed leadlight windows.
- Environmental This is a landmark item because of its distinctive style and its orientation fronting one of the major roads of Salisbury.

#### RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

Heritage Theme Religion Sub-Theme Church

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

St Augustine's Church
Architect Walter Hunter
Builder Peter Walsh
Date 1857
Additions Tower in 1859, completed in 1924 / 25
Original owner Catholic Church
Original Use Worship

The history of the Catholic community in Salisbury is almost as old as that of the town itself. Indeed, in 1845, Bishop Murphy acquired Leigh Farm from William Leigh, soon after he became a Catholic. This farm, at Golden Grove, was part of a large bequest made to the Catholic Bishop of Adelaide. When attending to business associated with the farm, Bishop Murphy regularly visited the district and offered Mass for the Catholic community.

The first Mass was celebrated in the district in 1846. A school was opened in the district four years later in 1850, this being in what is now the dining room and one bedroom of the present presbytery.

The first chapel, of pug and pine construction was built near the present cemetery as a temporary expedient, for on 6 November 1847 a meeting was held to invite subscriptions for a more substantial stone church. Still, the temporary church had to suffice until 1855, when it was destroyed by fire. The original site for the more substantial church was to be on the 'lower road' to Adelaide, on four acres of land donated by Daniel Brady, who later subdivided the township of Virginia. However, this site proved inconvenient, and, though stone and building material had been collected there, the church was eventually built on glebe land, more centrally located, and acquired from the government in 1851, through the efforts of the Vicar general at the time, Fr Ryan, and John Harvey, who laid out the town.

Walter Hunter was the architect of the Church. He was one of the unsuccessful contenders for the design of St Francis Xavier's Cathedral in Adelaide, and the designer of the old St Rose's Church at Kapunda: the contractor was Peter Walsh. The foundation stone of the Church was laid on 1 April 1851, by Bishop Murphy. However, both the architect and the builder died before the church was completed: Hunter died on 19 April, less than three weeks after the laying of the foundation stone, Walsh eighteen months afterwards. The architect, George Kingston, supervised the completion of construction work on the church by Long and Co, of Adelaide. St Augustine's Church was finally opened by Bishop Murphy on 1 March 1857.

The first priest to serve St Augustine's was Fr Christopher Reynolds from Gawler. He later became the first Archbishop of Adelaide, and a memorial window above the high altar honours his memory. Salisbury was severed from the parish of Gawler and became an independent parish in 1869 with Fr Frederick Byrne as the first parish priest.

The decision to acquire a large bell was made in 1882, and Bishop Reynolds ordered a one-ton bell from the bell-founder, Murphy of Dublin. The bell was blessed by Bishop Reynolds on 2 December 1883. The blessing of the bell provided an occasion for a grand pageant for the local Catholic community. For the time, the bell remained in a wooden belfry at the rear of the Church.

The high altar was presented to the congregation in 1920 by Miss Nellie Sheehan of Melbourne, in memory of her parents.

The tower was completed in 1926 and the bell installed therein.

Soon after the tower was completed, Fr Frederick Gatzmeyer became parish priest and continued in the position until killed in a motor accident in 1957. He played an important part in the development of the Catholic community in South Australia. He was the youngest of three priests raised by this family. His parents were German, but staunch Catholics. Franz Friedrich Gatzmeyer was born in 1843 in Hilkerode in Hanover. He migrated to South Australia in 1864 and married Anne Eickhoff at Willunga in 1880. Frederick Gatzmeyer was ordained a priest in 1918. He was the one who presided over the change from a rural to a metropolitan parish.

The Dominican sisters arrived in Salisbury in 1954 and the first part of the school was opened.

The new St Finbar's Church was opened by Archbishop Matthew Beovich in 1958.

#### The Presbytery

This item has been considerably altered, but it retains close links with the establishment of the Catholic community in the town. Portions of the presbytery, what is now the dining room and one bedroom, served as a school for a period immediately after its establishment in 1850.

This early use as a school reflects the early endeavour of the Catholic community to establish a separate educational system, which became a fundamental feature of Roman Catholicism in Australia.

The presbytery has continued to be used as the home for successive parish priests of Salisbury.

#### **ARCHITECTURAL**

St Augustine's Church

Size Single storey, Gothic inspired design

Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins and brick and stone buttresses

Roof Form Steep gable

Roof Material Slate

Window type Pointed arch, with leadlight

Other features Front porch and tower

The first Church of St Augustine is the main landmark in the complex of buildings on the Catholic property. The complete complex includes, in addition to the old church, the new church, the presbytery, a school, and numerous small buildings, outbuildings and playing fields.

The old church, completed in 1857 is a fine bluestone construction, which although generally small in size, is of such proportions as to convey a feeling of larger size and grandeur. The style is Gothic derivation, and is a simple gabled structure, with an imposing tower at the ecclesiastical western end (actually at the south-west) and a sanctuary and vestry at the eastern end.

The side walls are flanked by buttresses - six in all - and the tower is supported by corner buttresses. The quoins of the buttresses, window and door dressings are in brick. This brickwork illustrates some of the individuality of the brick manufacturer and mason. The brick quoins of the tower buttresses are not toothed in the usual 'mirror-image' format, but rather in an unusual interlocking format. The brickwork surrounding the main door is made up of moulded brickwork and brings distinction to the doorway.

The tower was completed in two stages, the upper half being added in 1926. The addition uses different stone together with stone quoins instead of brick. In spite of these differences the addition has been well done and maintains an air of unity.

The pointing of the main church is of regular tuck pointing which is gauged from the brick quoin format. The steeply pitched roof is of slate, and the rear gable parapet is topped with a fine stone cross. The windows are pointed, and have leadlighting and stained glass.

#### Interior

The floor plan of the church is rectangular. The nave and chancel are separated by an arch. The floor is of stone but this is covered by a cheap carpet.

The main altar is of wood with a wooden reredos. The ceiling features timber scissors trusses. Pendant lights have been removed and replaced by fluorescent lights hung on the walls.

The interior is in good condition, though there is some cracking of the walls which also show a great deal of smoke staining. There are numbers of small memorial plaques on the walls where once hung the Stations of the Cross.

The stained and painted glass windows are a feature of the church. They are in fair to good condition and represent a valuable testimony to past members of the congregation.

The three-light east window is very simple in design and is mainly of amber glass, though it features a crest in the central light and angels in each of the sidelights. The inscriptions read,

- In memory of my Mother erected by C Gillick (a)
- (b) (Crest) - Domine Non Reguso Laborem In Memory of Archbishop Reynolds once parish priest of Salisbury Erected by one who knew and loved him
- (c) In memory of P & MA Ryan-Walsh Erected by their daughters

There is a circular light above the main window.

There is also a double leadlight in the west wall in the porch.

- (Inscription has been lost) (a)
- (b) Catherine O'Callaghan Died 24th Dec Donated by Terence O'Callaghan

There are memorial leadlights in each of the ten nave windows. Clockwise from the porch the inscriptions read:-

- Pray for the soul of the Hawe family (1)
- Pray for the Souls of Edmund & Hannah Sheedy of Virginia erected by their (2) family
- (3) May God have Mercy on the soul of my dear Sister Mary Ann Agnes O'Sullivan of Tarlee, who died on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception 1896. Erected in loving memory by John F. O'Leary
- (Inscription panel has been lost and replaced) (4)
- (This is a typical window from the early Adelaide firm of Edward Brooks, who (5) learnt the craft before migrating to South Australia in 1839. His windows are unusual because of the use of tin cames, the use of designs in glass of primary colours, and the use of decorative metal mesh. Edward Brooks died in May 1874, but his son, William, continued to design and make windows.
  - This window features a Lamb on a book, along with typical Brooks design)
- (This is another typical Brooks' window, though with several pieces missing). (6)
- (7) Pray for the Husband and friends of M. McIntyre.
- Pray for the donors and their friends erected by L. & LN Whitford (8)
- (9) Sweet Jesus Have Mercy on the Souls of my Father and my Mother Patrick and Margaret McCabe (Dry Creek) 8.8.1861 / 15.5.1892 erected by Agnes L. O'Leary
- Pray for the Souls of the Thompson Family (10)

The Presbytery Size Single storey Wall Materials Stone, painted white Roof Form Gabled Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron The presbytery has been considerably altered over many years though the early simple form of a cottage is evident. It seems that the first additions included a second gabled extension which more than doubled the size of the original cottage. Modern brick additions have been added to two sides of the building and have considerably compromised its early character.

The original cottage is evidently of stone, although those walls that remain visible have been painted.

The interior of the complex is modern, throughout, featuring modern ceilings and lighting and panelling to the walls. The only evidence of the age of the earliest part of the complex is the tortuous floor plan.

#### REFERENCES

Catholic Archives, Wakefield Street, Adelaide, various typescript notes

Jensen, Elfrida and Rolf, Colonial Architecture in South Australia: The Definitive Chronicle of Development, 1836-1890, and the Social History of the Times, Rigby, Adelaide, 1980, pp. 105, 106, 111, 121, 132,

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 67-8

National Trust Records: Reg No 808

Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Sal 1 BU

Southern Cross, 8 March 1907, 15 July 1949

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Until late 1990 the church was used by the local Greek Orthodox community. It is presently unused.

### INTEGRITY

St Augustine's Church

The physical integrity of the item is high.

The Presbytery Unsympathetic additions have been made to two sides of the building that greatly compromise its character. However, the form of the earlier building, and an earlier addition remain evident, and the building continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built.

## **ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS**

**St** Augustine's Church This is a landmark item because of its distinctive style and prominent situation on a major road of Salisbury.

**The Presbytery** The building is not a dominant item within the larger complex, and later additions have compromised its physical character.

Address Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108

Allotment No 2

Section 3501

Hundred Yatala A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-29-g 284800(E), 6150300(N)

CT No 4343/154

Local Government Area Salisbury

Ward Central

Zone R2

Boundary As shown on the accompanying diagram, to include the church and the presbytery.

Owner(s) Catholic Church Endowment Fund

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments National Trust Recorded List: Reg No. 808

Current Use Unused

Condition Interior Good Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

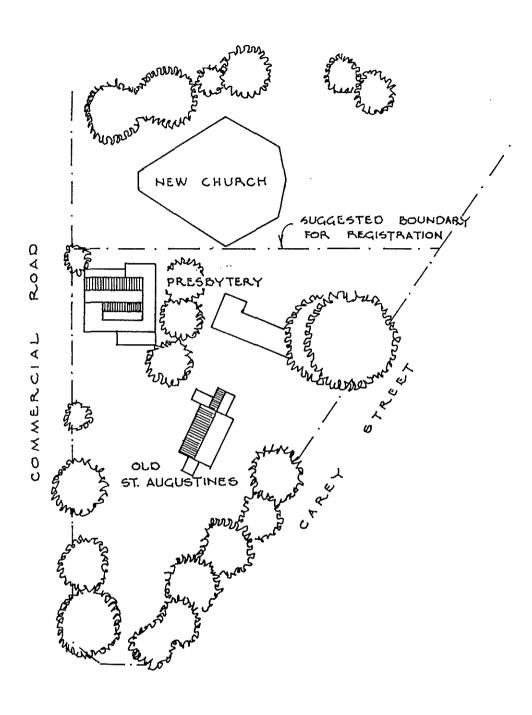
Conservation action identified Maintenance

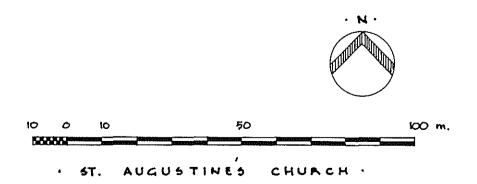
Comments

The Presbytery is associated with the church historically and functionally and should be included in the one assessment.

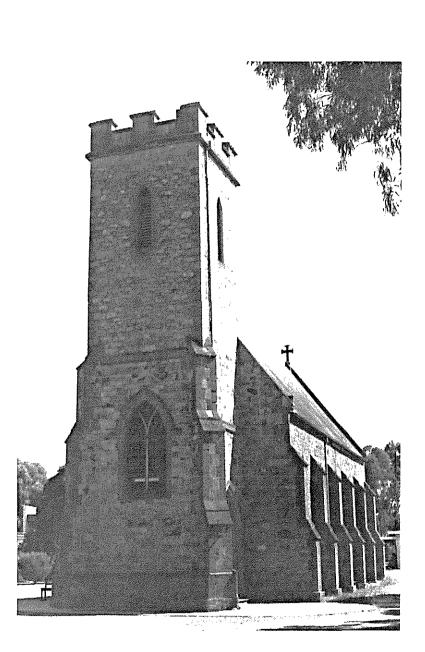
Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 24/11/89 22/12/89

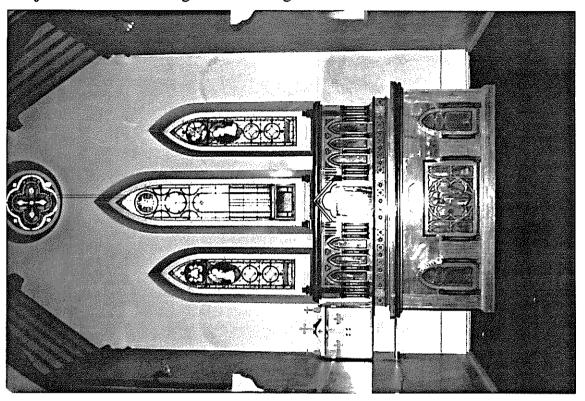


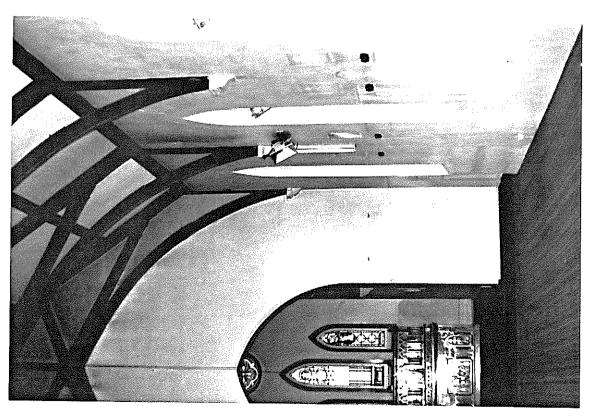


Film / Neg Number SM 1 / 6 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the north



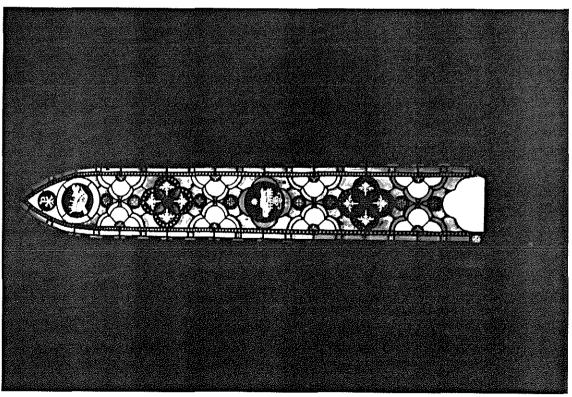
Film / Neg Number SHS 6 / 31+33
Photographer Peter Donovan
Subject Interior of St Augustine's looking towards the altar



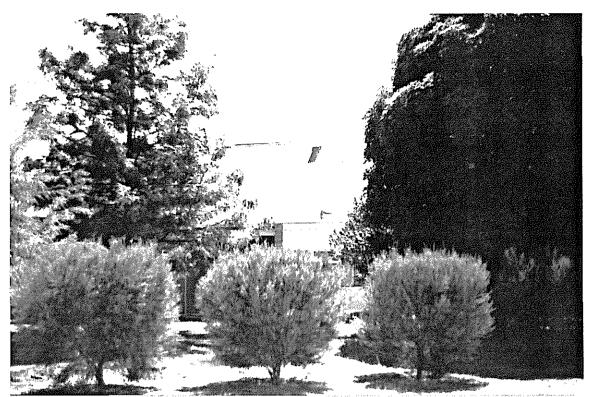


Film / Neg Number SHS 6 / 35+34
Photographer Peter Donovan
Subject Interior of St Augustine's looking to rear, and Photograph of the Brooks' window





Film / Neg Number SM 5 / 32 Direction of View To the north-west Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Presbytery



## CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

# Dwelling - 'Shirley Hall'

Item No R / 3

7 Robert Street, Salisbury, 5108

### STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This item dates from the mid-nineteenth century and was built for the engineer closely associated with the building of the railway from Adelaide to Gawler, though it had later and longer associations with the Thompson family which was identified with the development of much of Salisbury. Its particular distinction lies in its design and fine workmanship and detailing. It is perhaps the most significant villa dwelling in Salisbury.

## Significant Interest

- Historical Shirley Hall is one of the oldest surviving dwellings in Salisbury. It is identified with W.G. Coulls, who helped build the railway which played a fundamental role in the physical development of Salisbury. For most of its time it was identified with the Thompson family, in particular, James Thompson, who first settled in Salisbury and invested in land and other property in the town, and also served on the local council.
- Architectural Shirley Hall is an old villa, one of the oldest surviving in Salisbury and is particularly significant for the high quality of its workmanship and detailing. Its integrity both internal and external remains high.
- Environmental Shirley Hall and its outbuilding are mutually complementary and are sited at the intersection of Robert and William Streets.

### RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

Heritage Theme Residence Sub-Theme Single Dwelling

## ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Shirley Hall

Date 1857/8
Restored 1977
Original owner W.G. Coulls
Original Use Dwelling

The land on which the house stands was transferred from Trevaskis to W.G. Coulls, an engineer and surveyor associated with the building of the Adelaide to Gawler railway, in 1857: Coulls had had upwards of twenty years of experience with railways in Britain before coming to South Australia. Coulls' will dated 19 December 1861 made provision for the occupation of his home, then called 'Shirley Hall'.

Coulls died in 1861, but the home remained in the family until 16 December, 1867 when it passed to John Middleton. It passed to John Winch of Port Adelaide on 1 May, 1874, Edward Irish of Port Gawler, on 10 March, 1876 and to Mary Thompson, the wife of James Thompson on 15 December, 1898. James Thompson, whose parents were from Yorkshire, was born in South Australia in 1839. As a lad he drove bullock teams with ore from the Burra mines to shipping ports. He later settled in Salisbury and invested in land at Penfield and Parafield, and for a time owned the Governor MacDonnell Hotel. He also served on the local District Council. He died in 1924 at the home he had named 'Chelsea'. The property was owned by members of the Thompson family from 1898 to 1975.

The house became very run down leading the Council to serve a demolition order on it in December, 1975. This order encouraged its acquisition and restoration.

#### Kitchen

There is no specific information available about this separate building, though it would be contemporaneous with the main dwelling.

#### Outhouse

There is no specific information readily available about this building. However, its style and detailing suggest that it would have been built soon after the main house.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

### Shirley Hall

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Bluestone with brick quoins
Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Slate

Window type Casement, one French window

Verandah Return, concave, with thin 'pipe' columns and simple wrought iron decoration

Other features Cast iron fence to the front, decorative chimneys, tuckpointing to the walls. A large kitchen and cellars stand apart from the house. There is a domed watertank near the kitchen

The dwelling is a fine example from the mid-nineteenth century, and although there has been some recent restoration work, it has been carefully and sympathetically done. Shirley Hall is built of local sandstone with brick quoins and dressings. The stone has been carefully selected and possibly dressed which reduces the amount of painting. The wall is finished with regular tuck pointing which lines up the toothing of the quoins and dressings.

The hipped roof appears to have its original slate with metal flashings. Of particular note are the chimneys, in which the great bulk of two chimney flues is relieved with a central arch, a device often used on much larger chimneys, but rarely on chimneys of this size. Generally the brickwork throughout, including the chimneys displays good workmanship.

Another particular feature are the supports for the concave verandah. The posts are extremely fine iron rods, approximately 60mm in diameter, with a small thickening at the base, and supporting at the facia line a simple cast iron small decoration. This brings to the building a touch of elegance rarely seen on buildings of this type and size. The front door entrance is flanked by two such posts on both sides which marks the significance of the entrance in an otherwise regular pattern. The railings were cast by James Martin & Co of Gawler.

The interior contains many of its original features including ceiling roses, panelled doors, timber floors and marble and slate fireplaces and surrounds. The interior is in the process of being restored and is being done so in accordance with the original design and construction. There appears to have been no significant change to the plan of the dwelling, though one of the rooms has been converted for use as a bathroom and another as a kitchen. Care has been taken to maintain the character of the house. French doors with fine timber glazing bars lead from the main rooms to both the front and rear verandahs.

#### Kitchen with cellar

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Bluestone
Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material Slate

The onetime kitchen is now used as a store.

### Outhouse

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Bluestone
Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material Slate

The ground floor of the outbuilding has been adapted for use as an office, while the loft has been used for accommodation. This building has been extensively renovated; it has a new door and several new windows inserted in the front elevation. The building is of stone, and retains its dressed stone quoins, although the new openings are dressed with brickwork. The roof is hipped and covered with slate which matches that of the house.

All buildings sit comfortably together on a block which is now much reduced from its original size. The street boundary is a stone wall, which forms a part of the original construction. A remnant of the original wall can be seen further along William Street, and although the opening to the next door property has been carried out in stone in an attempt to match the original, it can easily be seen as new work. The boundary fence along Robert Street, directly in front of the house consists of a low stone wall base, flanked at each end with a rendered pier, and

containing a cast-iron fence. This is a simple post and rail construction with posts at approximately 150mm, topped with a pointed decorative finial. The gate to the front door is bounded by two cast-iron, perforated square gate posts. The stone wall continues along Robert Street as a boundary to the remaining property which now contains a tennis court.

#### REFERENCES

Catholic Archives: Notes on Salisbury by W.J. O'Leary

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, p. 163

National Trust Register; Reg No. 2043

Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Sal 1 BU

Sunday Mail, 5 February 1978

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### INTEGRITY

#### Shirley Hall

The essential integrity of the item appears to be high. The item was extensively restored, but care has been taken to preserve the essential elements which give the home its distinction.

#### Kitchen

The integrity of the form of this separate building is high and the fabric has undergone little alteration, though it is now used as a general store.

#### Outhouse

The essential integrity of this item appears to be high despite extensive alterations and the insertion of doors and windows. The original form is evident along with the indication of its original use. This building is now used as an office with a bedroom in the loft.

### ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

#### Shirley Hall

The item is not a landmark building, and is largely hidden by trees. This dwelling is in a residential area near the end of a cul-de-sac.

#### Kitchen

This building forms an important part of the complex. It continues to fulfil a useful function.

### Outhouse

The item forms part of the larger complex. Because of the closing of Robert Street, with access now only from the northern end, these outbuilding receives additional visual prominence and tends to be seen as distinct from the main dwelling.

Address 7 Robert Street, Salisbury, 5108

Allotment Nos 11,12

Section 2190 Hundred Yatala

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-29-g 284150(E), 6150580(N)

CT No 4277/216

Local Government Area Salisbury

Ward Para

Zone R2

Boundary That shown on the title, to include the front fence on Robert Street

Owner(s) R. Vida

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments National Trust Recorded List

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Interior Very Good

Exterior Very Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

#### Comments

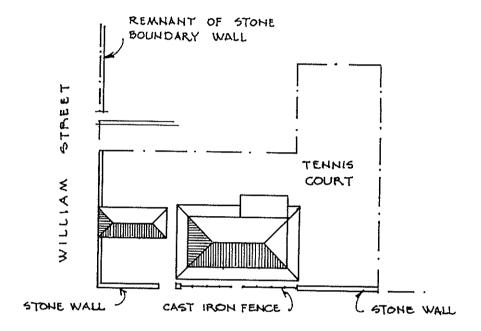
The main house and outhouses form a unit and should be included together. The fence in the front of the dwelling and the limestone rubble wall associated with the outhouse should also be included as part of the item

Site Surveyor

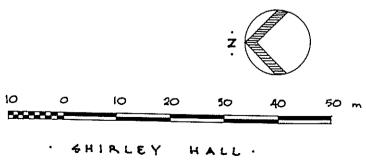
Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey

24/11/89

22/12/89

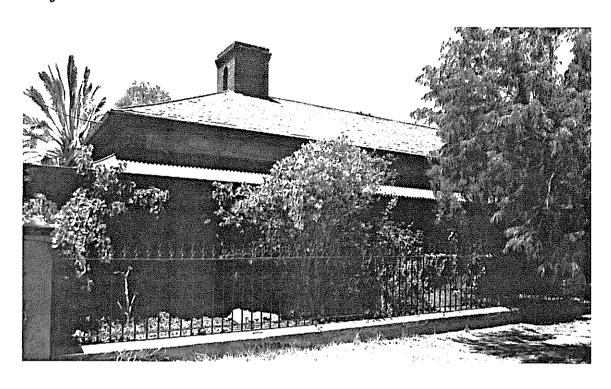


ROBERT STREET

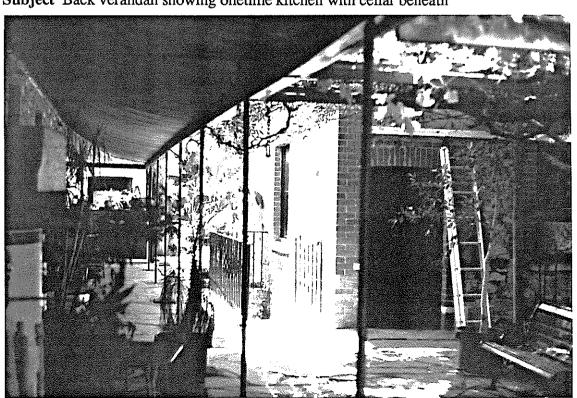


Film / Neg Number SM 2/27 Photographer Pamela Runge Subject Front elevation

Direction of View To the north-east

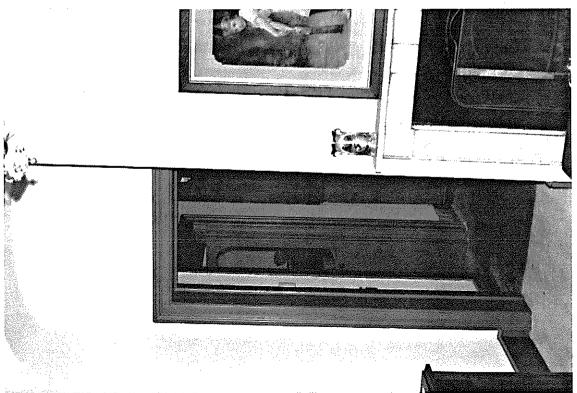


Film / Neg Number SHS 6 / 29 Direction of View To the north Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Back verandah showing onetime kitchen with cellar beneath



Film / Neg Number SHS 6 / 28+26
Photographer Peter Donovan
Subject Interior showing (a) front hall and (b) sitting room looking through to dining room





## CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## Douglas Park Farm

Item No R / 4

47 Burton Road, Salisbury, 5108

## STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This early twentieth century home is noteworthy because of the quality of its architectural design and detailing. Its primary significance lies in its long historical associations with the settlement of the area, first with one of the colony's early pastoralists, Captain John Ellis, and later with the McNicol family. Its physical development also closely reflects the physical and social history of European settlement in the district.

### Significant Interest

- Historical The property was taken up by Captain John Ellis soon after the colony was founded and a dwelling built immediately. The McNicol family who later acquired the property developed both the property and the original farmhouse. The McNicol family played a prominent role in local affairs. The present farmhouse has no direct associations with the original building, but the historical associations with the district and the development of the property are real and of interest.
- Architectural This is a Federation style villa which demonstrates typical detailing
- Environmental The item is located on a large allotment immediately adjacent to the river, thereby reflecting the agriculture with which it was originally associated.

### RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

Heritage Theme Pastoralism
Sub-Theme Homestead

### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Date (c1858), 1920s Additions 1920s Original owner John McNicol Original Use Dwelling

Captain Ellis was the early owner of the property and built the first dwelling there in about 1846. He was an early settler and one of the colony's prosperous squatters. He arrived in the colony aboard the *Buckinghamshire* on 22 March 1839. He entered into partnership with a fellow passenger, and together, the two took up a vast area of pastoral land stretching from Salisbury to Port Wakefield. Ellis built

A brick dwelling. . . on the hill above the present Buckland Park house, on the Little Para River. The bricks were imported as ballast in Captain Ellis' ships, and those used to put in small dams in the river are said to be still there. Captain Ellis laid out the original garden at Buckland Park house. About 1855 he purchased Captain Allen's interest in the property. He sold the estate to the Browne family, but took it back on account of alleged scab infesting the sheep. A year later the Brownes rebought the property at a considerable advance on the original price. [Cockburn, p. 70]

Captain Ellis was elected for the district of Flinders in the partly elected Legislative Council in 1851 and held the seat until 1855. He retired to live in England in 1867 and died at Kelverdon Hall on 22 March 1873.

The property passed to J.F. Schmidt in June 1854 and to John McNicol in April 1858. McNicol was responsible for naming the property.

Details about John's son, William McNicol, and 'Douglas Park' are included in *The Cyclopedia of South Australia*, Vol II, p. 350:

WILLIAM JAMES McNICOL, of "Douglas Park," Salisbury, was born in 1864, on his present estate, which was the property of his father, the late Mr. John McNicol. He received his scholastic training at the Government School at Salisbury and by private tuition at Glenelg, and, his studies being completed, immediately became associated with his mother in the management of the farm at Salisbury. The estate, which is a valuable one, was originally the property of the late Captain Ellis, a large squatter in the early days of South Australia, the homestead being picturesquely situated in close proximity to the banks of the Little Para River. In a district renowned for the fine quality of its soil a holding comprising 226 acres of some of the best land offers great possibilities, and when Mr. McNicol took over the property in 1897, to work on his own behalf, he reaped the advantage of having been preceded in the ownership by Captain Ellis, whose experience and judgement were of much value in the initial laying out of the estate and in its subsequent development. The present proprietor, in addition to the agricultural industry, carries on dairying operations on a fairly large scale, and is also a breeder of heavy draught stock. In past years he has been a frequent exhibitor at the annual shows held by the South Australian Royal Agricultural Society in Adelaide, and a successful prizewinner for this class of stock. Mr McNicol has served for fourteen years as a member of the District Council of Yatala North, at the present time occupying the position of Chairman of that body. He has also been a member of the committee of the local Institute, and is Treasurer of the Congregational Church at Salisbury, of which organization he has been a member since childhood. In 1897 Mr. McNicol was married to Letitia, second daughter of Mr. William Coker, farmer, of Gawler Plains, and has a family of one son and one daughter.

The front four rooms of the present stone house were added to the original homestead in the early 1920s by William McNicol. Later, in the period before World War II the original homestead was demolished and new brick extensions were made to the rear.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Sandstone with red brick quoins and dressings
Roof Form Gable and hipped - Federation style
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron, painted green
Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash
Other features Bullnose verandah.

The house is typical of its style, rather than one of particular distinction, with many of its features reflecting those of the 1920s.

Its floor plan featuring six main rooms, is generally symetrical with the four front rooms leading from a central passage which extends from the front door to the kitchen, with the sixth roome, a dining room adjacent to the kitchen, but now entered from one of the other rooms. The walls of the two front rooms have been wall-papered. There is a timber arch over the passage separating the front two rooms from those towards the rear; the arch reflects the style of the 1920s. There are timber floors and simple timber skirtings throughout the house

The main rooms at the front of the house have fireplaces of dark bricks and arched openings

There are red brick additions to the rear that are sympathetic to the general design of the building. The enclosed verandah at the rear appears to have been added in the 1920s or 1930s

#### REFERENCES

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, p. 17.

Barwick, Ian, 'Little Para River Study: Preliminary Report on Heritage Items for the Corporation of the City of Salisbury'.

Burgess, H.T. (ed), *The Cyclopedia of South Australia*, The Cyclopedia Company, Adelaide, 1909, Vol II, p. 350

Cockburn, R, Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia, reprinted by Lynton Publications Pty Ltd, Blackwood, , Vol 1, pp. 70-71

Salisbury Local History Collection

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

The item was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 31 December 1980.

#### INTEGRITY

The integrity of the item appears to be high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was originally built. It remains on a large allotment, set well back from the main road and is surrounded by fruit trees.

## ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The item is set well back from the road, facing east.

Address 47 Burton Road, Salisbury, 5108
Allotment No 101
Section 2188
Hundred Yatala
A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-29-h, 282250 (E), 6150590 (N)
CT No 4299/372
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward North
Zone SU
Boundary The boundary of the title east of the river.
Owner(s) I.J. and J.H.D. Johnson
State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Ian Barwick

Current Use Dwelling

Condition

**Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

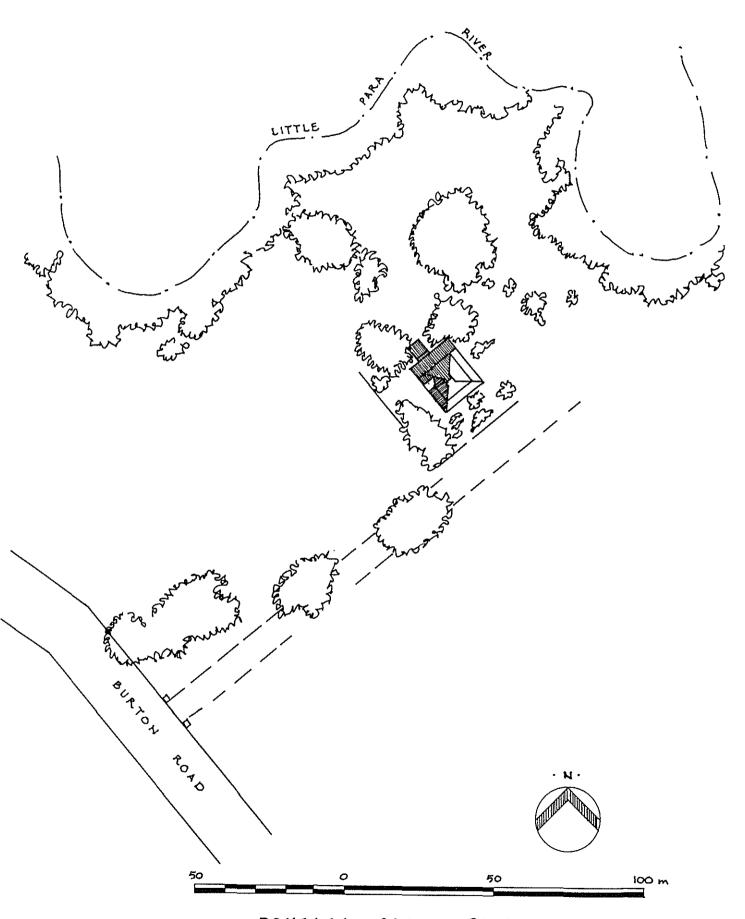
Associated item(s) A stone wall fence, with two brick piers at the road entrance.

Comments A Federation style house. The home is a relatively modern one when compared to the history of the property. However, it retains strong historical - if not physical - links with the original settlement of the area.

The item is near the margin between items of state and local heritage significance. It is certainly an item of major local significance: we would suggest that its long historical associations with the development of the property warrant inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items.

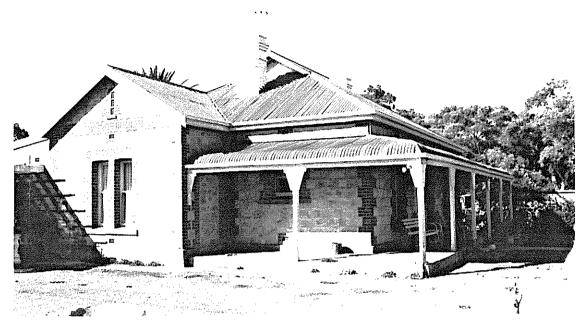
Site Surveyor Peter Donovan
Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 14/12/1990 15/11/1990



DOUGLAS PARK FARM .

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 12 Direction of View To the north-west Photographer Barry Rowney Subject Douglas Park, western elevation



Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 11 Photographer Barry Rowney Subject Interior



Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6/7
Photographer Barry Rowney
Subject Douglas Park, interior, looking to rear from front door.



## CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## Judd's Homestead

Item No R / 5

Bolivar Road, Paralowie, 5108

## STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This item is of significance primarily because of its associations with the Burdett family and the manner in which it reflects key features of the social history and the essential rural nature of the district before the encroachment of urban development from the city. The item is also a fine example of a grand late-Victorian villa, one of few to remian in good condition in Salisbury.

### Significant Interest

- Historical The farmhouse is primarily of historical significance because of its association with the Burdett family, who developed a renowned stud on the property and were also influential in local affairs. It is an important example of the larger pastoral properties that characterised the region prior to the urban development since the war.
- Architectural This is a fine example of a late-Victorian villa. The design and detailing are similar to others of the type, but it remains a good example.
- Environmental The item is prominently sited on a major road.

### RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State heritage Items.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

## Judd's Homestead

Heritage Theme Pastoralism Sub-Theme Homestead

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

The farmhouse is shown on the Army Map, dated 2 October 1919, and designated Yatala Manoeuvre Area. Here it is shown as part of 'Burdett's Farm'.

The property is part of that taken up by Henry Walpole in 1850, and on part of which he built the General Bolivar hotel. He later leased the land and the hotel to John Hall. On the latter's death, the lease was assigned to John George Burdett. In November, 1885, following Walpole's death the estate was acquired by Burdett and later managed by his son, who acquired it himself in 1902.

Details of the younger John George Burdett are included in The Cyclopedia of South Australia, Vol II, p. 351:

> JOHN GEORGE BURDETT, grazier, Bolivar, was born in the year 1870 at Norwood, and is a son of Mr. John George Burdett, of Wellington Road, Maylands South Australia. He acquired his scholastic training at the South Australian Commercial College, Adelaide, and upon leaving school came to Bolivar, where he managed the estate belonging to his father, at the age of twenty-one taking part of it over and beginning operations on his own account. The property consists of 1,100 acres, and is chiefly utilized for grazing purposes and the breeding of cattle, the famous Holstein stock being raised on this estate. Its operations also include a stud farm, and his numerous exhibits at the annual Shows held by the Royal Agricultural Society in Adelaide . . . Considerable judgement and perspicacity is necessary to the successful development of an estate such as the one under consideration, and that such are continually brought to bear on everything connected with the work of Mr. Burdett's property is plainly indicated by evidences on all sides of a reigning system of good order, method and industry. These, as almost a matter of course, are accompanied by every sign of prosperity about the homestead, which is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful residences in the neighbourhood. . . . Realizing that every man owes a duty to his district, about a year ago the gentleman under review allowed himself to be nominated for election to the Munno Para West District Council, which seat he still retains. He was married, in 1894, to Louisa, only daughter of the late Mr. John Winzor, of "Deal Court," Salisbury. . . There are two daughters and one son by the marriage.

Burdett died in 1913 and the estate passed to his widow, first of all, and in the following year to her son, Winzor Burdett.

The property remained in the possession of the Burdett family until 1956 when it was sold to K.G. Judd. In 1972 it passed to the Hooker Rex group. The larger portion of the property has since been subdivided for residential development.

#### **ARCHITECTURAL**

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Sandstone with rendered quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron, painted green

Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash

Other features Return, OG form verandah, timber verandah posts with cast-iron lace work and brackets, all painted green.

This is a fine example of a typical Victorian villa. This is evident in the high quality of its detailing and construction. The readily apparent evidence suggests that the features of the villa are typical rather than special.

The architectural assessment is based upon the appearance and condition of the exterior. Access to the interior was sought, but several attempts to contact the owner were unsuccessful.

#### REFERENCES

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, p. 167

Burgess, H.T. (ed), *The Cyclopedia of South Australia*, The Cyclopedia Company, Adelaide, 1909, Vol II, p. 351

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### INTEGRITY

The integrity of the item appears to be high. It remains on a large allotment and continues to be use for the purpose for which it was built.

### ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The item is located on a major road, though presently remains rather isolated. The larger proportion of the original property has been subdivided.

## Judd's Homestead

Address Bolivar Road, Paralowie, 5108
Allotment No 1
Section 3228
Hundred Munno Para
A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6625-30-d, 279790 (E), 6150720 (N)
CT No 4213/794
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward West
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Boundary That of the title Owner(s) D.N. Hillan

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Exterior Good

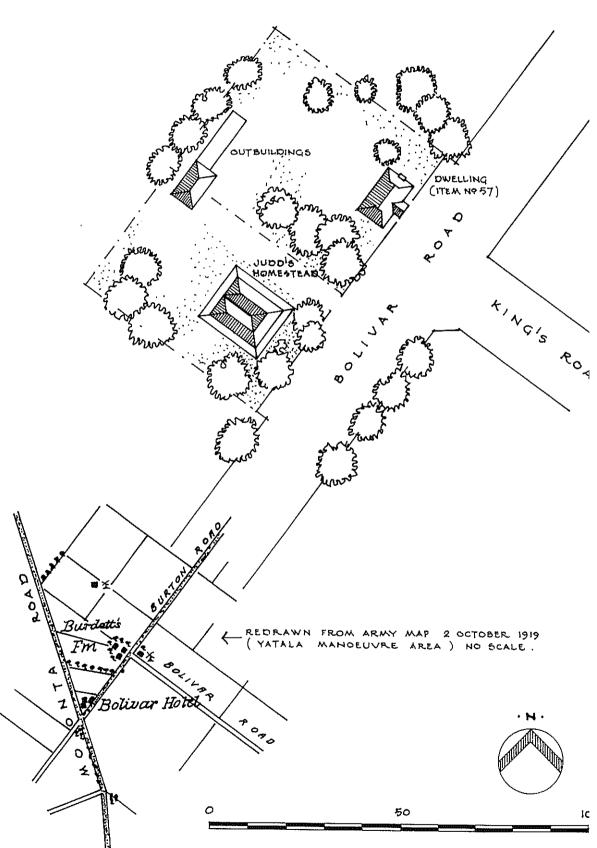
Known Threats

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Outside rainwater tank, Shed. Nearby is an old inn and post office.

Comments The item appears to be very well built and remains in good condition. Its design and construction reflect features common to Victorian villas, but it is one of few major homesteads surviving in the western part of the city which is so closely identified with the dominant history of the region.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 5/9/1990
Barry Rowney 15/11/1990



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HOMESTEAD .

## Judd's Homestead

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 4/9 Direction of View To the north-west Photographer Barry Rowney Subject Front elevation of Judd's Homestead



### CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## Dwelling - 'Sans Souci'

Item No R / 6

17 Riversdale Drive, Salisbury Park, 5109

## STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is a fine Victorian villa with associations that extend back to the earliest period of the history of Salisbury, and the development of the property by a French migrant to South Australia. Its particular significance lies in its identification with the younger John Harvey and the extensive orchards which he developed. The orchard industry was very important in the early economy of the district and was specifically identified with the banks of the river. This item closely reflects this history.

#### Significant Interest

- Historical Though a later building, this item has direct associations with an early residence built by an early French migrant to South Australia in the 1840s: its associations extend back to the foundation of Salisbury. It was also identified with John Harvey, the son of the founder of Salisbury, and an influential man in his own right. The property was also closely associated with major citrus orchards located close to the Little Para River.
- Architectural The item is a finely built and detailed Victorian villa, though one that is very typical in its design and detailing.
- Environmental The villa is located in a quiet residential area overlooking a reserve that flanks the Little para River.

#### RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

## Dwelling - 'Sans Souci'

Heritage Theme Agriculture Sub-Theme Dwelling

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Builder Thomas Pitman
Date c1870
Original owner Thelisma Aubert
Original Use Dwelling

Original house built by the Frenchman, Thelisma Aubert who gave it the name, which means 'Without and cares'. He also established a garden to grow grapes and oranges.

'Old Colonist' described the property in January 1851:

On our way [to Salisbury from the Old Spot] we called on Mr Aubert, whose residence, west of the road, among the vegetation of the Little Para, we had not visited for many years. Here we found a manifest improvement; Mr Aubert has carefully fenced his two sections, and in the one he lives upon has carefully preserved the vegetation. The land immediately around the dwelling is gently undulating; the section is agreeably timbered, and the slopes covered with silver wattle, with its lively green; and though all the pasturage was very dry where half-a-dozen fine-looking horses were feeding, the place looked rural and refreshing, and the hut was embowered in creepers or some other verdure. Mt Aubert showed us into his cool room, where we found some fresh arrivals of French literature, and among others, translations of Dickens' *Cricket on the Heath*, and Cooper's *Spy*. The rest of this immediate neighbourhood has not gained in appearance, even allowing for the season as a trying one; . . . [p. 105]

Aubert became the first Chairman of the Yatala North District Council. The original house no longer stands, though part is said to be incorporated in the rear of the present building.

John Harvey, son of the founder of Salisbury bought the property and had Thomas Pitman build the present house (c1870). Pitman never lived in Salisbury, but built numbers of buildings there.

John Harvey who was long identified with 'Sans Souci' was featured in the *The Cyclopedia of South Australia*, Vol II, p. 353:

JOHN HARVEY, of "Harwin," Salisbury, is the second son of the late Mr. John Harvey, of that town, and was born at Little Para, near Salisbury, in 1845. He received his education at the local school, and, subsequently being employed on his father's property until the age of twenty-two years, gained an excellent general knowledge of the agricultural and gardening industry. He then entered upon farming operations on his own account at "Coldblow Estate," near Virginia, and carried on successfully for about ten years, when he decided to move to Salisbury, purchasing the well-known "Sans Souci" Estate, comprising 600 acres. He commenced work with great energy and judgement, and being specially favoured in the quality of the soil, soon had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with success. A flourishing orangery covering about ten acres of land yields each season a most profitable crop of fruit of fine flavour and size; and the remainder of the property is

turned to good account for agricultural and grazing purposes. Mt Harvey erected a comfortable homestead on the estate, and resided there with his family for over thirty years. In March, 1907, he decided to relinquish active business operations, and removed to the township of Salisbury, where he has recently built a beautiful home. At the same time he handed the property "Sans Souci" over to his eldest son, Allan, who continues to manage it with very satisfactory results. Mr. Harvey occupied the position of councillor in the Salisbury District Council for two years. He has always closely associated himself with local affairs, and is a Trustee of the Institute, of which he was one of the founders, and has served on the committee since its inception. He is also a member of the committee of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society. For ten years he was a warden of the local Church of England, and at the present time fills the offices of Trustee and Sidesman. . . . . . . . . . . . . He married in the year 1867 Ada Sarah, fifth daughter of Mr. John Winzor, of "Deal Court," Salisbury, and there are four sons and two daughters surviving.

The property passed to his son in c1907.

Aubert's wine cellars at the rear of the house were later converted for use as a dairy.

The villa was renovated extensively in the 1970s. The present owners have live at Sans Souci since the early to mid-1980s.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone with rendered quoins

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed double-hung sash

Other features Bullnose verandah with timber verandah posts, rendered door and window surrounds, ornate chimneys, side lights to front door.

Most of the interior reflects the renovations made during the early 1970s, which generally reflects the character of the villa. Most of the main rooms are carpeted with new skirtings and all doors have been replaced. However, the essential elements of the home remain, including the high 12ft ceilings and marble fireplaces in four of the main rooms. Several of the rooms have heavy double cornices and large ceiling roses.

A modern addition at the rear contains a kitchen and wet areas.

#### REFERENCES

- Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 23,32,193.
- Yelland, E.M. (ed), Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia 1850-51 by 'Old Colonist', Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1970, p. 105
- Burgess, H.T. (ed), *The Cyclopedia of South Australia*, The Cyclopedia Company, Adelaide, 1909, Vol II, p. 347-8
- Salisbury Local History Collection, LH SAL 1 BU 00067, LH SAL 1 BU 00138, LH SAL 1 BU 00077

## SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

The property remains in private ownership.

#### INTEGRITY

The integrity of the later villa is high. Moreover, it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built.

#### **ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS**

The item is situated in a quiet residential street, overlooking the land which once formed part of the associated orchard and which is now part of the reserve based on the Para River.

## Dwelling - 'Sans Souci'

Address 17 Riversdale Drive, Salisbury Park, 5109

Allotment No 83

Section 2153

Hundred Yatala

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series 6628-29-c, 286650 (E), 6151300 (N)

CT No 4229/684

Local Government Area Salisbury

Ward Central

Zone R2

Boundary That of the title Owner(s) K.R. and P.L. Bartlett

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Bruer, Vogt, Hignett - II

Current Use Dwelling

Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance, replacement of high unsympathetic - asbestos cement fence.

Associated item(s) Nil

#### Comments

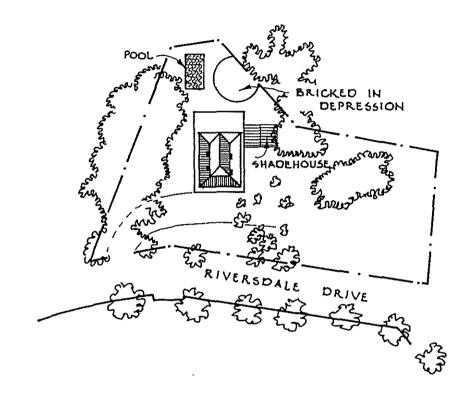
Item is situated on a large block of land overlooking the Para River Reserve. There are numbers of large gums on the property and in the reserve. The stone work of the building is tooled sandstone ashlar.

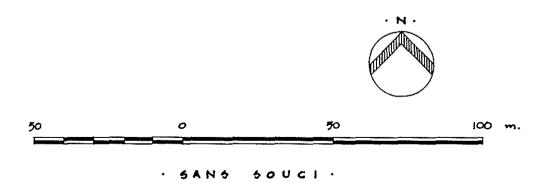
Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 30/8/1990 15/11/1990

4/2/1991





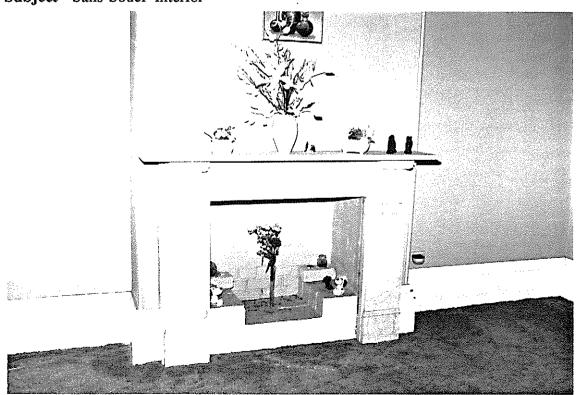
## Dwelling 'Sans Souci'

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 4 / 4
Photographer Barry Rowney
Subject Front elevation of 'Sans Souci'

Direction of View To the north-east

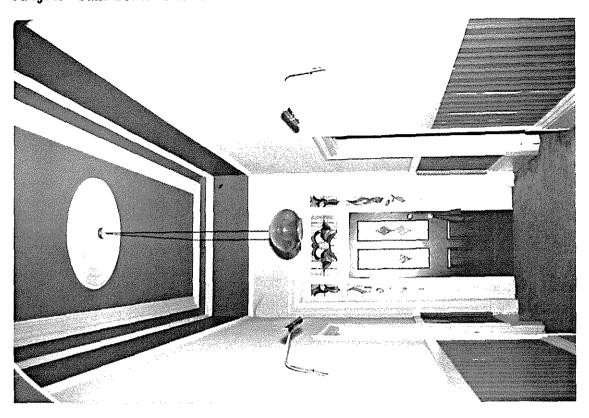


Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 36 Photographer Barry Rowney Subject 'Sans Souci' interior

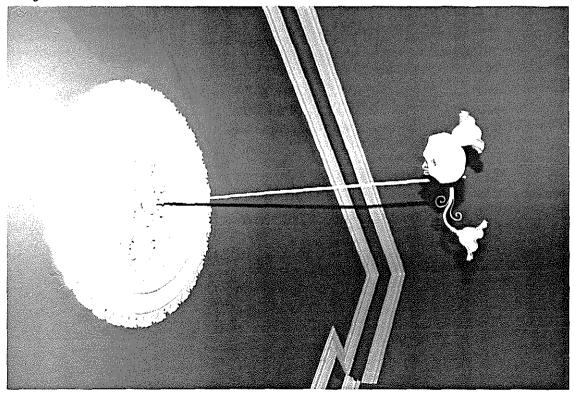


## Dwelling 'Sans Souci'

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 35 Photographer Barry Rowney Subject 'Sans Souci' interior



Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 37 Photographer Barry Rowney Subject 'Sans Souci' interior



### CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## Dwelling - 'Fendon Grove'

Item No R / 7

2 Saints Road, Salisbury Park, 5109

### STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This property is primarily of historical significance because it is closely identified with the foundation of the citrus industry in the district, which was very important in the local economy for many years. It is also closely identified with pioneers of the district and is of additional significance because of this. In its design and construction, the item is typical of its type, but it is a fine example of a late-Victorian villa.

#### Significant Interest

- Historical Originally built in early 1860s by Francis Fendon, this item is identified with the development of the citrus industry in the region, and with several of the Salisbury pioneer families. The physical development of the house also reflects a great deal of the social history of the district and the upward mobility of its early inhabitants.
- Architectural This is a typical late-Victorian villa, but is a good example nevertheless, in an area that does not have many. The additions reflect the rising expectations of the owners.
- Environmental The villa is a large one because of the additions made to it, but it is located in a quiet cul-de-sac, adjacent to a large reserve.

#### RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

## Dwelling - 'Fendon Grove'

Heritage Theme Agriculture Sub-Theme Dwelling

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Date 1862 Additions 1892, 1920s Original owner Francis Fendon Original Use Dwelling

House originally built in early 1860s by Francis Fendon, claimed to be the first to grow citrus fruit commercially in Salisbury. He acquired the land at Fendon Grove in 1862. The property also included a two-storey brick winery which has since been demolished.

After the death of Fendon in 1892 the property was acquired by Charles Ponton who enlarged it with the addition of several rooms.. The house was extended further in the 1920s by Gordon Stanley Jenkins who married Ponton's daughter and moved into the house in 1915. Jenkins was a successful orchardist, and served on the Salisbury Council from 1919 to 1949. He died at Fendon Grove in 1971 aged 81.

The recreation reserve now covers the site of the orchard. There was once a pise building on the site.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey, with double-storey additions at the rear.

Wall Materials Sandstone with rendered quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash

Other features Front concave verandah with a central gable. Verandah posts are of timber with cast iron brachets. There are paired brackets under the eaves. There is a large in-ground swimming pool at the front of the house.

The dwelling is well constructed, with good quality sandstone, with tooled finish ashlar work. Additions have made this a large house of thirteen rooms.

The original building was a typical Victorian villa.

The architectural assessment has had to be made from the appearance of the exterior. At the time of the survey the item was for sale and the owners at the time were unwilling to allow an inspection.

#### REFERENCES

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 193, 197
Burgess, H.T. (ed), The Cyclopedia of South Australia, The Cyclopedia Company, Adelaide, 1909, Vol II, p. 353
Salisbury Local History Collection, LH SAL 1 BU 00067

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

At the time of the survey the property was up for sale.

#### INTEGRITY

The integrity of the item appears to be high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was originally built. The dwelling was built in stages, but this was a common practice and a unified style prevails.

### ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The item is located at the end of a cul-de-sac, overlooking a reserve.

## Dwelling - 'Fendon Grove'

Address 2 Saints Road, Salisbury Park, 5109 Allotment No 12 Section 2220 Hundred Yatala A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-29-c, 285690 (E), 6150990 (N) CT No 4266/695 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2 Boundary That of the title Owner(s) R.J. Handley State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Dwelling

Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

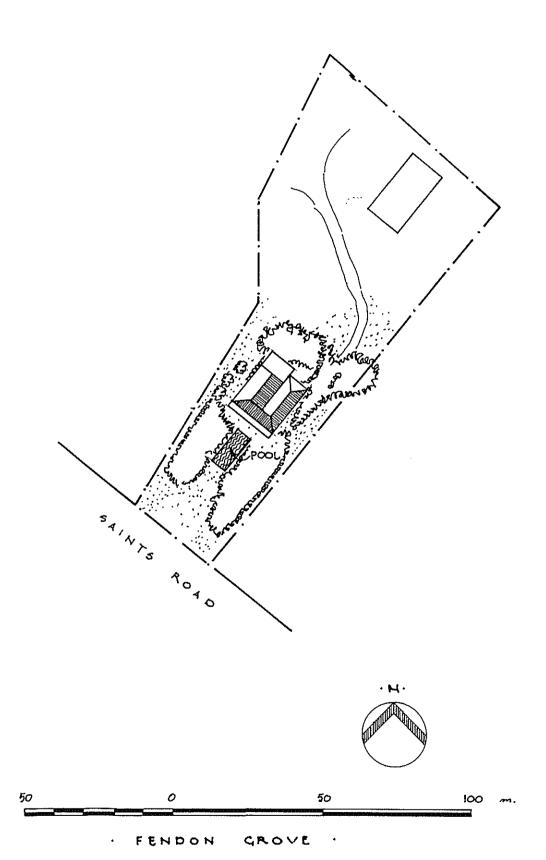
#### Comments

The item is a typical Victorian villa that has grown in stages. It derives its distinction from its association with pioneer families of the district.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

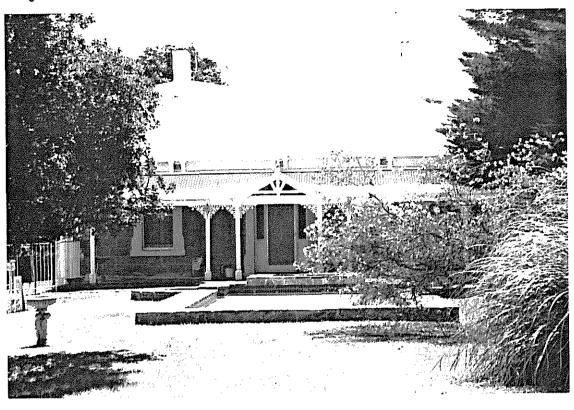
Date(s) of Survey 4/12/1990 15/11/1990



# Dwelling - 'Fendon Grove'

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 4 / 2 Photographer Barry Rowney Subject Front elevation of Fendon Grove

Direction of View To the north-east



## CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## Old Spot Hotel

Item No R / 8

1955 Main North Road, Salisbury Heights, 5109

### STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is an item of considerable heritage significance. Though not original, the earliest part of the building dates from the nineteenth century and has direct links with the earliest inn built on this site. The hotel is located on one of Adelaide's major arterial roads, and in the period of horse-drawn transport it marked an important wayside stop and staging point on the Main North Road to Gawler and the important copper towns of Kapunda and Burra further to the north. The architectural design and detailing of the oldest section of the building are typical of those of the latter part of the nineteenth century. However, the changes reflect those required in the hospitality industry to ensure that hotels continued to fulfil an important role. Situated alonside the Little Para River, the hotel remains a prominent landmark.

The hotel is rare and particularly significant because it is one of very few remaining that has never been associated with a surrounding community, but has always depended on passing trade for its continued existence.

#### Significant Interest

- Historical This item is of great historical significance because of its long identification with this site and with one of the major arterial roads leading from Adelaide to the colony's major country towns to the north. The hotel has undergone considerable alteration since its foundation in the early days of the colony. Yet it has retained its original use and exemplifies the changes in the hospitality industry since the early days of the colony.
- Architectural The complex has undergone considerable alteration and change but an earlier part from the nineteenth century remains recognisable because of its typical design details.
- Environmental This item is a major landmark on one of Adelaide's major arterial roads. It is prominently sited on the banks of the Little Para River and the head of a sweeping curve of the Main North Road.

#### RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State heritage Items.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

## **Old Spot Hotel**

Heritage Theme Commerce Sub-Theme Hotel

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Date 1839
Additions At several times
Original owner John Harvey
Original Use Hotel

The land on which the hotel stands was granted to Thomas Brook of England in 1839 and was owned by him in 1849 when the rent was £30 per year.

The Old Spot Hotel has been operating since 1841 when it was known as The Stockeeper; it was called the Traveller's Rest from 1842 to 1845 but in 1846 was renamed the Little Para by John Harvey and in 1848 was known as the Para. The hotel became the Old Spot Inn in 1848 with Thomas Williams as licensee, and remained as such until 1884 when the title Inn was dropped. It has remained as simply the Old Spot since then.

In 1850/51 it was recorded that nothing remained of the original inn. The house was in the process of improvement, and private sitting rooms and bedrooms were nearly finished. [E.M. Yelland [Ed] Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia 1850-1 Adelaide 1893 p. 85] These changes were probably made by Thomas Williams who was the licensee from 1849 to 1870 and who is listed again from 1872-3 and 1879-99. He was described as being an excellent host and a talented entertainer.

The hotel was featured in the writings of 'Old Colonist' in January 1851. He wrote

At the Little Para, the traveller will find accommodation at the 'Old Spot', formerly the 'Traveller's Rest'. It was indeed an 'old spot' to us who had visited it ten or eleven years ago. We could hardly recognize even the locality, from the alterations made by the enclosures and buildings. Of the original inn nothing remains. The landlord (Williams), is a very civil and intelligent person, and his wife a pleasant and obliging landlady. The house is in the process of improvement, and private sitting-rooms and bed-rooms are nearly finished. The inn requires this; for although the present erection supersedes what was little better than a den, the bed-rooms are too small, and without sufficient ventilation. Our own, in addition to an almost air-tight window, which we could not leave open at night, as it was on the ground floor, and close by the road-side, was ceiled, and contained a bed with a tester, which should be removed in summer, as the confinement produces at least a fancied difficulty of respiration. This discomfort will be removed by the new buildings. [pp.104-5]

The hotel was given a new lease life in 1899 when Frederick Kuhlmann became the licensee. He decided to build new hotel and the taproom, sitting room and number of bedrooms were demolished. A temporary bar,15 feet x 30 feet, was set up in a tin shed behind the pub. The new building was completed in 1909; it had 14 rooms, and the architect was J.H. Laity of St Peters. Stables were added at the rear. Plans and specifications were held by Kuhlmann's daughter, Florence, who was born in the hotel in 1903, one of a family of eight girls and two boys. [Lewis, Salisbury, pp. 95, 101]

Frederick Kuhlmann was a horticulturist as well as a hotel keeper. He was the son of Martin Kuhlmann of Freeling, born in 1870 and educated in Saddleworth. He began work on his father's farm, then went to Mildura to work as a contractor. Later he worked as a butcher in Adelaide for a time, before returning to Freeling. In 1892 he went to Renmark, again as a contractor, where he joined his brother in growing fruit and produce. Perhaps because of the depressed state of the economy in the early 1890s he spent some time at Netley Station for work in the shearing sheds, returning to Renmark in the off season and back to Netley again for more shearing. In 1894 he joined the riverboat *Gem* and worked on the river for three years. By 1898 he was back in Freeling. At that time he purchased a property of 30 acres on the banks of the Little Para River. Later he exported oranges to Western Australia. He was interested in sport and social functions.

Fire gutted the building in the early 1900s. It was rebuilt and has been extended and altered since that time.

The many changes reflect changes in the hospitality industry since the nineteenth century.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone, with red brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped and gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash

Other features Major additions have been made using concrete 'rock face' random blocks and red brick quoins and dressings. These are readily evident.

The oldest part of the hotel remains evident from the outside. It reflects typical Victorian features in terms of design and scale, shape and size of door and window openings to walls, and verandahs, along with its method of construction and materials.

The interior of the hotel has been modernised and it retains no evident features that testify to its age

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Burgess, H.T., Cyclopedia of South Australia, Vol 11 p. 351.

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Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 97, 101

Yelland, E.M. (ed), Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia 1850-51 by 'Old Colonist', Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1970, pp. 104-5

Salisbury Local History Collection, LH SAH 1 BU 0002-3

## Old Spot Hotel

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### INTEGRITY

The earlier hotel has undergone several additions and alterations, and its appearance has changed a great deal. However, the size and scale of an earlier part of the hotel remains and the earlier sections remain evident. The hotel retains its original use and continues to be a prominent land-mark on the Main North Road.

## **ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS**

This item is a major landmark on one of Adelaide's major arterial roads. It is prominently sited on the banks of the Little Para River and the head of a sweeping curve of the Main North Road.

## Old Spot Hotel

Address 1955 Main North Road, Salisbury Heights, 5109

Section 2021 Hundred Yatala

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-29-d, 287400 (E), 6151480 (N)

CT No 3475/63

Local Government Area Salisbury

Ward East Zone SU

Boundary That of the title Owner(s) Para Hotel Pty Ltd State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments National Trust Recorded List-2645: Bruer, Vogt, Hignett - 1

Current Use Hotel

Condition Interior Good

**Exterior Good** 

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

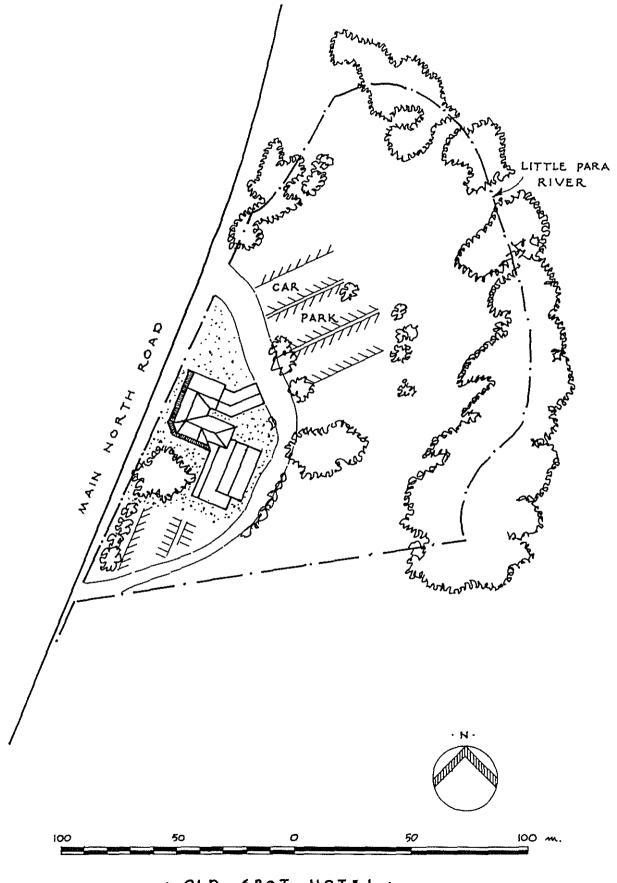
Associated item(s) Nil

Comments The early section of the hotel remains clearly evident from the outside, though this is not evident from the inside except for the layout of rooms.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney **Date(s) of Survey** 14/12/1990

15/11/1990

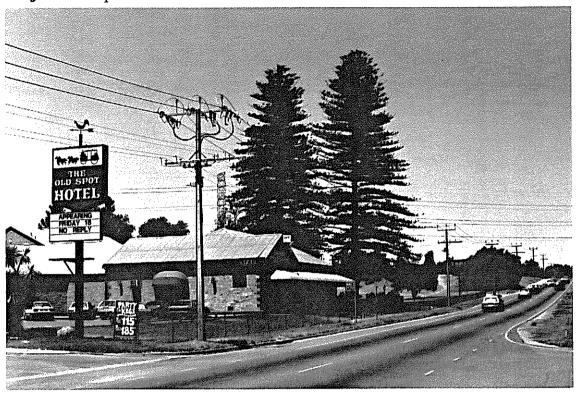


SPOT HOTEL . OLD

## **Old Spot Hotel**

Film / Neg Number SHS 8 / 36 Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Old Spot Hotel

Direction of View To the south



Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 24 Photographer Barry Rowney Subject Old Spot Hotel Interior



### CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

# Dwelling - 'Portview'

Item No R / 9

1 Terama Court, Salisbury Heights, 5109

## STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is an item of considerable significance because of its location, design, and association with pioneers of the district. It is one of the few items which closely reflect the physical development and social history of the district, and is a rare example in this part of the city. It also reflects the desirability of a location in the hills.

#### Significant Interest

- **Historical** This item is historically significant because of its associations with early pioneers of the district. It development closely reflects the dominant history of the district in its development from a rural to an urban community.
- Architectural The design and detailing of the item are typically Victorian, though it is more grand than many. The item remains significant notwithstanding the long period of neglect and the later damage caused by fire.
- Environmental The feature of the item is its location overlooking the Adelaide plains to the west. It is one of very few significant items in this part of the city.

#### RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

Heritage Theme Residence Sub-Theme Dwelling

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Date 1852 Additions 1868 Original owner David Dow Original Use Dwelling

A single storey farmhouse of stone with five main rooms and a cellar. It has been built in two sections, the rear appearing to be the older. This is typical of the development of many of the older homesteads. It originally had a slate roof over the front section.

Portview remains one of the more grand of the remaining old farmhouses within the city, and closely reflects its dominant history.

David Dow was the first owner of the property. Dow arrived in the colony aboard the *Rajasthan* in 1838 and first acquired property in the Hundred of Yatala in October, 1851, and this 80-acre section the following year, on 14 November, 1852. He began building the homestead in 1852 and occupied it early in 1853.

Details about David Dow are included in *The Cyclopedia of South Australia*, Vol II, p. 411:

... the late Mr. David Dow, of Salisbury, after landing [from the Rajasthan], engaged in various occupations, then settled at Pewsey Vale for a couple of years, after which he became identified with the milling industry at Black Forest on behalf of Messrs. Smith & Hogarth, with whom he remained for eleven months. He continued in the same line at Thebarton for a year, and at the end of that time connected himself with the carting industry on the Burra Road, then coming into prominence. Removing to Golden Grove at the end of the year, in 1848 the late Mr. Dow rented a section of land in that district, and gradually gaining experience was rewarded by good results towards the end of the five years spent in developing this property. Subsequently he purchased three sections at Little Para, and, leaving Golden Grove, continued successfully as an agriculturist for about fourteen years, when he sold the holding and lived privately at Salisbury until the time of his death, in 1872.

Dow sold the property to John Lithgow, a farmer of Houghton, in January 1867. He died on 6 December 1872.

What is now the front section of the house was probably added in 1868 when the property was acquired by John Lithgow. The property continued to be used for farming.

Lithgow's wife, Margaret, died in November 1870. John married again the following year, a widow Elizabeth Peachey. The Lithgows left the property in 1884, though retained and worked it for some time. John Lithgow died on 10 December 1897, his widow two years later on 16 June 1899.

The property had a succession of owners in later years until acquired by the farmer Frederick William Bowey in 1920. It remained in the Bowey family for forty years before passing to Thomas Hunter in 1961.

During the seventies the property was marked for development, first as an urban subdivision and later as a country club. The homestead deteriorated during this time while its future remained uncertain. It was vacant for some time during this period and was gutted by fire in July 1983.

It has subsequently been restored.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Colourbond corrugated iron

Window type Timber framed double-hung sash

Other features Verandah on three sides with a central gable at the front, and timber posts and cast iron brackets.

This item is a fine example of a grand Victorian Villa. It is perhaps the grandest of the several that still remain in Salisbury.

However, its many features are typical of other Victorian villas of the period rather than being of particular distinction. As with contemporary villas, the floor plan of the building is essentially summetrical, with the front main rooms leading off from a central passage. Later additions to the rear have been made using similar materials and a similar style.

The building was derelict for a long period and later gutted by fire, so the interior detailing in modern.

The villa is built on sloping ground, and a feature is the set of steps leading to the verandah and front door.

#### REFERENCES

Burgess, H.T. (ed), *The Cyclopedia of South Australia*, The Cyclopedia Company, Adelaide, 1909, Vol II, p. 411

Adelaide, 1909, Vol II, p. 411

News Review, 21 July 1982, 25 August 1982, 29 August 1982

Salisbury Local History Collection, LH SAH 1 BU 00004-15

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

The item was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 3 August 1982.

#### INTEGRITY

The item has been sympathetically restored and retains its original character. The restoration work has been extensive, but is legitimate work necessary to continue the life of the building. Moreover it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was originally built

#### ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The eastern boundary of the property is also the boundary between the Salisbury and Tea Tree Gully councils. The item has a commanding location overlooking the Adelaide Plains to the west. It remains on a large allotment, though the surrounding area has been recently subdivided.

Address 1 Terama Court, Salisbury Heights, 5109

Allotment No 12

Section 2144 Hundred Yatala

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-29-d, 288950 (E), 6150880 (N)

CT No 4182/358

Local Government Area Salisbury

Owner(s) TG and MI Scott State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Bruer Vogt and Hignett

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Interior Excellent Exterior Excellent

Known Threats Nil

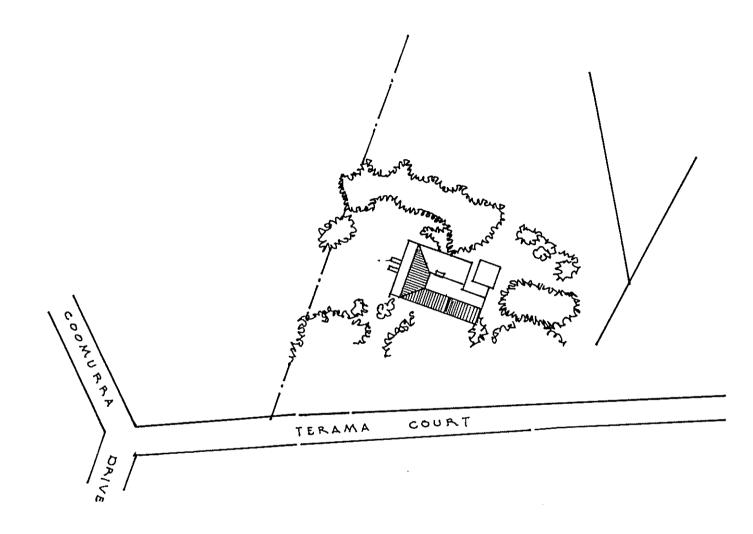
Conservation action identified Nil

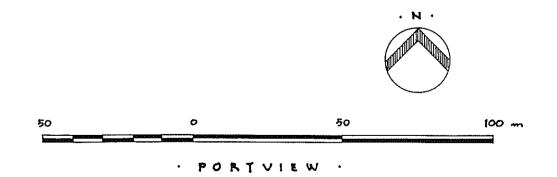
Associated item(s) Nil

#### Comments

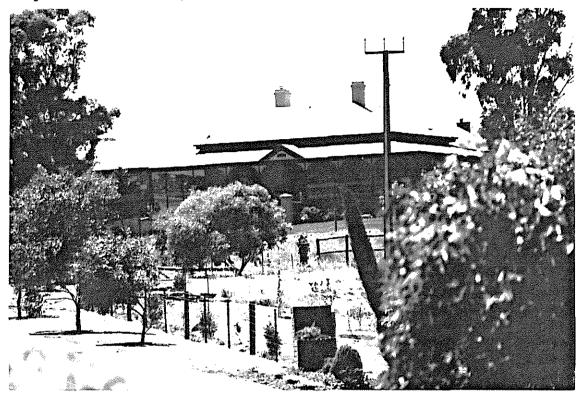
This item has been extensively restored because of the extent of earlier damage. The interior is modern. However, care has been taken to maintain the original design of the building and the early appearance of the exterior. The conservation work is legitimate. It has done little to compromise the early design or appearance of the item, and has done nothing to compromise its historical associations

			_
Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey 6/9/1990	
-		29/1/1991	
	Barry Rowney	31/1/1991	

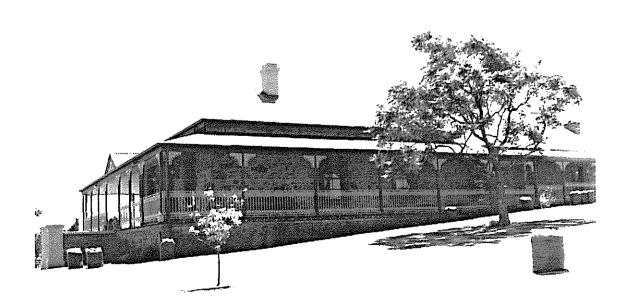




Film / Neg Number SHS 7 / 4 Direction of View To the East Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Name Portview, front elevation



Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6/24 Direction of View To the north Photographer Barry Rowney Subject Name Portview, southern elevation



### CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

## **Dwelling - 'Grove Crescent'**

Item No R / 10

27 Prunus Avenue, Elizabeth Vale, 5112

## STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is a fine villa residence and of considerable architectural significance though it is typical of its period. However, it is more significant because of its historical identification with the early history of Salisbury and the development of the orchard industry which loomed large in its early economy. It is of additional significance because it has been in the ownership of the one family since it was built.

#### Significant Interest

- **Historical** The item dates from 1893 when the first part of the villa was built for Edwin Moss, a local orchadist. It has remained the property of his descendants since that time. They were closely associated with the development of the orchard industry in Salisbury.
- Architectural This a fine large Victorian Villa. Though it reflects typical detailing, it has been finely executed. It is a home of distinction in Salisbury. The evident development of the villa is of additional interest.
- Environmental The location of the item near the Little Para River reflects its identification with the early citrus industry in the region.

#### RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

Heritage Theme Agriculture Sub-Theme Dwelling

#### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Date 1893 Additions 1912 Original owner Edwin Moss Original Use Dwelling

The dwelling was built for Edwin Moss in 1893. Originally it was built as a two-roomed dwelling, but has been added to as circumstances dictated and finances allowed, which gives it added distinction. The front of the home was added in 1912. The building originally stood on about fifty acres of land, though much of this has since been subdivided leaving the home on about 16 acres.

Edwin Moss was one of the early orchardists of the district. He was also one of the prime movers in having a hospital opened in Salisbury in 1928, and his grandson, John, was the first baby to be delivered in the new hospital.

The property passed to his son Ross and subsequently to his son, John. It has remained in the family since that time.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Large single storey

Wall Materials Stone with red brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped and gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron, painted red

Window type Timber-framed double-hung sash

Other features Bullnosed corrugated galvanised iron verandah with turned timber posts and cast iron fans.

Interior The kitchen is modern and is in the former lean-to at the rear. The two original rooms at the rear of the house are evident though they have been altered a little over time. They have 300mm high skirtings, new cornice and ceilings, 12ft high. There is a timber fireplace in one of the rooms. The dining room has a timber fireplace, smaller skirtings, no cornice but a paper frieze. The detailing in the newer parts of the house is similar in the several rooms. The hallway, and lounge have 300mm skirtings, moulded plaster ceilings and cornices. There is a timber fireplace in the lounge and large bench seats set in the bay window. The hallway features a heavily moulded archway on Corinthian columns, and figured glass to the front door and sidelights.

## REFERENCES

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 115, 194. Salisbury Local History Collection.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

The item remains in the ownership of the descendents of the original owner. INTEGRITY

The integrity of the item appears to be very high. It was built in stages, but this was common practice.

# ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The item is on the boundary that separates the Salisbury and Elizabeth councils. It is situated on the western side of the Little Para River.

Address 27 Prunus Avenue, Elizabeth Vale, 5112

Section 2230

Hundred Munno Para

**A.M.G. Reference** 1:2500 Series, 6628-29-c, 265869 (E), 6151540 (N)

CT No 4049/55

Local Government Area Salisbury

Ward Central

Zone R2

Boundary That of the title

Owner(s) LD & BE Barber

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

#### Comments

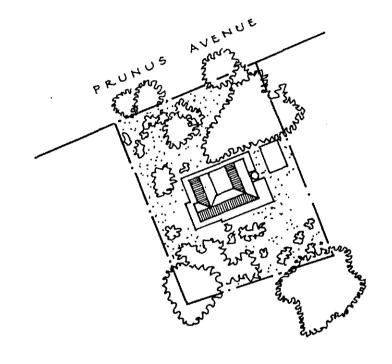
This item is of additional interest because it has been in the ownership of the one family since the time when it was built.

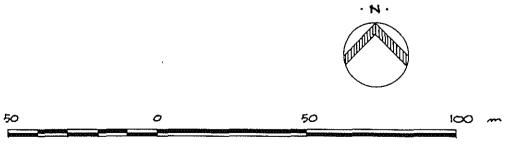
Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan

**Date(s) of Survey** 14/12/1991

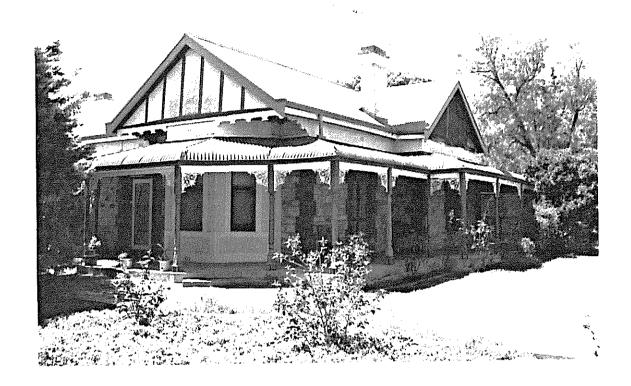
Barry Rowney 4/2/1991



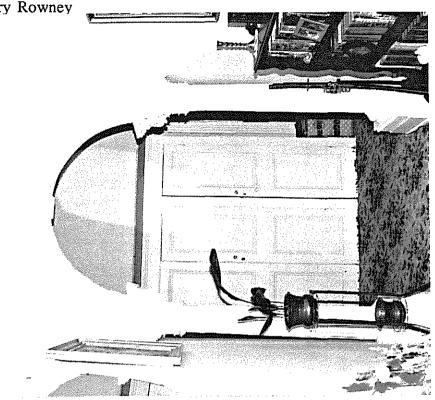


· GROVE CRESCENT ·

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 6 Photographer Barry Rowney



Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 5 Photographer Barry Rowney



Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 6 Photographer Barry Rowney



# CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

# Salisbury Explosives Factory

Item No R / 11

Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5111

## STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This item is of great heritage significance to South Australia and the nation.

Its significance to the nation lies in the fact that it was the largest explosives factory built during World War II and reflects a particular response to the war effort.

The complex also has great significance in the social history of South Australia. The effort taken to build the complex had a major impact on the building trade in South Australia during the early part of the war, while the employment that the complex provided during the war had a major impact on the social life of Adelaide.

The complex is also a tangible expression of the endeavour of South Australian Premier, Thomas Playford, to secure significant war industries for South Australia and thereby develop manufacturing industry in the state.

The factory later became a fundamental part of the Anglo-Australian Joint Defence Project immediately after the war, and the foundation of the defence and electronics industry that has assumed an important part of the current South Australian economy.

## Significant Interest

- Historical This site is of immense historical significance because of its identification with the Australian war effort, and later with the Anglo-Australian Joint Defence Project, and indeed, for its continuing role as a centre for defence research. Its construction had a major impact on the buildings trades in South Australia during the war, and its use as an explosives factory provided many jobs for women and had a major effect on the social history of Adelaide at the time. The location of the factory had an immense impact on the physical and social development of Salisbury.
- Architectural The site includes a great deal of significant industrial buildings. The development of the site is also of considerable interest in the architectural history of the state.
- Environmental The site covers a large area and includes part of the Edinburgh Airforce Base.

## RECOMMENDATION

This item is of undoubted heritage significance and this must be recognised. However, the simple nomination of the item for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items is complicated by the large area and the large number of buildings and other features involved, along with the fact that the Edinburgh Airfield now includes part of the original explosives factory area.

We recommend that the item be included on the Register of State Heritage Items and the Register of the National Estate.

We also recommend that the documentation and assessment of the explosives factory and its many parts be the subject of a separate heritage survey to identify key elements and make proposals for their conservation as part of the future management of the complex..

# Salisbury Explosives Factory

Heritage Theme War
Sub-Theme Manufacture of Munitions

### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Superintendent Architect W.T. Haslam 'Builder' South Australian Building Board Date 1940
Original owner Commonwealth Government Original Use Explosives factory

An indication of the impact of war on Australians is evident in the endeavour that went into the construction and operation of this immense complex.

The complex comprised 1405 buildings

The government's major munitions factory at Maribyrnong in Victoria could not be expanded to meet the expected demand, so the decision was taken to build an entirely new complex near one of Australia's major cities. The Premier, Thomas Playford, ever eager to secure new industry for South Australia lobbied intensely for the complex to be built near Adelaide and offered the Commonwealth government numerous incentives to do so, including the provision of land, water, roads and other services.

The government decided in June 1940 to build the factory at Salisbury. Upwards of 5000 acres of farmland were acquired for the purpose, and twenty farmers and their families were forced to relocate: the tiny community of Penfield was subsumed in the new development. The site for the factory was on flat open land, near a major city that would be a source of labour and was already well served by rail.

The construction of the complex was a remarkable endeavour and the largest building project undertaken in South Australia to that time. The design of the complex was based upon that of Maribyrnong, though virtually all of Adelaide's architects were required to design the individual buildings. The Materials Supply Directorate declared the project a vital defence work and appropriated all building materials required for the project. Normal tendering procedures were set aside and jobs allocated to builders. An army of Adelaide builders worked on the project. There were eighty-three principal contractors and 163 sub-contractors. They were not conscripted to do so, but the monopolising of materials for the project meant that they worked there or not at all.

Building work on the site commenced in October, 1940, under the direction of the South Australian Building Board, comprising the Works Director of South Australia for the Department of the Interior, the Chief Engineer of the South Australian Railways and a representative of the Commonwealth government and three representatives of local building contractors. Men worked around the clock to complete the project in quick time, so that the complex was operational within twelve months of the commencement of site works. Besides the many buildings, the complex included twenty-one kilometres of railway, sixty-six kilometres of roads and fifty-six kilometres of special cleanways, and water was piped from the Barossa Reservoir.

The manufacture of percussion caps began within a year of the commencement of construction and work in other sections had begun by the end of 1942.

Once the complex was completed it provided work for as many as 6400 people in early 1943. Three shifts ensured that work was continuous. War work at the factory continued until August 1945.

The building of the explosives factory was also the stimulus for the building of 284 cabin homes on the southern fringes of the town to house many of the workers in the factory. The sudden influx of 284 families had a tremendous impact on the social life of what had hitherto been a close-knit rural community.

In September 1947 the factory became the base technical establishment for the Anglo Australian Joint Project which was concerned with weapons development and testing.

The complex has continued to play an important role in defence research and development.

### ARCHITECTURAL

The complex includes more than 1400 separate buildings and in this survey it is not possible to describe them all.

However, all of the buildings reflect the utilitarian and wartime nature of the complex in their solid construction. Many of the buildings are of brick, others are of concrete; many of them are surrounded by mounds of earth.

The railway line and the three passenger platforms which served the factory remain, though the turning loop has been removed.

### REFERENCES

The Adelaide Review, April 1984, p. 15

Sydney Morning Herald, 28 June 1948

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Salisbury Local History Collection

# Salisbury Explosives Factory

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The complex is presently part of the Defence Science and Technology Organisation and features numbers of laboratories concerned with aeronautical research, electronics research, Surveillance research and weapons systems research. Security is tight.

#### CIRCUMSTANCES

The complex remains under the control of the Commonwealth government, and because of its continuing role in the nation's defence it remains under tight security.

## INTEGRITY

The integrity of the complex remains high. However, although the complex has been used for different purposes since the war, many of the buildings remain un-used. Part of the site now forms part of the Edinburgh airfield.

## ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The complex is a large one and is bisected by a public road between Salisbury and Elizabeth. It should be considered as a unit rather than a collection of many individual items. The complex comprised several functional areas, these should be respected in any plans for its future.

# Salisbury Explosives Factory

Address Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5111
Section 4021
Hundred Munno Para
A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-22-q, 283450 (E), 6152830 (N)
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward North
Zone SU
Owner(s) Commonwealth of Australia
State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Defence research
Condition Very Good
Known Threats Nil, other than a lack of maintenance
Conservation action identified New uses to be found for many buildings
Associated item(s) Edinburgh Air Force Base

Comments This item is of undoubted heritage significance. It could be listed as a complete item, though it should also be the subject of a separate study to define the significance of the many items that comprise the complex.

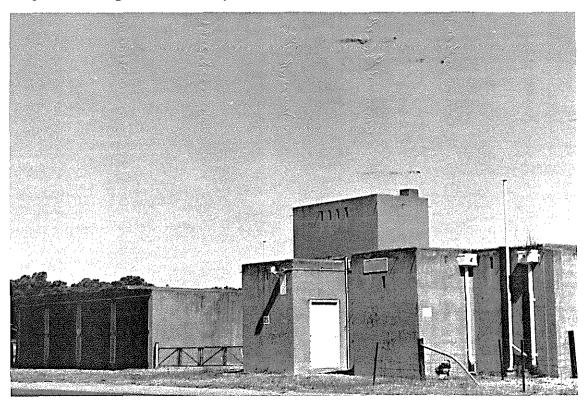
Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 9/8/1990

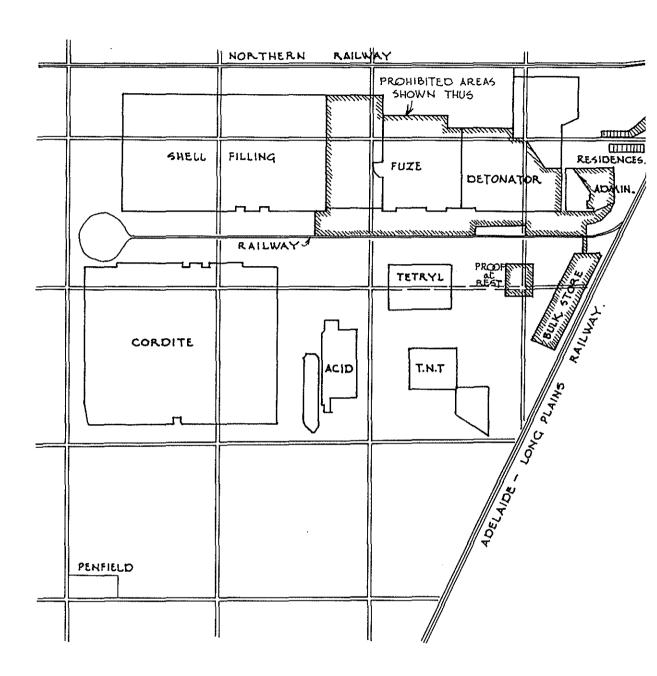
# Salisbury Explosives Factory

Film / Neg Number See Salisbury Historical Collection Photographer Jane Oest Subject Building No 49 in the Detonator Area

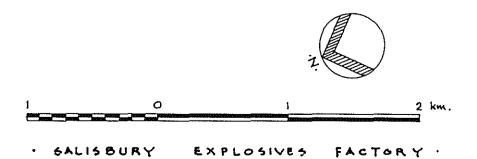


Film / Neg Number See Salisbury Historical Collection Photographer Jane Oest Subject Building No 25: Casualty Station and Air Raid Shelter



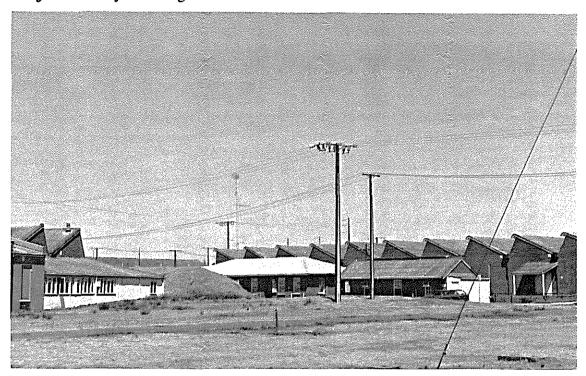


REDRAWN FROM MAP: HUNDRED OF MUNNO PARA
SALISBURY AREA SEPTEMBER 1942.

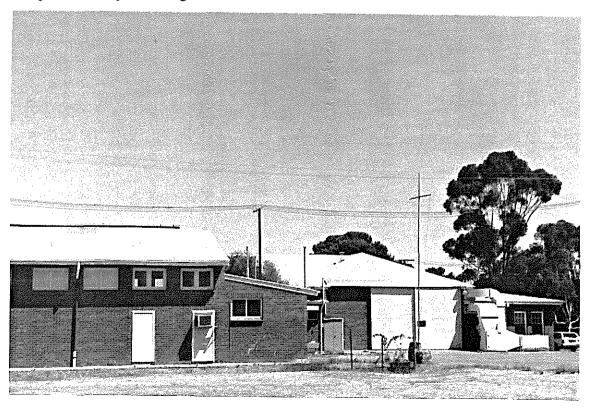


# Salisbury Explosives Factory

Film / Neg Number See Salisbury Historical Collection Photographer Jane Oest Subject Factory Buildings

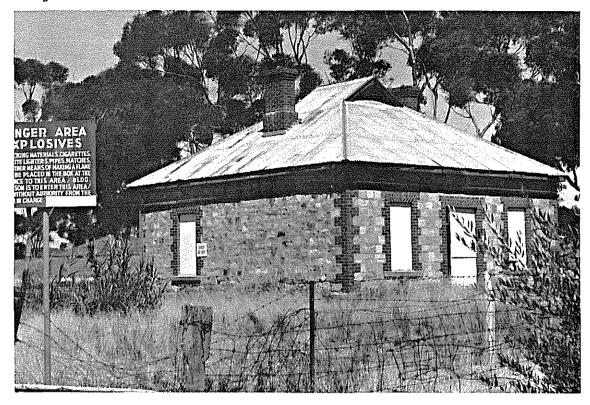


Film / Neg Number See Salisbury Historical Collection Photographer Jane Oest Subject Factory Buildings



# Salisbury Explosives Factory

Film / Neg Number See Salisbury Historical Collection Photographer Jane Oest Subject Stan White's House



# CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

# **Sturton Church and Cemetery**

Item No R / 12

Church Road, Penfield, 5111

## STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This item is significant because it is one of the few remaining relics of the early community of Penfield, which was one of the few separate communities near Salisbury. It reflects something of the immense impact of the government's decision to locate the explosives factory in South Australia. The item is also important because the cemetery contains the remains of several of the pioneer families of this small community.

## Significant Interest

- **Historical** The small Methodist church was built in 1856 to serve the small community of Penfield.
- Architectural This is a small building with few architectural pretensions, and is not one of particular significance.
- Environmental The church and cemetery are located in the centre of the area reserved for the explosives factory. The two are isolated and remote from the main work of the DSTO, and set amidst large gum trees.

## RECOMMENDATION

The church and cemetery should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

# **Sturton Church and Cemetery**

Heritage Theme Religion Sub-Theme Worship and burial

### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### **CHURCH**

#### HISTORICAL

Date 1856 Original owner Jeffries family Original Use Worship

On section 4031, in the middle of the site of the Explosives Factory.

This was once a Primitive Methodist Church, originally built by the Jeffries family which had settled in the area in 1850.

The church was built in 1856, with services continuing until 1892.

The building and land was sold in 1923, and for a time the church was used as a barn. The property was acquired by the Commonwealth government in 1942 when the surrounding land was acquired for the purposes of building an explosives factory, and the church was restored the following year.

#### GRAVEYARD

The graveyard features four family plots surrounded by cast-iron fencing. Two of the plots are without headstones or other grave markers. All headstones feature the names of members of the Jeffries family: two of the headstones are of slate.

Names featured on the headstones include:

Henry Jeffries

+21 January 1871

John Jeffries

+10 June 1881

Fanny Jeffries

+19 February 1856, aged nine months

Hedley Jeffries

+29 July 1983

### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Slate

Window type Pointed arch

Other features Church is set on a stone plinth. Features a bell tower in the southern gable. Has slate steps at the front door. Walls feature tuck-pointing.

Inscriptions 'To the memory of John and Henry Jeffries who came from Susses, New Brunswick, Canada. Settled here in 1850, farmed this surrounding country and worshipped in this Methodist Church. Built 1856. Restored by the Commonwealth Government 1943. Erected by Hedley A. Jeffries 1945'

The church is very small with a rectangular plan form, measuring about 10m X 7m.

It has four windows, two on each side, and only one door at the southern end.

The interior of the Church is very plain. The floor is of concrete, the walls are rendered and painted white. The furniture is very simple, with a simple timber altar at one end.

### REFERENCES

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District,
Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, p. 75
National Trust Register
Salisbury Local History Collection

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### CIRCUMSTANCES

Though owned by the Commonwealth government, the Church is still used for occasional religious services and weddings

### INTEGRITY

The integrity of the item is very high. The church was restored by the Commonwealth government in a sympathetic manner.

## **ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS**

The cemetery complements the church and so the two should be considered parts of the single nomination. Both are located in a relatively isolated part of the government-owned property, surrounded by mature trees.

# Sturton Church and Cemetery

Address Church Road, Penfield, 5111

Section 4031

Hundred Munno Para

A.M.G. Reference 1:10 000 Series, 6628-22, 28370 (E) 615420 (N)

Local Government Area Salisbury

Ward North

Zone SU

Boundary Of the church block Owner(s) Commonwealth of Australia

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Register of the National Estate; National Trust Classified List - 2549: Bruer, Vogt, Hignett - 1

Current Use Occasional worship

Condition Interior Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

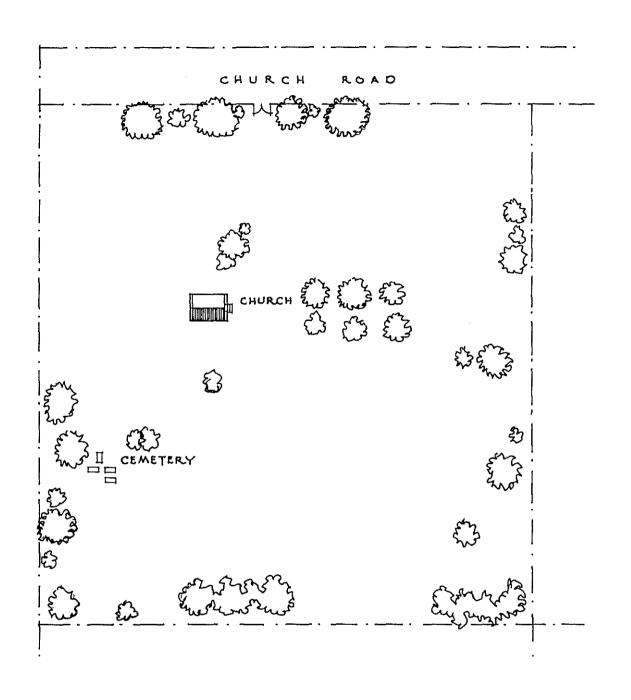
Associated item(s) Graveyard

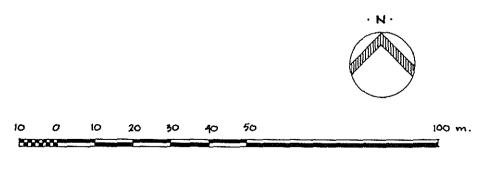
Comments Church walls are reinforced with tie bars and plates.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

9/8/1990



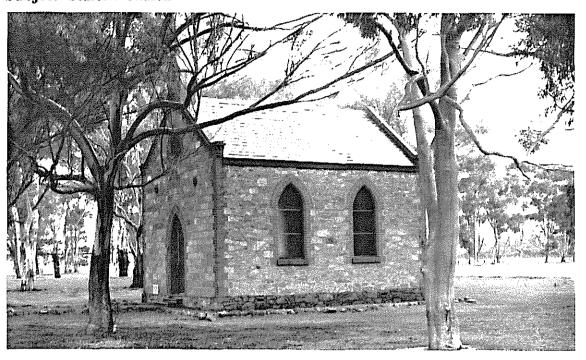


STURTON CHURCH AND CEMETERY

# Sturton Church and Cemetery

Film / Neg Number SHS 5 / 8
Photographer Peter Donovan
Subject Sturton Church

Direction of View To the north-west



Film / Neg Number SHS 5 / 7 Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Sturton Cemetery

Direction of View To the north-west



# CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

Evnla	CiVA	Man	azines	
Trybio	SIVC	IVLAS	animos	

Item No R / 13

-Magazine Road, Dry Creek, 5094

# STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

These are significant items in their own right because of their method of construction and their location relative to one another. They are also particularly important for the manner in which they reflect the government's role in the development of the state, as the custodian of explosives. These represented an important function of the government and are the most extensive complex of early explosive magazines in South Australia.

## Significant Interest

- Historical This complex of magazines was built in 1903 to replace an earlier government magazine at the North Arm. They were the first repository for explosives imported into South Australia. The magazines continue in use.
- Architectural The magazines are of particular significance because of their design and construction and the manner in which they reflect the dangerous nature of the materials to be stored and the measures taken to minimise the risk of accidents.
- Environmental The magazines are in an isolated location on the former swamp lands near the North Arm.

# RECOMMENDATION

The complex of magazines should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

# **Explosive Magazines**

Heritage Theme Economic development Sub-Theme Explosives

### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Architect Government Architect.

Date 1903

Original owner South Australian Government
Original Use Storage of explosives

The first government magazine at Dry Creek was built on stilts at the North Arm. However, towards the end of the nineteenth century these became inadequate for the amount of explosives being imported into the colony.

The later complex at Dry Creek was built in 1903 on a reserve of 287 acres and consisted of ten magazines each with a capacity of 30 tons. Vessels were unloaded at the North Arm and the explosives delivered by horse and cart to the magazines. A jetty was built at Broad Creek in 1906 and one and a half miles of tramline built to the magazines for the transport of explosives.

Currently there are a number of magazines running in a north-south direction, there are the original ten magazines in a row on the east and five magazines on the west. The two rows were separated by a 2ft railway line which ran between the two rows of magazines

A tramway ran from the Dry Creek railway station to the magazines.

The Chemistry department assumed control of the magazines in 1937.

L.J. Brown, Magazine Keeper, who was associated with the complex for sixty-two years compiled a short history of the complex in 1976, shortly before his retirement.

By 1900 the explosives trade had grown to such an extent that North Arm magazine could no longer cope, so a reserve magazine was established in Port Gawler Creek, with J.A. Brown, (my father), in charge. This was a magazine consisting of four floating hulks (No 1 Hulk, Albury, Wodonga and Kennedy), and other lighters were added to this fleet when large consignments came in from overseas. Explosives were conveyed from Port Gawler to North Arm by ketch as required. This was unsatisfactory, so the Dry Creek Magazine (then known as Yatala Magazine) was built in 1903 on a reserve of 278 acres. It was under the control of the Marine Board and consisted of 10 magazines, each with a capacity of 30 tons.

On December 31st, 1903, all explosives (83 \(^{1}/\_{2}\) tons) were transferred from North Arm and Port Gawler to the new magazines at Dry Creek. Port Gawler Magazine was dispensed with, but North Arm was still used as an unloading point for overseas ships. When unloaded, the explosives were transported by horse and dray to Dry Creek. Due to the change in location of the Magazines, a house was built near the reserve at Dry Creek for the Magazine Keeper, Mr G.A. Halsey, so he could be on call whenever required. This house consisted of four wooden rooms from the Quarantine Station, joined together under a common roof, with lean-to kitchen and back verandah added. Mr Halsey moved to Dry Creek on April 25th, 1904, and the Assistant Magazine Keeper, F. Reynolds, occupied the house at North Arm.

A jetty was constructed at Broad Creek, and was first used in January, 1906. A  $1^{1}/_{2}$ -mile tramline was constructed from the Magazines to Broad Creek in that same year. Dry Creek now had direct access to the sea, making it unnecessary to unload explosives at North Arm, and this Magazine was then closed.

Lighters were hired from the Harbours Board Dockyard when overseas shipments arrived, but by 1910 the trade had grown to such an extent that it was decided the Magazine should have its own floating plant, and so two 25-ton lighters were built. Two years later, another two lighters, this time 30-tons, were added, and again in 1914 one more 30-ton lighter. They were towed by launches of the S.A. Harbours Board, with up to three in a train, and mainly used in the protected waters of the Port River and North Arm, as they were flat-bottomed and unsuitable for the open sea. . . .

[After an incident when fire was discovered on a vessel about to discharge its load of explosives, ships were refused authorisation to proceed up the river to North Arm. A new unloading berth was developed at Snapper Point, though it was 1913 before the proper mooring facilities and mounded area were completed. Loads in excess of 300 tons were required to unload at the 'Outer Ground' - six miles north of Outer Harbor.]

During the 1914-18 War, the Military used No. 1 and No. 2 Magazines, and had a guard of 30 men there. The next few years saw the explosives trade increase to such an extent that storage capacity was insufficient, and between 1915 and 1919, four 30-ton capacity magazines were constructed.

The Magazines were always built on wooden studs, and from 1917 until today have been sinking and have had to be lifted up again. In 1919, with extra storage space available, a limit of 25 tons was placed on each magazine.

During 1904, 6,000 trees (mostly Tamarisk) were planted for windbreaks and beautification on the Reserve and at the magazine Keeper's cottage. A further 1,000 were planted in 1908, and in about 1910 it was decided to sink artesian bores to water them. . .

World War 2 began in September, 1939, and brought about many changes in the carriage of explosives. Prior to this, most explosives came by ship from the U.K., but in the early 40's this practice was discontinued. Nobel's Factory at Deer Park, Victoria, had expanded to such an extent that they were quite capable of supplying the needs of the country. Shipping from Victoria continued until November, 1946, when the S.S. 'Noora' was the last vessel to arrive. It was decided to change to rail transport and this method has continued ever since.

When war broke out, we applied to have a military guard placed at the magazines in the interest of public safety. This was not granted because no military ammunition was stored there. We therefore employed four watchmen of our own from November, 1939 to October, 1945. Each man was sworn in as a special constable, and was armed with a revolver. Our permanent staff were also sworn in as special constables. . . .

I have mentioned that the Magazine Keeper's cottage at Dry Creek was built in 1904. The Magazine Keeper at this time was Mr G.A. Halsey, who held the position from 1895 to 1932. During 1912 the Premier of the day, the Hon. John Verran, made an inspection of the magazine area, and when he saw the cottage, he classed it as unfit for habitation, . . . A new brick house was therefore constructed opposite the old one, and Mr. Halsey moved in on May 14th, 1913. The old house was not condemned however, and three weeks later my father

(J.A. Brown) moved in and lived there until 1938 - 25 years in all. I occupied the same cottage after my father, until 1956 (18 years), and Mr F.M. Bushell occupied it until 1971 (15 years), when it was condemned, and replaced by a new asbestos cottage. . . .

During 1961, there was a big expansion in industry, and with the shortage of land close to the city, several factories were built near our area. In an effort to protect our proper safety distances, land was purchased in 1961 and 1962 which increased the size of the Reserve. . . .

With the building of a large foundry adjacent to our tramline, it became necessary in the interest of safety to change our method of transporting explosives to and from Dry Creek Railway Station. The use of horse-drawn trucks ceased and two Leyland trucks were purchased. A specially constructed magazine was built by our staff on each of these trucks, and they came into use in December, 1964. A metal road was constructed along the front of the magazines for the use of the trucks, and a garage built to house them. As we had no further use for our tramline, it was pulled up and sold during 1966. . . . As we had no further use for the horses, they were disposed of on January 14th, 1965.

The old storerooms at the office were condemned in 1971, and new storerooms-lunchroom were erected and in use by August, 1972. . . .

A small laboratory was erected at the Reserve and finished on July 31st, 1973.

15/5/76

L.J. Brown Magazine Keeper

### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Ten single storey buildings in a row

Wall Materials Painted corrugated galvanised iron

Roof Form Hipped with large roof vent

Roof Material Painted corrugated galvanised iron

Other features Each magazine is surrounded by an earth mound

The site consists of several small buildings and sheds with a few trees, and ten identical storage buildings in one long row. Each shed is surrounded on three sides by earth mounds. In recent times rough concrete ends have been built at the ends of each U-shaped mound. On the fourth side (the entrance side) there is an access roadway for trucks delivering and taking explosives, bounded by a fourth continuous mound the full length of the ten magazines. The mounds are solidly packed earth, but are beginning to be washed away. They are probably lower now than they were when first constructed, and the magazine keeper doubts their effectiveness.

#### The Buildings

All of the storage buildings are basically the same, being simply rectangular in plan form with a small enclosed porch to the entrance. They are timber-framed, formerly on timber piers, but now supported on cement block piers with concrete bases. The walls and roof are of corrugated iron with many coats of paint. Although recently painted the walls show new rusting. It is becoming obvious that expert advice needs to be sought before the next painting job. The hipped roofs are constructed with wide overhangs (approx 1200mm) supported on timber brackets, and with cast iron (approx 35mm diameter) which tie the edges of the overhangs down to avoid being lifted off in high winds. The roof has a large ridge vent with glass louvres. There are no windows, only the ridge vented skylights.

Several of the stores have remains of a previous security system. This consisted of an infrared safety light which beamed an infra-red ray across the front of the building to a post with a

45<sup>0</sup> angled mirror which reflected the ray to other mirrors at each corner of the building, thus providing a ring around the building. These devices are now in a dilapidated state, many of them missing, and all of the mirrors removed.

The entrance porch has two doors, one at each end. One door is bolted from the inside and can only be opened from the porch. The other door is locked from the outside with two Yale locks - one at the top of the door and the other at the bottom. In the middle there remains the the original door lock, still in use and operated with a huge brass key. The porch is a small rectangular room with the two external doors and two internal doors to the storeroom. There is a small seat, a bucket and a broom, and in one store a collection of rubber overshoes which formerly had to be worn before entering the store. Hanging on the wall of the porch is a copy of the Magazine Rules, now brown with age, reprinted from the Marine and Harbors Act 1888, spelling out the rules of the use of the magazine. The two doors into the store swing into the porch area and one crosses over the other, and are held open with a large cast iron drop pin which is dropped into a hole in the floor.

The interiors of the stores are lined with timber sheets. The ceilings are of the collar-tie form with the large vented ridge skylights with glass and wirenetting. The skylights are lined with small-fluted corrugated iron and timber boarding. The floors are hardwood timber boarding, with large duckboard pallets to support the explosives in cardboard boxes off the floor. Above the timber skirtings are small vents covered with wire netting which vent into ducts in the wall to external vents at the top of the wall immediately under the eaves. The external vents also have wirenetting. At the two doorways into the porch are drop boards (approx 300mm high) which are dropped into place before the doors are closed, thus sealing the gap under the door. The reason given for this was to prevent wind blown sparks from entering the room under the doors. There are no lights or electricity within the buildings, so all light comes from the skylight. Cameras are not permitted into the stores because they contain batteries which can be a danger to some types of detonators. It was reasonably cool inside the store, so the walls must contain some insulation.

Of the ten magazine stores, two are used for storing detonators and seven for storing high explosives..

The integrity of the buildings is very high, and there appears to be very little alteration even down to the continued use of the door locks and drop bolts. The only major change seems to be the replacement of the timber piers with concrete block piers and the removal of the infra-red safety system.

### REFERENCES

Lewis, H. John, *Enfield and the Northern Villages*, Corporation of Enfield, Enfield, 1985, pp. 205-8.

Brown, L.J., Mss history of the site.

South Australian Parliamentary Paper, 29 of 1904.

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### CIRCUMSTANCES

The complex in under the control of the Chief Inspector of Explosives and the South Australian Department of Labour. It continues to be used for the storage of explosives, but this use will be curtailed with the development of the Multi-Function Polis nearby.

## INTEGRITY

The integrity of this complex remains high, with the complex and magazines in near original condition. In late 1990 they continue to be used for the purpose for which they were originally built.

# ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The complex is a concentrated one. By design it was built in a remote area and still has little development nearby.

# **Explosive Magazines**

Address Magazine Road, Dry Creek, 5094

Section 433

Hundred Port Adelaide

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-31-m, 278550 (E), 6143000 (N)

CT No NUA

Local Government Area Salisbury

Ward West

Zone RUA

Boundary The section
Owner(s) Government of South Australia

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Current Use . Storage of explosives

Interior Good

**Exterior Good** 

Known Threats Nil, except there is a distinct possibility of them being closed

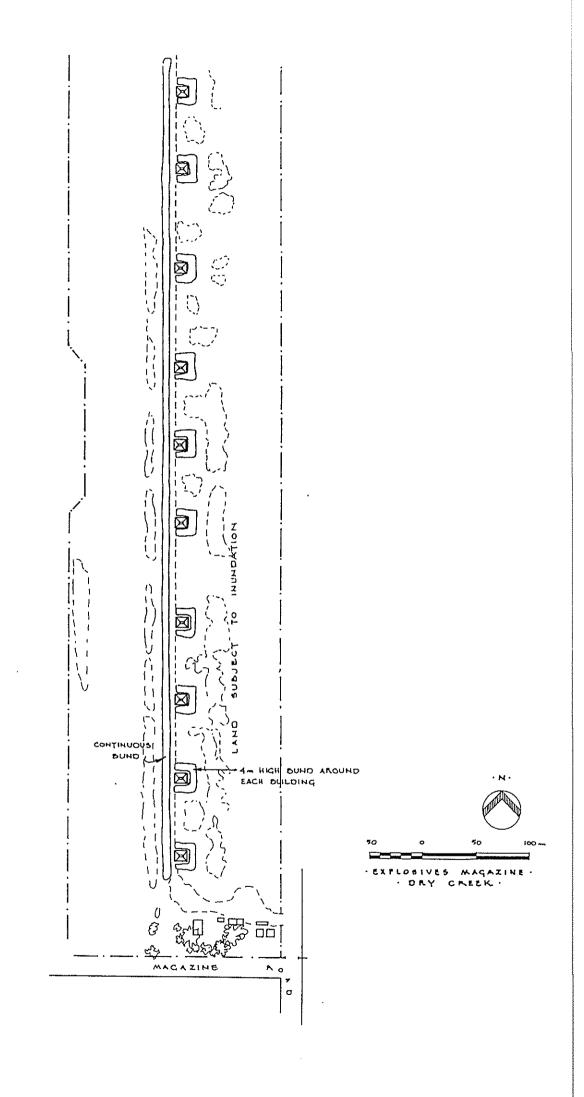
Conservation action identified Nil

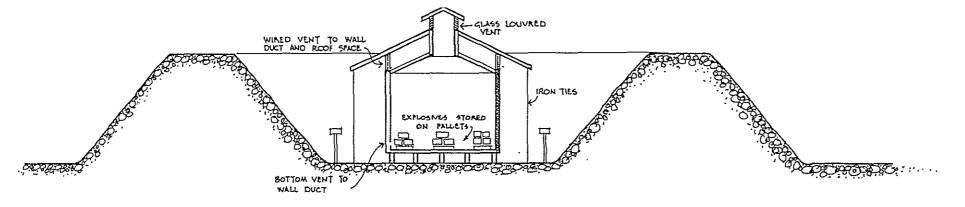
Associated item(s) Sheds are rusting even after fresh painting - needs expert advice

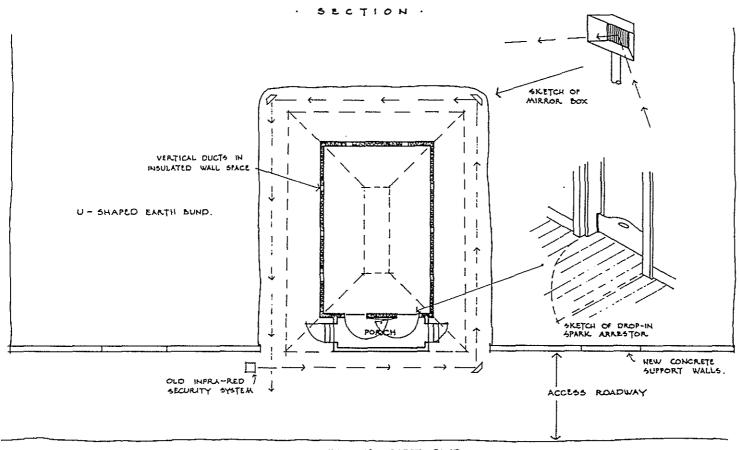
Comments Part of the significance of the site lies in the numbers and arrangement of the magazines.

Note Those responsible for the magazines are eager to have the heritage significance of the complex recognised. However, the magazines continue to be used to store explosives and those responsible for the complex are reluctant to advertise the fact, and even the location of the magazines. Thery have asked that the report on the magazines not be made any more public than is necessary to have it brought before the Council and the South Australian Heritage Committee.

Date(s) of Survey 6/9/1990 Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney 14/12/1990







CONTINUOUS EARTH BUND.

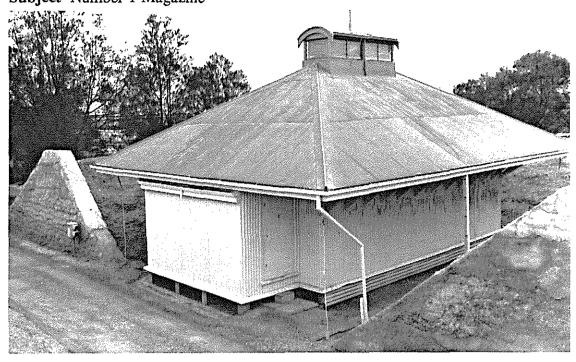


EXPLOSIVES MAGAZINES (NOT TO SCALE)

# **Explosive Magazines**

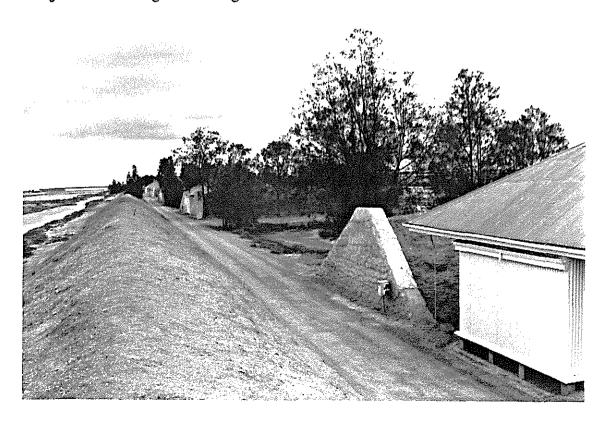
Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 1 Photographer Barry Rowney Subject Number 1 Magazine

Direction of View To the north



Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 3 Photographer Barry Rowney Subject View along row of magazines

Direction of View To the north-west



# **Explosive Magazines**

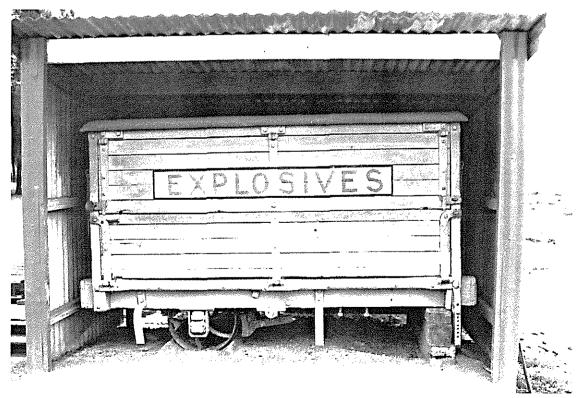
Direction of View To the east

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 2

Photographer Barry Rowney
Subject Number 1 Magazine showing earth mound



Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 0
Photographer Barry Rowney
Subject Early horse-drawn explosives truck once used on tramway for transporting explosives.



# CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

# Cross Keys Hotel

Item No R / 14

Port Wakefield Road, Cavan, 5094

# STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The hotel has direct links with the inn established on this site as early as 1849, and with the largely Irish - community which developed in the vicinity. Its location on one of the major highways leading to the capital exemplifies the importance of these hotels as wayside stopping places when transport was primarily by horse-drawn vehicles. This item was the first outside the metropolitan area - and after the Gepps Cross Hotel - on the main road to Port Wakefield.

The hotel is one of few relics of an earlier residential community in what is now largely a light industrial area.

# Significant Interest

- Historical Though the present hotel is of the later nineteenth century it is on the site of a very early hotel and is now one of the few relics of the largely Irish community which was centred on the area. Its location is also significant, being on one of the major highways leading to the capital and exemplifies the importance of these hotels as wayside stopping places when transport was primarily by horse-drawn vehicles. This hotel was the first outside the metropolitan area after the Gepps Cross Hotel on the main road to Port Wakefield.
- Architectural The design and detailing of the hotel is of interest because of its unusual nature rather than being of particular heritage significance.
- Environmental The item is something of a landmark on one of Adelaide's major arterial roads, though is now surrounded by light industry.

### RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

We also recommend that the item should be included on the Register of the National Estate.

# Cross Keys Hotel

Heritage Theme Commerce Sub-Theme Hotel

### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

Date 1848 Original owner D. Brady Original Use Hotel

The Cross Keys is currently owned by The South Australian Brewing Company but for many years, from 1876 to 1958, it was owned by the Lion Brewing and Malting Company.

There was a hotel on this site very early in the state's history. Land was originally granted to Daniel Brady in October 1848. Brady was the seventh son of Daniel Brady of County Cavan, Ireland who arrived in South Australia in 1840 and farmed 1000 acres at Snowtown. The young Brady was educated at St Aloysius College, Seven Hills. Brady was one of the first settlers in the area now known as Cavan with a land grant 100 acres in Section 2186/7, halfway between Dry Creek and the Little Para River. The hotel existed in 1849 and Brady is listed as the first licensee. It served travellers on their way north via the Glue Pot to Salisbury and Moonta. Brady is credited with laying out the town of Virginia in 1858.

In 1873 the property belonged to Joseph Broadstock, but was transferred the same year to James Smith who was also the licensee. Joseph Broadstock came to South Australia from Victoria in 1847 and was a farmer and wood merchant before becoming a publican. He served as a councillor in the Yatala North District Council in 1868. John Ward was the owner in 1875 and in 1876 the hotel became the property of the Lion Brewing and Malting Company. The Lion Brewery was established in 1871 and in 1876 was owned by Beaglehole and Johnston.

The location of the building on one of the major highways leading to and from the capital exemplifies the importance of regularly spaced hotels as wayside stopping places when transport was primarily by horse-drawn vehicles. This was one of a number of hotels that stood beside one of the main roads to Salisbury

The hotel is one of few relics of an earlier residential community in what is now largely a light industrial area. The location of the hotel also exemplifies the one-time significance of the intersection on which it stands. The Cross Keys Road was one of the major roads leading to Salisbury but was cut when Parafield airport was established.

#### ARCHITECTURAL

Size Two storey

Wall Materials Rendered masonry, smooth stucco and pebble dash stucco Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed, sash

Other features Upper floor verandah of corrugated galvanised iron has a straight profile with timber posts and timber brackets. Lower portion of the verandah features pressed metal.

The hotel is of an unusual design, and has evidently grown in stages.

The interior of the public areas has been altered many times and is of little evident significance.

#### REFERENCES

Aldine History of South Australia, Adelaide, 1890, p. 607

Hoad, J.L., Hotels and Publicans of South Australia 1836-1986, Australian Hotels Association and Gould Books, Adelaide, 1986

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 17, 92, 144

Salisbury Local History Collection

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### CIRCUMSTANCES

The hotel is presently owned by the South Australian Brewing Company.

### INTEGRITY

The integrity of the item remains high. It features several additions, but these have ensured that it could continue to be used for its original purpose.

# ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The item is located on one of the major roads leading to the city and suffers the impact of the upgrading of this road.

# Cross Keys Hotel

Address Port Wakefield Road, Cavan, 5094

Section 2245 Hundred Yatala

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-31-m, 280300 (E), 6143220 (N)

CT No 4049/729

Local Government Area Salisbury

Ward Levels

Zone LIN

Boundary That of the title Owner(s) South Australian Brewing Company

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Hotel

Condition

**Exterior Good** 

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

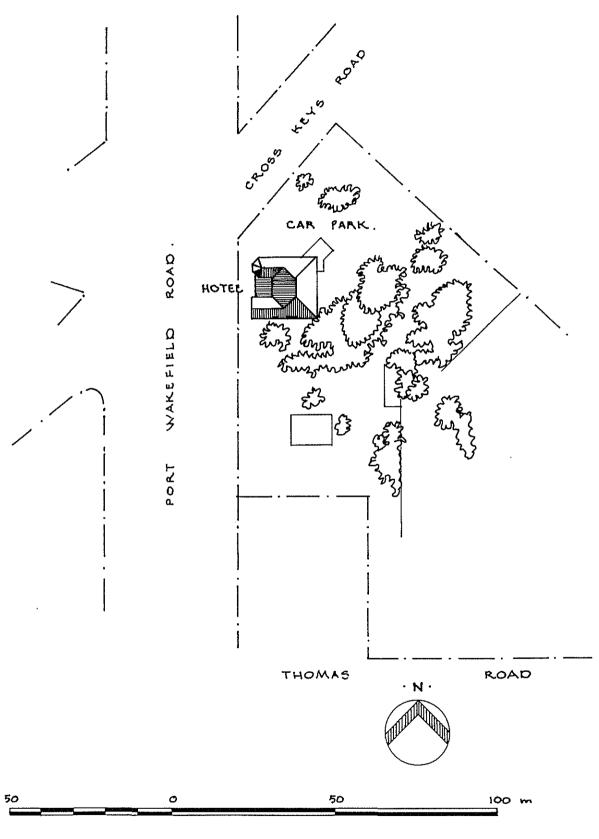
Comments The item is significant primarily because of its historical associations rather than because of any architectural distinction.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

**Date(s) of Survey** 16/8/1990

15/11/1990



CROSS KEYS HOTEL .

# Cross Keys Hotel

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 4 / 14 Photographer Barry Rowney Subject Cross Keys Hotel

Direction of View To the north-east



# ITEMS RECOMMENDED

to be considered as a

HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONE

# CITY of SALISBURY HERITAGE SURVEY

# Anglican Precinct

Item No HCZR / 1

Church Street, Salisbury

## STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The precinct includes the original St John's Church which is probably the oldest building in Salisbury. The whole of the area is significant because of its central location, its close identification with the foundation and development of the town, and the foundation and development of one of the most significant religious and community groups in Salisbury. The significant church buildings are linked by the cemetery, which must be considered one of the sacred sites of Salisbury. It is the final resting place of many of the pioneers of the town, and a source of information about them.

## Significant Interest

- Historical This is an important area in the centre of the original town area. The earliest part of the precinct was given to the Anglican Church by John Harvey who was responsible for subdividing the town, so it has links with the very foundation of the town. The precinct is also identified with one of the important religious and community groups of Salisbury.
- Architectural The precinct contains a number of buildings, but all complement one another because of the similar styles, scale and building materials. The burnt-out church was a fine architectural building in its own right, and though the other items have little particular architectural merit they are all important for the manner in which they support one another.
- Environmental This precinct is an important one near the central business district of the town. It includes a number of items that relate well to one another, and to the mature trees on the precinct.

## RECOMMENDATION

This area should be designated a Historic (Conservation) Zone, and St John's Church, now a ruin, should be removed from the Register of State Heritage Items.

We suggest that the remains of the church has insufficient innate heritage significance to be maintained on the Register of State Heritage Items in its own right. Because of its almost total destruction we suggest that its continued listing is a curiosity, and devalues other items on the Register.

The ruin is no longer considered worthy of inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items. However, we consider the item to be of great local significance and interest and would urge its retention. We also recommend that control on the redevelopment of the item and its immediate surroundings might be more appropriately exercised by including the ruin as part of a Historic (Conservation) Zone embracing the cemetery and several of the church buildings in the area.

# **Anglican Precinct**

Heritage Theme Religion Sub-Theme Church

### ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

#### HISTORICAL

The first land, allotments 88 and 89, was acquired by the Bishop of Adelaide on 8 November 1850. The Title denotes Lot 88 with a frontage to Mary Street as 'St John's Church': lot 89 facing Church Street is denoted, 'Church Yard'. Later, the adjoining allotment 85 was acquired.

The church property was enlarged in 1895 when allotments 86 and 87 were acquired.

St John's Church Ruin
Architect Daniel Garlick
Builder Robinson
Date 1865
Additions Sanctuary added in 1896
Original owner Anglican Church
Original Use Worship

The larger St John's Church was designed by the eminent Adelaide architect Daniel Garlick and built by Robinson, using local stone. The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Short in August 1858. It was officially opened on 11 May 1865. The sanctuary was added in 1896.

The Church was destroyed by fire on 7 March 1989.

### St John's Sunday School and hall

The original portion of the Sunday School was built in 1927.

The annex was built in 1937.

The Sunday School has taken on an added role as the main place of worship following the destruction of the Church.

Old St John's Church

**Date** 1850

Original owner Church of England

Original Use School

This building was erected in 1850, on land donated to the Bishop of Adelaide that year. At the time when 'Old Colonist' visited Salisbury on 25 January 1851, he remarked on 'a little building intended for the service of the Church of England, which will contain a congregation of one hundred, but it is yet unfinished, and wants ceiling and seats. A little assistance would

complete this desirable erection. It is at present used as a school, and we found between thirty and forty children there under the teaching of, we believe, a Mr Keelall.'

When the church was completed it was originally served from Holy Trinity in Adelaide. It sufficed until the larger church was completed.

St John's Rectory
Architect Garlick and Jackman
Builder Brady and Fletcher
Date 1897
Original owner Church of England
Original Use Rectory

The plans of the building are dated 1893, but it was not constructed until 1897.

Additions were made to the rear in 1901.

Extensive renovations were carried out 1968.

#### Anglican Cemetery

The cemetery is contemporaneous with the development of the church precinct. It provides a record of those who have contributed to the life of the Salisbury, and Anglican community from the foundation of the town, almost to the present. It is a significant item in its own right because of its links with pioneers of the town and district and as one of the town's sacred sites. It is also of interest because of the range of monuments and other markers that mark the several graves, and the attitudes to life and death that they convey through the symbolism that is featured on them.

#### **ARCHITECTURAL**

St John's Church Ruin
Size Single storey
Wall Materials Sandstone
Roof Form Gabled
Window type Pointed arched

**Inscription** On the foundation stone in the wall of the chancel: 'To the Honour and Glory of God. This Stone Presented by Mr A Urlwin was laid by Sir Thomas Fawell Buxton Bart on July 30th 1896'

St John's was a well-built church in the Early English Gothic Style. The sandstone walls have rendered dressings to doors and windows and stone buttresses. The steeply pitched roof was gabled, the front one of which has a square belfry topped with a cross. The original rectangular form of the church measured 26m x 10m. The addition of the chancel increased the length of the church by 6m. The height of the walls is 7m rising to 15m at the top of the gables with the belfry rising to 18m.

The Gothic form of the church remains including the pointed arch windows.

Before its destruction the church featured an important collection of thirteen stained and painted glass windows, four from the pioneer South Australian firm of Edward Brooks, another from the South Australian firm of E.F. Troy, and two from the Morris & Co studio of England, including a window featuring the patron saint of the church which was added in 1926.

#### St John's Sunday School and Hall

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone with Brick quoins

Roof Form Hipped Gablet

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Additions Hall added south

Other features Masonry canopies over front windows

**Inscriptions** On front wall of the main building; 'AMDG This Stone was presented by The St John's Sunday School and was laid by The Venerable Archdeacon Russell October 1st 1927'

On the annex: 'This annex is the Gift of H Bussenshutt to St John's Parish 29.6.37'

This is a simple but imposing building with a broad front which emphasises the hipped and gabled roof. The walls are of sandstone with brick quoins and dressings. Although very simple in design, the masonry moulded brackets which support the heavy canopies over the front windows and door are a dominant feature.

The annex to the south is sympathetically carried out in matching stone and brick.

The additions of corrugated galvanised iron at the rear of the building spoil this good example of mid-1930s institutional building.

#### Old St John's Church

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Rendered Brick

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Casement

Other features Rear chimney and fire place

**Inscriptions** St Johns 1846

This building is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Salisbury. The construction is of rendered brick. The simple rectangular form has a medium pitched roof of corrugated galvanised iron, and a simple porch with a single door. The unusual feature is the thickening of the walls at the western end for a fireplace and chimney. This is unusual for an Anglican Church, and suggests that it was used for several functions in addition to church services.

The condition of the building is poor, and requires urgent conservation work to the walls (portion of the brickwork is damaged and the rendering is generally poor), the parapet of the gable walls, and extensive work to the fascias, gutters and barge boards.

In spite of confusion about the date of its construction, it is old enough to command respect, particularly because it forms part of the cohesive Anglican Church group, and is evidence of the earliest settlement in Salisbury.

#### St John's Rectory

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

**Additions** A brick skillion-roofed addition at the rear

This building is a mix of sandstone and bluestone with brick quoins. It is unprepossessing in its present condition, because of the carport structure on the northern side and the plain red brick addition on the rear. However, it is basically a sound building in the South Australian vernacular manner of stone houses, and could, with a little imagination, recover much of its original character.

It is a sound building, and should be considered as part of the other church buildings on the significant site. Correct conservation would make this building a considerable asset to the area.

#### Anglican Cemetery

The cemetery is a good example of cemeteries which attend a parent church. It has a large collection of headstones of marble and slate, some are quite notable because of their design and detailing. Many of the graves have cast iron surrounds.

The condition of the cemetery is good, with few of the graves showing significant damage. Presently it has an unkempt look. This should be rectified because neglect can allow physical damage to take place and also encourage vandalism.

The cemetery is a very necessary and evocative element in the church complex.

#### REFERENCES

Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Sal 1 BU

Observer, 21 August, 1858, p.3, 13 May, 1865, Supp, p.3

Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 68-72

National Trust (New South Wales), 'Cemeteries: A National Trust Policy Paper', August, 1987

National Trust (New South Wales), A Guide to the Conservation of Cemeteries, National Trust, Sydney, 1982 Nicol, Robert, 'Cemeteries of South Australia', Department of Environment and Planning, 1988

Yelland, E.M. (ed), Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia 1850-51, by Old Colonist, Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1970, p. 106.

#### CYINNY ENABLED AND TRINODRA APPROXI

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### **CIRCUMSTANCES**

Two items, the St John's Church and the Old St John's Church with the cemetery are already included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

#### TAME OF YOUR

#### INTEGRITY

The historical integrity of the area is high. It remains under the control of the Anglican Church and is used for the same purposes as that for which it was acquired. Any development in the area has been consistent with the demands of the Anglican community.

St John's Church Ruin The form of the church remains, but it has been all but completely destroyed by fire.

St John's Sunday School and hall The integrity of the item appears to be very high. The annex is different in character but has been added unobtrusively to one side at the rear. Although the addition is different in character, it enhanced the role of the Sunday School and did nothing to compromise its historical significance.

Old St John's Church The integrity of the item appears to be high although its condition is poor.

**St John's Rectory** The essential integrity of the item remains high despite the removal of verandahs.

**Anglican Cemetery** The integrity of the cemetery is high. It continues to be used for the purpose for which it was set aside. Undergrowth has been allowed to grow unchecked.

### ENVIRONMENT / PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The area comprises several allotments and is prominently sited on the fringe of the commercial area.

It is rare even in country parishes, to find a complete complex of church buildings, particularly one which has so much potential for heritage interpretation. The original church building still remains, and the second church building, although razed by fire, still remains in its form to testify to its history. Both buildings stand alongside the cemetery, and represents a powerful link with the past. The Sunday School and rectory stand apart to the north of the complex, linking the church buildings and the cemetery to the present world and the nearby commercial activities.

The southern end of the site is lined with pine trees, that form a backdrop, and the large block of vacant land separates the whole complex from the residential development further to the south.

With a little imagination this complex could become a feature in Salisbury, and one of the strongest links with its past. A sensitive new church respecting the heritage significance of the complex could complete the historical development and become another significant feature of the complex.

#### St John's Church Ruin

The ruin is a significant and visually evocative item. It is a feature of the Anglican precinct and dominates the cemetery. As it remains at present the ruin presents a danger to the public, although there are signs warning people from approaching.

The Anglican Church is anxious to rebuild its church in some form and we would recommend that all or a significant part of the ruin be included in any new development. We would recommend against the reconstruction of the Church because the damage has been all but total and any reconstruction would effectively be a new building, though in the original style: in addition this could prove to be unsatisfactory as a church building in the light of modern liturgical developments, and would spoil what is now a remarkable and evocative relic. With imaginative development, the ruin, in some form, could still play a significant role in the life of the parish, perhaps the nave area could be used for the interment of ashes of the departed, with small plaques being attached to the walls: such a use would extend and complement the function of the cemetery. The ruins of Coventry Cathedral in England provide an admirable example of what might be done.

#### St John's Sunday School and hall

This is an important element in the Anglican precinct which serves as a buffer to the commercial development from the north.

#### Old St John's Church

This building is in poor condition but it is a significant heritage building in the group. Its location near the southern boundary of the precinct, overshadowed by large mature trees and closely associated with the cemetery means that it is a very evocative feature of the precinct.

#### St John's Rectory

This is an important element to the Anglican precinct which serves as a buffer to the commercial development from the north-east.

#### Anglican Cemetery

The cemetery is an important visual element in its own right. It is also closely associated with the two St John's churches and serves to tie the several elements together. The plots are set out in rows, though there seems to be no other evident planning.

## **Anglican Precinct**

Address Church Street, Salisbury
Allotment Nos 85,86, 87, 88,89
Section 2191
Hundred Yatala
A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-29-g 284500(E), 6150400(N)
CT Nos 2567/172, 2690/3
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE
Boundary Of the two titles, see attached plan
Owner(s) Synod of the Diocese of Adelaide, Anglican Church of Australia
State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

#### Comments

The area contains several items, St John's Sunday School, St John's Church, now a ruin, the Anglican cemetery, Old St John's Church and the Anglican rectory.

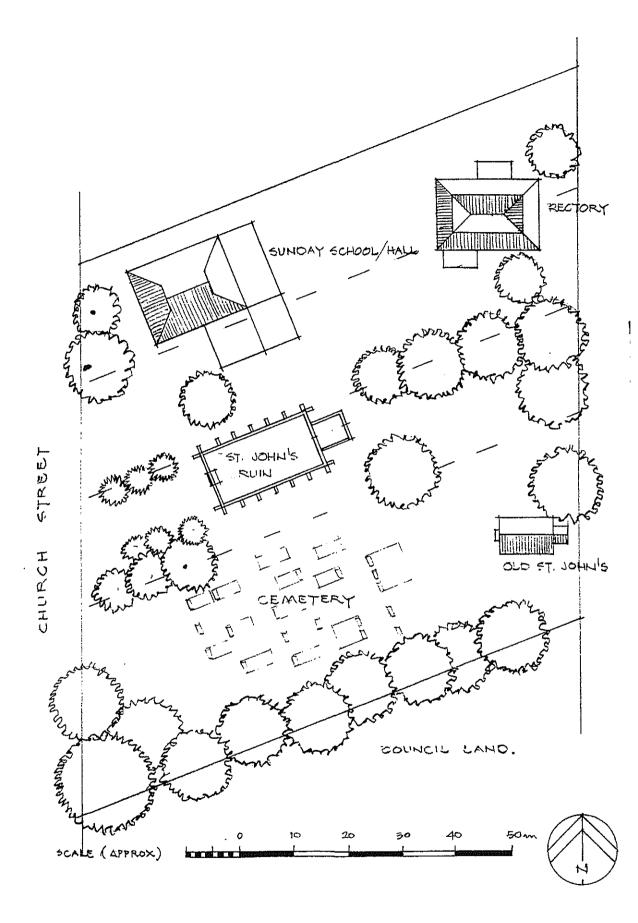
The several items complement one another functionally.

The ruin presently remains on the Register of State Heritage Items. This appears anomalous because the whole church was originally listed. We do not believe the ruin to be of such significance in its own right to be retained on the list and would recommend its deletion, though not until the area has been designated a Historic (Conservation) Zone so that there is a measure of control over its development.

It is evident that action must be taken to make the ruin safe. We believe that the destruction wrought by the fire has been all but total, and we would not advise the restoration of the church. We would suggest that a totally new church be built. However, we would also recommend that significant portions of the ruin be included in any new church. This has been done successfully on numbers of occasions, a good example is the Anglican Cathedral in Darwin, which includes portions of the earlier cathedral which was destroyed by Cyclone Tracy. We believe that this can be used to great effect to make a significant statement.

The cemetery is more than a collection of headstones. The headstones and other grave markers are important, first, because they mark the site of a grave, and secondly, because of the information that they contain. Headstones and other grave markers should not normally be moved, collected in one place, or set about the perimeter of a cemetery, although this has been done in many places. This practice fails to appreciate the true significance of the grave-markers. It also fails to appreciate the significance of cemeteries generally, as sacred sites, which can be used for passive recreation.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 24/11/89
Barry Rowney 22/12/89

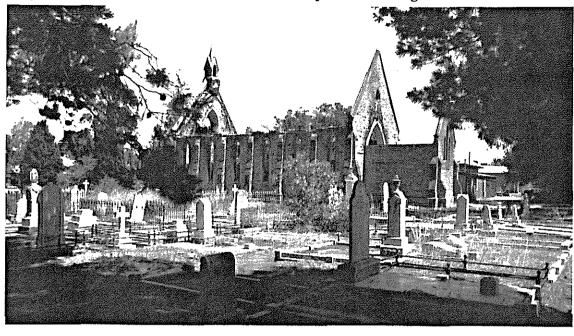


ST. JOHN'S CHURCH COMPLEX CHURCH STREET , SALISBURY.

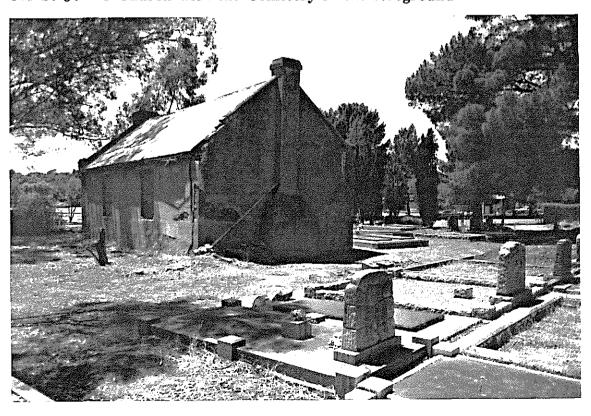
## **Anglican Precinct**

Film / Neg Number SM 1/22 Direction of View To the Photographer Pamela Runge St John's Church Ruin with the Cemetery in the foreground

Direction of View To the west



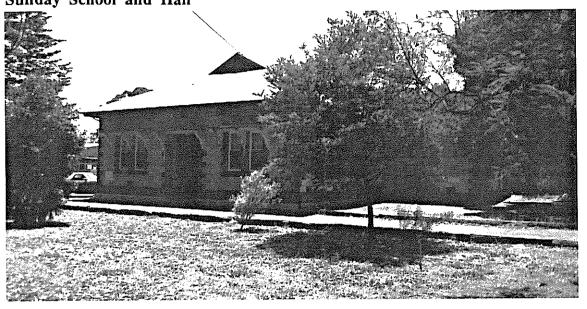
Film / Neg Number SM 1/24 Direction of View To Photographer Pamela Runge Old St John's Church with the Cemetery in the foreground Direction of View To the East



## **Anglican Precinct**

Film / Neg Number SM 1/28 Photographer Pamela Runge Sunday School and Hall

Direction of View To the north



Film / Neg Number SM 1/26 Photographer Pamela Runge Rectory

Direction of View To the north-west



## OTHER ITEMS

#### Note

Any items assessed during the course of a heritage survey manifest different degrees of significance. The following list includes numbers of items that contribute to the physical character and heritage of Salisbury, although none was judged sufficiently significant to recommend its inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items. Nevertheless all the items listed below reflect features of the development of the town and the surrounding district, and are of some significance because of this.

Indeed, many of the items listed below are of particular significance because of their associations with people or developments within the city. These items are irreplaceable. Care must be taken to ensure that these items are not destroyed unknowingly, and they are listed here to alert readers to their significance. The most significant of these items are designated with an asterisk.

A number of other items contribute to the physical character of Salisbury, but they are typical rather than special items. Numbers of these items are included here, but the list is not exhaustive, and for each of those featured here a number of others could easily have been included. Nevertheless as some of these items are destroyed, the others will become increasingly significant.

None of the items included in this list are subject to any statutory form of development control.

## Salisbury Masonic Hall

Item No 1

Heritage Theme Religion Sub-Theme Temple

#### LOCATION

Address 37 Gawler Street, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) Salisbury Lodge No 126
Section No 2190
Hundred Yatala
CT No 2405/73
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/19 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the north-east



### Salisbury Masonic Hall

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Concrete Block
Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Hopper

Inscriptions This stone was laid on 19 October AD1957 by MW Bro The Hon Sir Geoffrey Reed LLB Pro Grand Master

Current Use Meetings

Condition Good

Exterior Very good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Exterior painting

Comments / Significance The integrity of the item is high. However it is an item of such recent origin and of little particular architectural distinction that it is of little evident heritage significance.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 24/11/89

11/12/89

### **Auction Room / Former Store**

Item No 2\*

Heritage Theme Industry Sub-Theme Grain Store

#### LOCATION

Address 16-32 Gawler Street, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) TGB Heidenreich
Allotment No 143-148
Section No 2190
Hundred Yatala
CT No 4326/103
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Film / Neg Number SM 2/18 Direction of View To the west Photographer Pamela Runge



### **Auction Room / Former Store**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone, originally tuck-pointed

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Small timber-framed casements, made to fit with timber infill

Other features Stone quoins to walls, though brick door and window surrounds. Coping to gables.

The store is a simple vernacular building of a very simple plan-form, and without any particular architectural merit. However, it is one of several isolated older structures that help highlight the historic centre of Salisbury and the importance of the railway to the economic development of the town.

#### HISTORY

This item was probably built in the 1870s and associated with flour milling for much of its history when it was used as a wheat store. Owners have included Charles Talbot (1864-76), the Verco Brothers (1882-1892), Edwin Davey & Sons (1892-1934). The store was also used as a packing shed by the Salisbury Citrus Growers' Co-operative for a time during the interwar period. The store was acquired by Heidenreich in 1934. Its location near the railway line reflects the changed focus of the town once the transport link with Adelaide was completed in December 1856. Sources: LH Sal 1 BU 0012, Heritage Branch nomination report.

Current Use Vacant

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair

Exterior Fair

Known Threats Neglect

Conservation action identified The roof is in fair condition, but the gutters on the northern side are broken and rusted and filled with debris therefore water overflows onto the walls. There are no gutters on the southern side, the wall is damp and covered with moss in places. Some repainting has been badly done.

Comments / Significance The item was included on Interim List of the Register of State Heritage Items in 1984: it was later removed after an objection by the owner. It is an older industrial item, built to take advantage of the railway, and is of some historical significance for the manner in which it reflects the agricultural heritage of Salisbury, and the surrounding region that depended upon it, in the period before World War II. The item is also of some significance because it is a rare older item in the town, though its very simple construction means that any heritage significance derives from its historical associations rather than any architectural merit.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 24/11/89 11/12/89

## Governor MacDonnell Hotel

Item No 3\*

Heritage Theme Commerce Sub-Theme Hotel

#### LOCATION

Address John Street, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) South Australian Brewing Holdings Ltd
Allotment No 1-2 & 7-8
Section No 2190
Hundred Yatala
CT No 2523/151
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Bruer, Vogt and Hignett

Film / Neg Number SM 2/14 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the south east



### Governor MacDonnell Hotel

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Double storey
Wall Materials Rendered and painted bluestone
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Verandah Cantilevered
Additions Some additions at the rear
Other features Facade has been modernised

The building is a substantial one of two stories sited on the corner of John Street and Gawler Street. Early photographs indicate that it is of masonry construction with red brick quoins and dressings, though the walls have since been rendered and painted. Major alterations have also been made to the windows and doors on the ground floor, and the french doors leading to the original first floor balcony have been replaced.

#### HISTORY

The original Governor MacDonnell Hotel was built for Joseph Broadstock in 1856, soon after the railway was extended to Salisbury, and unlike others in the town, was built to two storeys. In 1876 Broadstock sold the hotel to a group of Adelaide businessmen associated with one of the breweries. The hotel became an important community centre and meeting place. The first meeting of the Yatala North Council was held in the Hotel. It was used for the regular meetings of the Oddfellows Lodge. The building was destroyed by fire on 23 February, 1881, but subsequently rebuilt. In 1890 the hotel was acquired by the Lion Brewing and Malting Company. For a time, from 1905 to 1932 Dr W.A, Hunter lived at the hotel and had his consulting rooms and dispensary at the rear.

Sources Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Sal 1 BU 00053, 00162 Bruer, Vogt and Hignett, Northern Metropolitan Regional Study, June, 1976, Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 96 Potter, James L., John Street, Salisbury: A Pictorial History, The Salisbury and District Historical Society Inc, Salisbury, 1986, p. 16

Current Use Hotel
Associated items Nil
Condition Very Good
Known Threats Nil

Exterior Very good

Conservation action identified Restoration of its nineteenth century character, by the removal of the tiles from the walls and re-instatement of an appropriate verandah and balcony.

Comments / Significance The anonymous treatment of the exterior has meant that the hotel has lost much of its character. The hotel remains in use for the purpose for which it was built, and the essential form of the hotel remains recognisable, but a series of alterations to modernise the building has meant that it has lost much of of its visual character. The building is a dominant element on the corner of North and John Streets because of its scale and location on the property boundary. The impact of the item is enhanced because of the similar scale of the flour mill which is opposite. The two items together, provide a particularly strong visual element denoting one end of John Street. This is a very important item in Salisbury. Alterations during its existence have meant that it has lost a great deal of its architectural significance except for its dominant presence. However, it continues to be an important historical item because of its links with the early days of the town, particularly the arrival of the railway. The hotel is a strong example of the manner in which the railway drew commercial development from the area to the east on the road leading to the bridge across the Little Para. The Hotel was also important as a community and meeting centre in the town.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 24/11/89
Barry Rowney 11/12/89

## John Street

Item No 4

Heritage Theme Economy Sub-Theme Commerce

#### LOCATION

Address John Street, Salisbury, 5108 Section No 2190, 2191 Hundred Yatala Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/13 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the south-west



### John Street

#### DESCRIPTION

John Street became the premier commercial street in Salisbury after the opening of the Railway to Salisbury. The retail development of John Street is characterised by single, low scale shops and offices. Traffic has been restricted to one-way, and the street narrowed by plantings.

Source: James L. Potter, *John Street, Salisbury: A Pictorial History*, The Salisbury and District Historical Society Inc, Salisbury, 1986. Salisbury Local History Collection, LH SAL 1 LT 00045.

Comments / Significance John Street is the early commercial centre of Salisbury and retains some heritage significance because of this, but in the years since World War II it has been extensively re-developed and retains no significant older buildings except the Governor MacDonnell Hotel, and the flour mill at the northern end. However, the present development remains low-scale and consistent with earlier development, though the extensive plantings and traffic restrictions give it an entirely new character.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	18/11/89
	Barry Rowney	_ 1331(2) 13 12 13 13	11/12/89

## Railway Bridge over the Para River

Item No 5

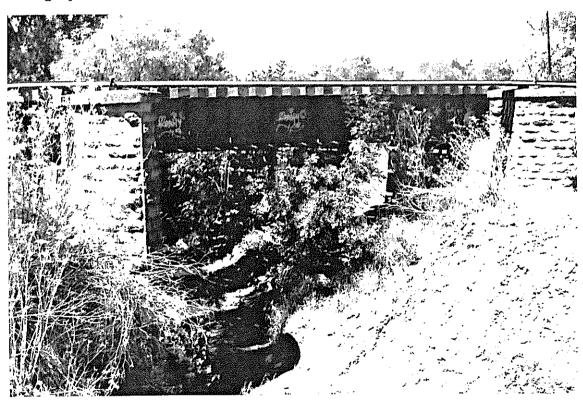
Heritage Theme Transport Sub-Theme Railway

### LOCATION

Owner(s) State Rail Authority Section No 2190 Hundred Yatala Local Government Area Salisbury

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments O'Connor

Film / Neg Number SM 5/33 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the East



### Railway Bridge over the Para River

#### DESCRIPTION

The bridge was built for the broad-gauge railway to Gawler in 1911. This bridge is of a metal girder type set on masonry piers: the deck is plate girder. The bridge is of three spans of 9.6 metres. This bridge replaced the original bridge that was built at the time when the railway was extended to Gawler in 1856/7. The new bridge seems to have used the original stone piers. See O'Connor, Register of Australian Historic Bridges, Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra, 1982, p. 47.

Current Use Railway bridge Condition Good

Comments / Significance The development of the railway had a significant impact on the history and physical development of the town, so too, did the Little Para River as a source of water for early settlers. This bridge is a successor to the original bridge that crossed the river when the railway was built to Gawler. Its integrity remains high, and it remains in use for its original purpose, however, it it but one example of a common type of bridge built at the time, and, though of interest, is not one of particular heritage significance.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey 24/11/89

## Salisbury Hotel

Item No 6\*

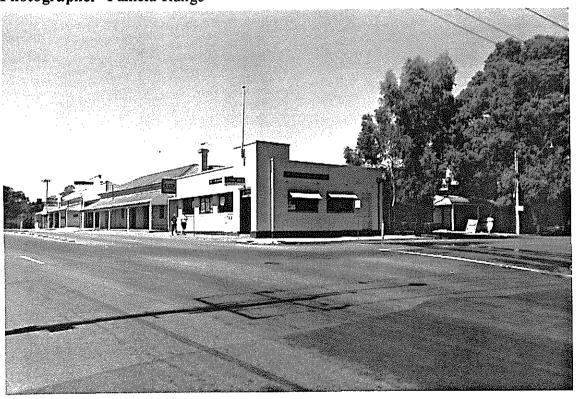
Heritage Theme Commerce Sub-Theme Hotel

#### **LOCATION**

Address 48 Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) Clampett Beveridges Pty Ltd
Allotment No 4
Section No 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 1858/40
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Bruer Vogt & Hignett

Film / Neg Number SM 2/12 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the south



### Salisbury Hotel

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Stone, mostly rendered and painted
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Sash
Verandah Bull-nosed front with timber posts
Additions New additions to either side of earlier section
Other features Rendered chimneys

The hotel is of masonry construction, though this has been rendered and painted. It retains an old form though it has been considerably altered. Older photographs indicate that it was once of two storeys, though it is now single-storeyed. The plan form of the older part of the hotel is very simple and it retains few architectural features that are of significance.

# HISTORY

The Salisbury Hotel built as the New Road Inn in 1848 for John Harvey is one of the few buildings to retain links with the earliest days of the town. The Hotel was located on Commercial Road which led to the only bridge over the Little Para River and became an important thoroughfare because of this. For the same reason this part of Salisbury became the commercial centre of the town until the railway to Gawler was completed to Salisbury in late 1856.

The hotel was an important community centre in the period before the building of the Institute. Originally there was a large room at its southern end, known as the Assembly Room, which became the usual venue for community meetings. The Hotel has been altered greatly since that time, but it continues to be used as a hotel.

Sources Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 96, 106 Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Sal 1 BU 00051, 00051, 00071, 00113, 00119

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Current Use Hotel

Associated items Extended hotel buildings of various dates

Condition Good Exterior Good

Conservation action identified This could be enhanced as the most significant element of the group.

Comments / Significance The original building is much altered and extended though several of the additions have taken up the key features of the original. The Salisbury Hotel retains its original use and the central portion of the complex retains the form of an early building. But it has been extensively altered physically, and numbers of modern additions have been made. Early photographs indicate that the central portion was once of two storeys, but it is now a single-storey building. The hotel is not a dominant building, but it is a prominent one nonetheless because it extends from Wiltshire to John Street. It is also important for the manner in which it reinforces the commercial significance of John Street, and acts as a counter to the Governor MacDonnell Hotel at the opposite end of the street. The

Salisbury Hotel retains a significant history because it is one of the few items remaining in the town with links to its beginnings, and it reflects the early commercial focus on Commercial Road. However, it has undergone almost complete development during this time, and retains little but its early form.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Peter Donovan Barry Rowney 24/11/89 22/12/89

## **Uniting Church Cemetery**

Item No 7\*

Heritage Theme Funeral Sub-Theme Cemetery

#### **LOCATION**

Address Church Street, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) Uniting Church of Australia Property Trust
Allotment No Pt 16
Section No 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 2778/62
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Bruer Vogt & Hignett

Film / Neg Number SM 1/32 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the south



### **Uniting Church Cemetery**

#### DESCRIPTION

This is a small cemetery enclosed by a green-painted corrugated galvanised iron fence. There is no evidence of landscaping except for the setting of the plots in rows. There are numbers of semi-mature trees in the cemetery that enhance its character, but they seem to have been self sown.

Features There are not a great many graves but they include a good range of monuments. Some of these are merely headstones, others cover the whole grave, while other plots are delineated by low cast iron fencing. All contribute to the interest of the site All of the monuments include important information about those who are interred, several of them feature symbols that reflect attitudes to life and death. The setting is in character, with tall thin gum trees, bare earth and leaf covering.

#### HISTORY

This cemetery was once associated with a small complex including the first and second Primitive Methodist Churches and the Manse, that once stood immediately to the south.

The land for the cemetery was acquired from John Harvey by a memorial dated September 1854, though it seems that the earlier chapel was erected in 1851.

The cemetery has been closely associated with the development of the town and contains the remains of many of its pioneers, and those who belonged to the important Methodist community. A particularly poignant feature is the collection of graves that provide evidence of the diphtheria epidemic that struck the town in 1924.

The Methodist congregation moved to the new church on Park Terrace in 1961 and the churches on the site were demolished. The church site was acquired by the Coles group for the development of a supermarket.

Sources James L Potter, John Street, Salisbury, A Pictorial History, The Salisbury and District Historical Society, Inc, Salisbury, 1986: Robert Nicol, 'Cemeteries of South Australia', Department of Environment and Planning, 1988: National Trust (New South Wales), 'Cemeteries: A National Trust Policy Paper', August, 1987: National Trust (New South Wales), A Guide to the Conservation of Cemeteries, National Trust, Sydney, 1982.

#### Current Use Cemetery

Condition Good, though some graves are in a dilapidated condition

Known Threats Vandalism, and damage from the growth of the trees.

Conservation action identified There is a need for regular care and maintenance to ensure that vegetation does not destroy markers and monuments.

If vandalism is to be dissuaded, it needs to become apparent that the cemetery is regularly visited. Numbers of cemeteries fall into disrepair because there is the notion that only relatives of the deceased should tend grave-sites. There needs to be developed an awareness that the cemetery is an important heritage item for all of the Salisbury community, and some groups or individuals persuaded to adopt sites and to ensure that they are maintained in a tidy condition.

Should attention be given to developing the area in the vicinity of the cemetery, perhaps attention might be given to including the cemetery in this larger development, as a separate restful park, with people being encouraged to visit and relax.

In any consideration of development it must be appreciated that a cemetery is more than a collection of headstones. The headstones and other grave markers are important, first, because

they mark the site of a grave, and secondly, because of the information that they contain. Headstones and other grave markers should not normally be moved, collected in one place, or set about the perimeter of a cemetery, although this has been done in many places. This practice fails to appreciate the true significance of the grave-markers. It also fails to appreciate the significance of cemeteries generally, as sacred sites, which can be used for passive recreation.

Comments / Significance This item is of considerable heritage significance because of its links with pioneers of the town and district, and because it is the only source of particular information about them. It is also one of the town's sacred sites. It is of additional interest because of the range of monuments and other markers that mark the several graves, and the attitudes to life and death that they convey through the symbolism that is featured on them.

The cemetery is also important because of its links with the Methodist churches that once stood on the site.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of	Survey	18/11/89
-	Barry Rowney			22/12/89

## **Dwelling**

Item No 8

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 19 Ann Street, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) Minister of Employment and Further Education
Allotment No 102
Section No 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 4324/2
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 1/18 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the South-west



### **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone, painted

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash Verandah Bullnosed, return

Additions A sleepout has been added to the south

Other features À notable bay window with a six-hipped roof above. This is rendered and marked to resemble blocks of stone, it may be a later addition. Large brick chimneys.

Current Use Community use and education

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair to good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments / Significance This is an older dwelling in the original town subdivision, and features design details that were typical of the period in which it was built. The item is of significance because of its links with the earlier history of the town, and the manner in which it reflects the early residential nature of this part of the town. The essential integrity of the item appears to be high. It is no longer used as a dwelling, but the nature of the present use is compatible with the building. The item is in what remains primarily a residential street, and it is an element that helps reinforce this character.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 24/11/89
Barry Rowney 11/12/89

## **Dwelling**

Item No 9

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 34 Ann Street, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) I Pennino
Allotment No 70 a
Section No 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 2600/114
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Film / Neg Number SM 1/19 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the North-east



## **Dwelling**

#### **DESCRIPTION**

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Stone with brick quoins
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Sash

Verandah Return, continuation of roof-line

The item is set well back from the street and effectively has no front garden.

Current Use Dwelling Associated items Nil

Condition Fair Exterior Fair Known Threats Want of regular maintenance

Comments / Significance This is a typical item rather than one of particular significance. Any significance lies mainly in the manner in which it reinforces the earlier residential nature of this part of Salisbury. The essential integrity of the item appears to be high.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89
Barry Rowney 22/12/89

## Dwelling

Item No 10

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

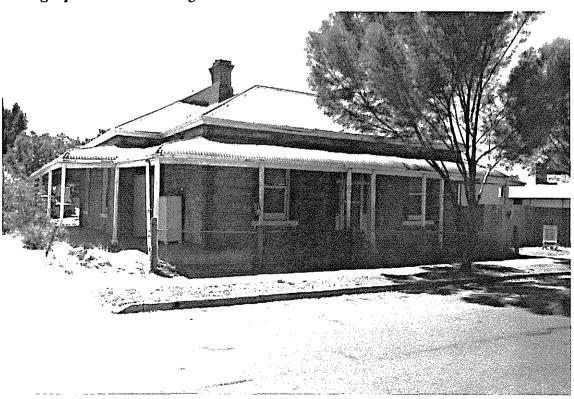
#### **LOCATION**

Address 30 Ann Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) B Cufone Allotment No 68 Section No 2191 Hundred Yatala CT No 4155/330 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 1/20 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the south-east



### **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins

Roof Form Hipped-gablet

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron Window type Sash

Verandah Bullnosed, return

Other features Dwelling is built on the street alignment

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil Condition Fair to Good Exterior Fair to good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance, painting

Comments / Significance This is a grand villa with features common to such villas of the late nineteenth century. It is one of the few older dwellings in the original part of the central business district, which helps to reinforce its residential character. Its integrity remains high and it is still being used for its original purpose. It is a typical item, rather than one of any particular significance.

Site Surveyor Date(s) of Survey 24/11/89 Peter Donovan 11/12/89 Barry Rowney

## Dwelling

Item No 11

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

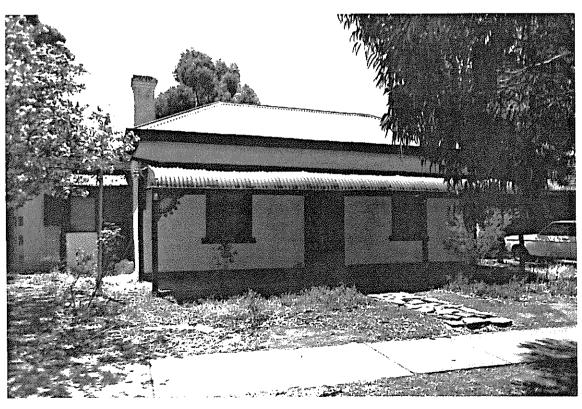
### LOCATION

Address 40 Ann Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) HJ and LC Wood Allotment No 73b Section No 2191 Hundred Yatala CT No 3166/25 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Film / Neg Number SM 1/21 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the east



### **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double-fronted Wall Materials Stone, rendered and painted

Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Sash Verandah Front, bullnosed Additions Additions to the side

This is a typical cottage of the late nineteenth century with the central passageway, and rooms leading from it.

The cottage no longer has a front fence.

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Good Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified A front fence would be appropriate, with a traditional garden.

Comments / Significance This is a typical item, rather than one of particular significance, though it helps to reinforce the residential nature of this part of the central business district. The essential integrity appears to be high, and its use remains that for which it was built.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 24/11/89 22/12/89

# **Dwelling**

Item No 12

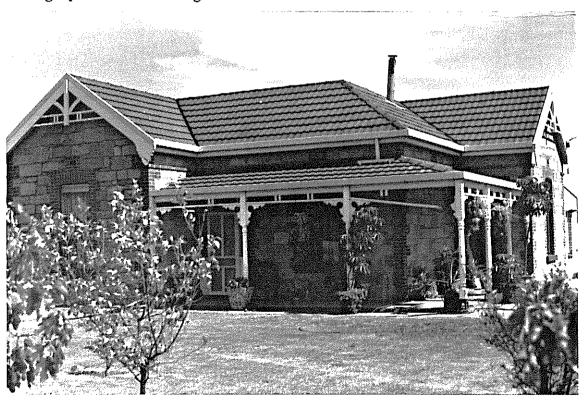
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 2 Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) R and G Carbone
Allotment No 77b
Section No 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 3833/95
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Film / Neg Number SM 1/8 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the north-west



#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins

Roof Form Gabled / Hipped Roof Material Metal tiles Window type Sash

Window type Sash Verandah Return

Other features Timber frieze and brackets to the verandah, and turned timber posts. Chimneys have been removed. Chimneys have been removed.

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil Condition Very Good

Exterior Very Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Some repairs required to the verandah.

Comments / Significance This is a typical rather than a special example of a villa, though a fine example, and in very good repair. Its integrity appears high, and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. The significance of the item lies primarily in the manner in which it reinforces the earlier residential nature of this part of Salisbury township. It is situated on an important intersection.

Site Surveyor Pet

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89 22/12/89

# **Dwelling**

Item No 13

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 10 Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) R and IA Curcio Allotment No 74 Section No 2191 Hundred Yatala CT No 2631/13 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Film / Neg Number SM 1/9 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the south-west



#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double-fronted Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins

Roof Form Hipped gablet

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron Window type Sash

Verandah Front, bullnosed

Other features The lace and brackets to the verandah and the turned verandah posts. The verandah features a central gable with a finial. The chimney pots are another feature.

Current Use Dwelling Associated items Nil

Condition Very Good

Exterior Very good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments / Significance This is a fine example of a villa, evidently kept in good repair. It remains in use for the purpose for which it was built. Though a fine example of a late nineteenth century villa, it is a typical example, and its significance lies primarily in the manner in which it reinforces the residential character of this part of the town.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

22/12/89

# Dwelling

Item No 14\*

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

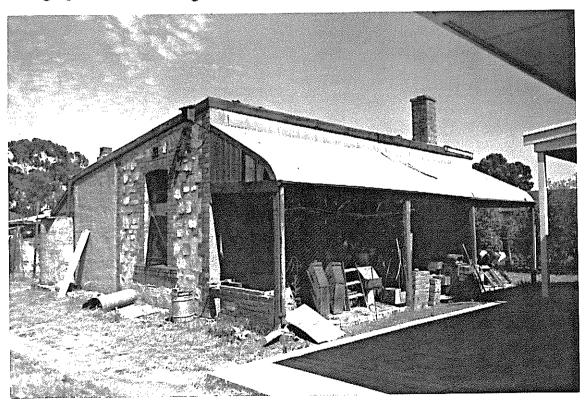
### **LOCATION**

Address 14 Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) RDG James
Allotment No 72b
Section No 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 1113/147
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Film / Neg Number SM 1/10 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View to the north-west



#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Sandstone
Roof Form Skillion
Roof Material Corrugated, galvanised iron
Window type Sash
Verandah Front and rear

Current Use Store

Associated items Modern home between it and the street

Condition Fair Exterior Fair

Known Threats Want of maintenance

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments / Significance This item was built in about 1855. From 1895 to 1917 it was owned by the local baker, John Heddle. [LH Sal 1 BU 00165] It is a rare item in Salisbury because of its age and simple style, and is of significance because of this. Its essential integrity appears to be high, though in common with similar cottages elsewhere, additions were made from time to time as the need arose. It helps to reinforce the age of the Salisbury township.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89
Barry Rowney 11/12/89

# Dwelling

Item No 15

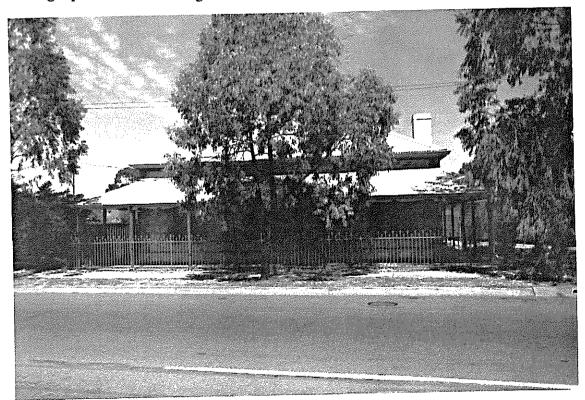
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### **LOCATION**

Address 18 Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) M and JV Duldig
Allotment No 70
Section No 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 2600/115
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Film / Neg Number SM 1/11 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the west



#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey, triple fronted
Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Return, concave

Other features Timber frieze to verandah. House is built on the road alignment

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance This is a fine example of a villa, and one which has been kept in good repair. 'Doctor' Stiasky lived on the site in the mid-1850s. [LH Sal 1 BU 00140] However, it is a typical rather than a particular example, and any significance lies rather in the manner in which it reinforces the residential character of this part of the town, and the 'High Street' nature of Commercial Road.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan **Barry Rowney** 

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

22/12/89

# **Dwelling**

Item No 16

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

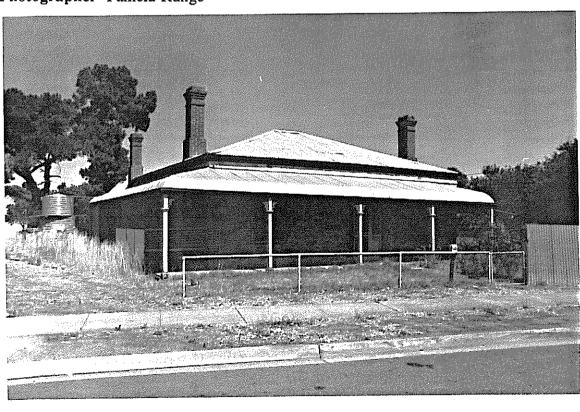
#### LOCATION

Address 28 Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) SL and MR Marando
Allotment No 65
Section No 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 1392/2
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Film / Neg Number SM 1/12 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north-west



#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey, double fronted

Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins

Roof Form Hipped Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash, six-paned lights

Verandah Bullnosed, return

Additions Side verandah has been enclosed to form a sleep-out

Other features Cast-iron brackets to the verandah

Current Use Appears to be vacant

Associated items Older stone cottage at the rear

Condition Good

**Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance, to garden as well as the home.

Comments / Significance [LH Sal 1 BU 00165] The essential integrity of the item appears to be high, the addition of a sleepout does not violate this. The item is a typical example of the style of building rather than a special example, and any significance lies rather in the manner in which it reinforces the residential nature of the western part of the town centre.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

11/12/89

# **Dwelling**

Item No 17

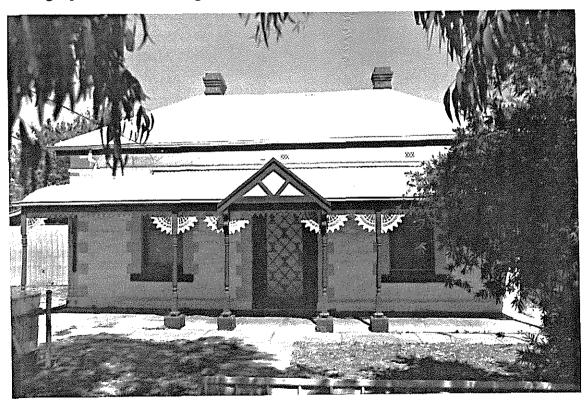
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 34 Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) PW and AE Evans
Allotment No 61/62
Section No 2190
Hundred Yatala
CT No 2102/164
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Film / Neg Number SM 1/13 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the south-west



#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey, double fronted

Wall Materials Sandstone, with painted quoins
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Bullnose, front, central gable

Additions Lean-to at rear

Other features Turned timber verandah posts, cast-iron brackets and frieze

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Needs an appropriate front fence and garden

Comments / Significance This is a typical example of a nineteenth century villa rather than one of particular architectural significance. Its historical significance lies in the manner in which it reinforces the residential nature of the western part of the central business district, and the 'High Street' nature of Commercial Road.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

22/12/89

### Stable and Coach-house

Item No 18\*

Heritage Theme Transport Sub-Theme Horse transport

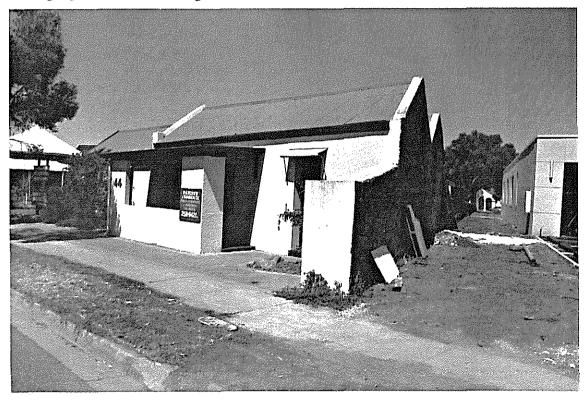
### **LOCATION**

Address 44 Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) LM and G Hatcher
Allotment No 2
Section No 2191
Hundred Yatala
CT No 4210/928
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Film / Neg Number SM 1/14 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the south-west



### Stable and Coach-house

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Stone, painted

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron Window type Sash Verandah Front, straight Other features Modern stucco render

Current Use Offices Associated items Nil

Condition Good Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance The one-time stables were associated with the residence at 42 Commercial Road when it was occupied by doctors. It was the site of Nicholas Goodman's blacksmith and wheelwright's business, where the first Methodist religious service was held in Salisbury. The building was converted for use as a dwelling in 1943. The building has been totally modernised, although it retains its simple form. The original wall still remains on the northern elevation. It is an item of little architectural significance, but is of some historical significance because of its age and its link with the early days of Salisbury.

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89 Site Surveyor Peter Donovan **Barry Rowney** 22/12/89

# Catholic Cemetery

Item No 19\*

Heritage Theme Funeral Sub-Theme Cemetery

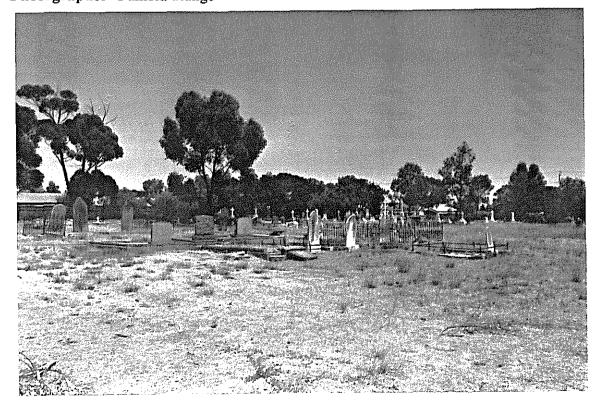
### LOCATION

Address Ponton Street, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) Catholic Church Endowment Fund
Allotment No LB
Section No 3501
Hundred Yatala
CT No 3771/99
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Bruer, Vogt and Hignett (with Church)

Film / Neg Number SM 2/36 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the south



### Catholic Cemetery

#### DESCRIPTION

Unlike the other cemeteries in the town, the Catholic cemetery is removed from the church and is now separated from it by Ponton Street.

The cemetery features graves set out in rows in the eastern corner of the allotment. The memorials and grave markers are all of common types, from simple headstones, to markers that cover the whole plot, and others that comprise low cast iron fences.

The cemetery is on flat open ground. There is no evidence of a garden plan other than the rectilinear arrangement of the plots, and no cemetery buildings.

Current Use Cemetery

Condition Cemetery is in fair condition. Some plots and markers are in poor condition, because of the settling of the soil. Pepper trees and grass are also causing damage to grave-sites.

Known Threats Damage from vegetation

Conservation action identified If vandalism is to be dissuaded, it needs to become apparent that the cemetery is regularly visited. Numbers of cemeteries fall into disrepair because there is the notion that only relatives of the deceased should tend grave-sites. There needs to be developed an awareness that the cemetery is an important heritage item for all of the Salisbury community, and some groups or individuals persuaded to adopt sites and to ensure that they are maintained in a tidy condition.

Comments / Significance This item is significant because of its links with Catholic pioneers of the town and district. As such it is one of the town's sacred sites. It is also of interest because of the range of monuments and other markers that mark the several graves. These provide information about those Salisbury pioneers that are buried here, and they also provide information about earlier attitudes to life and death through the symbolism that is featured on them. Sources Robert Nicol, 'Cemeteries of South Australia', Department of Environment and Planning, 1988: National Trust (New South Wales), 'Cemeteries: A National Trust Policy Paper', August, 1987: National Trust (New South Wales), A Guide to the Conservation of Cemeteries, National Trust, Sydney, 1982.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan Barry Rowney	Date(s) of Survey	18/12/89 11/12/89	

# **Dwelling**

Item No 20

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 5 Carey Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) A.R. Kryuouiaza Section No 2227 Hundred Yatala CT No 2344/19 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 5/30 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the east



#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double fronted
Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Sash
Verandah Front, concave

Current Use Dwelling Associated items Nil Condition Fair

Condition Fair Exterior Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance The item is a typical cottage of its period and is of little particular architectural significance. Its essential integrity appears to be high and it continues to be used as a residence.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

# Dwelling

Item No 21

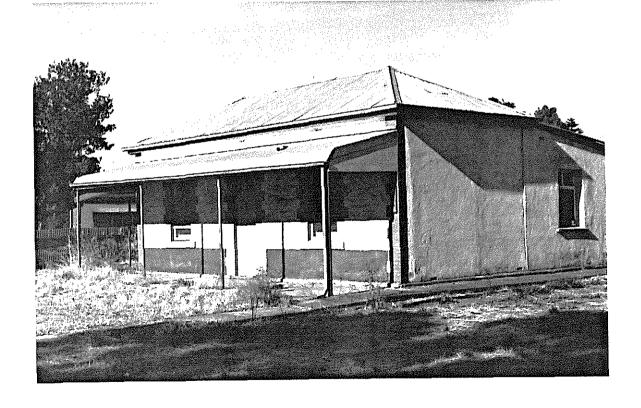
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 1-3 Carey Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) G and V Puccini Section No 2227 Hundred Yatala CT No 4008/996 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 5/31 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the south-east



#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double fronted Wall Materials Sandstone, brick quoins, painted

Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Sash
Verandah Front

Current Use Vacant

Associated items Nil Condition Fair

Exterior Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance The item is a typical cottage of its period and is of little particular architectural significance. Its essential integrity appears to be high and it continues to be used as a residence.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

18/12/89

# Dwelling - 'Northcote'

Item No 22\*

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 12-14 Davis Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) S and OM Dunsby Allotment No 17 Section No 2190 Hundred Yatala CT No 3134/143 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward North Zone R1

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Ian Barwick

Film / Neg Number SM 2/35 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north



### Dwelling - 'Northcote'

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Limestone with brick quoins

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber framed, sash Verandah Front, Bullnosed to west

Additions Brick additions to western verandah

Other features Bay window with leadlight windows

The dwelling is typical of many of the late nineteenth century. It appears that a simple cottage was first built on the property, and the front and grander addition made later. This type of development was commonly undertaken. The grand portion of the villa facing Davis Street features detailing common to villas of the late nineteenth century.

HISTORY

The home was originally built by John Baxter Lawrie during the c1880s, who was originally engaged in citrus orchard on the river flats immediately to the north. An aerial photograph suggests that older portions of the home are at the rear, that the portion of the dwelling facing Davis Street is a later addition.

Ada and John Lawrie are noted as owners of the property from 1880 to 1926 when it passed to Robin Maitland Buxton. It was acquired by Edith Chinner in 1931, and later, in 1936 by Sidney Harold Davis who worked the property until 1953. His son Arthur acquired the property in 1953 and was responsible for subdividing it in 1959. The citrus orchard ceased from that time. Davis sold 'Northcote' in 1981.

Sources Ian Barwick LH Sal 1 BU 00223 / 227 Lands Title Office records

Current Use Dwelling Associated items Nil

Condition Good Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Perhaps the re-erection of an appropriate front fence.

Comments / Significance The item, is evidently from the nineteenth century, but is now adjacent to later residential development. This reflects much of the general development of the town. The integrity of the building appears to be high. It is still being used for the purpose for which it was built. Any additions have been to continue this original use and have not compromised the integrity unduly. The item is not a dominant feature, although its style contrasts with that of other items in the subdivision. The item is a typical rather than a particular example of a Victorian villa, though it retains some interesting features. Its significance lies rather in its historical association with the citrus industry which once played an important role in the economy of Salisbury. The associated orchard no longer exists, but the fact that 'Northcote' was once a farmhouse on a large property is evident from the contrasting style of the later dwellings in the subdivision. The historical significance of the item lies in its identification with the fruit-growing industry which was once so important in the Salisbury economy, and it also serves as a tangible link with the history of the town.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 24/11/89

# Dwelling

Item No 23

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 17 Lawrie Avenue, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) TI and ORS Wilkinson
Allotment No 14
Section No 2190
Hundred Yatala
CT No 3701/125
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward North
Zone R1

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/31 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north-west



#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double fronted

Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins

Roof Form Hipped gablet
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Front, bullnosed

Other features Turned timber posts and timber brackets. Lights above and around front door.

Current Use Dwelling Associated items Nil

Condition Good Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance The item was once associated with a large orchard to the north, leading to the river. From 1928 to 1969 this property remained in the Crompton family who were denoted as orchardists. The item is a typical villa of its period and is of little particular architectural significance. Its essential integrity appears to be high and it continues to be used as a residence. Its historical significance lies in its identification with the fruit-growing industry which was once so important in the Salisbury economy, and it also serves as a tangible link with the history of the town.

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89 Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney 11/12/89

Dwelling Item No 24

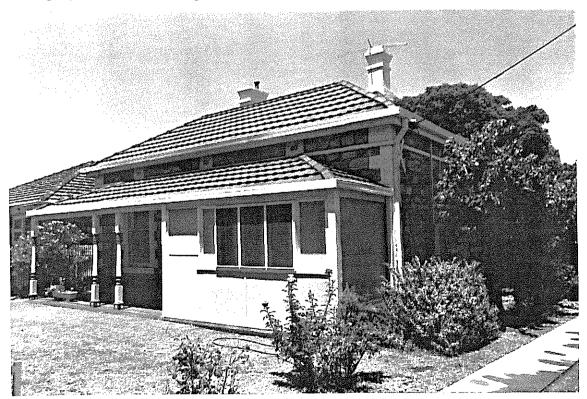
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 18 Lawrie Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) RJ and MD Anderson Allotment No 63 Section No 2190 Hundred Yatala CT No 4232/608 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward North Zone R1

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/30 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the south-east



#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double-fronted
Wall Materials Sandstone, rendered quoins
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Pressed metal tiles
Window type Sash
Verandah Front
Additions Sleepout to front
Other features Turned timber verandah posts

Current Use Dwelling Associated items Nil Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Removal of sleepout

Comments / Significance This is a typical villa residence the integrity of which is high. It has few particular architectural features. It is also of little specific historical significance, though its villa style and age means that it helps to reinforce the age and development of the town.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan
Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89 11/12/89

## Cottage and garden

Item No 25

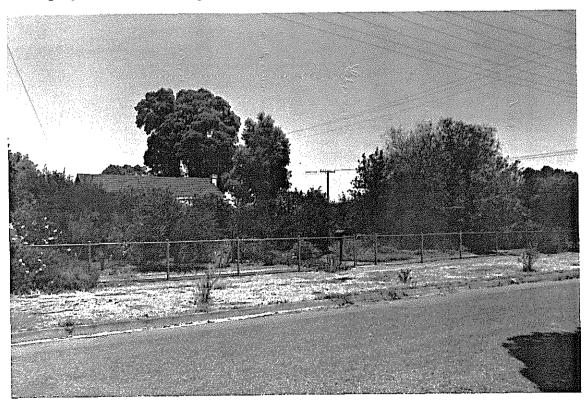
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 20 Lawrie Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) AT & ME Spurling Allotment No 62 Section No 2190 Hundred Yatala CT No 4178/234 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward North Zone R1

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/29 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the south-west



## Cottage and garden

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey
Wall Materials Timber cladding

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Small straight, fronts

Other features The chief feature is the early style garden

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Front Garden

Condition Good

**Exterior Good** 

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Perhaps the reinstatement of a picket fence.

Comments / Significance This item is of typical, rather than of any particular significance, except for the front garden, which is of a very old form.

Site Surveyor

Barry Rowney Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey 22/12/89

16/1/90

# Dwelling

Item No 26

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 28 Paternoster Row, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) MF Jack Allotment No 22 Section No 2190 Hundred Yatala CT No 1078/99 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward North Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/22 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the south-west



#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double-fronted Wall Materials Sandstone, painted brick quoins

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Front, bullnosed, centre gable

Other features Turned timber post and brackets to verandah

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair

**Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Degradation or destruction because of highway construction

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments / Significance This is a typical item rather than one of particular significance. It is a villa style, but not one with particular or unusual features. Any historical significance lies with the manner in which it reflects the residential character of this area and the fact that it dates from the early years of the twentieth century and helps illustrate elements of the historical development of Salisbury.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

22/12/89

# Cottage

Item No 27

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

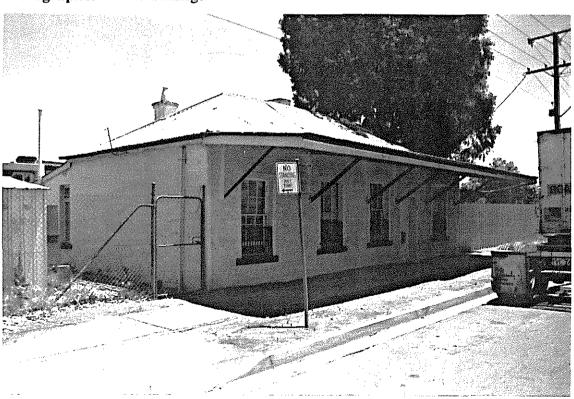
#### LOCATION

Address 2 Paternoster Row, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) Lewis Bros Prop Pty Ltd
Allotment No 61
Section No 2190
Hundred Yatala
CT No 3143/141
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward North
Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/23 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To north-west



## Cottage

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey
Wall Materials Stone with pebble dash render

Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Six-paned sash
Verandah Front cantilevered, angle-iron supports

Additions Lean-to at rear

Other features Chimney pot to chimney

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair Exterior Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance This is not an item of particular architectural significance, though is of interest because of its construction on the street alignment.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

22/12/89

# Former Methodist Chapel

Item No 28\*

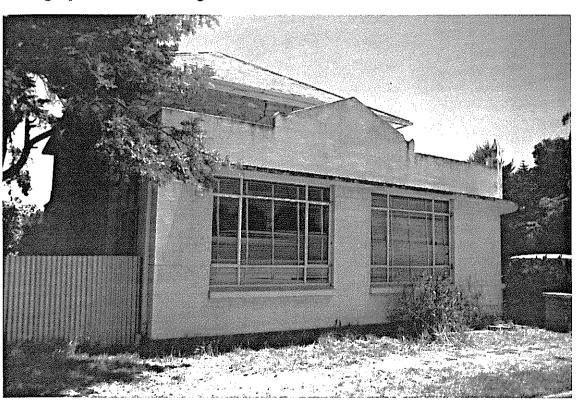
Heritage Theme Religion Sub-Theme Church

### LOCATION

Address 14 Chapell Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) AEJ & MP Parsloe Section No 2191 Hundred Yatala CT No 969/187 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward North Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/25 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the north-east



### Former Methodist Chapel

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey Wall Materials Stone Roof Form Hipped Roof Material Slate Additions Additions to the front to serve as a residence

The original church was of a very simple rectangular plan-form with masonry walls and a hipped slate roof. A feature of the building was the squared stone quoins and dressings. The semi-circular headed windows remain evident. The modern residential additions to the front and along the northern side, contrast markedly with the original building. They have been rendered and painted, and are of a style from the period after World War II, and feature a decorative pediment facing Chapell Street, and large steel framed windows.

#### HISTORY

An acre of land was acquired by the Weslyans in West Salisbury on 1 June, 1858 from William Trevaskis, and a simple church built. Once the church was completed the congregation was served from North Adelaide.

In 1900 the the Primitive Methodist congregation which worshipped in the John Street Church united with the Methodist congregation and worshipped in the Chapel Street church. This arrangement persisted until 1904 when it was determined to relocate to the John Street church and to sell the Chapell Street property. The Church was later used as a private residence.

Sources Hunt, Arnold, D, This Side of Heaven; A History of Methodism in South Australia, Lutheran Publishing House, Adelaide, 1985 Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 73-4 Potter, James L., John Street, Salisbury: A Pictorial History, The Salisbury and District Historical Society Inc, Salisbury, 1986, p. 70

Current Use Residence Associated items Nil Condition Fair

Exterior Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance The residential additions with their style and materials stand in stark contrast to the simple design and detailing of the original building. The integrity of this item is low because of the domestic additions made to the front, and undoubtedly a number of internal alterations made in order to render it more suitable as a private residence. The external additions in particular, contrast markedly with the style, materials and simplicity of the Church. This is not a dominant feature, but is a prominent one in the locality. This is not an item of great architectural significance. Originally the church was of very simple design, with few architectural features. The main external features are retained. However, the item is of some historical significance, because of its age and links with the early physical development of the town, soon after the advent of the railway. It is also closely identified with the

development of one of the major religious communities of the town. It certainly held some significance to contemporaries, and provided the name for the street. The heritage significance of the item is compromised because it no longer serves as a church and has been altered to accommodate its use as a dwelling.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 24/11/89
Barry Rowney 11/12/89

# **Dwelling**

Item No 29

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 5 Waterloo Corner Road, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) L. Saunders
Allotment No 83
Section 2190
Hundred Yatala
CT No 4345/162
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward North
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 29 Photographer Barry Rowney Direction of View To the north-east



### **Dwelling**

### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Sandstone (Freestone) with pecked finish, redbrick to back walls
Roof Form Complex Tudor gables

Roof Material Red terracotta tiles

Window type Timber-framed double-hung sash with figured glass to top sashes

Other features Stone and iron fence on the property boundary

There is a skillion addition to the rear iof the house

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance This is a fine example of a Tudor bungalow. It is not particularly unusual in itself, but is a rare example in Salisbury.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 9/8/1990 31/1/1991

### Waterwheel

Item No 30\*

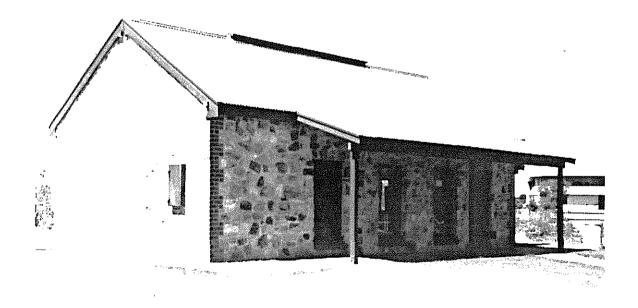
Heritage Theme Agriculture Sub-Theme Water Supply

### LOCATION

Address Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) City of Salisbury Allotment No Reserve Section No 3042 Hundred Munno Para Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Ian Barwick

Film / Neg Number SM 5/29 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the south-east



### Waterwheel

#### DESCRIPTION

The wheel, made of iron, a little more than four metres in diameter, and now housed in the new building, was originally erected near the Old Spot Hotel further upstream and was used to lift water from the river to two holding tanks from where the water gravitated to orchards on the flat. It was made locally by the blacksmith, a Mr Lee, for F. Kuhlmann. It was removed by the Salisbury Rotary Club and relocated to its present site so that it might be preserved.

Sources H. John Lewis, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, p. 97, also LH Sal 1 BU 139, and Ian Barwick Associates, Little Para River Study - Preliminary Report on Heritage Items for the Corporation of the City of Salisbury, August, 1986.

Current Use Museum exhibit
Associated items Nil
Condition Fair
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance The item is rare, and is identified with the early agricultural history of the district and demonstrates the importance of the Little Para in the early agricultural development of the area. It is of considerable historical interest because of this. However it has been compromised somewhat by having been removed from its original context, although the museum features material that helps to interpret the wheel. It is an item of significance to the Salisbury community rather than one of State-wide significance.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

# Nash's Brewery Ruin

Item No 31

Heritage Theme Commerce Sub-Theme Brewing

### LOCATION

Address Commercial Road, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) City of Salisbury
Allotment No Reserve
Section No 3042
Hundred Munno Para
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Ian Barwick

Film / Neg Number SM 5/28 Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the south



### Nash's Brewery Ruin

#### DESCRIPTION

Little remains of the one-time brewery except a short section of one of the walls, standing little more than a metre high. The original brewery was built before 1860. It demonstrated the localised nature of many industries in the early days of settlement.

Source Ian Barwick Associates, 'Little Para River Study - Preliminary Report on Heritage Items for the Corporation of the City of Salisbury, August, 1986.

Current Use Ruined
Associated items Nil
Condition Poor
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance The item is of interest because of its links with the early days of Salisbury, and the manner in which it reflects the localised nature and diversity of early industries. However, it is such a tiny relic that remains that it can be of significance only to the local community.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

# **Dwelling**

Item No 32

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 10 Bridge Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) Skycopic Pty Ltd Allotment No 51 Section No 3042 Hundred Munno Para CT No 4268/571 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 3/1 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north



## **Dwelling**

### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone, rendered quoins

Roof Form Hipped Gablet

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron Window type Casement

Verandah Return on roof line

Other features Wall to verandah, timber brackets, chimney pots

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance This is an item prominently sited overlooking the Little Para valley. It has little evident historical significance, and is noteworthy primarily because of its bungalow features. This is uncommon in Salisbury.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

22/12/89

# Former Baptist Church

Item No 33\*

Heritage Theme Religion Sub-Theme Church

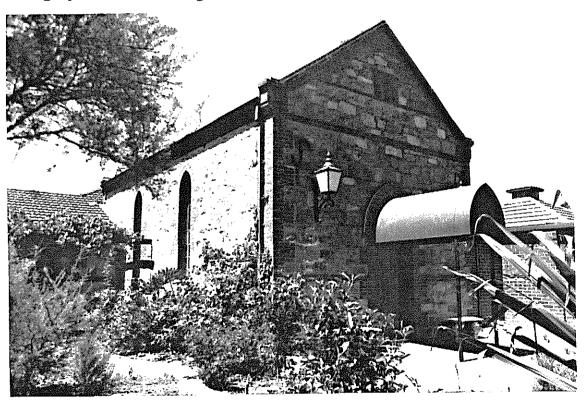
### LOCATION -

Address 12 Bridge Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) Skycopic Pty Ltd Allotment No 7/8 Section No 3042 Hundred Munno Para CT No 4320/169 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Bruer Vogt and Hignett

Film / Neg Number SM 3/2 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north-east



### Former Baptist Church

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins
Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material Tiles
Window type Pointed arch
Additions Recent additions for restaurant purposes

The original church was of simple rectangular plan form. Its walls are of sandstone and it features brick quoins and dressings. The roof is parapet gabled. There are tie-bars in the front and rear walls suggesting that the earth has moved, causing damage to the walling.

The church has since been converted for use as a restaurant with necessary additions being made. The form of the church remains evident, and it remains the dominant feature of the complex.

HISTORY

The land on which the church was built was acquired by trustees of the local Baptist community on 7 December 1876.

The local baptist community was never a large one, worshippers travelling long distances to attend services. From 1930 services were held only once a month.

The property was held under a trustee arrangement, the trustees being members of the local community. In 1976 the Supreme Court granted a variation on the agreement to permit the sale of the building on 3 February 1977.

The church has since been converted for use as a restaurant.

Source Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, p. 43

Current Use Restaurant

Associated items Nil

Condition Good Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Perhaps have the roof replaced with a material more appropriate.

Comments / Significance The lamps on the front wall are inappropriate, so too is the canopy at the front door. However, the original stonework remains evident. The essential form of the building is evident though the alterations made to accommodate its new use have compromised this form. The item is a prominent one situated back from the street alignment. It has a distinctive form, but this has been compromised by additions already made. It is an older building closely associated with the early history of the town, but it is isolated from the historical centre of the town. The item is of interest because of its identification with the early

religious life of the community. Its form is typical of that of a church, and it is not an item of particular architectural significance. Its historical interest lies in its identification with the early history of the town and its religious congregations.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Peter Donovan Barry Rowney 22/12/89

# Cottage

Item No 34

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

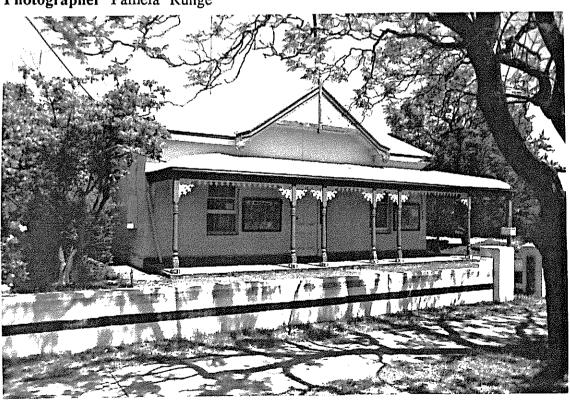
### LOCATION

Address 95 Gawler Road, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) P & S and D & E Teagle Allotment No 7 Section No 3042 Hundred Munno Para CT No 3937/31 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 1/33 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the south



### Cottage

### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double-fronted

Wall Materials Masonry, rendered and painted

Roof Form Hipped, central gable

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron Window type Sash

Verandah Front, bull-nosed

Other features Large front gable, turned timber verandah posts, cast-iron frieze and brackets.

Current Use Real estate office

Associated items It forms the end of a group of four similar items

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance This item is a typical villa of the period prior to World War I, of little particular architectural or historical significance. Any heritage significance lies in the fact that it is one of a group of four similar items, that together form an interesting group.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

22/12/89

Cottage

Item No 35

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

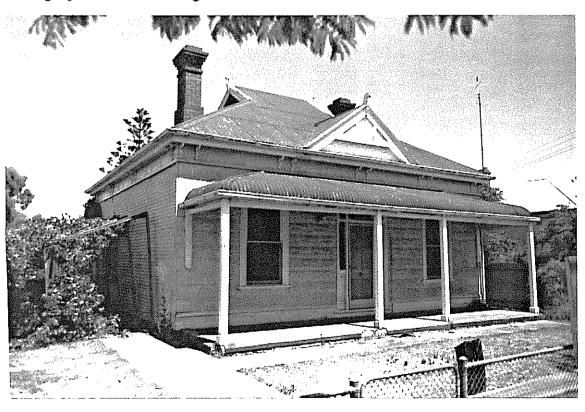
### LOCATION

Address 97 Gawler Road, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) Volutis Pty Ltd Allotment No 8 Section No 3042 Hundred Munno Para CT No 1176/36 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 1/34 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the south



### Cottage

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double-fronted

Wall Materials Pressed metal to front, corrugated galvanised iron to the sides

Roof Form Hipped- gablet

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash Verandah Front, bullnosed

Other features Feature gable on centre-front of the main roof, lights around the main door

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items This item forms one of a group of four

Condition Fair Exterior Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments / Significance This item is not one of particular architectural or historical significance, but is of some interest because of its metal cladding. The pressed metal front is uncommon in Salisbury, though not unusual elsewhere. The item is also of interest because it forms part of a group of four similar items.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89 Barry Rowney 22/12/89

# Cottage

Item No 36

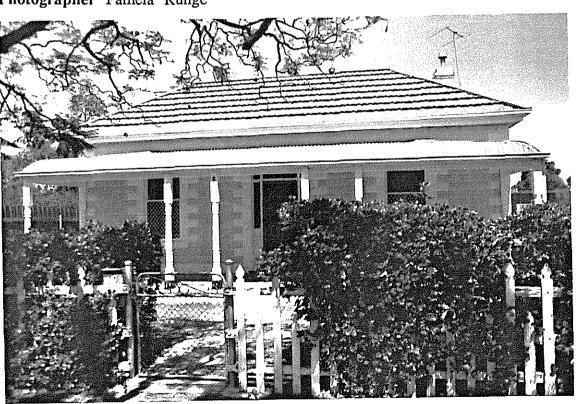
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 99 Gawler Road, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) MJ and NA Laws Allotment No 8 Section No 3042 Hundred Munno Para CT No 1176/37 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 1/35 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the east



## Cottage

# DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double-fronted Wall Materials Masonry, painted Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Pressed metal tiles

Window type Sash Verandah Front, bullnosed

Other features Turned timber posts to the verandah. The wooden picket fence is also of interest. It is of a type that is now rare.

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items The item is one of a group of four similar items

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Maintain the front picket fence in good repair, perhaps trim the hedge to ensure that it is not damaging the fence.

Comments / Significance This item is not one of particular architectural or historical significance, but is of some interest because it forms part of a group of four similar items, that together, reinforce and support one another.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

11/12/89

Cottage Item No 37

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

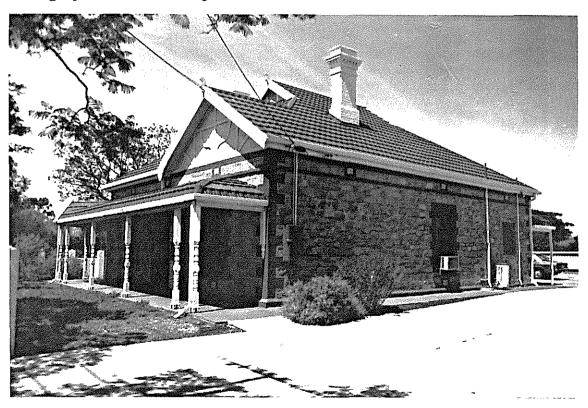
### LOCATION

Address 103 Gawler Road, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) JR Pickering Nominees Pty Ltd Allotment No 8 Section No 3042 Hundred Munno Para CT No 797/138 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 1/36 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north-east



### Cottage

### DESCRIPTION

Size Single- storey

Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins

Roof Form Hipped Gablet Roof Material Pressed metal tiles

Window type Sash Verandah Return

Other features High pitched roof, decorated chimneys, feature gables to two sides, turned timber verandah posts, gable to verandah at corner.

Current Use Dwelling, chiropractor rooms

Associated items The item is one of four similar items
Condition Very good Exterior Ve

Exterior Very good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Pressed metal tiles to the main roof and verandah could be replaced with material more appropriate.

Comments / Significance This item appears to be of little evident historical significance. It is a typical villa style, and is of little particular architectural significance in that regard, but it is a fine example of this style and attention has been taken to design the building for the corner block. It is a singular example of the attention paid to its siting. Its position of the corner also enhances its importance as a key component of the group of four similar items.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89 22/12/89

# Cottage

Item No 38

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 115 Gawler Road, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) RB & LM Sabey Allotment No 12 Section No 3042 Hundred Munno Para CT No 2600/50 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/2 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the north-east



### Cottage

### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey

Wall Materials Masonry, rendered

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron Window type Sash, louvred Verandah Return

Additions Lean-to

Other features There are two front doors suggesting dual occupancies. Verandah enclosed for sleepout, built very close to the street alignment, small fluted corrugated iron fence on the boundary.

Current Use Vacant Associated items Nil

Condition Poor

Exterior Poor

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance This does not appear to be an item of particular architectural or historical significance. Its construction approximates the vernacular, and it appears to be original.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

22/12/89

# **Irrigation Tank**

Item No 39

Heritage Theme Agriculture Sub-Theme Orchards

### LOCATION

Address Brian Street Reserve, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) Corporation of the City of Salisbury
Allotment No Reserve
Section No 3042
Hundred Munno Para
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Ian Barwick

Film / Neg Number SM 2/5 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the south



### **Irrigation Tank**

#### DESCRIPTION

This is a large circular water tank, approximately six metres in diameter and two metres deep. It is made of stone and is lined with cement. The tank was once used for irrigating orchards that were planted on the river flats. Water was pumped from the river into the tank from which it gravitated to the orchards below.

Current Use Derelict
Associated items Nil
Condition Poor
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Clearing of weeds from the item.

Comments / Significance The item is of some historical significance because of its identification with the orchard industry which was once very important in the local economy. It is one of very few items that reflect such a close identity with this early industry.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89
Barry Rowney 11/12/89

# Cottage

Item No 40\*

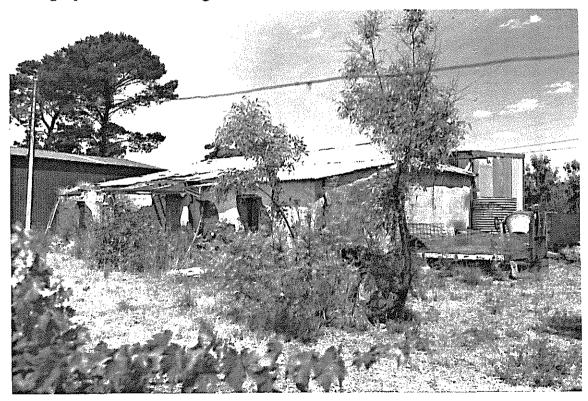
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 57 Brian Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) A Pennino Section No 2228 Hundred Munno Para CT No 4226/10 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Ian Barwick

Film / Neg Number SM 2/4 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the east



### Cottage

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Pug and Pine
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Verandah Front, in ruins
Additions Lean-to

#### HISTORY

The property was originally granted to John Porter, the Overseer of Government Works on 11 August, 1847. It passed to Joseph Broadstock on 27 August, 1852.

The cottage is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Salisbury, having been built by 1852: reference to the sale of the property at the time makes mention of existing buildings. It was used for a time as a school, before the Education Act of 1875. The property was acquired by John and Mary Ebdy in 1887, who built a more substantial stone house on Porter Street. Thereafter this cottage was used as a store.

Sources Barwick, Ian, 'Little Para River Study - Preliminary Report on Heritage Items for the Corporation of the City of Salisbury, August, 1986. LH Sal 1 BU 00126, 00191

Current Use Store

Associated items 'Cleveland'

Condition Poor Exterior Poor

Known Threats Lack of maintenance

Conservation action identified Stabilisation and weather proofing

Comments / Significance The unkempt nature of the garden suggests the likelihood of plant damage to the building. Any loose elements should be stabilised in order to prevent them causing damage. This is a vernacular cottage made from local material to a very simple style. It has no architectural features of note, but is of interest because of the techniques of its construction. The essential integrity of the item has been compromised by the extent of its physical deterioration. The item is a simple construction on high ground overlooking the Little Para valley. It is not under threat from development. Not an item of great architectural merit, though this cottage is of some interest because of the nature of its construction. It is a rare example in the area, and because of its links with the early history of Salisbury. The significance is compromised by its poor state of repair.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89
Barry Rowney 22/12/89

# Dwelling - 'Cleveland'

Item No 41\*

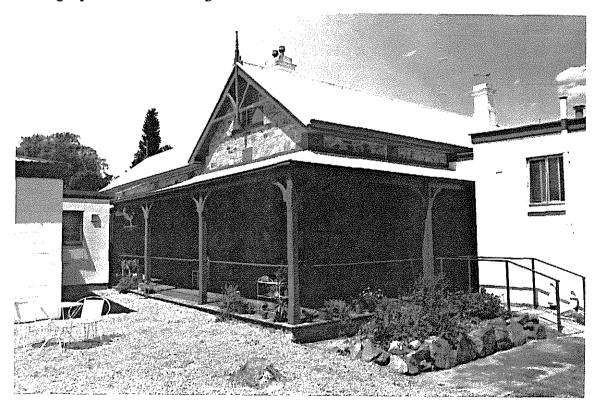
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 67 Porter Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) Billman Pty Ltd Section No 2228 Hundred Munno Para CT No 3193/99 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Ian Barwick

Film / Neg Number SM 2/3 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the north-east



## Dwelling - 'Cleveland'

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Sandstone, with brick quoins
Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Sash
Verandah Return
Additions To various sides
Other features Timber posts and brackets, timber finials to gables

The item is a typical late-Victorian villa in its plan form and detailing and is of little special interest because of this. However, it is well built and retains many of its features, even to the timber finial to the northern gable. The additions made to adapt it for use as a nursing home are unsympathetic and have compromised its character and appearance.

### HISTORY

The property was originally granted to John Porter, the Overseer of Government Works on 11 August, 1847. The street was named in his honour. The property passed to Joseph Broadstock on 27 August, 1852. The cottage is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Salisbury, having been built by 1852: reference to the sale of the property at the time makes mention of existing buildings. It was used for a time as a school, before the Education Act of 1875. The property was acquired by John and Mary Ebdy in 1887, who built a more substantial stone house on Porter Street. Thereafter this cottage was used as a store.

The property was acquired by Professor Ralph Tate in 1897. Tate was the first Professor of Natural History at the University of Adelaide. He arrived from Cambridge to take up his position in 1875, and he remained in his position until his death in 1901. He was one of the early scientists who helped the University of Adelaide establish its high reputation in the sciences. He was an expert conchologist, was an excellent speaker and gave many public lectures on the minerals of South Australia and the Northern Territory. His activities outside the University reinvigorated the Philosophical Society of Adelaide, and helped it become the Royal Society of South Australia. Edward Tate inherited the property and became a successful orchadist.

Sources Barwick, Ian, 'Little Para River Study - Preliminary Report on Heritage Items for the Corporation of the City of Salisbury, August, 1986. Duncan, WGK and Leonard, Roger Ashley, *The University of Adelaide*, 1874-1974, Rigby, Adelaide, 1973 LH Sal 1 BU 00139

Current Use Nursing home

Associated items Pug and pine cottage

Condition Good Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Remove concrete block additions when able

Comments / Significance The fabric, design and location of the later additions have compromised the appearance and character of the item. The essential integrity of the item appears to be high, though numerous alterations have been made to adapt it for its new use.

The item is not a dominant one, indeed presently it is dominated by the unsympathetic additions made to it. It is situated at the end of a no through road. The item is of some historical interest because of its short association with Tate, though it evidently had little to do with inspiring his life's work. It is a typical late-Victorian villa, and of little particular architectural significance. This significance has been further eroded because of the additions and alterations made to the building.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89
Barry Rowney 22/12/89

# **Dwelling**

Item No 42

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 38 Park Terrace, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) Chithan and Nominees
Allotment No 80a
Section No 2231
Hundred Yatala
CT No 2591/3
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone DCE

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/6 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the east



## **Dwelling**

### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey, double fronted Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber double-hung sash

Verandah Front, bullnosed

Additions Concrete block porch at the rear

Other features Timber verandah posts, central gable to verandah

Current Use Offices, Salisbury Specialist Centre, M.V. Pathology

Associated items Nil

Condition Good

**Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance This is a typical rather than an inherently significant item, with little evident historical significance. The style and detailing of the item is uncommon in Salisbury but very common elsewhere.

Site Surveyor

Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 11/12/89

# Bungalow

Item No 43

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### **LOCATION**

Address 43-45 Park Terrace, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) CM and JM Davis Allotment No 78/79 Section No 2231 Hundred Yatala CT No 4284/177 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/7 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the south



## **Bungalow**

### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Freestone with brick quoins

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron Window type Leadlight casements

Verandah Large bungalow gable style with timber shingle gable-end

Other features Item is set in a large block of land

Current Use

Associated items Nil

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance Of little evident historical significance, this item is a good example of the bungalow style, one of the few examples in Salisbury, and certainly amongst the best examples.

Site Surveyor

Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 11/12/89

# **Dwelling**

Item No 44

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 51 Park Terrace, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) Park Terrace Specialist Centre Allotment No 82 Section No 2231 Hundred Yatala CT No 1207/65 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/8 Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the south-east



## **Dwelling**

### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey
Wall Materials Freestone with brick quoins

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Textured finish metal tiles

Window type Sash Verandah Front, bungalow-gabled

Current Use Offices, Professional Medical Centre

Associated items Nil

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance This is a typical rather than an inherently significant item, with little evident historical significance. The style and detailing of the item is uncommon in Salisbury but very common elsewhere.

Site Surveyor

Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 11/12/89

# Dwelling

Item No 45

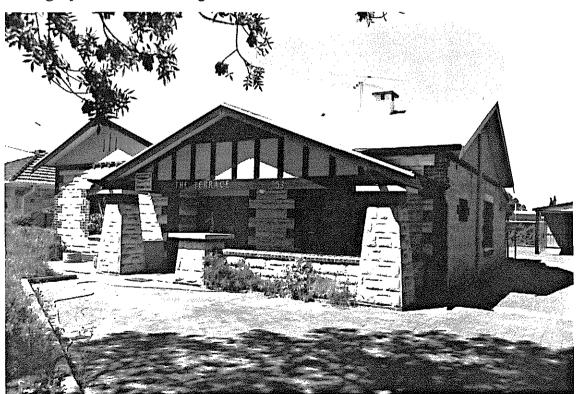
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 53 Park Terrace, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) ASAB Pty Ltd Allotment No 83 Section No 2231 Hundred Yatala CT No 1458/133 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/9 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the south



## **Dwelling**

### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Freestone with brick quoins

Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Sash
Verandah Front, Bungalow-gabled

Current Use Professional offices

Associated items Nil

Condition Good Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance This item is of typical bungalow design. It is of little evident historical significance, but is of some interest because it is one of the few bungalows evident in Salisbury.

Site Surveyor

Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 11/12/89

**Dwelling** 

Item No 46

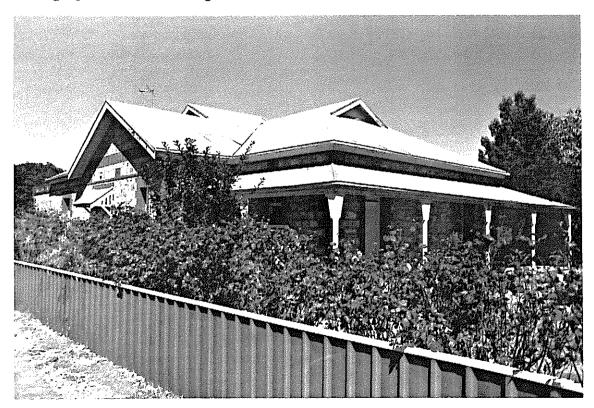
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 55 Park Terrace, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) G. Rositano Allotment No 84 Section No 2231 Hundred Yatala CT No 1461/86 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/10 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the west



## **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Freestone Roof Form Hipped and gabled
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Sash
Verandah Return

Current Use Vacant - For Sale

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair Exterior Fair - windows broken

Known Threats Vandalism

Conservation action identified Occupation and repair

Comments / Significance This item is of little evident historical significance, but it is a good example, though a typical one, of the style of building.

Site Surveyor Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 11/12/89

## War Memorial

Item No 47\*

Heritage Theme Historical Monument Sub-Theme War Memorial

#### LOCATION

Address Reserve at intersection of Memorial Avenue and Orange Avenue, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) Corporation of the City of Salisbury
Section No 2231
Hundred Vetals

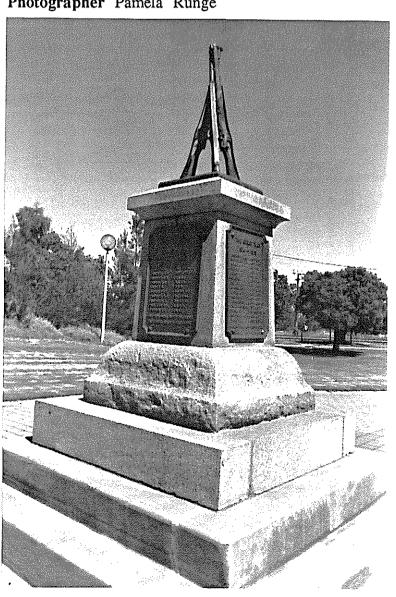
Hundred Yatala CT No Reserve

Local Government Area Salisbury

Ward Central

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SM 2/11 Photographer Pamela Runge Direction of View To the west



### War Memorial

#### DESCRIPTION

The memorial features three rifles atop a stone pedestal, set on a concrete base. There are three bronze panels attached to the monument. Two of the panels carry the names of those killed in the two world wars.

The memorial is in a quiet open garden setting

#### Current Use Memorial

Comments / Significance The memorial has been moved on several occasions. It is an important reminder of two of the most significant events to have impacted on the Salisbury community.

First Panel		Second Panel	
The Great War 1914-1919		World War II 1939-1945	
Anderson H.G.	48th Batt	Cradock M.A.	2nd 32 Batt
Batchelor T.E.	43rd Batt	Curnow R.E.	RAAF
Coker A.O.	5th PNR Batt	Currie C.E.	RAAF
Fritsch M.T.	42nd Batt	Davis E.G.	2nd 48 Batt
Frost F.F.	10th Batt	Harvey C.R.	Aust Ind Coy
Goldney A,F.	50th Batt	Harvey J.N.	RAAF
Hoyle F.S.	10th Batt	James E.A.J.	AAASC
James J.H.	27th Batt	James G.	RAN
Laurie L.B.	10th Batt	Jenkins B.L.	2nd 48 Batt
Moss W.J.	10th Batt	Plummer D.O.	2nd 10 Batt
Paternoster L.M.	11th Field Art	Ramsay J.G.	2nd 43 Batt
Pederson N.G.	10th Batt	Sawyers S.W.	AASC
Perez G.	8th Machine GG	Skinner R.V.	RAAF
Robinson R.G.	48th Batt		
Wall H.C.	50th Batt		
		Far from Home Sleep th	he Brave
'Rest! Thy Warfare's O'er'		But they are not Forgotten	

Rest! Thy Warfare's O'er

But they are not Forgotten

#### Third Panel

To Serve

is

To Reign

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 18/12/89

# **Dwelling**

Item No 48

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 13-15 Wright Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) DJ and RM Hicks Section 3042 Hundred Munno Para CT No 1907/108 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 6/15 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the west



## **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone, brick quoins and dressings, rendered plinth.

Roof Form Hipped with central well and boxed gutter

Roof Material Corrugated iron, colorbond

Window type Timber-framed double-hung sash

Features Bullnosed corrugated galvanised iron verandah with turned timber posts.

Modern red brick additions have been made to the eastern side along with a carport

Current Use Dwelling
Condition Good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil
Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance The item appears to be a typical villa. It is now effectively hidden from view because of a front fence and garage. The home is considered of some local significance because it was once that of the O'Leary family.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990 31/1/1991

# Dwelling - 'Koolunga'

Item No 49\*

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 20 Theta Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) G.C. and J.Thetford Allotment No 4 Section 2189 Hundred Yatala CT No 4175/608 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward North Zone R1

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Bruer, Vogt, Hignett - I

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 4 Photographer Barry Rowney



## Dwelling - 'Koolunga'

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Quartzite sandstone with sandstone quoins, lined joints

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sashash

Other features Return verandah, bull-nosed, timber posts, cast iron frieze and brackets, brackets under the eaves. Rendered quoins and door surrounds.

The dwelling is set in a large formal garden and features a circular drive.

Much of the interior has been modernised and displays few distinctive features, though rooms are as original with high ceilings. Ceilings and cornices in several rooms are new, though those in dining room and bedroom are of lath and plaster. The dining room also has original skirtings and architraves.

Current Use Dwelling
Condition

**Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Koolunga was built by John Robertson in the 1860s. This Comments / Significance item is identified with the Winzor family who were prominent landowners in the district for many years. John Winzor arrived in South Australia in 1838 from Ripple near Deal, Kent. After farming near Glenelg, he went to Bolivar in 1845 where he took up Sections 2276, 2277 and 2280, flanking the Little Para River, which he named Deal Court. He died in 1874 leaving his estate to his son, John, born in 1842, who also became a farmer. The younger John Winzor died in 1904 leaving four children, Albert born in 1866, Winter Leslie in 1876 and two daughters. Albert Alfred Winzor carried on the estate of 1200 acres of agricultural land which his father John junior had inherited. He combined grazing and dairying, with sixty cows. He was Chairman of Munno Para West District Council for ten years and in 1907 became Chairman of the Yatala North District Council. He had one son and one daughter. Eighty-two acres of Section 2189 on which Koolunga stood were transferred to John Winzor in 1900. Although portions of the property were subdivided, Koolunga remained the property of the Winzor family until 1986. The building if a good example of its type, but has few features that are unusual or particularly noteworthy. This item is primarily of significance because of this local identification.

The surrounding subdivision has impacted unsympathetically on the building, with a fence only three metres from the front.

Sources Salisbury Local History Collection, LH SAL 1 BU 00124, 00125. CT 628/89 Applic No 23364

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990
Barry Rowney 15/11/1990

# Dwelling - 'Koolunga'

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 5 Photographer Barry Rowney

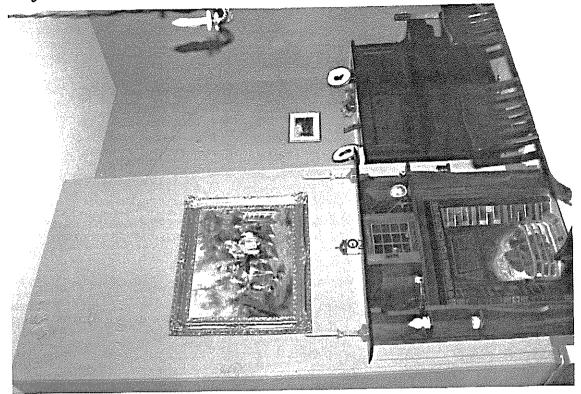


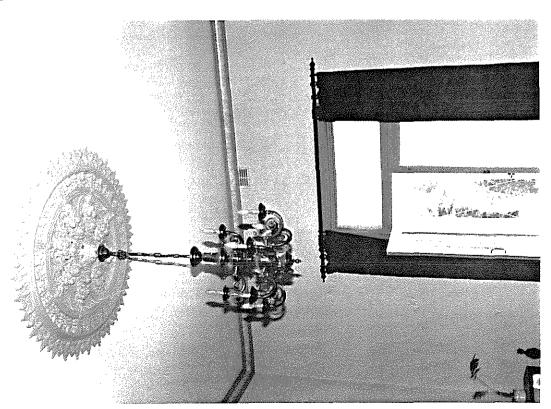
Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 6 Photographer Barry Rowney



# Dwelling - 'Koolunga'

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 7 + 8
Photographer Barry Rowney
Subject Interiors





# **Dwelling**

Item No 50

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 5 Para Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) F.P. Trimbole Allotment No 25 Section 2254 Hundred Yatala CT No 915/118 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward North Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6./ 2 Photographer Barry Rowney

Direction of View To the north-west



### **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Front wall is of pressed metal to represent stone: side walls are of small fluted corrugated iron

Roof Form Gabled and hipped with gablet

Roof Material Unpainted corrugated galvanised iron Window type Timber-framed double-hung sash

Other features Small bull-nosed corrugated galvanised iron verandah to the front with turned timber posts and aluminium brackets and frieze

Current Use Dwelling

Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Main roof requires attention

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance This item, served as the home of the local minister of religion for some time and is of some local significance because of this. It is probably more interesting because of its cladding with pressed metal which has been designed to give the appearance of stone. The use of this metal on a small villa of this particular design, with the extended loungeroom, is unusual though the use itself is not.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990

4/2/1991

# Ferguson Memorial Church

Item No 51

Heritage Theme Religion Sub-Theme Church

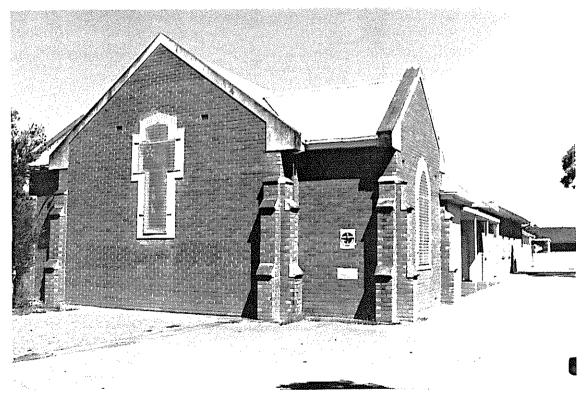
#### LOCATION

Address 27 Salisbury Highway, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) Uniting Church of Australia Allotment No 192 Section 2254 Hundred Yatala CT No 4351/118 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward North Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 6/11 Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the north-west



## Ferguson Memorial Church

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Red brick, brick buttresses

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Pointed with leadlight and stained glass; Two-light awning sash to hall Inscriptions (a) 'This stone was laid to the Glory of God by Miss L Middleton 19th June 1954' (b) 'This stone was laid to the Glory of God by the Middleton Family First November 1978' (c) 'Rev JR Ferguson Memorial (1865-1882) March 1928'

The design of the church is of little distinction

Current Use Worship

Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance This church is a successor to the Congregational Church built on South Terrace in 1855, and another church built on Salisbury Highway in 1928. On the occasion of the centenary of the founding of the Congregational Church in Salisbury a gift from a Miss L.A. Middleton formed the basis of a fund for a new church. The Fergusson Memorial Church was opened in 1958. It was named in honour of J.R. Ferguson, who ministered to the local community for seventeen years. This is an item of local heritage significance.

Source Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, p. 76

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey 27/11/1990

## 'Fleet Chambers'

Item No 52

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 8 Fleet Street, Salisbury, 5108 Owner(s) A Zappia Section 2231 Hundred Yatala CT No 4213/230 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward North Zone LC

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 6/9 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the north



#### Fleet Chambers

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Large single storey

Wall Materials Stone, now painted, with brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped with central well and boxed gutter

Roof Material Painted corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed sash

Other features Bullnosed verandah at the front with timber posts. There are 1900s metal hoods over the windows.

There is a skillion addition at the rear.

Current Use Offices Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Removal of the unsympathetic iron fence

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance This item is a typical Victorian villa now used as offices. It evidently once fronted Salisbury Highway, but this the area between it and the Highway is now used for light industrial purposes and compromises the character of the home. The painting of the exterior and the customer car park have also compromised the character of the villa.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 27/11/1990

2/4/1991

## Cottage

Item No 53\*

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION -

Address 3 Fleet Street, Salisbury, 5108
Owner(s) N.G. Renney
Allotment No 5
Section 2231
Hundred Yatala
CT No 2060/81
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward North
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6/32 Photographer Barry Rowney

Direction of View To the south-west



### Cottage

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Small single storey

Wall Materials Large blocks, painted white

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Red terra cotta tiles

Window type Timber-framed casement and aluminium sliding sash

There is a timber-framed skillion addition at the rear. The cottage is set on a large block.

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance It has been suggested that this was originally a cabin home, though the construction materials cast doubt on this unless the original cabin has been almost completely rebuilt.

The cabin homes were originally built as emergency accommodation when building materials were in short supply and are of little architectural significance. However, such cabin homes would be of considerable local historical significance because of their identification with the immense change made to Salisbury with the influx of many workers for the explosives factory during World War II. There were 284 cabin homes built on tiny blocks on the southern edge of the town during the war. This greatly increased Salisbury's population, but the new community always remained very distinct, and those who dwelt in the cabin homes were never accepted as part of the Salisbury community. The cabin homes remained in use until the early 1960s, despite council's efforts to be rid of them. All of them were removed, many to be used as holiday shacks.

Source Margaret Allen, 'Salisbury in the Second World War' in *Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia*, No. 4, 1978, pp. 65-75. Lewis, H. John, *Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District*, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 207-212.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 27/11/1990
Barry Rowney 31/1/1991

## **Dwelling**

Item No 54\*

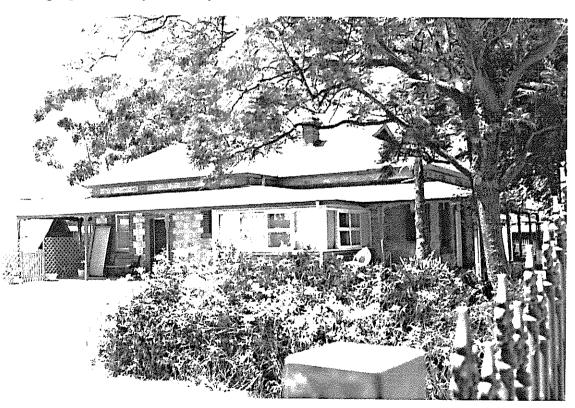
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 339 Waterloo Corner Road, Salisbury North, 5108
Owner(s) C.E. and M.K. Lewitzke
Allotment No 99
Section 4010
Hundred Munno Para
CT No 4180/640
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward North
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6/30 Photographer Barry Rowney Direction of View To the east



## **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Coarsed sandstone with red brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped-gablet with gable

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber framed double hung sash

Other features Straight corrugated galvanised iron verandah with turned timber posts and timber brackets.

Part of the verandah on the northern side has been filled in to provide a sleepout, this features modern awning windows.

The dwelling was evidently once part of a large property and is now surrounded by modern subdivision development. There are several outbuildings with high gabled roofs.

Current Use Dwelling
Condition Exterior Good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance This item is a common villa style though it is a very large one. It was evidently the main homestead on what was once a large property, as such it reflects something of the economic and urban development of the district about Burton and is of interest because of this. The home is particularly identified with the Diment family, members of which were influential in the district and served on the local council. It seems however, that the item is of local significance only. Any significance derives from its owners, and is primarily local. The appearance of the house would be enhanced by the replacement of the corrugated galvanised front fence with something more sympathetic.

Source Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 87, 89.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990
Barry Rowney 31/1/1991

# Dwelling

Item No 55

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 1492 Main North Road, Salisbury South, 5108
Owner(s) Michelides Pty Ltd
Allotment No 6
Section 512
Hundred Yatala
CT No 4328/75
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone LIN & GIN

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 7/10 Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the north-west



## **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Large single storey Federation house

Wall Materials Sandstone (Freestone) with rendered sills and lintels

Roof Form Hipped-gablet

Roof Material Red tiles

Window type Timber framed double-hung sash

Other features The verandah is integral with the main roof. It features heavily rendered classical columns.

Item is set in large grounds, currently being re-developed. There are associated outbuildings at the rear.

Current Use Vacant

Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Stone outbuildings

Comments / Significance At the time of the survey the property was undergoing considerable redevelopment, though the integrity of the main house appeared to have been maintained.

The property was evidently associated with a large property, that has since been subdivided, so it relflects something of the economic and urban development of the area and is of some significance because of this. Block 512 of 149 acres was granted to Herbert Ey, a farmer, of Salisbury in 1923. After several owners in the 1920s 100 acres of block 512 were transferred to Beatrice Brooks and 49 acres to H.C. Wright and C.H. Mocatta in 1931. The 40 acres were transferred to Beatrice Brooks in 1933. 24 acres went to the Commonwealth of Australia in 1940. It was subdivided in the 1950s with portions going to the Commonwealth of Australia and the Crown. Brooks sold to Ernest and Herbert Just, butchers of Highgate in 1957. The dwelling is a good example of its type and appears to have been well built, but is of little particular distinction otherwise. The significance of the item appears to be local.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 27/11/1990 15/11/1990

# **Burton Cemetery**

Item No 56\*

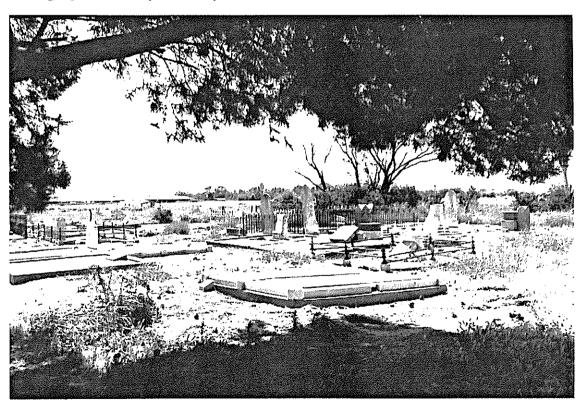
Heritage Theme Death Sub-Theme Cemetery

#### LOCATION

Address Bolivar Road, Paralowie, 5108 Owner(s) Uniting Church of Australia Section 3229 Hundred Munno Para CT No VG/160 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward West Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 4 / 7 Photographer Barry Rowney Direction of View To the north



## **Burton Cemetery**

#### DESCRIPTION

Current Use Burial ground

Condition Fair

Known Threats Vandalism

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Associated item(s) Nil

#### HISTORY

This cemetery was once associated with a Methodist Chapel which was built at Burton in 1854, the foundation stone for the church being laid by Mary Ann Abbott in September. This was succeeded by a second stone church which was built in 1915 and remained in use until 1950. The earlier church continued in use as a Sunday School until the closure of the church in 1950. The first burial in the cemetery was that of George Diment who was buried in December 1866

Some of the names featured on headstones include:

Robert Goodier

+3 January 1932

Henry Wright Jonathon Wright +1885

William Diment
Jane Diment
Samuel Smith
James Drage

+9 February 1876 +5 November 1893 +3 August 1890 +19 April 1885 +21 July 1875 +3 February 1902

Jeremih Helps John Wyatt

+25 June 1895

Comments / Significance The cemetery is one of the few reminders of the small community that was focused on Burton. The cemetery contains the remains of numbers of the pioneers of this area. It is perhaps the most evident reminder of the community which once worshipped in the Methodist chapel which was once associated with the cemetery. The cemetery is an isolated item, set in a large paddock, but close to a major road. The cemetery remains isolated and fair game for intending vandals. Perhaps the Historical Society might take upon itself the project of photographing each headstone and transcribing all the information from the headstones and other monuments in the cemetery to ensure that this information is preserved.

Source Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 74, 77, 179 Jenson p. 136

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 16/8/1990 15/11/1990

# **Dwelling**

Item No 57

Heritage Theme Residence Sub-Theme Dwelling

#### LOCATION -

Address Bolivar Road, Paralowie, 5108 Owner(s) DN Hillan Allotment No 2 Section 3228 Hundred Munno Para CT No 4213/795 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward West Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 4 / 8 Photographer Barry Rowney Direction of View To the west



## **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Rendered masonry

Roof Form Hipped gablet

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber framed double hung sash

Current Use Vacant

Condition

**Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Timber-framed iron clad barn and a bluestone outhouse

Comments / Significance This item bears extra investigation, though details have been hard to find. Its roof detailing suggests that it was built in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, though the chimney on the northern wall and indications of alterations suggest an earlier date. This item is shown on the Army Map, dated 2 October 1919 where it is shown as part of 'Burdett's Farm'. There are local suggestions that it was an inn, perhaps because of the appearance of the building, most notably the front door, rather than any readily accessible firm evidence. It was not the Bolivar Hotel; the same army map shows this to be at the intersection of Port Wakefield and Bolivar Roads. Lewis suggests that the outbuildings at the rear of the building were associated with the original Bolivar Hotel. It may have been an earlier dwelling on Burdett's Farm. The property remained in the possession of the Burdett family until 1956 when it was sold to K.G. Judd. In 1972 it passed to the Hooker Rex group. Regardless of the lack of detail, it seems that the building is of only local historical significance it is of little evident architectural significance.

Source Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, p. 167

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 27/11/ 1990 15/11/1990

# Dwelling - 'Carisbrooke'

Item No 58\*

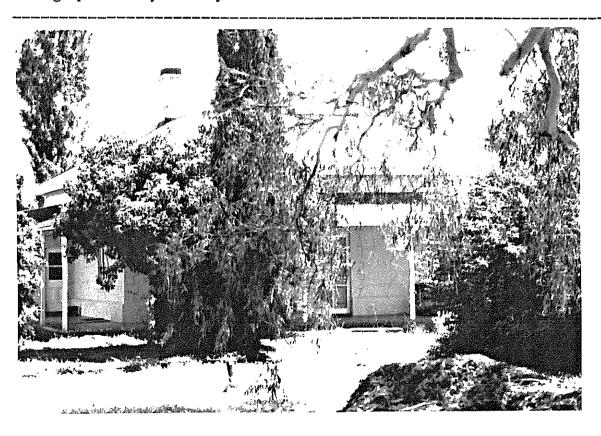
Heritage Theme Agriculture Sub-Theme Dwelling

#### LOCATION

Address Carisbrooke Reserve, Salisbury Park, 5109 Owner(s) City of Salisbury Section 2020 Hundred Yatala CT No 3393/12 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone SU

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Bruer, Vogt, Hignett - II

Film / Neg Number BRG CH 4/5 Direction of View To the north Photographer Barry Rowney



## Dwelling - 'Carisbrooke'

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Painted masonry with brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Slate

Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash

Other features Concave corrugated galvanised iron verandah with timber posts. A stone and brick addition has been made to the south side of the building: this has been painted.

#### HISTORY

Leslie William Francis Jenkins, one of the Jenkins family was born in 1877, and lived for a time at Fendon Grove.. He acquired the Carisbrooke property in 1898, and gave it its name. There is uncertainty as to whether or not he built the house, or whether it was already there. This became the hub of an extensive citrus growing property.

Jenkins is featured in the Cyclopedia of South Australia, Vol II, pp. 352-3:

LESLIE WILLIAM FRANCIS JENKINS, horticulturist and agriculturist. "Carisbrook Orangery,' Little Para, near Salisbury, is a son of Mr. William Richard Jenkins, of the latter town, a descendant of the Duke of Norfolk. He was born in the year 1877, and at the conclusion of his education at Whinham College, North Adelaide, and Muirden's Commercial College in the City, devoted a portion of his time to gaining a knowledge of the fruitgrowing industry, chiefly on the "Fendon Grove" Estate, at Salisbury, owned by his grandfather, Mr. Francis Fendon, one of the pioneers of the Province, to whom is due the distinction of having first produced oranges in the district of Salisbury. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Jenkins purchased his present estate at Little Para, [1909] comprising eighty acres of particularly rich land, and after three years he decided to take his brother, Mr. Verner Alfred Leopold Jenkins, into partnership, a third brother, Mr. Archibald Walter Jenkins, subsequently being admitted into the firm. A further property of eighty acres was now added to the original holding, forming a fine estate of one hundred and sixty acres. An area of sixteen acres is devoted to the culture of oranges and lemons, and about eight acres are planted with a well-chosen variety of the fruit-trees best suited to the climate, and completing a wellappointed garden. It is the intention of the proprietors gradually to extend the area planted with citrus fruits. . . . Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Yatala North District Council, with which he has been associated for three years. He is connected with the local Anglican Church, and serves as a Warden of that body. In 1900 he married Eleanor Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. George Durnell, of Salisbury, formerly of Shropshire, England, and has one son.

The District Council acquired the house and thirty-five acres of land in 1961 from C.G. Williams. The reserve now covers the site of the orchard.

Sources Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 129, 134 Burgess, H.T. (ed), The Cyclopedia of South Australia, The Cyclopedia Company, Adelaide, 1909, Vol II, pp. 352-3 Mortlock Library of South Australiana, National Trust Register: Salisbury Local History Collection, LH SAL 1 BU 00067

Current Use Residence Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) A corrugated galvanised iron shed and a stone shed at the rear which features red brick quoins.

Comments The item closely reflects the dominant theme of the early development of Salisbury and the area immediately surrounding it. This is a fine villa dwelling which is of particular significance because of its close identification with the Jenkins family and the orchard industry which they pioneered in the district and which was an important factor in the local economy. The dwelling is presently owned by the City of Salisbury. The integrity of the item appears to be high, and it continues to be used for its original purpose. The item overlooks the Carisbrooke Reserve, thereby maintaining its relationship with this area.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	14/12/1990
•	Barry Rowney	, ,	15/11/1990

# Dwelling - 'Paraside'

Item No 59\*

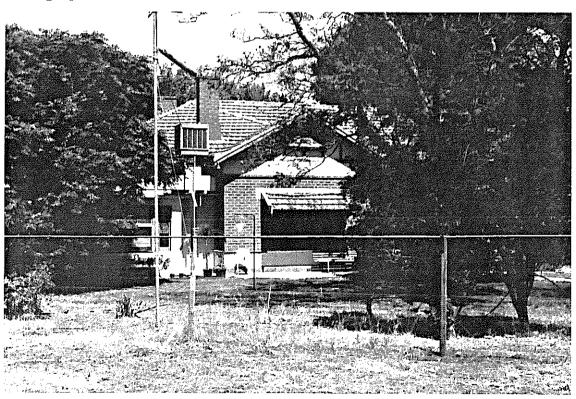
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 30 Jenkins Drive, Salisbury Park, 5109
Owner(s) SJ and PJ Kelly
Allotment No 6
Section 2182
Hundred Yatala
CT No 4282/572
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Central
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 8./9 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the south-east



### Dwelling - 'Paraside'

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Large single storey 'Federation' style home

Wall Materials Sandstone with red brick quoins, side and back walls are of red brick

Roof Form Hipped-gabled

Roof Material Red terra cotta tiles

Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance The date and builder of the house is unknown, though its general design suggests that it was built in the early years of the twentieth century prior to World War I; it was evidently extended at different times. The property was acquired by Archibald Jenkins in 1900 and named Paraside. Jenkins established the associated orangery. The property remained in the Jenkins family until it was subdivided in 1989 by Bronte Jenkins. The property is of considerable local significance because of its identification with the Jenkins family and their pioneering of agriculture in the district. Like other Jenkins' properties, this one overlooked the river flats. It continues to do so, although the large property has since been subdivided.

Source Salisbury Local History Collection, LH SAL 1 BU 00067.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 14/12/1990 31/1/1991

# Dwelling - 'Little Para House'

Item No 60\*

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address Wayford Street, Elizabeth Vale, 5112 Owner(s) City of Salisbury Section 2230 Hundred Munno Para CT No 3458/167 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Central Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 4/6 Photographer Barry Rowney Direction of View To the north



## Dwelling - 'Little Para House'

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone, with red brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Steeply pitched gable - Federation style

Roof Material Terra cotta Marseilles tiles

Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash

Other features Bullnosed verandah with timber posts, timber brackets and gablet. The back verandah has been filled in with rendered brick and timber-framed windows.

A sandstone building, with redbrick quoins and door and window surrounds and castellations to bay window. It has a hipped/gabled roof. A feature is the terra coota tiles and ridge cresting, with timber finials to the gable ends. The verandah had a bull-nosed, CGI with turned timber posts. Had sash windows.

Current Use Presently used for community services. It houses the Child, Youth and Family Service, Salisbury Outreach, Para Districts Community Legal Service.

Condition Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil, though new uses might entail unsympathetic alterations.

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments A Federation-style building. This dwelling was built by George Nathaniel Sayers, an orange grower, in about 1900. In 1924 it was acquired by Percy Harvey. It became very rundown, but was acquired by the council to be reused as a shelter for homeless youth, and opened as such by Neil Blewett on 3 June 1979. The building is a good example of a common style of villa, though it is not one of particular architectural distinction. Its detailing and quality construction make it an uncommon item in Salisbury, but of no great architectural significance beyond the district. Its historical associations are also primarily of local significance.

Source The Salisbury Local History Collection, LH SAL 1 BU 00139; 00179-80.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 14/12/1990 15/11/1990

# Edinburgh Airfield

Item No 62

Heritage Theme Defence Sub-Theme Royal Australian Air Force

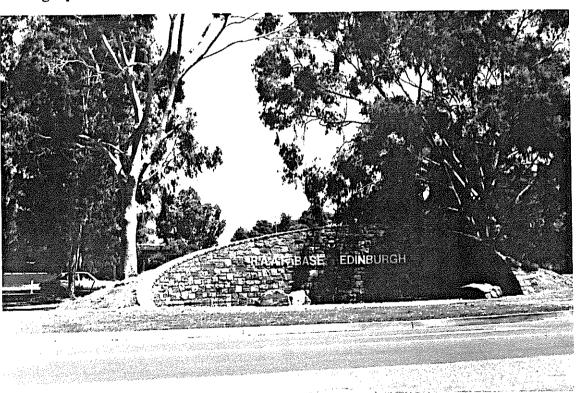
#### **LOCATION**

Address West Avenue, Penfield, 5111
Owner(s) Commonwealth of Australia
Section
Hundred Munno Para
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward North
Zone SU

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 8 / 35 Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the north-west



## Edinburgh Airfield

Current Use Military Airfield Condition Excellent Known Threats Nil Conservation action identified Nil Associated item(s) The site is a complex made up of many individual items

Comments Part of the Base is on land originally acquired for the explosives factory during World War II. Additional land for the aerodrome was acquired in 1950 in order to serve the needs of the Long Range Weapons Establishment and the Anglo Australian Joint Project which was concerned with weapons development and testing. It was opened as the Edinburgh Royal Australian Airforce Base on 22 march 1954. This is a large complex. Because of its identification with the work of the Long Range Weapons Establishment and because it is the RAAF's only base in South Australia it is a complex of considerable historical significance and should be included in a heritage survey of the Salisbury Explosives Factory.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 14/12/1999

# Dwelling - 'Griffith Farm'

Item No 62\*

Heritage Theme Agriculture Sub-Theme Homestead

#### **LOCATION**

Address Penfield, 5111 Owner(s) Commonwealth of Australia Hundred Munno Para Local Government Area Salisbury Ward North Zone SU

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Bruer Vogt & Hignett, II

Film / Neg Number See Salisbury Local History Collection Photographer Jane Oest



## Dwelling - 'Griffith Farm'

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Other features There is a return bull-nosed verandah with timber posts and brackets. Windows are sash.. A feature is the brick on edge edging to the verandah. There is a lean-to addition at the rear, an old addition.

#### HISTORY

The homestead was built for William Griffiths who featured in *The Cyclopedia of South Australia*, Vol II, p. 345:

The late WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, horticulturist, "Clyrow House," Penfield, near Salisbury, was a son of the late Mr. Walter Lovell Price Griffiths, of Clyrow, Radnorshire, South Wales, where he was born in 1835. He received his education at his native place, and after leaving school was engaged until the age of twenty-one years in farming occupations, gaining a good general insight into the industry. At the end of that time, resolving to emigrate, he embarked in the sailing vessel "Utopia," and, after an uneventful passage, landed at South Australia in February, 1864. After arrival he entered the employ of a farmer on the Gawler River, and was identified with the agricultural industry on various holdings in that district for about four years. A similar period was spent near Tarlee, after which Mr. Griffiths decided to begin operations on his own behalf, and for this purpose rented a farm of 400 acres at Two Wells, where he carried on with fair success for four years. Subsequently he removed to Salisbury, where he farmed with good returns on a rented property for fifteen years; in the year 1894 purchasing the estate which comprises 960 acres of fine agricultural land. . . . Mr. Griffiths, who was an adherent of the Church of England, was married in 1874 to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Rodger Winter, of "Talgarth," Breconshire, Wales. His wife died in 1892, leaving him with a family of four children, of whom two sons survive, . . . Mr. William Griffiths died at Penfield on June 27, 1908.

The property was acquired by the Commonwealth government in 1940 and now forms part of the RAAF base at Edinburgh where it is used by the dog patrol. The interior seems to be in good condition, though with many of the early features now painted in institutional plastic paint.

Sources Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 205. Burgess, H.T. (ed), The Cyclopedia of South Australia, The Cyclopedia Company, Adelaide, 1909, Vol II, p. 345. Salisbury Local History Collection, LH Pen 1 BU 00009. See copy of the floorplan hanging in the house Pen 1 BU 00011

# Dwelling - 'Griffith Farm'

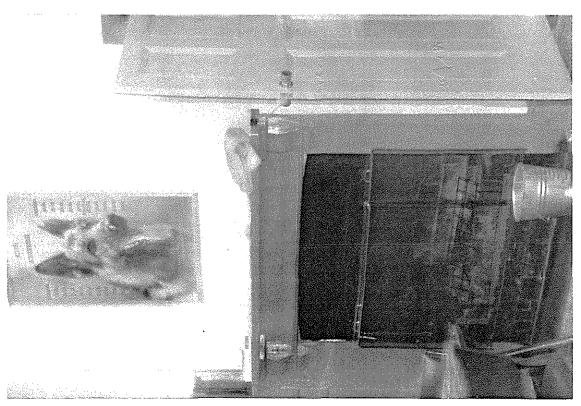
Current Use Offices
Condition Exterior Good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil
Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance The item is a typical late-Victorian villa. It is well-built, is in good condition, and its physical integrity remains very high, but is of little particular architectural distinction. Any heritage significance lies in its historical associations with Griffith and the manner in which it reflects features of the dominant economic activity in this area before it and several nearby farms were compulsorily acquired by the government in order the have a site for the explosives factory.

# Dwelling - 'Griffith Farm'

Film / Neg Number See Salisbury Local History Collection Photographer Jane Oest Subject Views of the interior





# Dwelling - 'Court Lodge'

Item No 63\*

Heritage Theme Pastoralism Sub-Theme Homestead

#### LOCATION

Address Waterloo Corner Road, 5110 Owner(s) E.F. and L.K. West Allotment No 9 Section 4237 Hundred Munno Para CT No 4348/186 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward West Zone L1

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 4./ 11 Photographer Barry Rowney

Direction of View To the west



# Dwelling - 'Court Lodge'

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Rendered Masonry, rough stucco

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron, painted brown

Window type Six-paned Georgian timber-framed double-hung sash

Other features There are two verandahs, one is bull-nosed, the other is concave: both are of corrugated galvanised iron with timber posts

Current Use Accommodation

Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments This is a delightful simple cottage. The newer, nearby cream brick dwelling is part of the same farm. The integrity of the item appears to be high, though it appears no longer to be used as the principle residence. The cottage is now a minor building in the farm complex.

The cottage appears to have been built in stages reflecting the improving fortunes of the property owners. The cottage has few architectural features and is not one of evident architectural significance. The heritage significance of the item lays primarily in the manner in which it reflects features of the social and economic development of the district. It is an item of local heritage significance.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan
Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 6/9/1990 15/11/1990

# Deal Court Stables

Item No 64

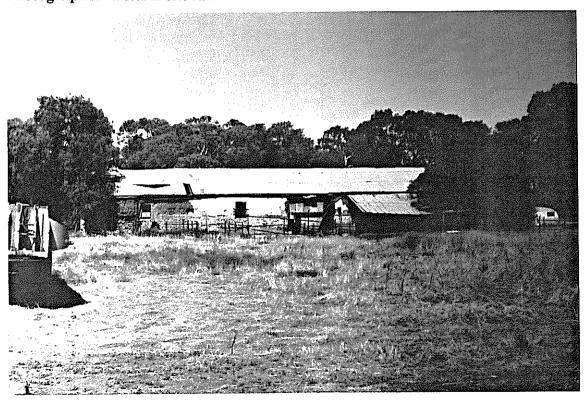
Heritage Theme Pastoralism Sub-Theme Stables

#### LOCATION

Address Port Wakefield Road, Bolivar, 5110 Owner(s) TW and JA Kittel Section 2280 Hundred Port Adelaide CT No 3765/8 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward West Zone Rub

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 8 / 26 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the south-west



### **Deal Court Stables**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Random limestone rubble, pug, with limewash

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Current Use Stables

Condition

Exterior Poor

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance There is little that is distinctive about the design of this item, though its construction is of some interest because of the use of pug. Its primary significance is historical and is because of its association with 'Deal Court', a major pastoral property taken up by John Winzor in 1845. The associated two-storey homestead was built soon afterwards. It is all that remains of this pastoral property.

Source Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp.165

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey 14/12/1990

# **Dwelling**

Item No 65

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 63 McIntyre Road, Para Hills West, 5096 Owner(s) P.J. McIntyre Allotment No 25 Section 3005 Hundred Yatala CT No 4287/41 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Hills Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 6 / 20 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the south



## **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Masonry, now painted

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed double-hung sash

Other features Straight corrugated galvanised iron verandah with timber posts and cast iron fans.

Item is set well back on a wide and generous block

Current Use Dwelling

Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance This is a simple cottage with few evident architectural features. However, it is of considerable local historical significance. The property was acquired by Patrick McIntyre in 1865 when he took up eighty-seven acres in Section 3005 and eighty acres in Section 3008. McIntyre was born c1824 and died in 1887 in Salisbury. His son Peter was born at Para Plains in 1860 and was also a farmer. He had five children, including Patrick born in 1896, Thomas in 1898 and Peter in 1901. He died in 1904. A measure of the local heritage significance is the fact that the main road that passes in front of the property was named after the family. Some of the property was subdivided in 1951. The current owner is the Reverend P.J. McIntyre, a Catholic priest of Goodwood.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan
Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990 31/1/1991

# **Dwelling**

Item No 66\*

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 62 Wynn Vale Drive, Salisbury East, 5109 Owner(s) A & T Hodge Section 293+294 Hundred Yatala CT No 3968/69 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Hills Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 7/9 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the north east



## **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Bluetone with painted brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Painted corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash

Other features Bullnosed corrugated galvanised iron verandah with modern wrought iron and steel posts and timber valence.

House is built on a stone base and on a sloping site, with steps leading to the verandah.

Current Use Dwelling

Condition

Exterior Very good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Paint could be removed from brickwork

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance At the time of the survey the property was for sale. It is a fine villa and one in very good condition, but one which it typical of its period rather than of any distinction. It was originally part of a larger property, and is admirably located on the rising hills on the east of the city. It is an item primarily of local historical significance.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 14/12/1990

4/2/1991

# Parafield Airport

Item No 67\*

#### LOCATION

Address Kings Road, Parafield, 5106 Owner(s) Commonwealth of Australia Section 2187, 2197 and others Hundred Yatala CT No 3047/31 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Hills Zone SU

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 5/35 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the North



## Parafield Airport

#### DESCRIPTION

#### Control Tower

Size Five storeys
Wall Materials Brick
Roof Form Flat
Roof Material ?
Window type Awning

The first control tower was opened on 1 December 1937. It was replaced by a tower in 1940 which was mounted on a new (now current) administration building. The present updated control tower was commissioned on 28 October 1981. When Trans Australian Airlines operated from Parafield it used part of the administration building as its terminal.

#### Hangar

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Corrugated galvanised iron
Roof Form Vaulted
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash

The hangar currently used by Pacific Aviation was built in 1929 for Western Australian Airways to support their recently commenced flights to Perth. This hangar was later used by Australian National Airways, the Royal Aero Club of South Australia and Ansett General Aviation.

Other notable hangars include the one presently used by Adelaide Aviation Services. This was transported to the site from the Pooraka Aerodrome in the mid-1930s, where it had been built for Jimmy Larkin's Australian Aerial Services. The hangar was also the home of Robbys, the aerial agricultural company for almost forty years.

The present Rossair hangar was built in 1937 as a maintenance base to support Guinea Airways' mainland operations. After airline operations transferred to West Beach in 1955 the hangar had minimal use until taken over by Aero Kair and then by Rossair in 1965.

Two hangars were erected for the RAAF during World War II. The large hangars on the western side of the control tower were erected for the Department of Aircraft Production in 1946/47 in which aircraft associated with the weapons testing at Woomera were overhauled. These hangars are presently used by the Australian Aviation College.

#### Hall

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Weatherboard
Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Sash

This hall was built during World War II when Parafield was home to the RAAF's No 1 Elementary Flying Training School.

#### Fire Station

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Red brick
Roof Form Hipped
Window type Timber framed double-hung sash

This was built in the late 1920s as clubrooms for the Aero Club of South Australia.

#### History

This item is significant because it was for a time Adelaide's premier airfield. There were predecessors, at Northfield and Hendon, but these were rather available paddocks that were used by individual aviators and established before the Commonwealth government assumed responsibility for aviation. The Commonwealth government took increased responsibility for aviation in 1920 with the passage of the Air Navigation Act on 2 December. The Civil Aviation Branch was formed the following year, after the states had referred appropriate powers to the Commonwealth. The land for the Parafield aerodrome was acquired in 1927 and the aerodrome opened on 1 October. The Australian Aero Club (S.A.) built the first hangar at the field in 1927. Kingsford Smith and Charles Ulm visited Parafield on 27 August 1928 in the Southern Cross after their crossing of the Pacific Ocean.

Many of the pioneer barnstormers used Parafield to attract attention and custom. They included Horrie Miller, High Grosvenor, Jimmy Mollison and Roy Gropler. Parafield also became home, of the South Australian base for many significant aviation companies including Commercial Aviation Co, Adelaide Airways, Guinea Airways, Australian National Airways, and later Trans Australian Airlines and Ansett Airlines of Australia.

Parafield was extended during World War II and became a training centre for the Royal Australian Air Force. The RAAF base there closed in 1947. The major commercial operations moved to the new Adelaide airport at West Beach during early 1955. The airport has continued to be used for light aircraft operations and is now the home of the Australian Aviation College.

The early runway surfaces were grassed. However, these were subject to flooding and a cinder strip was laid in 1949. The main runway was gravelled in 1968 and fully sealed in 1978.

Sources. Daw, Nigel, Personal communication. Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 201-4 Marsden, Susan, A History of Woodville, Corporation of the City of Woodville, Woodville, 1977, pp. 169-173. Schofield J.E. et al, Aviation Retrospect: From Civil Aviation Branch to Department of Aviation, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1985.

Current Use Airfield
Condition Very Good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil
Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance The airport is presently administered by the Federal Airports Corporation which is charged with improving the commercial return on airport land and is presently eager to develop portions of the airport land.

The airport occupies a large area of land north of Adelaide and immediately adjacent to the Main North Road and is something of a landmark. The airport is historically significant because from 1927 to 1955 it served as Adelaide's premier airfield and was associated with all the major developments in aviation in Australia during this time, including Australia's mobilisation for war. The airport includes a large collection of buildings, some of the hangars are utilitarian items but are important because they date from the foundation of the airport and were identified with many of the important companies that operated from Parafield. The appearance of the airport has undergone considerable change since its inception, with several generations of buildings being added. However, it remains in use for the purpose for which it was built and in this sense its integrity remains high.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990
•	Barry Rowney	15/11/1990

# Parafield Airport

Film / Neg Number SHS 6/3 Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Control Tower

Direction of View To the South



Film / Neg Number SHS 6 / 4 Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Pacific Aviation hangar

Direction of View To the East



# Parafield Airport

Film / Neg Number SHS 6/2 Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Onetime recreation hall

Direction of View To the West



# Site of Parafield Cemetery

Item No 68\*

Heritage Theme Death Sub-Theme Cemetery

#### LOCATION

Address 232 Salisbury Highway, Parafield, 5106 Owner(s) South Australian Government Section 858 Hundred Yatala CT No 6100/858 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Para Zone SU

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 6/6 Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the south-west



# Site of Parafield Cemetery

#### DESCRIPTION

#### Office block

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Redbrick
Roof Form Gabled, hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Sash
Other features House has bluestone footings.

Interior is very plain and institutional, but remains in excellent condition. Walls are painted cream, there is a fawn-coloured carpet on the floor. The interior appears original in design and remains in good condition.

#### HISTORY

The continued use of the West Terrace Cemetery had become an increasing matter of controversy during the latter years of the nineteenth century. In 1881 this site near Salisbury was chosen to serve the metropolitan area and to permit the closure of the cemetery on West Terrace. That year the government acquired 257 acres, eighty-three acres of which were to be set aside for a new cemetery, the remaining land to remain farming land until required for burial purposes.

Planning continued slowly and was not completed until 1891. The new cemetery made provision for 46 000 plots as well as an area for vaults and gardens and reserves. A feature of the cemetery was its location near the main north railway line, the idea being that funeral trains would run between the Adelaide station and the Parafield Mortuary Station, similar to those that travelled between Redfern, near Sydney, and the Rookwood cemetery.

Following its design, the caretaker's cottage, morgue, railway lines and grave diggers' cottages were built. However, by 1897 no other development had taken place and there had been no burials: the colonists considered the cemetery far too removed from the city to be used while the West Terrace cemetery remained open.

The government decided to re-use the site as an experimental farm in 1906 in order to curtail further expense on the site. This initiative persisted only until 1911 when the site was adapted for use as a poultry farm.

All that remains of the original plan is the caretaker's cottage which is now used as the office block of the poultry research centre: the mortuary remained until the 1970s, when it was demolished. The grave diggers' cottages were on the corner of Kings Road and Salisbury Highway.

Sources Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 179, 181,182 Robert Nicol, 'Cemeteries of South Australia: A Heritage Survey', Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide, 1988, pp. 69-74 Mortlock Library of South Australiana, Military Ordnance Map of the area, dated 1919. South Australian Parliamentary Paper, 107-1890

Current Use Poultry Research Centre Condition Interior Very good Known Threats Nil Conservation action identified Nil Associated item(s) Nil

Exterior Very good

Comments / Significance The site is now the Parafield Poultry Research Centre, which is part of the state Department of Agriculture. The plan of the cemetery is no longer evident, the only building remaining is that built for the caretaker. The integrity of this item remains high. The complex extends over a large site in an area which is quickly being taken up for residential purposes. The residential development of the site would be economically attractive, particularly because the encroaching suburbia must compromise the use of the station for quarantine purposes. The caretaker's cottage should be conserved amid any new development, for besides being associated with an interesting historical development it remains an admirable building because of the quality of its design and construction.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990
31/1/1991

## St Kilda Hotel

Item No 69\*

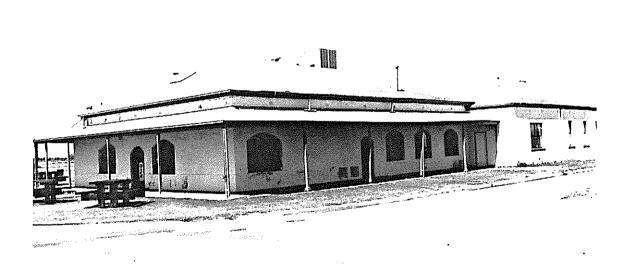
Heritage Theme Commerce Sub-Theme Hotel

#### **LOCATION**

Address Fooks Street, St Kilda, 5110 Owner(s) Belperino Investments Pty Ltd Allotment No 49 + 22 Section 915 Hundred Port Adelaide CT No 4207/532 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward West Zone DA 4789

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 4 / 10 Photographer Barry Rowney Direction of View To the South-east



### St Kilda Hotel

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Rendered masonry
Roof Form Hipped and well
Roof Material Asbestos 'shingles'
Window type Modern arched with awning sashes with amber crown glass
Other features Straight corrugated-galvanised iron verandah with timber posts.

#### HISTORY

The township of St Kilda was surveyed by Thomas Evans in May/June 1873 and proclaimed a government town in July that year. It was named after an island in Scotland which was inhabited by sheep and edible seabirds. John Harvey, who was born in Scotland, is credited with opening St Kilda as a 'summer watering hole'. The first sale of allotments by public auction took place on 31 July 1873.

Allotment 49 was owned initially by George Styles who acquired it in a land grant in 1875. George Styles was a storekeeper at Unley; his son Charles was an ironmonger who lived in Salisbury. The property was transferred to Josiah Bageter in 1880, Mary Paddon in 1892, then to Christina Lucas, wife of Matthias Lucas a farmer of Willaston, in 1898.

Some of the land on which the township of St Kilda stands was granted to John Benham, gentleman, of Adelaide in 1876. Allotment 22, next to 49, was transferred from Benham to Maryann Cleall, a storekeeper, of Salisbury in 1876, James Hall owned it in 1883 and in 1896 Christina Lucas became the owner. The hotel was built in 1898 probably by Matthias Lucas who was the first licensee. John Harvey laid the foundation stone. The builders were Symes, Ames and Dawson. The building is of limestone, with red brick quoins and window and door surrounds. The early verandah was straight, with timber posts and cast-iron brackets. The limestone was quarried from hills to the north-east of Salisbury and carted to the hotel site. There were 16 rooms and the hotel was declared to be a 'decided advantage to those who visited the watering place to be able to secure accommodation for themselves and their horses'. It was also a venue for after hours drinking.

Matthias and Christina Lucas were born in Germany in the 1840s. Matthias came to South Australia from Victoria in 1858.

Two more women were owners of the property, Mary Pavy in 1907 and Elizabeth Pine, who was the licensee, in 1911. In 1935 the property was mortgaged to the South Australian Brewing Company who became the owners that year. The hotel was never a great financial success because of the lack of trade except in the summer months when visitors came to the beach. The hotel became unlicensed in August 1957 when the licence was transferred to the Elizabeth Hotel; it was relicensed in December 1958 when the property was transferred to the St Kilda Hotel Pty Ltd.

The hotel marks the centre of what was once a small country community, which also served as the major seaside resort for many people of the northern Adelaide plains.

Sources Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 156-162 Mortlock Library of South Australiana, Advertiser, 27 March 1973 Salisbury Local History Collection, LH STK 1 BU 00001-00007. GRG 35/584/243, State Records Newspaper Cuttings Book Vol 2, p. 62, State Records Hoad.

Current Use Hotel

Condition Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Restoration of original appearance

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance The hotel has been renovated in recent times in an 'olde worlde' style. The rectangular front door now has an arch covering to the two sides. There is a very large air-conditioning unit on the roof. The essential integrity of the building remains intact as far as its use, scale and form is concerned. However, recent renovations have greatly changed - even compromised - its appearance. The hotel is the key building in the township.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990 31/1/1991

# Dwelling - 'Valhalla Place'

Item No 70

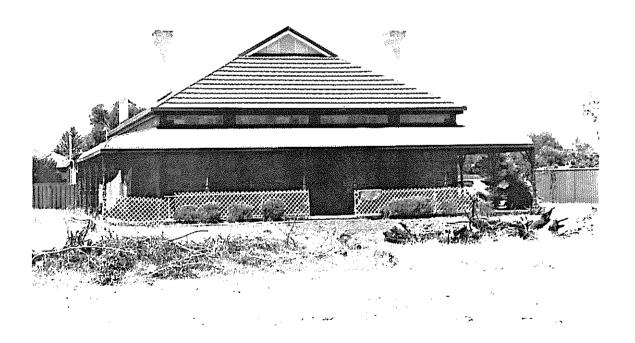
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 322 Salisbury Highway, Parafield Gardens, 5107 Owner(s) F.M. Gilmour, KM Sutton and JP Harrison Section 2221 Hundred Yatala CT No 4266/698 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Para Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 6 / 19 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the east



# Dwelling - 'Valhalla Place'

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone with red brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped with vented gablet

Roof Material (New) metal tiles
Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash

Other features Bullnosed corrugated galvanised iron verandah with turned timber posts and simple timber corner decorations.

Current Use Dwelling

Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance The villa is set well back on a wide block. It is of typical design and construction and any heritage significance appears to be local.

Site Surveyor

Barry Rowney

Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990

4/2/1991

# Dwelling - 'Cooinda'

Item No 71

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 130 Martins Road, Parafield Gardens, 5107 Owner(s) South Australian Housing Trust Allotment No 512 Section 302 Hundred Yatala CT No 4298/709 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Para Zone NCE

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 6 / 23 Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the south-east



# Dwelling - 'Cooinda'

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone with red brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped with centre box gutter in well

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash

Other features Full return bullnosed verandah of corrugated galvanised iron with turned timber posts.

Current Use Community house

Condition

Exterior Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance Forty acres of Section 2250 was originally granted to Isabella Moorhouse in 1849 and eighty-one acres in Section 2258 was granted to Richard Shepherdson in 1850. James Shepherdson owned both these properties in 1886. [503/47 Applic No 20895] He died in 1893, and the property was transferred to William Wollas Shepherdson, who also farmed the property. He died in 1943 and the property eventually passed to Elsie Quick in 1950. The property was later acquired by the Housing Trust, [CT 4298 709].

Item is of typical villa design and construction. Any heritage significance is local.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990 4/2/1991

# Wittber's Hop Monument

Item No 72

Heritage Theme Aviation Sub-Theme Pioneer flight

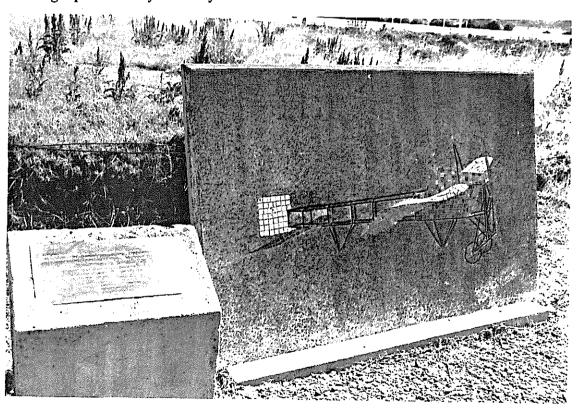
#### LOCATION

Address Port Wakefield Road, Parafield Gardens, 5107 Owner(s) City of Salisbury Section 2277 Hundred Yatala CT No Monument is on the road reserve Local Government Area Salisbury Ward West

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 4/12 Photographer Barry Rowney

Direction of View To east



## Wittber's Hop Monument

#### DESCRIPTION

Inscription 'WITTBER'S HOP

Here on March 13th, 1910, in a Bleriot mono-plane owned by F.H. Jones Carl W. (Bill) Wittber, during taxi-ing tests was unexpectedly airborne in a 'hop' caused by a gust of wind.

Four days later Fred C. Custance made the first flight in this aircraft in South Australia.

On landing it was wrecked, the pilot escaping uninjured.

This memorial was erected by the Corporation of the City of Salisbury and unveiled on 27th June 1967 by C.W. Wittber, J.P.'

Current Use Monument
Condition Good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil
Associated item(s) The nearby paddock in which the first flight was made.

Comments / Significance This memorial was erected on 27 June 1967 to commemorate the first powered 'flight' in Australia by Carl Wittber on 13 March 1910. The Bleriot machine used in the flight ad been imported by F.H. Jones. The flight was made at the property of A. Winzor at Bolivar. Carl Wittber was an engineer and was responsible for uncrating the aeroplane and assembling it. While taxi-ing the plane it became airborne for a short time. Four days later F.C. Jones piloted the plane on three circuits of the paddock and was airborne for a little more than five minutes at a height of about four metres. This was the first powered flight in Australia. Jones crashed the plane on his second attempt. After being repaired, the plane was stored in a city motor show room, and soon afterwards was destroyed by fire.

Source Lewis, H. John Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, p. 201

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	16/8/1990
•	Barry Rowney	•	15/11/1990

# Dwelling

Item No 73

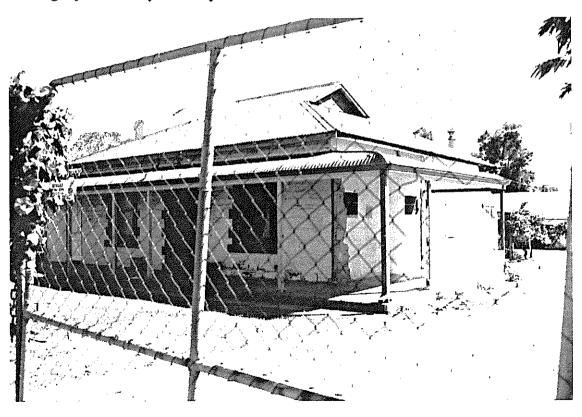
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 15 Levels Road, The Levels, 5095 Owner(s) A.R. Bradbrook Allotment No 43 Section 97 Hundred Yatala CT No 4042/755 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Levels Zone IN

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number BRG Ch 6 / 19 Photographer Barry Rowney Direction of View To the north



## **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey villa
Wall Materials Stone with brick quoins and dressings, all painted

Roof Form Hipped gablet

Roof Material Colorbond corrugated iron

Window type Timber-framed double-hung sash

Current Use Dwelling

Condition

Exterior Fair

Known Threats Lack of maintenance

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance This is a typical villa. Part of the area subdivided as GRO 198/1858 Any significance lies in its identification with the residential development of this small subdivision which was originally part of the Montagu estate.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 14/12/1990 31/1/1991

# **Dwelling**

Item No 74

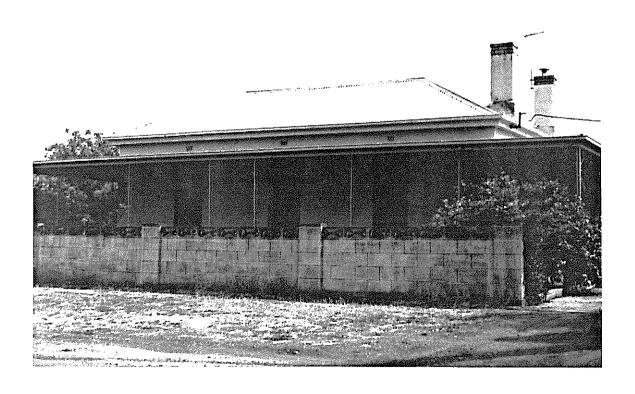
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

### LOCATION

Address 9 Levels Road, The Levels, 5095 Owner(s) B.W. and G. Johnson Allotment No 29 Section 97 Hundred Yatala CT No 1516/95 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Levels Zone IN

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 5 / 28 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the north-east



## **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey villa
Wall Materials Masonry, rendered

Roof Form Pitched, with centre well and box gutter

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash

Other features Verandah with almost flat corrugated galvanised corrugated iron on double steel posts with wrought iron decoration.

Current Use Dwelling

Condition

**Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance Part of the area subdivided as GRP 198/1858. It is a common type of villa, and any significance lies in its identification with the residential development of this small subdivision which was originally part of the Montagu estate.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 14/12/1990

31/1/1991

# **Shadow Farm**

Item No 75

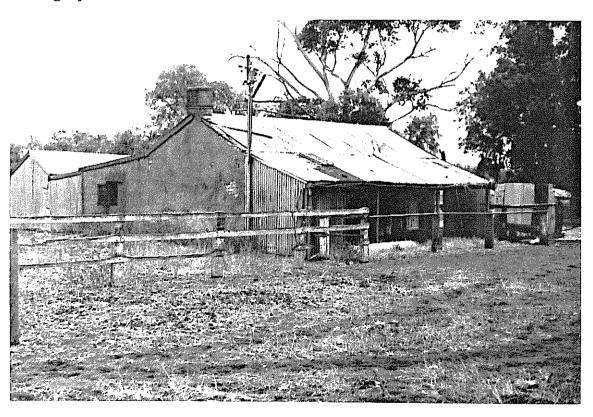
Heritage Theme Pastoralism Sub-Theme Homestead

#### LOCATION

Address Diagonal Road, Pooraka, 5095 Owner(s) Dalgety Australia Ltd Allotment No 33-5 Section 97 Hundred Yatala CT No 967/114 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Levels Zone IN

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 5 / 27 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the north



### **Shadow Farm**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Small single-storey cottage
Wall Materials Masonry with pebble dash render

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron Window type Light timber-framed casement

Other features Simple straight timber framed verandah with the roof integral with the main roof of the cottage. There is a corrugated galvanised iron lean-to and shed at the rear.

Current Use Store

Condition Exterior Poor Known Threats Continued deterioration

Conservation action identified Maintenance

Comments / Significance See Salisbury Local History Collection, LH POR 1 BU 00018 This is an early cottage of a simple vernacular style which is now very dilapidated. The cottage is primarily of local significance because of the manner in which it reflects early settlement and later development in the district.

**Date(s) of Survey** 6/12/1990 Site Surveyor Peter Donovan 31/1/1991 Barry Rowney

# Pooraka Primary School

Item No 76\*

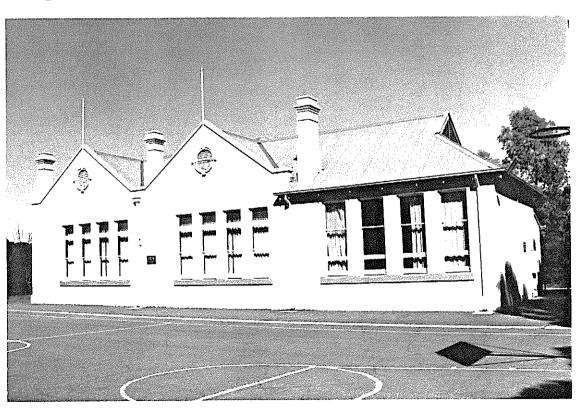
Heritage Theme Education Sub-Theme Schoolhouse

#### LOCATION

Address South Terrace, Pooraka, 5095
Owner(s) South Australian Education Department
Allotment No 5
Section 97
Hundred Yatala
CT No 3132/124
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward Levels
Zone Rec OS

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 5/21 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the west



## Pooraka Primary School

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Brick, now painted

Roof Form Pitched gabled and hipped with gablet vents

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Double-hung sash, flat arched, with awning or hopper sashes

Other features There is a corrugated galvanised iron leanto at the rear.

Inscriptions 'This building was opened as an Abattoirs School 12th April 1914. Plaque unveiled by Ron T. White Esq., J.P. Mayor of Salisbury 1980'

Ceilings are original, interior walls have been panelled or painted.

Current Use .Education

Condition Interior Good

Exterior Excellent

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Newer and later school buildings

Comments / Significance The school was originally known as the Abattoirs School and was closely associated with the children of the abattoirs workers. It was designed by the Government Arcjhitect and opened in April 1914. The location of the school helped to reinforce the notion of a separate community at Pooraka, and served as a unifying force for local people. Local people claim that the school has the distinction of being one of the state's first special schools. A feature of the school was the granting of a holiday on the day of the Butchers' Picnic Lewis, H. John, Salisbury, South Australia: A History of Town and District, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1980, pp. 144-145. The integrity of the item is high. The schoolhouse is now dominated by newer school buildings added to the site. The whole complex is a little unusual, being located on the south side of South Terrace which was primarily railway reserve.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990 31/1/1991

## Pooraka Memorial Hall

Item No 77

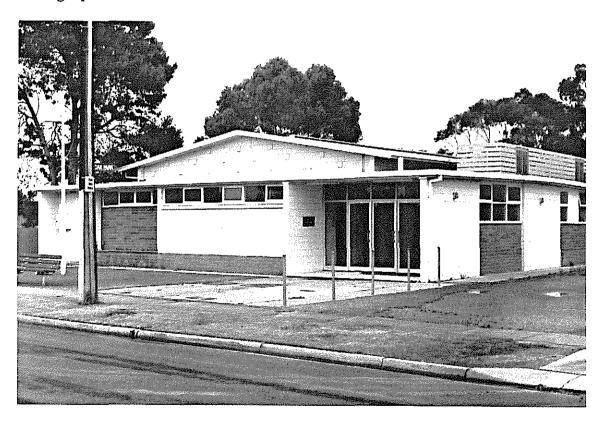
Heritage Theme Entertainment Sub-Theme Hall

#### LOCATION

Address (37-39) Scott Street, Pooraka, 5095 Owner(s) City of Salisbury Allotment No 44 Section 97 Hundred Yatala CT No 1228/186 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Levels Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 5 / 22 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the west



### Pooraka Memorial Hall

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Concrete Block, painted
Roof Form Hipped, low pitched
Window type Timber-framed, awning
Foundation Stone 'This stone was laid by Peter Maxwell Esq. 4 Dec 1960'

Current Use Community Hall

Condition

Exterior Very Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance This is a modern item, as yet of little heritage significance.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990

31/1/1991

# **Dwelling**

Item No 78

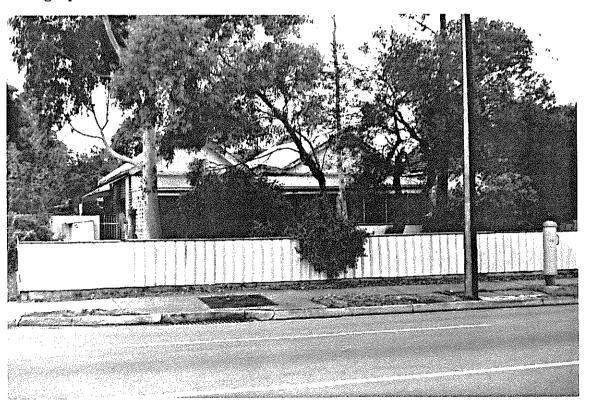
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 855 Main North Road, Pooraka, 5095 Owner(s) B.E. Fava Allotment No 6J Section 97 Hundred Yatala CT No 1643/134 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Levels Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 5 / 26 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the south-east



### **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Asbestos front, Horizontal corrugated galvanised iron on the sides

Roof Form Double gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron Window type Timber-framed casements

Other features Corrugated galvanised skillion addition at the rear. A simple timber verandah half enclosed with glass louvres.

Current Use Dwelling

Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance This is a very simple cottage Its form and construction suggest considerable age, though any of little particular significance because of this. Any heritage significance appears to be local and associated with the manner in which it reflects features of the development of the community at Pooraka.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990 31/1/1991

# Dwelling

Item No 79

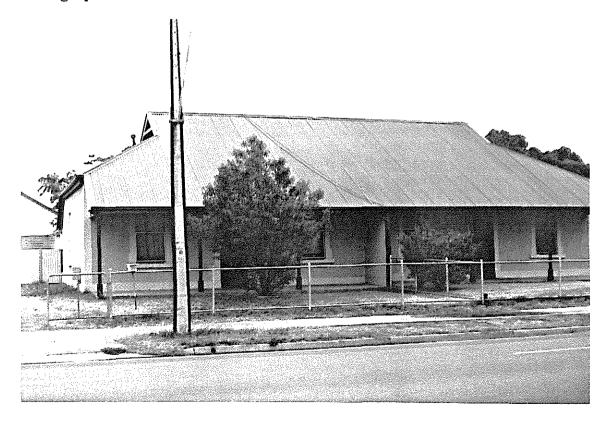
Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 791-793 Main North Road, Pooraka, 5095 Owner(s) South Australian Housing Trust Allotment No 5 Section 97 Hundred Yatala CT No 1012/54 Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Levels Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 5 / 25 Photographer Peter Donovan Direction of View To the south-east



## **Dwelling**

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey attached cottages
Wall Materials Masonry with pebble-dash render
Roof Form Hipped Gablet
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Timber-framed, double-hung sash
Other features Large front verandah which is integral with the main roof.

Current Use Dwelling
Condition Exterior Good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil
Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance This was earlier owned by the South Australian Railways, see CT 3078/162. It was evidently associated with the branch line to the Abattoirs and Northfield. It is of some interest because of this, but its significance is local.

There is a similar house at number 797 Main North Road.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990 31/1/1991

## Dry Creek Railway Reserve

Item No 80

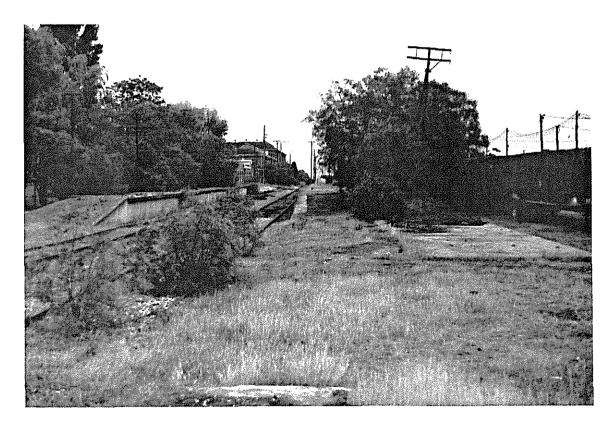
Heritage Theme Railway Sub-Theme Line to the Stockade

#### LOCATION

Address Pooraka Owner(s) State Transport Authority Section 97 + 1000 Hundred Yatala Local Government Area Salisbury Ward Levels

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 5/24 Direction of View To the west Photographer Peter Donovan Subject Portion of the remaining railway west of Main North Road associated with the abattoirs and the stock markets.



### Dry Creek Railway Reserve

#### DESCRIPTION

Liitle remains of this line beyond Main North Road, other than the right of way as far as Bridge Street: the association with the Yatals Labour Prison is no longer evident.

There are platforms and stock loading ramps at the Abattoirs.

Current Use Disused
Condition Fair
Known Threats Removal
Conservation action identified Nil

Comments / Significance This short line from Dry Creek to Northfield was opened on 1 June 1857, only a little more than a year after the first steam railway from Adelaide to Port Adelaide had been opened. This spur joined the line to Gawler which was opened on 5 October 1857. It was built to serve the Yatala Labor Prison, or the Stockade as it was known originally, and was later used to served the Metropolitan Abattoirs. Much of the original line has already been removed. It now extends only to the Main North Road, although the railway reserve still exists.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 6/12/1990

# Cottage

Item No 81\*

Heritage Theme Dwelling Sub-Theme Residence

#### LOCATION

Address 6-8 Victor Drive, Valley View, 5093 Owner(s) GB Cashman and RA Netter Section 3035
Hundred Yatala
CT No 3789/187
Local Government Area Salisbury Ward South Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Bruer, Vovt & Hignett, III

Photographer Peter Donovan

Film / Neg Number SHS 6 / 25 Direction of View To the north-east



### Cottage

#### DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Random rubble limestone, red brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber framed double-hung sash

Other features Bullnose front verandah with corrugated galvanised iron, timber posts and small fluted iron to ends.. Set on a large block overlooking the Dry Creek to the south. There is a corrugated galvanised iron lean-to addition at the rear.

Current Use Dwelling

Condition

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Nil

Comments / Significance There is little that is distinctive about the design or construction of the item, and little evident historical significance associated with the cottage or its owners, beyond local significance. However, the cottage is one of few older dwellings found in this area, and it reflects features of the early settlement here, and is of undoubted local significance because of this.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan Barry Rowney Date(s) of Survey 14/12/1990 4/2/1991

# St Kilda / North Arm Embankment

Item No 82\*

Heritage Theme Depression Sub-Theme Unemployment Relief

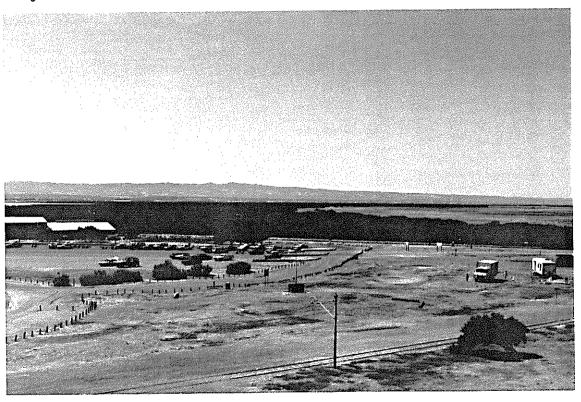
#### LOCATION

Address Dry Creek, 5094
Hundred Port Adelaide
Local Government Area Salisbury
Ward West
Owner(s) State Government of South Australia

State Heritage Status Nil Other Assessments Nil

Film / Neg Number SHS 8 / 31 Photographer Peter Donovan Subject View from St Kilda

Direction of View To the east



### St Kilda/North Arm Embankment

#### DESCRIPTION

An earth embankment stretching from St Kilda in the north to the North Arm.

#### HISTORY

Architect Engineer-in-Chief Date 1883 Additions 1894, 1895 Original Use Land reclamation

When the area of Dry Creek was surveyed in 1842 it was mainly inhabited by squatters and their sheep. The potential of the land was lessened because it was subject to flooding and high tides could flood the area from the Levels to Gepps Cross. In 1886/7 the government decided to begin work to reclaim the swamps which extended from the powder magazine at the North Arm to the mouth of the Little Para River and used numbers of the unemployed for the task. This work lasted 18 months. Some 400-500 acres of Crown land and 500 acres in private hands were then able to be put to economic use.

In 1893 at the height of the depression which affected South Australia badly the government again decided to use many of the unemployed men to extend the levee banks. The Commissioner of Public Works, F.W. Holder, instructed the Superintendent of Public Buildings to commence the work of reclaiming the swamp line between the end of the current embankment of the North Arm and St Kilda township. The quantity of land to be reclaimed was to be about 3000 acres and it was estimated that in course of a few years the reclaimed land would be of sufficient value to recoup the outlay. The embankment, which had been constructed earlier had converted a large area of worthless swamp, overflowed by every high tide, into splendid pasture land, carrying feed in summer time and it was confidently expected that the additional swamp to be reclaimed would in the same way become well suited for small dairy farms and other small holdings. Mr Holder, in his report, stated: 'Unfortunately, the large proportion of the land previously improved was held by private persons; but in the present case the Crown will receive all the benefit as it holds the land'. It was estimated that the work would cost £6000. The Crown held 2600 acres of land at St Kilda and it could be worth from £7 to £10 per acres when the work was completed.

The work was unpleasant as the men had to stand in knee deep mud and water to build the mounds which were about five feet broad and three feet above the highest water mark. Owing to the tides it was impossible to employ men for the whole time on certain days and it was not possible to work the men for eight hours every day. Generally they worked for five hours and were paid 22s 6d and 1s in lieu of fuel. The men were supplied with wood in winter and water in summer when they had to find their own fuel. In September 1893 350 men were employed and there was a large influx of men looking for work. The Report of the Commissioner of Public Works of 1893/4 stated:

These works have now been completed and during their construction about 1800 men were employed. The work, which has been attended with great difficulties, has been carried out in a very substantial manner. Five sluice gates have been provided to keep the salt water from coming in and let out the floodwaters as soon as the silt in solution has been deposited. It may probably be some time before the reclaimed land can be utilised, and in the meantime it will be available for grazing purposes.

J.G. Jenkins, Commissioner.

In 1895 it was reported that the abnormally high tides experienced in the previous winter had badly damaged the old part of the embankment, and considerable repairs were necessitated. However, the newly reclaimed land from the Little Para to St Kilda was already showing great improvement and in many places the grass was growing vigorously. It was expected that in the course of time the enhanced value of the land would no doubt justify the expenditure.

In 1899 the creek flooded and the northern plains and swamp lands were again under water to a depth of several feet. More sluice gates were later added. The levees were maintained and widened and are an essential component of the ICI salt fields.

'Note Embankment from A to B constructed by Engineer-in Chief's Department in 1883. Embankment from B to C constructed by Water Conservation Department 1895. Embankment from D to E constructed by Superintendent of Public buildings 1894.' Dated 12/4/95.

See Lewis, H. John, *Enfield and the Northern Villages* Corporation of the City of Enfield, Enfield, 1985, pp. 204-5 South Australian Parliamentary Papers, (SAPP), 29 of 1895. South Australian Parliamentary Debates, Vol 1, 1893, pp 508, 1132-3, 1402. Salisbury Local History Collection, LH DRC 1 ML 00001

Comments / Significance This item is of considerable historical significance as a rare example of nineteenth century relief work for the unemployed and as part of a scheme to reclaim large areas of coastal swamp lands. The embankment is an important man-made feature that has helped reclaim considerable areas of coastal swamp and later facilitate the development of the large salt pans. While not a prominet feature in itself it has enabled the development of a significant feature.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey 14/12/1990

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