

16 August 2018

**MAYOR
COUNCILLORS
CITY OF MOUNT GAMBIER**

NOTICE is given that the Heritage Sub-Committee will meet in the following Meeting Room on the day, date and time as follows:

Heritage Sub-Committee
(Committee Room - Level 4):

Wednesday, 22 August 2018 at 5:30 p.m.

An agenda for the meeting is enclosed.



Dr Judy NAGY
GENERAL MANAGER CITY GROWTH

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AGENDA OF HERITAGE SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING

Meeting to be held in the Committee Room, Civic Centre, 10 Watson Terrace, Mount Gambier on
Wednesday, 22 August 2018 at 5:30 p.m.

PRESENT Cr Penny Richardson (Presiding Member)
Cr Mark Lovett
Lynn Lowe
Brian Sims
Brian Brooksby
David Burt
Alexandra Nicholson
Ken Jones
Richard Woods, Heritage Advisor

COUNCIL OFFICERS General Manager City Growth - Dr J Nagy

WE ACKNOWLEDGE THE BOANDIK PEOPLES AS THE TRADITIONAL CUSTODIANS OF THE LAND WHERE WE MEET TODAY. WE RESPECT THEIR SPIRITUAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LAND AND RECOGNISE THE DEEP FEELINGS OF ATTACHMENT OUR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES HAVE WITH THIS LAND.

1. APOLOGY(IES)

Apology(ies) received from Cr

That the apology from Cr be received.

Moved: Seconded:

2. CONFIRMATION OF HERITAGE SUB-COMMITTEE MINUTES

Meeting held on 25 July 2018

That the minutes of the Heritage Sub-Committee meeting held on 25 July 2018 as previously circulated be confirmed as an accurate record of the proceedings of that meeting.

Moved: Seconded:

3. QUESTIONS

3.1. With Notice

Nil submitted.

3.2. Without Notice

4. DEPUTATIONS

Nil



5. HERITAGE SUB-COMMITTEE REPORTS

Heritage Sub-Committee Reports commence on the following page.



5.1. Heritage Advisor Report - July 2018 - Report No. AR18/32564

COMMITTEE	Heritage Sub-Committee
MEETING DATE:	22 August 2018
REPORT NO.	AR18/32564
RM8 REFERENCE	AF11/2017; AF17/457
AUTHOR	Judy Nagy
SUMMARY	This Report is presented to review the Heritage Adviser Reports and other documents received since the previous meeting of the Heritage Sub-Committee.
COMMUNITY PLAN REFERENCE	Goal 3: Our Diverse Economy

REPORT RECOMMENDATION
(a) That Heritage Sub-Committee Report No. AR18/32564 titled ' <i>Heritage Adviser Report - July 2018</i> ' as presented to the Heritage Sub-Committee on 22 August 2018 be noted.

Moved:

Seconded:



Background

LCLGA Councils have a shared service agreement with Mr Richard Woods, Habitable Places Architect to provide Heritage Adviser Services to the City of Mount Gambier and other LCLGA Councils.

Discussion

Mr Richard Woods presents a Heritage Adviser Report on a monthly basis to Council. Heritage Sub-Committee meetings have been scheduled to coincide, where possible with these monthly visits to enable any necessary discussion and advice.

Conclusion

The monthly reports from Mr Richard Woods are attached to this report for Council's noting.

Attachments

[Attachment 1 \(AR18/32549\): Heritage Adviser - Monthly Report - July 2018](#)



Judy NAGY
GENERAL MANAGER CITY GROWTH

13 August 2018
SM



5.2. Use of City of Mount Gambier Coat of Arms - Published Paper Marchant Family Arms - Report No. AR18/30504

COMMITTEE	Heritage Sub-Committee
MEETING DATE:	22 August 2018
REPORT NO.	AR18/30504
RM8 REFERENCE	AF11/1182
AUTHOR	Lynne Dowling
SUMMARY	Authorised Use of City of Mount Gambier Coat of Arms – Published Paper Marchant Family Arms
COMMUNITY PLAN REFERENCE	Goal 4: Our Climate, Natural Resources, Arts, Culture and Heritage

REPORT RECOMMENDATION
(a) That Heritage Sub-Committee Report No. AR18/30504 titled ' <i>Use of City of Mount Gambier Coat of Arms - Published Paper Marchant Family Arms</i> ' as presented to the Heritage Sub-Committee on 22 August 2018 be noted.

Moved:

Seconded:



Background

In March 2018 Council approved the request from Mr Richard d'Apice AM FSAG aih, President of the Australian Heraldry Society, to use the City of Mount Gambier Coat of Arms to illustrate a paper on the Marchant Family Arms, on the condition that the City of Mount Gambier be credited and provided with a copy of the published article.

The paper was published in Issue No. 77 of "Heraldry in Australia", The Journal of the Australian Heraldry Society Inc. in March 2018 and a copy is provided for the information of the Heritage Sub-Committee.

Discussion

The Heritage Sub-Committee recognises and appreciates the research undertaken in the preparation of the published paper and values the historical reference to Mount Gambier.

Conclusion

This Report recommends that the Heritage Sub-Committee Report No. AR18/30504 is received and noted.

Attachments

[Attachment 1 \(AR18/30503\): Heraldry News – Published Paper Marchant Family Arms](#)



Lynne DOWLING
CEO & MAYORAL EXECUTIVE SUPPORT



Judy NAGY
GENERAL MANAGER CITY GROWTH

31 July 2018
LD



5.3. LGA Heritage Inquiry - Report No. AR18/32940

COMMITTEE	Heritage Sub-Committee
MEETING DATE:	22 August 2018
REPORT NO.	AR18/32940
RM8 REFERENCE	AF17/457
AUTHOR	Dr Judy Nagy
SUMMARY	This report provides a discussion paper from the Local Government Association on the Environment, Resources and Development Committee's inquiry into the South Australian heritage system.
COMMUNITY PLAN REFERENCE	Goal 4: Our Climate, Natural Resources, Arts, Culture and Heritage

REPORT RECOMMENDATION
(a) That Heritage Sub-Committee Report No. AR18/32940 titled ' <i>LGA Heritage Inquiry</i> ' as presented to the Heritage Sub-Committee on 22 August 2018 be noted.

Moved:

Seconded:



Background

On 30th July 2018, Parliament's Environment, Resources and Development Committee resolved to conduct an inquiry into the operation of South Australia's heritage system. The Committee is currently seeking submissions and has invited the Local Government Association (LGA) to provide a submission on behalf of local government.

Discussion

The Local Government Association (LGA) have developed a discussion paper to assist councils in providing submissions on the Heritage Inquiry. Written submissions to the Environment, Resources and Development Committee are open until 14th September 2018, however the LGA is seeking feedback and input by close of business 30th August 2018 to allow time for feedback to be collated.

Conclusion

We have contacted the LCLGA to determine if a submission from this region is being considered. Feedback on the questions contained within the discussion paper should be returned to Stephen Smith, Director Policy at the LGA by 30th August 2018. Members may wish to consider if they wish to address any issues in the discussion paper.

Attachments

[Attachment 1 \(AR18/32982\): Attachment 1 - LGA Circular - Heritage Inquiry Discussion Paper](#)
[Attachment 2 \(AR18/32971\): Attachment 2 - LGA Heritage Inquiry Discussion Paper](#)



DR JUDY NAGY
GENERAL MANAGER CITY GROWTH

15 August 2018
DL



5.4. Lake Terrace Cemetery 150 Year Celebration Update - Report No. AR18/32761

COMMITTEE	Heritage Sub-Committee
MEETING DATE:	22 August 2018
REPORT NO.	AR18/32761
RM8 REFERENCE	AF17/457
AUTHOR	Dr Judy Nagy
SUMMARY	The Mount Gambier History Group has planned an event commemorating the 150 year anniversary of the first burial at Lake Terrace Cemetery. Council is supporting this event and this report provides a brief update on planned activities.
COMMUNITY PLAN REFERENCE	Goal 4: Our Climate, Natural Resources, Arts, Culture and Heritage

REPORT RECOMMENDATION
(a) That Heritage Sub-Committee Report No. AR18/32761 titled ' <i>Lake Terrace Cemetery 150 Year Celebration Update</i> ' as presented to the Heritage Sub-Committee on 22 August 2018 be noted.

Moved:

Seconded:



Background

The 30th August 2018 marks the 150th year since the first burial at the Lake Terrace Cemetery. A child named Edward Hodge, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hodge of Caveton was the first buried at the cemetery on the 30th August 1868. A small plaque acknowledging this lies just to the south east of Sextons Cottage in the first row of grave sites.

Council is supporting the History Group in holding a commemorative event to celebrate the occasion. On Sunday 2nd September 2018 at 1.00pm there will be a ceremony to unveil a new plaque at the cemetery, followed by cake cutting with afternoon tea, and tours of the cemetery.

Discussion

Planning for the Lake Terrace Cemetery 150 Year Celebration continues.

The Heritage Sub-Committee meeting held 25th July 2018 made the following recommendation:

5.1 **Commemorating 150 years since first burial at the Lake Terrace Cemetery - Report No. AR18/27189**

SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION
<p>(a) <i>That Heritage Sub-Committee Report No. AR18/27189 titled 'Commemorating 150 years since the first burial at the Lake Terrace Cemetery' as presented to the Heritage Sub-Committee on 25 July 2018 be noted.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>The wording on the plaque be:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>Commemorating 150 years of burials since 1868 A record of our past</i></p> <p>(c) <i>The locality of the sign ('Sextons Cottage') and plaque be located together as per Richard Woods plan/sketch/comments at the entrance to the Old Cemetery off Lake Terrace East.</i></p>

The plaque and plinth have now been ordered by Council from the regular local supplier Arrow Bronze, with the plaque to include the words as noted in the recommendation. These items are expected to arrive approximately one week ahead of the event. Plans to relocate the Sextons Cottage sign are also underway with the General Manager City Infrastructure.

Invitations were sent by Council to almost 80 invitees on 1st August 2018 from a list provided by the History group, which included members of the community and community groups. 15 responses have been received as at 13th August 2018, confirming 14 attendees and 3 apologies.

Conclusion

Plans will continue to progress by the History Group to deliver the Lake Terrace 150 Year celebration.



Attachments

[Attachment 1 \(AR18/30633\): Lake Terrace Cemetery 150 year invitation](#)



DR JUDY NAGY
GENERAL MANAGER CITY GROWTH

14 August 2018
DL



5.5. Rook Walk 100 Year Celebration Update - Report No. AR18/32893

COMMITTEE	Heritage Sub-Committee
MEETING DATE:	22 August 2018
REPORT NO.	AR18/32893
RM8 REFERENCE	AF17/457
AUTHOR	Dr Judy Nagy
SUMMARY	This report provides an update on the planning of the Rook Walk 100 Year celebration.
COMMUNITY PLAN REFERENCE	Goal 1: Our People
	Goal 4: Our Climate, Natural Resources, Arts, Culture and Heritage

REPORT RECOMMENDATION
(a) That Heritage Sub-Committee Report No. AR18/32893 titled ' <i>Rook Walk 100 Year Celebration Update</i> ' as presented to the Heritage Sub-Committee on 22 August 2018 be noted.

Moved:

Seconded:



Background

The Heritage Sub Committee have committed to pursuing a celebration for the 100 year anniversary of the construction of Rook Walk. A working party comprising Council staff, Brian Brooksby and Lynn Lowe have made progress in progressing planning and preparation for the event, which will be held at Rook Walk on Tuesday 27th November 2018.

Discussion

Preparations for the Rook Walk 100 Year celebration are progressing.

In the lead up to the event, stories will be captured via video of the history of Rook Walk. This will come from descendants of those that participated in the Big Bee to build Rook Walk in 1918, as well as stories from local historians. A videographer will be engaged to capture these stories as well as video of the Rook Walk 100 Year Celebration and morning tea, subject to a positive grant funding outcome. The event aims to capture and share the history of the Big Bee and Rook Walk, and to also save for future generations by way of a time capsule at the site.

A call to the public to put forward stories from the original participants of Rook Walk was made via a media release on the City of Mount Gambier website on 24th July 2018. This was picked up by a number of media outlets, including the Border Watch and radio station Hit 107 who republished the story. The media release was also posted on the City of Mount Gambier Facebook page and also shared on the Growing Up in Mount Gambier and Ockert Le Roux's Facebook page.

Team Leader Community Events Denise Richardson conducted a number of local radio interviews highlighting the event on 27th July 2018, with further interviews to be followed up closer to the event in September or early October. This included ABC Radio, 5GTR FM, Southern Cross Austereo and Lime FM.

Engagement has begun with schools in the area to participate in the event. This includes engagement to highlight the event, encourage participation in the logo competition and attendance on the day. Compton Primary School have agreed to perform three songs on the day of the celebration. Further engagement has also occurred with local aged care homes and other community groups.

Quotes are being sought for catering from Ryder Cheshire, entertainment by the City Band and the Salvation Army Band and number of suppliers such as Arrow Bronze for the time capsule and plaque, and videographer to capture the history and activities on the day.

A grant funding application was lodged on the 10th August seeking \$5,000 from the History Trust of SA as part of the SA History Fund. An outcome should be known around mid-October, with funds available within a few weeks of acceptance, should the application be successful.

Conclusion

Engagement and preparations will continue to deliver the Rook Walk 100 Year Celebration event, with updates provided as they become available.



Attachments

[Attachment 1 \(AR18/30454\): The Border Watch articles – Rook Walk](#)

[Attachment 2 \(AR18/30450\): Triple M Limestone Coast Working Bee story 25/07/2018](#)

[Attachment 3 \(AR18/30421\): City of Mount Gambier website and facebook advertising 24/7/2018](#)

[Attachment 4 \(AR18/30419\): Ockert Le Roux Photography – Rook Walk event facebook story 20/7/2018](#)



Dr Judy Nagy
GENERAL MANAGER CITY GROWTH

14 August 2018

DL
INITIALS



5.6. Governance - Heritage Committee - Further Development of Project Plan - Ref. AF17/457

The Presiding Member sought the approval of at least two-thirds of the members present at the meeting to suspend meeting procedures:

Purpose of the Suspension:

To discuss the following:

- *continue development of the Project Plan*

Carried by more than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting.

Meeting Procedures were suspended at p.m.

The Presiding Member determined that the period of suspension should be brought to an end.

Carried by more than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting.

The Period of Suspension came to an end and Meeting Procedures resumed at p.m.

SUB-COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION
(a) <i>To be determined at the meeting.</i>

Moved:

Seconded:



6. MOTION(S) - With Notice

Nil Submitted.

7. MOTION(S) - Without Notice

Meeting closed at p.m.

AR18/32584



8. REPORT ATTACHMENTS



Habitable Places

Architects

028L/rw
01/08/18

Mr Dominic Testoni
Executive Officer
Limestone Coast Local Government Association
Post Office Box 1445
Mt. Gambier SA 5290

Limestone Coast Heritage Adviser

Report July 2018

Date /	Where /	Status /	Place /	Advice /	
01/06/18	Office	SH	Former Oatmill, Percy Street, Mt Gambier	Laise with M Queale (State Heritage Branch) re land division and fire separation upgrade.	1.25



06/07/18	Office	LHPA	25 Wehl Street North, Mt Gambier	Assessment of Development Application amended roof plan.	0.25
09/07/18		SH	Granny Banks Cottage, Robe	Heritage consultation (phone) with Andrew Stevens re chimney.	0.25
		LH		Limestone Coast Heritage Adviser Report June 2018.	1.25



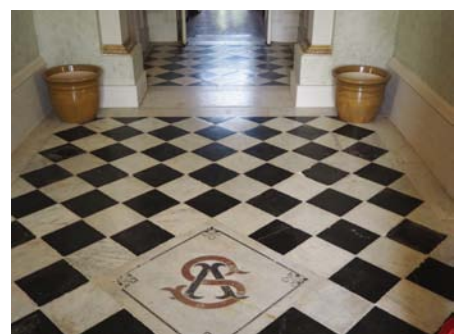
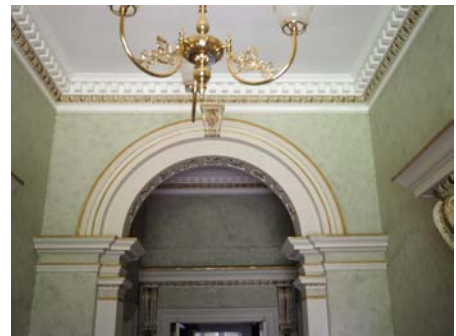
10/07/18	Office	SH	Millicent Police Station Lockup	Conservation Advice to Leighton Moulds, Facilities Manager	1.0
					
11/07/18	Office	LH	Mt Gambier Bowling Club Vansittart Park	Preliminary heritage assessment and advice.	2.5
		SH	St Andrews Church, Mt Gambier	Heritage Advice to Kevin Mott on lime mortar pointing mixes.	0.25
12/07/18	Office	LH	Vansittart Park Mt Gambier Bowling Club	Heritage consultation (phone) with Tracy Tzoutzouklaris re sign.	0.25
16/07/18	Office	SH	Wynns Coonawarra - 70 John Riddoch Drive	Heritage Advice to State Heritage Branch re demolition of house at 70 John Riddoch Drive.	0.25
		Nom SH	Mt Gambier Roundhouse	Heritage Consultation with Louise Ball, State Heritage Branch.	1.0





17/07/18	Office	Cont/ LHPA	39 Ferrers Street, Mt Gambier	Heritage advice on proposed verandah over outdoor living.	0.25
20/07/18	Office	LH	Ferrers Street, Mt Gambier	Further heritage advice on roll type barge capping.	0.25
		Nom SH	Mt Gambier Railway Station	Meeting with Laki Kondylas (Flinders University) re possible adaptation and future use.	1.0
23/07/18	Office	SH	St Andrews Church, Mount Gambier	Research leadlight protection systems.	0.25
		Crater Lakes SHA/SH		Review 2004 Conservation Management Plan.	1.25

24/7/18	Naracoorte /Lucindale	LH	Hynam House	Roof inspection and advice with Catherine and Alan White.	1.25
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Wattle Range	SH	Wynns Coonawarra	Inspect cottage to be demolished.	0.75
	SH	Ulva Cottage, Penola	Exterior inspection and photographic record.	
	LH		Heritage consultation (phone) with Mark Threadgold re local heritage DPAs.	1.5



25/07/18	Mt Gambier	LH	Railway Station	Heritage consultation (site) with Daryl Morgan re heritage requirements for external repairs.	6.25
		LHPA	23 Powell Street /Doughty St	Development Application Assessment and advice on stone garage at rear.	
		LHPA	9 Bertha Street	Development Application Assessment and advice on front fences, carport and building siting.	
		LHPA	29 Ferrers Street	Heritage consultation (site) with Michelle Currie re design and siting of infill dwelling.	
		LH	Former Mount Gambier Railway Station	Heritage consultation with Judy Nagy.	

Crater Lakes SHA /SH Rook Walk

Site Inspection with Denise Richardson, advise on commemorative plaque location. 3.0





25/07/18	Mt Gambier	LH	Vansittart Park Gardens	Heritage consultation (site) with Trevor Pettingill re storage shed for Glenelg Nature Trust. Inspection of grandstand and ticket office.
		HCPA	9 Bertha St Mt Gambier	Comment on site plan and fencing preliminary drawings.
		LH		Heritage Sub-Committee meeting.
		SH	St Andrews Church	Heritage consultation (site) with Brian Sims and Kevin Mott re polycarbonate protection of leadlight windows.
		Crater Lakes SHA /SH	Crater Lakes	Heritage consultation with Nick Serle and Sinoway Georgiou re vegetation management strategic objectives. policies and implementation.

26/7/18	Naracoorte /Lucindale	LH	Naracoorte Hotel	Heritage consultation (site) with Josh re verandah and reroofing.
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2.25



		LH	Bushmans Arms Hotel, Naracoorte	Heritage inspection re new gutters and down pipes.
26/7/18	Robe	SH	Caledonian Inn, Robe	Heritage consultation (site) with Holly Prest re defibrillator and Geoff Prest re barge boards.

1.25



26/7/18	Robe	SH	Robe Cemetery	Inspection of wall repairs.	
		LH		General heritage consultation with Michelle Gibbs.	1.0
27/7/18	Office	SH	Umpherston Cave, Mount Gambier	Heritage consultation (phone) with Donna Foster re signage strategy implementation.	0.25
		LH		Limestone Coast Local Heritage Adviser Report for July 2018.	1.0
		LHPA	26 Power Street, Mount Gambier	Assessment and report on amended development application plans for detached infill dwelling.	0.75
30/7/18	Office	LH	Vansittart Park	Heritage consultation (phone) with Brian Heywood re storage shed.	0.25
31/7/18	Office	LH	Macs Hotel, Bay Rd, Mt Gambier	Heritage consultation (phone) with Emily Ruffin re balustrade alterations.	0.25



LH Local Heritage Place
 Nom LH Identified Place not listed.
 Gen General Advice
 Cont. Contributory Place.
 HCZ Historic Conservation Zone.
 LHPA Local Heritage Policy Area.

cc Dr Judy Nagy, Tracy Tzoutzouklaris, Emily Ruffin, Simon Wiseman, Jessica Porter, City of MG
 Mr John Best, Mr Peter Whiting, Mr Mark Theadgold, WRC
 Mr Paul McCrostie, Ms Sarah Durand, NLC
 Mr Leith McEvoy, Ms Trudy Glynn DC Grant
 Mr Andrew McDonald, Mr Milan Hodak, DC Kingston
 Mr Rocky Callisto, DC Tatiara
 Ms Michelle Gibbs, DC Robe

HERALDRY IN AUSTRALIA

(formerly *Heraldry News*)

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The Australian Heraldry Society Inc.

No. 77

March 2018

Editorial

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The Rediscovered Hatchments for Queen Victoria and King Edward VII from Government House, Adelaide by Richard d'Apice AM FSAG aih

page 3

1864 Grant of Arms by the English Kings of Arms to William Lavington Marchant of Freshford in the County of Somerset and of Mannanarie, South Australia and to the Other Descendants of His Father by Richard d'Apice AM FSAG aih

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Book Review: Jeffrey S Poole, An Illustrated General Armory of South Australia, including an Ordinary of Arms and Crests by Dr Bruce Baskerville

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Editorial

Like the last issue of *Heraldry In Australia*, when I began to assemble the materials for this issue I had no particular theme in mind. As it happened, a number of factors has led to this becoming a “South Australian” issue of our Society’s journal.

The Rediscovered Hatchments For Queen Victoria And King Edward VII From Government House, Adelaide

by
Richard d'Apice AM FSAG aih

In my paper titled "Sovereigns' Hatchments at Government House, Adelaide: A South Australian Heraldic Tradition" (*Heraldry News* #56 (March 2011), pp.3-15), I recorded the tradition observed at Government House, Adelaide that the death of a sovereign is marked by the display of a hatchment of his or her arms of dominion and sovereignty.

This tradition commenced on the death of Queen Victoria and has been observed on the deaths of all subsequent reigning sovereigns down to and including King George VI.

At the time of writing that paper, none of these hatchments had been located, but further searches have now located the hatchments of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII in the collection of the Art Gallery of South Australia, and this paper records those artefacts.

These two hatchments, unique in Australia but well within the British heraldic tradition, served their memorialising purpose by each hanging for a year on the western post of the gate of Government House Adelaide. They were retained in storage by the Superintendent of Public Works (Mr. Charles E. Owen Smith) and, on his retirement and with great foresight, he deposited them with the Public Library and Museum Board of South Australia in 1920. They passed to the Libraries Board of South Australia in 1939 before entering the collection of the Art Gallery of South Australia (AGSA). They have now been returned to Government House, where they have undergone expert conservation and will form part of the permanent collection.

The hatchments have been photographed in detail for the first time and are here illustrated by courtesy of the Art Gallery of South Australia and Government House, Adelaide.

When located, the AGSA catalogue entries for these artefacts were updated . That for Queen Victoria's hatchment now reads as follows:

Queen Victoria hatchment 1901:

Hatchment, Royal Coat of Arms, Victoria
Square printed and hand painted paper on wooden board
Frame 127cm (H) x 127cm (W) x 6cm (D)
Gift of Mr C E Owen Smyth 1920
M225



Above : 1901 Hatchment of Queen Victoria from Government House, Adelaide prior to restoration (*Image courtesy of the Art Gallery of South Australia*)

The arms on the hatchment for Queen Victoria are her arms alone as Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without an impalement for the late Prince Consort. The arms are printed in colour on square paper, which is affixed to the black framed wooden

board, which is itself painted black with the inscription painted on the board in gold.

The background was correctly painted black, not because the Queen was a widow as reported in *The Chronicle*¹, but because she was a sovereign.



Above: 1901 Hatchment of Queen Victoria from Government House, Adelaide after restoration in 2017 (*Image courtesy of Government House, Adelaide*)

¹ *The Chronicle* (Adelaide), 14 May 1910, pp. 42-43



Above: Detail of the arms on the hatchment for Queen Victoria after restoration in 2017 (*Image courtesy of Government House, Adelaide*)

The AGSA catalogue entry followed a similar format to that for Queen Victoria.

King Edward VII hatchment 1910:

Hatchment, Royal Coat of Arms, Edward VII
painted canvas camouflaged² to timber board
Frame 123cm (H) x 123cm (W) x 7cm (D)
Gift of Mr. C.E. Owen Smyth 1920
M224



Above: 1910 Hatchment of King Edward VII from Government House, Adelaide prior to restoration (*Image courtesy of the Art Gallery of South Australia*)

² A term used by art curators and conservators to describe an artwork where the edge between the canvas and the frame is difficult or impossible to easily discern.



Above: 1910 Hatchment of King Edward VII from Government House, Adelaide after restoration in 2017 (*Image courtesy of Government House, Adelaide*)

King Edward's arms are not impaled with those of the widowed Queen Alexandra and are painted on canvas laid down on a timber board. The background is divided into black (dexter) and white (sinister), with the arms and the inscription below painted directly over that background.



Above: Detail of the arms on the hatchment for King Edward VII after restoration in 2017 (*Image courtesy of Government House, Adelaide*)

The hatchment to Edward VII appears to be signed by the artist with a monogram on the lowermost leaf beneath the letter E in the left motto ribbon. That monogram appears to be a combination of the letters E, T and C (or possibly G), although in what order I do not know. Research is underway to attempt to identify the craftsman.



Above: Monogram on Edward VII hatchment (*Image courtesy of the Art Gallery of South Australia*)

The present locations of the hatchments for King George V and King George VI remain unknown. They apparently did not have a champion of the calibre of Mr. C. E. Owen Smyth and no further record of them has, to date, been identified. The search continues.

It is to be hoped that the tradition will be observed on the death of Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Australia and also that it may be observed in other Government Houses in Australia – May the King live forever!

Acknowledgements:

Government House, Adelaide (Hugh Borrowman, Official Secretary to the Governor)

Art Gallery of South Australia (Jan Robinson, Tracey Dall and Rebecca Evans to whom I owe thanks for dealing with me from afar and for persisting.)

State Library of South Australia

Sam Dunn

1864 Grant of Arms by English Kings of Arms to William Lavington Marchant of Freshford in the County of Somerset and of Mannanarie, South Australia and to the descendants of his father

by

Richard d'Apice AM FSAG aih

The Marchant family¹ had resided in Freshford near Bath in the county of Somerset in England for at least 200 years before William Lavington Marchant (b. 17 December 1800 in Freshford) embarked on the *Fairlie* at London on 4 April 1840 with his wife Eliza (née Balne) (1802-1894) and their six surviving children: John Clement (1824-1867), Thomas Balne (1826-1854), William Lavington (Jnr.) (1828-1889), George Bradley (1831-1905), Francis (1833-1882) and Anna (1838-1920)². William was not in good health³ and, attracted to the climate of South Australia by the good reports of Eliza's half-brother⁴, the pioneer Dr William James Browne (1815-1894), who had arrived on 21 March 1839 on the *Buckinghamshire*. The *Fairlie* arrived in Adelaide on 7 July 1840.

The Marchants' disembarkation was preceded by the arrival of the *Oleana* on 10 June 1840 carrying another half-brother of Eliza, the pioneer and explorer Dr John Harris Browne (1817-1904), and a half-sister, Anna (1812-1873) who, in 1848, was to marry the pioneer wool producer, grazier and vigneron,

¹ Much of the family history in this paper is derived from Harvey Marchant, William Lavington Marchant: his descendants and ancestors, published privately – contact the author for copies at harvey.marchant@gmail.com Harvey has also reviewed this paper. I acknowledge with gratitude my indebtedness to this work and its author. The errors and omissions are all my own work.

² Their daughter Mary had been born in 1836 but died the following year.

³ “There was consumption in the family” from “A Woman Pioneer;” in *Evening Journal (Adelaide)* 10 March 1894, p.6

⁴ Her mother, Anna Cottle (b.c.1779) married firstly in 1800, Eliza's father, Giles Balne (1772-1802) and secondly in 1807, Benjamin Browne (1786-1821) the father of William James Browne and John Harris Browne.

Joseph Gilbert (1800-1881)⁵, who had arrived on the *Buckinghamshire* with William James Browne.

William and Eliza Marchant emigrated under the provisions of the South Australia Act 1834⁶. In common with several others in the family at Freshford, William's occupation was given as a blacksmith and, having satisfied the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia that they were honest, sober, industrious and of general good character, they were provided with free passage. Either his state of health was not an issue, or it was not adequately assessed.

The family lived initially in one of the imported prefabricated wooden houses erected near the park in the eastern part of the City of Adelaide where East Terrace now is⁷.

The consumption from which William suffered was too advanced to be assisted by the climate, and he entered his final decline and died a month after their arrival, on 9 August,⁸ leaving his 38 year old widow to raise their family of six young children alone. She was to live on in South Australia for some 54 years, raising her sons and daughter with the assistance of her half-brothers and to the admiration of her contemporaries.⁹

Both Dr William Browne and Dr John Browne had studied at the *Ecole de Médecin*, Paris, and John had studied gynaecology at University College, London. Both brothers were examined at Edinburgh, with William James Browne being admitted as a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of

⁵ Marjorie Findlay, "Gilbert, Joseph (1800-1881), Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/gilbert-joseph-3610> published first in hardcopy 1972, accessed 27 January 2018

⁶ https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/resources/transcripts/sa1_doc_1834.pdf accessed 28 October 2017.

⁷ "A Woman Pioneer;" in *Evening Journal* (Adelaide) 10 March 1894, p.6

⁸ *ibid.*

⁹ "... she did her duty by them and brought them up well. They were fine-spirited young fellows, who went into the bush and did pioneer work, such as the present generation of limejuicers would faint under" *ibid.*

Edinburgh in 1838, and John Harris Browne being admitted to the same college as a member in 1839. The only serious medical work recorded as being undertaken in South Australia by either brother was that of John Browne, who accompanied Charles Sturt on his expedition to Central Australia (1844-1846) as the expedition doctor. In the course of the expedition all members of the party became very emaciated and suffered from scurvy. When Sturt was unable to continue to lead the party, Browne took over command, and probably saved Sturt's life by administering native plants with antiscorbutic properties.

The Browne brothers were far better known for their pastoral activities. They were amongst the colony's earliest squatters, and the family established stations first at Tapley's Hill, then at Booboorowie, Akaba, Pekina, Wilpena, and Mannanarie, amongst many other places.

Mrs Marchant lived for a time on one or other of these stations with one or other of her brothers or sons before she settled at Walkerville. She remained there, engaging in charitable works, until her death on 28 August 1894 in her ninety-third year, when it was said that "South Australia can boast of many noble women, but of none more so than Mrs Marchant. In the language of the bush she was one of the 'whitest' of women"¹⁰.

At her death, she was survived by only one son (George) and a daughter, Anna, who had married Thomas Phillips¹¹.

Although evidence is sketchy, it appears that the younger boys were educated in Adelaide before following their uncles onto the land. In about 1843-1844, the brothers were squatting at Mannanarie. Records of Pastoral Leases granted between 1851 and 1864 show the Marchant brothers together held an area of 745 square miles.¹² In 1866, John, George and Francis moved to Western Australia to pursue their pastoral activities. As noted above, John died at Albany in 1867, and his widow and children returned to South Australia.

¹⁰ "A Woman Pioneer;" in *Evening Journal (Adelaide)* 10.March 1894, p.6

¹¹ *The Advertiser* (Adelaide), 31 August 1894, p.6

¹² Harvey Marchant: *William Lavington Marchant: his descendants and ancestors*, (published online), p.16



Above: left to right, John Clement Marchant, William Lavington Marchant Jnr., George Bradley Marchant, and Francis Marchant in 1865
(*Image courtesy of Harvey Marchant*)

William, who was aged 12 when he arrived in South Australia, was by far the most prosperous of the sons of William and Eliza Marchant. William returned to England and to Freshford several times, including the period from December 1863 and October 1867, during which time he petitioned the Deputy Earl Marshal¹³ to issue a warrant for the granting of a coat of arms to

¹³ Lord Edward George Fitzalan-Howard, Deputy (1861–1868) to the Earl Marshal of England during the minority of his nephew Henry Fitzalan-Howard, 15th Duke of Norfolk (1847-1917)

him and the other descendants of his father.¹⁴ The warrant was granted on 1 October 1864 and was swiftly followed by a grant of arms on 4 October 1864 in the following terms:

TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these Presents shall come **Sir Charles Young Knight GARTER** Principal King of Arms and **Robert Laurie Esquire CLARENCEUX** King of Arms of the South East and West parts of England from the River Trent Southwards Send Greeting – **WHEREAS William Lavington Marchant** of Freshford in the County of Somerset and of Mannanarie in the County of Stanley in the Colony of South Australia hath represented unto the Right Honourable Edward George Fitzalan Howard (commonly called **Lord Edward George Fitzalan-Howard**) Deputy to the Most Noble **Henry Duke of Norfolk** Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England that on an examination of the Records of the College of Arms he is informed that Armorial Ensigns do not appear recorded to his Family He therefore requested the favour of His Lordship's Warrant for Our granting and assigning such Arms and Crest as may be proper to be borne by him and his descendants and by the other descendants of his late Father **William Lavington Marchant** of Freshford aforesaid Gentleman deceased according to the Law of Arms **And Forasmuch** as His Lordship did by Warrant under his hand and the said seal of the Earl Marshal bearing date the first day of October instant authorize and direct us to grant and assign such Armorial Ensigns accordingly. **Know ye therefore** that we the said **GARTER** and **CLARENCEUX** in pursuance of His Lordship's Warrant and by

¹⁴ This desire for a grant of arms may have arisen from knowledge of the grant made in 1858 to William's uncle Dr William James Browne and his wife, Mary Dixon. The arms granted to William James Browne and the other descendants of his father were *Azure a chevron between in chief two storks and in base a mallet Argent* with a crest composed of *An arm embowed vested chequy Argent and Azure grasping a mallet as in the arms*. In Grant Book 52 Folio 363 at the College of Arms, the emblazon of the Browne arms includes arms for Dixon on an escutcheon of pretence, as noted when David White, Somerset Herald lectured on grants of arms to Australians here in 2008. The arms for Dixon are *Gules on a pale between two quatrefoils Or a fleu-de-lis Gules a chief Vair*. The two blazons are from Jeffrey S Poole *An Illustrated General Armory of South Australia* (North Shields SA, 2017) p. 55 (Browne) and p. 81 (Dixon).

virtue of the Letters Patent of Our several Offices to each of Us respectively granted do by these Presents grant and assign unto the said **William Lavington Marchant** the arms following that is to say **Or on a Bend engrailed between two Gryphons segreant Sable three Stars of eight points of the Field** and for the crest on a wreath of the Colours **Upon a mount Vert a Gryphon segreant Sable winged Or between the Claws a Star as in the Arms** as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said **William Lavington Marchant** and his descendants and by the other descendants of his aforesaid late Father **William Lavington Marchant** with due and proper differences according to the Laws of Arms. **In Witness** whereof we the said Garter and Clarenceux Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed Our Names and affixed the Seals of Our several Offices this fourth day of October in the Twenty eighth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

Chas. Geo. Young Garter (Seal)
Robert Laurie Clarenceux (Seal)

Endorsed on the verso:

Recorded in the College of Arms London

(signature)
William Courthope
Somerset & Registrar^{15 16}

¹⁵ William Courthope (1808–1866) was Somerset Herald from 1854 until 1866.

¹⁶ Register of Grants, Vol. LV, fol. 236; W. Harry Rylands: Grantees of Arms, Vol 2 (Harleian Society, Vol. 68), 1917, p.243.



Above: Arms depicted in the margin of the grant of arms to William Lavington (Jnr) and the other descendants of his father on 4 October 1864.

It appears that the agent for the grant was George Harrison Rogers-Harrison who was Windsor Herald 1849–1880. The assumption may have been made of some connection with the family of Marchand of Buckinghamshire who were granted *Sable a bend cotised Or between two Griffiths sergeant Or* in 1582, while *three mullets Or* appear in the arms of a Marchant family recorded by Burke.¹⁷

¹⁷ Both of these arms appear in Sir Bernard Burke The General Armory of England, Scotland and Wales (London, 1884), p. 658.

The eldest son of William Lavington Marchant (Snr.), and bearer of the undifferenced arms immediately upon the grant being made was John Clement Marchant, who died at Albany in Western Australia in 1867 leaving issue who inherited the undifferenced arms.

The second son, Thomas Marchant, had died unmarried as a result of a riding accident near Aberdeen in South Australia on 31 August 1854 before the grant was made¹⁸. The second surviving son, William Lavington Marchant (the grantee), died in 1889 in London, England, leaving issue.

The third surviving son Francis Marchant, died in 1882 at Coonatto in South Australia, leaving issue.

The fourth surviving son, George Bradley Marchant, died in 1905 at Burnside in South Australia, leaving issue.

The Letters Patent (and a library painting of William's arms signed by Harrison and contemporaneous with the grant) descended from William to his daughter Edith Caroline (b. 1853), to her son Edward Marchant Hodding (1891-1972), to his son Henry (1944 - 2015) and, in turn, to his widow Sybil Mary Hodding who died on 16 July 2017, after which the grant and the library painting were sold.¹⁹

No library painting has yet emerged for the first son, John Marchant who would, from the date of the grant in 1864, have been entitled to the undifferenced arms as heir of his father who had died in 1840.

The artist of William's library painting appears to be the same artist who was responsible for the emblazonment on the grant. It contains at the fess point, the crescent brisure used in English heraldry to denote a second son, in this case the second son surviving at the time the grant was made in 1864.

¹⁸ His mother dryly observed 40 years later "I told him that horse was too fresh and frisky and that if he rode it he would be killed." A Woman Pioneer; *Evening Journal (Adelaide)* 10.03.1894, 6

¹⁹ Harvey Marchant, *op. cit.*, p.31; Humbert & Ellis, Whittlebury, Northamptonshire auction 5 October 2017, Lot 621.



Above: The Library Painting of the arms of William Lavington Marchant Jnr. differenced with a crescent as appropriate for a second son, executed in 1864

At some time during the period 1864-1880, a library painting was prepared for George Marchant in which the arms were differenced by the mullet appropriate to a third son. The artist is unknown.



Above: The Library Painting of the arms of George Bradley Marchant, differenced with a mullet as appropriate for a third son, executed in the period 1864-1880

A century later, in 1979, a library painting was produced at the College of Arms by the heraldic artist Denis Field, and subsequently signed by Sir (Alexander) Colin Cole (Garter 1978-1992) for (Arthur) Noel Marchant (b. 1911) a grandson of Francis Marchant through his third son, Ernest Blane Marchant (1871-1948). This library painting does not include any marks of difference, either the martlet appropriate to a fourth son (Francis), nor a martlet charged with a crescent appropriate to the second son of a fourth son (Ernest), or the further crescent differencing these arms as appropriate to Arthur Noel Marchant as second son of Ernest Blane Marchant.



Above: A library painting of the undifferenced Marchant arms prepared for Arthur Noel Marchant in 1979. The artist was Denis Field, and the painting was certified by Sir Colin Cole, Garter King of Arms. None of the marks of difference one might expect for a junior member of the family appear in these arms.



Above: Coat of arms of the City of Mount Gambier (*Image supplied by and used with the permission of the City of Mount Gambier*)

Eliza Marchant's brothers, the Brownes, are recognized in the pastoral development of the south east of South Australia by the inclusion of symbols referring to them in the City of Mount Gambier's coat of arms. *These elements are not drawn from the arms granted in 1858 to William James Browne and the other descendants of his father, but allude to the family and its contributions in a more oblique fashion. None of the charges on the shield itself allude to the brothers, but the crest, blazoned in the Letters Patent by which the city was granted arms in 1978 as *Issuant from a Mural Crown Or a Rod entwined by two Serpents between Flowers of Sturts Desert Pea**

palewise proper are said to allude to William James Browne and John Harris Browne. The *Rod entwined by two Serpents* is a hybrid of two well-known and often used heraldic charges, the Rod of Aesculapius (the symbol of the medical profession) which consists of a rod or staff around which a single serpent is entwined, and the caduceus, “a rod about which two serpents are entwined, having at the end two wings surmounted by a petasus ball, pine cone or similar object”²⁰ This latter symbol is also known as the Rod of Hermes or Mercury, the Graeco-Roman god of commerce and the messenger of the gods, and so is generally used as a signifier in heraldry for commerce, trade and communications. The hybrid charge can therefore be seen as alluding to the brothers’ training in the medical profession in Europe and their subsequent activity leading to the rise of commerce in their new homeland

The pair of ermine flecked gold eagles (from the crest of Admiral Lord Gambier) which appear as supporters to the arms of the city hold organ pipes in their beaks, which signify the philanthropy of William Browne to Christ Church, Mount Gambier. While the church itself has several examples of armorial stained glass,²¹ none of them appear to allude to either the Browne family or to the Marchant family.

Acknowledgements:

Harvey Marchant

Richard Num

Stephen Szabo

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²⁰ J P Brooke-Little *An Heraldic Alphabet* (Robson, Books, London, 1985) p.57

²¹ <https://fergusonandurie.wordpress.com/2012/02/20/south-australian-register-adelaide-saturday-2nd-november-1867-page-3/>

BOOK REVIEW

Jeffrey S Poole, *An Illustrated General Armory of South Australia, including an Ordinary of Arms and Crests*, CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, USA 2017.

Octavo, soft cover, 287 pages, colour illustrations, acknowledgements, table of contents, foreword, index, online price range \$A67-\$A119. ISBN 9 781547 202287.

I have been known to complain (to anyone within hearing distance) about the paucity of literature on heraldry in the Australian states and territories. Now, Jeff Poole has produced his *magnum opus*, an armory, including an ordinary, of South Australia, and it is a work to behold.

The *General Armory* contains an introductory section that describes its aims and layout, followed by a short treatise on heraldic law in Australia, and then a primer on heraldic terms and practices in heraldic design (tinctures, charges, partition lines, etc) and blazonry. The bulk of the *General Armory* is, as its name indicates, an armory of personal arms, arranged in alphabetical order by surname, followed by civic and corporate arms, and a small selection of international arms. The final section is the Ordinary, firstly of charges on shields and then of crests, and the whole book concludes with a comprehensive index.

The soft cover and octavo size make the book relatively easy to handle and use, and the extensive table of contents, alphabetical armory, ordinaries and index make searching for and identifying a particular coat of arms relatively easy, especially for any heraldist who will be used to these forms. Every entry in the armory includes a blazon and a colour illustration of the arms, providing yet another means of searching as well as confirming particular arms. The form and layout of the *General Armory*, with its sans-serif font, clip-art style illustrations, and plenty of crisp white space gives it a contemporary 'feel' that should be easy-on-the-eye of the heraldist perhaps more used to densely-printed, small sized and heavier type-faces, fewer illustrations (often monochrome), and physically weightier tomes, as well as being more attractive and less-forbidding to the general enthusiast or occasional reference seeker.

Turning now to the actual content of the *General Armory*, the scope is defined in the Aim (p6) as providing "...a consolidated record of the Coats of Arms that are either in current use in South Australia, were borne by former residents or can be seen on display in South Australia." Poole specifically excludes usurped 'bucket shop' heraldry for which he neither makes, nor needs to make, any apology. Good on him. I have refrained from commenting on the section covering heraldic law (pp7-8) mainly because I think this is a subject that is quite quickly evolving in Australia and any review would be soon rendered superfluous, in contrast to a book which is a product of its time. Even so, it would have been interesting to include some reference to more recent developments in heraldic law in Canada and New Zealand, as comparative societies, and whether they offer useful insights or models for South Australia in fields such as women's and Indigenous heraldry.

Claims to arms are verified by references to public records, personal communications and primary reference materials, all of which are cited in footnotes. Poole is careful to distinguish between arms that have actually been used by individuals and corporations, and any claims to rights to arms. This allows the *General Armory* to avoid being overwhelmed by arcane and tendentious arguments, while at the same time being clearly grounded in research that brings to the work reliability, veracity and accuracy. Where arms have been assumed, he clearly says so, often with a precise date (for example, Bernardi p40-41). We now live in an age of fakery and almost too-much imagery, and these characteristics of the *General Armory* should stand it in good stead well into the future. The citations will also allow the keen researcher to follow further avenues in researching heraldic, genealogical and corporate histories.

Poole states from the outset that he "... makes no claims to being an artist of any sort" (p6), and therefore has relied mainly on clip art software. The results are satisfactory for general illustrative purposes, but he also includes some examples of representations produced by heraldic artists. Examples include the arms of Georg, Freiherr von Brandenstein (p52) and Dr Richard Num (pp155-156) and some ecclesiastical arms by the late Michael McCarthy (Faulkner p91, Gilroy p98), each of which point to the importance of heraldic art as an art form in its own right, and the need to nurture future heraldic artists. Well-executed heraldic art can bring new perspectives to expressions of personal, South Australian and Australian identities.

Having said that, the clip art approach still allows for charges and tinctures to be clearly represented, and some general observations can be made of patterns that emerge across the ‘armorial body’ of South Australia. There are particular wildflowers used to allude to the ‘South Australianess’ of some armigers, such as Sturt’s Desert Pea, or more general Australian allusions such as wattle blossom, sometimes as charges in their own right, sometimes as marks of difference or cadency in the sense of new South Australian branches of older overseas families (perhaps characteristic of emigrant rather than old world societies?). Interestingly, South Australia’s State bird, the semi-legendary Piping Shrike, seems confined to State heraldry, never venturing into any of the personal arms. The use of bunches of grapes as charges, alluding to associations with South Australia’s venerable vineyards and vigneron families, are another noticeable characteristic.

Grapes and other agricultural produce is perhaps more evident in the municipal arms which, taken together, show the usual range from the well-designed if unadventurous (such as Enfield, pp208-209 and West Torrens, pp211-212) to the, well, other examples. A perhaps unexpected municipal charge is several examples of a rose blossom, apparently alluding to the arms of the explorer Charles Sturt. The arms used by the Woomera Board of Management (p227) clearly allude, in its charges and tinctures, to the area’s former (and future?) role in space exploration and its ancient Aboriginal heritage, and is very distinctive and interesting achievement. It is, perhaps, among the corporate arms that the aesthetic distinction between arms designed by experienced heralds and those by enthusiastic committees becomes most evident, a situation, I suspect, likely to be widely repeated beyond the borders of South Australia.

There is much more to praise in the *General Armory*, but also some minor points that some readers may find detracting, and which are probably not uncommon in the field of self-publication. There are some spelling mistakes (for example, plane rather than plain, p9), and a tendency for entries to run across pages so that the text is on one page but the illustration on the following page, adjacent to the next entry’s text, which can lead to some confusion for the reader. While the scope of the *Armory* is clear from the introduction, some inclusions seem idiosyncratic, such as those of Lord Hoptoun, first Governor General of Australia but whose South Australian connection is not clear. Similarly, while I understand the international and regional arms have been found extant in the build environment, they seem a little stranded here and deserve a complementary journal article to better

explain the role heraldry can play in illustrating South Australia's diverse migration history.

These minor criticisms aside, *An Illustrated General Armory of South Australia* is a ground-breaking and innovative new work in a South Australian and Australian context. Jeff Poole is to be warmly congratulated on his decade (at least) of devotion to researching and preparing this unique volume. He has set a challenge, and a standard, for heraldists in the other States and territories to commence work (if they haven't already) on producing similar volumes. *An Illustrated General Armory of South Australia*, as a reference work for South Australian heraldry and history, should be promoted widely especially to buyers for library and reference collections, and to those families lucky-enough to number among their members dedicated heraldists, genealogists and historians. *An Illustrated General Armory of South Australia* deserves a place in the collections of every heraldist, and I have no doubt it will soon be being mentioned in the same way breath as that enduring question "What does Fox-Davies/Swan/Low/McCarthy have about those arms?"

Bruce Baskerville

Circulars

Heritage Inquiry – discussion paper - Circular 33.9

To

**Chief Executive Officer
Governance Officers
Planning - Building Staff
Policy and Strategic Planning Staff
Sustainability Officers**

Date

14 August 2018

Contact

Stephen Smith
Email: stephen.smith@lga.sa.gov.au

Response Required

Yes

Respond By

30 August 2018

Summary

The LGA has developed a discussion paper to assist those councils providing submissions on the Heritage Inquiry. The LGA would appreciate comments on the questions contained within the discussion paper by 30 August 2018.

On 30 July 2018, Parliament's Environment, Resources and Development Committee resolved to conduct an inquiry into the operation of South Australia's heritage system. The Committee is currently seeking submissions, and has invited the LGA to provide a submission on behalf of local government.

The LGA has developed a discussion paper containing questions that councils may wish to consider when providing a submission. The discussion paper is available [here](#).

Although written submissions are open until 14 September 2018, the LGA would appreciate councils providing comments on the questions contained within the discussion paper to Stephen Smith, Director Policy, at stephen.smith@lga.sa.gov.au by **30 August 2018**.

Further information regarding the Inquiry can be obtained at www.parliament.sa.gov.au/erdc.

Heritage Inquiry Discussion Paper

**Local Government
Association of
South Australia
August 2018**

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Heritage Inquiry Discussion Paper August 2018

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Background

The South Australian Parliament's Environment, Resources and Development Committee (ERD Committee) resolved at their meeting on 30 July 2018 to conduct an inquiry into the operation of the heritage system in South Australia.

This Local Government Association SA (LGA) Discussion Paper links the Heritage Inquiry Terms of Reference with relevant local government positions set out in the following documents:

- Local Heritage and Character Position Paper, LGA SA September 2016
- LGA Policy Manual
- The 2016 South Australian Community Consultation on Local Heritage, National Trust of South Australia

The Discussion Paper is the first step toward developing an LGA submission to the inquiry and a starting point for discussion with selected Councils around possible responses to the Terms of Reference.

Inquiry Terms of Reference

In conducting the Inquiry into Heritage, the ERD Committee will investigate and report on the existing arrangements and desirable reforms for local, state and national heritage listings, with particular reference to:

1. Highlighting the differences in, and consistency of, processes and criteria between listing and assessing local, state and national heritage;
2. How heritage should be managed in the future; including, but not limited to investigating:
 - a. How should the process for listings (from initiation to final placement on the appropriate register) be managed, and by whom;
 - b. Who should have the right to be heard in relation to listings;
 - c. Who should be the decision maker for listings and review; and
 - d. What processes should be in place for the review of listings;
3. What is the relationship and distinction between 'character' and 'heritage';
4. Have there been unexpected or perverse outcomes; and
5. Any other relevant matter.

Discussion

Inquiry Topic 1:

Highlighting the differences in, and consistency of, processes and criteria between listing and assessing local, state and national heritage.

Current LGA Position

The local government sector supports policy clarity and consistent, evidence-based decision making in heritage listing and assessment at all levels.

Greater alignment of local, state and national heritage is supported on the condition that appropriate recognition of local characteristics is provided.

In any consolidation or increased consistency between the local, state and national levels, local heritage places should not be treated as of lesser value than state or national heritage. For example, a threshold for local heritage assessment should provide clear guidance to different levels of local heritage value and apply a similar level of rigour to that required in assessing State heritage value.

Local heritage value criteria, thresholds, and associated guidance must be capable of capturing the value of heritage places throughout the State's diverse localities. In developing clear and consistent local heritage criteria, detailed discussions with local government are required around thresholds, selection of themes, and overrepresentation.

Discussion questions to further inform LGA submission

- Where there are differences between the process and criteria for listing and assessing local, state and national heritage:
 - Are there valid reasons for those differences that need to be considered?
 - Would consistency improve processes or outcomes?
- Which aspects of state, local and national processes and criteria could or should be expanded to the other systems?

Inquiry Topic 2:

How heritage should be managed in the future; including, but not limited to investigating:

- a. How should the process for listings (from initiation to final placement on the appropriate register) be managed, and by whom;
- b. Who should have the right to be heard in relation to listings;
- c. Who should be the decision maker for listings and review; and
- d. What processes should be in place for the review of listings?

Current LGA Position

<p>How the listing process should be managed and by whom</p>	<p>Greater transparency, consistency, timeliness and quality of information as inputs into decision making and interpretation of criteria would be a positive outcome.</p> <p>Designation of local heritage items must remain the responsibility of Local Government. Councils should be the primary initiators and protectors of local heritage.</p> <p>There is scope to streamline the identification of local heritage places. The current process of heritage surveys and Development Plan Amendments can be costly and time consuming.</p> <p>Councils would prefer that heritage advice come from an integrated authority operating independently of the planning system.</p> <p>Metropolitan Councils support advice on heritage values coming from recognised professionals situated outside the planning system.</p> <p>Heritage accreditation is supported to expand the pool of qualified professionals and maintain expertise within Councils. The methods used to accredit, and review accreditation of professionals needs to be carefully considered with a well thought out accreditation framework.</p> <p>Proposed local heritage places should be subject to interim demolition control.</p>
<p>Who should have the right to be heard</p>	<p>Local Government supports early engagement and improved communication with stakeholders around listing and opportunities for economic use.</p>
<p>Who should be the decision maker for listings and review</p>	<p>Designation of local heritage items must remain the responsibility of Local Government. Councils should be the primary initiators and protectors of local heritage.</p>

<p>Process for the review of listings</p>	<p>Reviews of local heritage listings are opposed if intended to result in culling local heritage places or diminishing heritage protections. Retrospective alteration of listings could unfairly alter property values.</p> <p>Some rural and regional Councils object to the expense of review of current listings through a heritage survey.</p>
<p>Any other matter relating to management of heritage into the future</p>	<p>Local Government recognises the need to protect our heritage while at the same time ensuring growth and economic development for communities. Policies and incentives for management of heritage should support economic use.</p>

Discussion questions to further inform LGA submission

- How should the process for listings (from initiation to final placement on the appropriate register) be managed, and by whom?
- Who should have the right to be heard in relation to listings?
- Who should be the decision maker for listings and review?
- What processes should be in place for the review of listings?

Inquiry Topic 3:

What is the relationship and distinction between ‘character’ and ‘heritage’?

Current LGA Position

Local government supports the need for improved clarity in the use of these terms to facilitate consistent interpretation and use of appropriate planning controls.

Discussion questions to further inform LGA submission

- Is the DPTI definition supported?
 - *Heritage is about retaining cultural ‘value’, not simply identifying with a history. It generally involves conservation of the fabric of a place to help reconcile its cultural value with its asset value.*
 - *Character is less about a ‘value’ and is more a tool to recognise the presence of, or desire for, particular physical attributes to determine how similar or different the future character of areas should be.¹*
- If not, what alternative definition is preferred?

¹ Department of Planning, Transport & Infrastructure, *Local Heritage Discussion Paper Heritage reform – an exploration of the opportunities*, August 2016

Inquiry Topic 4:

Have there been unexpected or perverse outcomes?

Current LGA Position

No defined position in relation to perverse outcomes defined as “outcomes contrary to to the accepted or expected standard or practice”.²

Discussion questions to further inform LGA submission

- Are there specific examples of unexpected or perverse outcomes resulting directly from aspects of the current heritage system?
- Are there specific examples of unexpected outcomes being consistently or repeatedly experienced because of particular aspects of the system?

² <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/perverse>

Inquiry Topic 5:

Any other relevant matter

Current LGA Position

Local government holds positions on a range of issues relating to current arrangements and proposed planning reforms that fall outside Terms of Reference 1 to 4 but are directly relevant to the operation of the heritage system.

As the level of government closest to the community, Councils experience firsthand the great extent to which their communities value heritage, in particular local heritage and the value it contributes to their streets, suburbs and beyond.

Local governments support the principles of good planning set out in the Planning Development and Infrastructure Act (the Act) and see effective development and implementation of local heritage reforms in appropriate consultation with stakeholders as consistent with those principles, and as contributing to the objects of the Act.

In consultation with Councils the LGA has previously identified the following key messages from local government around local heritage reform in particular.

Status of heritage areas

In the context of planning reform, Councils emphasise that Historic Conservation Areas/Zones and contributory items are highly valued by communities, and their future must be clarified.

Development assessment

Future heritage reforms must enable policy clarity and clear roles in development assessment decisions. Uniform and clear guidance material to support clear policies and enable consistent decision making is required. The current system lacks the guidance material to promote consistent practice and evidence-based decision making.

The interface of development assessment and heritage is particularly significant in the context of State Government directions for urban development.

Urban infill development is compatible with heritage conservation, and with good design offers opportunities for improving streetscapes and areas in ways that can benefit local heritage places and incentivise their restoration and use. Conversely, such development also has the potential to impact negatively on local heritage, and clear policies and frameworks for decision making are required where heritage conservation must be considered alongside other objectives in pursuit of infill targets.

Economic drivers for heritage protection

Heritage has a significant local economic benefit. As well as implementing planning and heritage controls, Councils invest in local heritage through grants programs, advisory services, promotions and education, and research.

The strength of this investment is borne out by studies that demonstrate the economic significance of cultural heritage and its important role in tourism attraction and expenditure.³

There is also strong evidence to demonstrate that heritage has a strong employment multiplier and creates jobs. The State Government must fully understand, appreciate and take into account the strong economic benefits of heritage in any further thinking about reforms.

The economic benefits of heritage conservation should be encouraged and communicated. Funding and incentives are essential to getting the balance right in heritage protection and should be considered holistically with policy reforms.

Financial contributions

The State Government should acknowledge the importance to the community of the conservation and promotion of heritage and contribute financially and on an equitable basis to conserve heritage items, particularly State Heritage Buildings.

Local Government supports the provision of Federal Government funding to ensure that adequate finance is provided to maintain buildings of historic importance.

Councils may provide incentives to encourage good management of local heritage items but allocation of local resources for such incentives should remain a local decision.

Taxation incentives should be provided for private expenditure on works associated with restoration of buildings on Local, State and Federal Government heritage registers

Notice procedures

The procedures specified in Australian heritage legislation should include appropriate provisions for notices to be served on both the owner of any property proposed for listing and the Council responsible for the area in which the proposed listing is situated.

Discussion questions to further inform LGA Submission

- Which relevant issues outside Terms of Reference 1 to 4 should be included in the LGA's submission?

³ Adelaide City Council (2015) *Economic Value of Heritage Tourism*; Commonwealth of Australia (2015) *Australian Heritage Strategy*; Presentation by the National Trust at LGA workshop "Tourism and Heritage – a Winning Combination" October 2014; The Allen Consulting Group 2005, *Valuing the Priceless: The Value of Heritage Protection in Australia, Research Report 2*, Heritage Chairs and Officials of Australia and New Zealand, Sydney.

Next Steps

Further information can be obtained at www.parliament.sa.gov.au/erdc.

Although written submissions are open until **14 September 2018**, the LGA would appreciate councils providing comments on the terms of reference to Stephen Smith, Director Policy, at stephen.smith@lga.sa.gov.au by **30 August 2018**.

The responses will inform the LGA's written submission to Inquiry into Heritage.

Contact

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City of
Mount Gambier



MOUNT GAMBIER HISTORY GROUP INC.

&

THE CITY OF MOUNT GAMBIER

cordially invite

to commemorate 150 years of

Lake Terrace Cemetery

Sunday 2nd September 2018

at 1:00 p.m.

Cake cutting and plaque unveiling at 1:15 p.m.
with afternoon tea to follow

Cemetery tour at 2:30pm

RSVP – telephone: 08 87 212 500

email: city@mountgambier.sa.gov.au



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PAINTING A PICTURE OF LIFE IN THE LIMESTONE COAST

STORIES OF THE PEOPLE OF OUR REGION



TEAMWORK: On November 27, 1918, a group of 800 Mount Gambier men came together to build a walkway next to the Blue Lake. Featuring a 10ft stone wall and three lookouts, the Rook Walk was completed in one day.

BUILT IN A DAY: Men hard at work during the construction of the Rook Walk on November 27, 1918. A public holiday was declared in Mount Gambier to allow 800 men to build the walkway. The walkway, a 10ft stone wall and three lookouts were completed in one day.

People power stands test of time

Rook remains testament to Mount Gambier community spirit after 100 years



ROME was not built in a day - but nearly 100 years ago the Rook Walk overlooking Mount Gambier's Crater Lakes was.

The walkway alongside the Blue Lake, featuring a 10ft stone wall and three lookouts, was constructed by 800 local men during the city's biggest ever working bee on November 27, 1918.

Mount Gambier City Council will recognise the 100 year anniversary of the remarkable construction and support the development of an event to bring together and engage the community in celebrating the milestone.

A member of the council's heritage committee with family ties to the construction of Rook Walk said the site represented a "truly remarkable feat".

"It is an incredible example of what can be achieved through teamwork," said Ken Jones, admiring the walkway from the main lookout.

"I'm sure many people do not realise the significance of the structure, but the story is awe-inspiring, the entire community came together to build this.

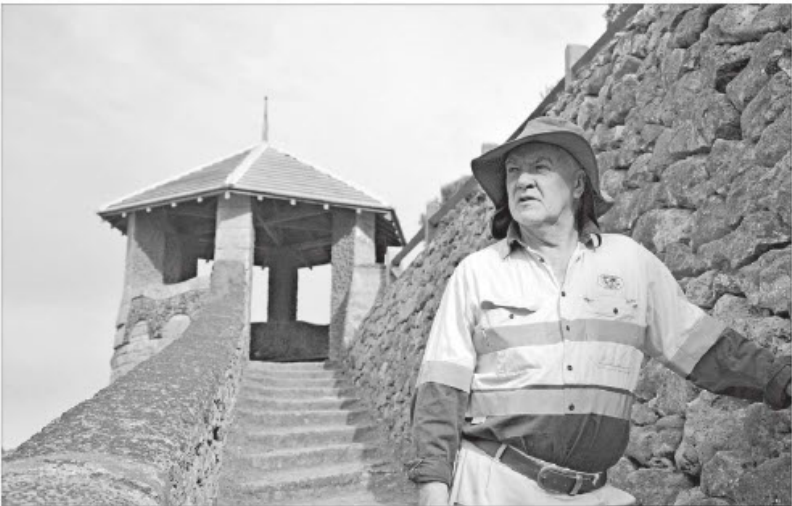
"To think it was built in only one day, 100 years ago and without the technology we have now is mind-blowing.

"Both of my grandfathers worked on the construction of the wall - my mother's father Angus Ferguson of Moorak and my father's father William Westbury."

Mr Westbury had earlier served in the Boer War and World War I, surviving the chaos of the landing at Gallipoli.

Mr Ferguson was a renowned stonemason who also helped to build the Blue Lake Pumping Station.

A public holiday was declared



for Mount Gambier residents to construct the walkway on that day in late November.

While 800 men built the Rook Walk in teams, 300 women prepared food and served meals and around 700 visitors and 650 school children turned out to watch.

Materials were transported to the construction site on horse drawn carts.

"Cement was expensive and hard to come by here in the early 1900s, so they would have likely used burnt lime to build this structure," Mr Jones said.

"Teams of men would have melted limestone somewhere and

carted it here, mixed it with some sand and water and used it as a plaster.

"It's a timeless design and as far as I'm aware has only required minimal restoration since it was built nearly 100 years ago."

Originally referred to as the Elevated Walk and Rest Lookout, the plans were drawn by Margaret French and Eleanor Warren.

The walkway was named Rook Walk after Mount Gambier and District Progress Association president Arthur Rook, who died of influenza after World War I during the worldwide pandemic.

Council's heritage committee will

develop a plan for an event or series of events to celebrate the centenary milestone.

"We are still discussing a number of possibilities," Mr Jones said.

"We would look at closing this section of the road for half a day to stage a bigger community event at the site and we have discussed a few smaller events in the lead-up to the anniversary.

"It is important we promote the history of the Rook Walk and celebrate what was a truly remarkable feat for the people of Mount Gambier, which demonstrated the power of people working together."

AWE INSPIRING: Mount Gambier City Council heritage committee member Ken Jones admires the Rook Walk, constructed 99 years ago, which overlooks the Crater Lakes. "I'm sure many people do not realise the significance of the structure, but the story is awe-inspiring the entire community came together to build this," he said.

Picture: BRITTANY DENTON

Man held in custody for attacking car with tomahawk

THE local man accused of causing damage to a car with a tomahawk on Sunday in Millicent has been remanded in custody.

At about 4.45pm, police were called to Holzgrefe Street after reports members of the public had detained a man following a disturbance.

Upon arrival, police found a 30-year-old Millicent man had allegedly damaged the vehicle before he was detained.

The man was arrested and charged with property damage, breaching bail and carrying an offensive weapon.

He was refused police bail and appeared in the Mount Gambier Magistrates Court on Monday, where he was remanded in custody.

Police are asking witnesses who have not yet spoken to police to report online at www.crimestoppers.com.au or contact Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000.

Bleby stays on board

MILlicent resident Michael Bleby will continue as a member of the South East Natural Resources Management Board (SENRM) for a further year.

His four-year term expired on April 14 and has been extended by Environment Minister David Spiers until August 13 of next year.

Mr Spiers has also confirmed Fiona Rasheed will continue as the presiding member until April 13, 2019, while he has appointed newcomers Graham Gates and Faith Coleman as members for three year terms each.

Mr Bleby is one of the longest-serving members of the SENRM and was interim presiding member for several months over 2017/18.

Dog owners put on notice

ROBE Mayor Peter Riseley continues to be concerned by dog excrement in parts of the seaside town.

Mr Riseley said he had made comment in regards to dog faecal matter on the grounds of Robe Primary School in his June monthly report to council.

He said the report had generated comment on dog excrement in other areas.

"It is important owners of dogs do the right thing and ensure mess is cleaned up," Mr Riseley said.

"The majority of dog owners are responsible and do the right thing, ensuring they do clean up."

5 - The Border Watch, Thursday, July 26, 2018

Rook Walk centenary event

Community urged to share family history at milestone celebration

THE Mount Gambier History Group and Mount Gambier City Council have called on the community to share stories of their family history to celebrate the centenary of Rook Walk - the city's largest-ever working bee.

The construction of Rook Walk saw Mount Gambier come to a standstill on November 27, 1918, as more than 2000 people assembled at the Blue Lake to take part in the greatest one-day community effort in the city's history.

Rook Walk was built as part of a beautification of the lakes scheme and organised by hotelier Arthur Rook and the progress association.

The volunteers included tradesmen, labourers, bankers, shop assistants and 300 ladies who provided three meals during the day and live music by the Salvation Army and town band.

"One of the stories that has always held my interest was of Rook Walk and how it drew our community together in such a powerful way at the end of the First World War," Mount Gambier History Group member Lynn Lowe said.

"It was a time of sorrow and conflict, but out of that grew hope and unity."

A commemorative event will be held on November 27 to celebrate the historic community effort.

"As part of the celebrations, we are hoping to find stories, photographs and memorabilia from the construction of the Rook Walk, which was a very



100 YEARS ON: Mount Gambier History Group member Lynn Lowe hopes to find more stories and memorabilia from the construction of the Rook Walk as part of its centenary celebrations.

special time in the history of our city," Ms Lowe said.

"We are hoping people from around the region will share their stories or photographs from their ancestors who were involved."

A community working bee participant list, originally published in *The Border Watch* in 1918, is available to view on the City Council's website.

"Check the participant list to see if your family took part on the day," Ms Lowe said.

Contact community events team leader Denise Richardson on 8723 1025 if you are interested in sharing stories or if you want to provide photographs or family history for the event.



COMMUNITY SPIRIT: Mount Gambier came to a standstill on November 27, 1918, as more than 2000 people worked together to construct the Rook Walk overlooking the Blue Lake.



DONATION: Twisted Threads member Julianne Woodruff presents the group's donation to Mount Gambier Library's Georgina Davison.

Twisted Threads supported

TWISTED Threads recently held its annual exhibition and raffle at the Mount Gambier Library, with \$250 donated to the community facility in the form of magazine subscriptions and books.

"We have been holding our annual exhibitions and our weekly meetings at the library since its first year and appreciate the wonderful space provided and the cheerful help of the great staff there," Twisted Threads member Julianne Woodruff said.

Twisted Threads encourages all forms of creativity in textiles and

members enjoy sharing skills and learning from each other.

"All are welcome to join in a very relaxed atmosphere," Ms Woodruff said.

Yarn, material, knitting and sewing accessories may be donated to Twisted Threads via a basket in the library foyer.

"All donations are very much appreciated and are all put to good use by our members and local communities," Ms Woodruff said.

The group meets every Wednesday at the library from 9.30am until 1pm.

Police investigate forklift thefts

POLICE have revealed that two forklifts stolen from the Cellulose industrial plant in Snuggery were driven a short distance before being loaded onto a trailer.

Sometime between 6.30pm Friday and 9.30am Saturday, a break-in occurred at the Princes Highway premises.

Two red Lynde forklifts, models H20T and H25T, as well as a large diesel fuel container, were stolen.

Millicent police officer Sergeant Rick Errington said the two stolen items had a total value of \$18,000.

The forklifts have serial numbers H2X391W04314 and H2X392P02901.

Crime scene investigators have examined the scene and police are asking anyone with information to report online at www.crimestoppers.com.au or contact Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000.



FORKLIFTS STOLEN: A business in Snuggery had two forklifts (pictured) stolen over the weekend and police are asking anyone with information about the thefts to come forward. PICTURE: SAPOL

Rook Walk, Mount Gambier's largest working bee

Set to celebrate centenary

6 days ago



The Mount Gambier History Group and City of Mount Gambier are calling on the community to share stories of their family history to celebrate the centenary of Rook Walk, Mount Gambier's largest working bee.

This historical moment saw Mount Gambier come to a standstill on Wednesday 27 November 1918. More than 2000 people assembled at the lakes area to take part in the greatest one-day community effort in the city's history.

Rook Walk was built as part of a beautification of the lakes scheme and organised by hotelier Arthur Rook and the progress association. The volunteers included tradesmen, labourers, bankers, shop assistants and 300 ladies who provided three meals during the day and live music by the Salvation Army and town band.

"One of the stories that has always held my interest was of Rook Walk and how it drew our community together in such a powerful way at the end of the First World War. It was a time of sorrow and conflict but out of that grew hope and unity," Mount Gambier History Group member Lynn Lowe said.


A commemorative event will be held on Tuesday 27 November 2018 to celebrate the historic community effort.

As part of the celebrations we are hoping to find stories, photographs and memorabilia from the construction of the Rook Walk which was a very special time in the history of our city. We are hoping that people from around the region will share their stories or photographs from their ancestors who were involved. - Mount Gambier History Group member Lynn Lowe

"Check the community working bee participant list below, originally published in The Border Watch in 1918, to see if your family took part on the day," Mrs Lowe said.

Contact Community Events Team Leader Denise Richardson at drichardson@mountgambier.sa.gov.au or [8723 1025](tel:87231025) if you are interested in sharing stories or if you wish to provide photographs or family history for the event.


<https://www.triple.com.au/news/limestone-coast/rook-walk-mount-gambier-s-largest-working-bee?station=limestonecoast&geoRedirect=true>



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 **City of Mount Gambier**
24 July at 19:48 · 🌐

The Mount Gambier History Group and City of Mount Gambier are calling on the community to share stories of their family history to celebrate the centenary of Rook Walk, Mount Gambier's largest working bee.

This historical moment saw Mount Gambier come to a standstill on Wednesday 27 November 1918 when more than 2000 people assembled at the lakes area to take part in the greatest one-day community effort in the city's history.

Read more in the newsroom:
<https://www.mountgambier.sa.gov.au/newsroom>



Rook Walk Centenary | City of Mount Gambier

The Mount Gambier History Group and City of Mount Gambier are calling on the community to share stories of their family history to celebrate the centenary of Rook Walk, Mount Gambier's largest working bee. This historical moment saw Mount...
MOUNTGAMBIER.SA.GOV.AU

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Ockert le Roux Photography

20 July at 18:46 · 🌐

One of the biggest events in the history of Mount Gambier happened a century ago. Half of the 2,000 residents living in the Mount at the time got together on 27 November 1918 on what was declared as a trades holiday and known as "The Big Bee". Eight Hundred local tradesmen were involved in teams toiling until 5.30pm, completing a day and a half's work. Ten masons each in charge of a section of the wall were organised to have teams of 100 men. The food for all these willing workers was provided by 300 ladies (each one supplying a cake), bakeries supplying 320 loaves of bread and many other donations of goods such as vegetables by the Chinese market gardeners and meat. For drinks, a 1,000-gallon water tank was arranged and Maloney's brewery supplied 400 gallons of tonic beer. People were transported from the Main Corner to the site at 7 am for a 7.30am start.

A carnival atmosphere prevailed as 600-700 visitors watched on, together with 700 school children marching to the site after school. The Salvation Army and Town Band provided a combined musical entertainment. Thus in a single day, the Rook wall and lookout were constructed using 850 yards of stone or the equivalent of 140 wagons. To this day the beautiful lookout tower and the wall lines the charming road as it meanders along the western shore of the Blue Lake. The wall was named after councillor A. Rook who helped to spearhead the project and died in the Spanish influenza outbreak before he could witness the completion of the project.

The reasons for the enthusiasm was the local pride of residents to help beautify the lakes precinct to the benefit of the town and district; it was a new departure; it would be in a measure a public picnic on a grand scale; and by no means the least reason was that the people have been put into good heart by the recent glad news from Europe. (end of WWI)

To help plan and coordinate the centenary celebrations in November this year, The Mount Gambier History Group and City of Mount Gambier are currently collaborating to finalise a program for 27 November 2018.

Members of the public are invited to contribute to the project. They are looking for stories and pictures that have survived the event through relatives and friends. So now is your chance to show the same enthusiasm and energy as your grandparents, great uncles or aunts did and share their

stories with our generation. Stories will be recorded and stored in a time capsule for posterity and generations of Gambians to follow.

Denise Richardson will collate the information and you can reach her via email at drichardson@mountgambier.sa.gov.au or by telephone on 08 8723 1025.



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