



THE ROSE SERIES P. 9105

MEMORIAL GARDENS, VICTOR HARBOUR, S.A.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL GARDENS VICTOR HARBOR, SOUTH AUSTRALIA CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Prepared for the City of Victor Harbor
September 2011**

by

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Background and Heritage Significance (Sections 1 and 4)

The Victor Harbor Soldiers' Memorial Gardens are included on the State Heritage Register. They were established in the later years of World War I and the Norfolk Island pines were planted to commemorate 21 Victor Harbor men who died fighting in World War I and the Unknown Sailor. The Gardens were expanded and developed according to plans prepared for the Victor Harbor foreshore by the first Government Town Planner, Charles Reade.

Conservation Objectives and Policies (Section 6)

The objective for conservation of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens is to retain all of the elements which have heritage significance, and to ensure the physical setting reinforces the public perception of the foreshore of Victor Harbor as an historic place.

The siting of the gardens and the existing remaining landscape are significant and must be retained. This will entail ensuring that the remaining original Norfolk Island pine trees, 22 of which were planted as memorials during and soon after World War I, are maintained in a healthy and viable condition.

New landscaping should provide an indication of the original design of the gardens without reinstating the original form, which would be difficult to accurately reconstruct and maintain.

The existing memorials should be retained and maintained carefully according to the conservation recommendations provided.

Recommendations for Implementation (Section 7 and 8)

- **Landscape** – continue to maintain healthy trees and reinstate a planted edge to Flinders Parade with hedging which marks the extent of the original gardens.
- **Central Memorial Plaza** – construct a paved cross shaped area along Allies Avenue to serve as a focus of memorial services. This plaza will incorporate the existing memorials.
- **Infrastructure** – carefully assess all proposals for infrastructure upgrades against the heritage significance of the Gardens, and the retention of the Norfolk Island pine trees.
- **New Monumentation** - ensure that any new monumentation is compatible with, does not detract from and is visually subservient to existing monumentation and landscaping.

Ongoing Management (Section 8)

Council may wish to consider the adoption of the recommendations within this Conservation Management Plan and implement all recommendations, staged as recommended.

Recommendations for Additional Documentation

This report identifies the need for additional documentation as follows:

1. Tree Management Plan
2. Interpretation and Signage Strategy
3. Management Plan for the Soldiers Memorial Reserve (in consultation with RSL)
4. If & when Council decide to proceed with the recommendation for the memorial paved area described in Section 7 of the CMP, (or a variant thereof), additional documentation will be required for approvals and implementation.
5. Documentation will be required to implement the Flinders Parade Footpaths and any other landscaping as recommended in the CMP.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Victor Harbor Soldiers' Memorial Gardens (S M G) comprise the central foreshore area of Victor Harbor, stretching along the foreshore north of the causeway point. Initially established as a small memorial garden in 1917, they were expanded in 1918 and laid out to the design of Charles Reade, South Australia's first government Town Planner, and were one of a number of memorial and civic gardens Reade designed during his time as Town Planner.

1.2 Objectives of Conservation Management Plan

A Conservation Management Plan was prepared for the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens in 1997 which focused on the reinterpretation of the Gardens but did not extend to a full Conservation Management Plan. The City of Victor Harbor is now looking to revise and update this document, with a detailed historical background, a physical review, a review of the statements of significance and derivation of conservation policies.

The conservation of the Gardens and their integration into the future planning for Victor Harbor requires clear policies and guidelines.

The approaching centenary of Anzac Day in 2014 is possibly a key date for Council to consider in plans to conserve and upgrade of this significant area.

1.3 Existing Heritage Listings

The Victor Harbor Soldiers' Memorial Gardens are included on the South Australian Heritage Register – file no 12746. The area gazetted 28 November, 1985, is Section 766, Hundred of Encounter Bay, Recreation Reserve declared under Act of Parliament 1281/1917 (Victor Harbor Foreshore Act)

The Soldiers' Memorial Gardens at Victor Harbor are included on the South Australian Heritage Register, as an important representation of major memorials to South Australians who were killed in the First World War. The Gardens are also significant because of the association with Charles Reade, the first SA government Town Planner.

1.4 Location of Gardens and Other Memorial Reserves

The Soldiers' Memorial Gardens are located east of Flinders Parade, between Flinders Parade and the foreshore.

The Soldiers Memorial Reserve, established after the Second World War is located on the southern part of the foreshore, between the Esplanade and the foreshore, on Section 761.

1.5 Current Ownership and Management of Soldiers' Memorial Gardens

The title for the land on which the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens are located is a Crown Record (CR5756/546). The land included in this title covers Sections 766, 775 and 776.

The Gardens are managed by the City of Victor Harbor, as part of the responsibility of the Environment and Infrastructure Services section of Council.

1.6 Previous Reports and Documentation

A substantial number of reports have been prepared which have dealt with the heritage value of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens and their place in the Victor Harbor urban landscape:

- 1984 State Heritage Branch assessment for inclusion on the South Australian Heritage Register
- 1997 Victor Harbor Heritage Survey and Heritage places schedule
- 1997 Soldiers' Memorial Gardens Conservation Management Plan
- 2004 Victor Harbor Foreshore Coastal Park Open Space Plan
- 2006 Town Centre Master Plan
- 2005 Community Land Register
- 2006 Victor Harbor Foreshore Protection Study
- 2007 Victor Harbor Recreation & Open Space Strategy
- 2008 Urban Growth Management Strategy

In addition an arborist's report was prepared on the impacts of development options on the Norfolk Island pine trees in the Gardens in 2007.



LOCATION MAP

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL GARDENS – eastern foreshore (red arrow)
SOLDIERS MEMORIAL RESERVE – southern foreshore (green arrow)





**AERIAL VIEW OF EASTERN FORESHORE
[2004]**



CURRENT EXTENT OF AREA INCLUDED IN STATE HERITAGE REGISTER

Part of CR5756/546

- Victor Harbor Soldiers' Memorial Gardens Conservation Management Plan • 2011 •
- McDougall & Vines, Conservation and Heritage Consultants, 27 Sydenham Road, Norwood, SA 5067 •

2.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

During and after World War 1 communities around Australia established memorials of various kinds to remember their local men and women who died as a result of the War (Inglis 1998). Primarily they took the form of monuments, but utilitarian structures such as institutes and halls, as well as arboreal memorials, were also constructed. Arboreal memorials included trees planted either singly, in avenues or groves or within public gardens. They established an unmistakable order in the landscape [and] followed traditions already established by Arbor Day with its messages of regeneration and hope (Stephens 2009: 126).

Although deciduous trees were most common, rainforest species, which included the Norfolk Island pine, were also selected for arboreal memorials. ‘Synonymous [in Australia] with coastal settlements ... and the idea of “the beach”, as a rainforest tree, the Norfolk Island pine could be considered as associated also with ‘the European notion of the loss of innocence’ (Stephens 2009: 131). When the Victor Harbor community decided to honour its war dead by planting trees it chose Norfolk Island pines, possibly for pragmatic reasons related to the coastal location and their lower cost compared with a masonry memorial (Dargavel 2000). Over time, the Norfolk Island pines took on a larger symbolism linked with individual and community loss and, later, local commemoration of the international conflicts that followed World War 1.

The Victor Harbor Soldiers’ Memorial Gardens were established in April 1917 on the eastern foreshore adjacent to Flinders Parade. They were not, however, the town’s first memorial to a soldier who fell in World War 1; Private J. M. Bruce, the earliest to die, was remembered by a tree planted on the Bluff at Encounter Bay in August 1915 (Page, 1987). The expansive foreshore location was chosen when the war claimed more lives after Bruce, and the reality set in that even more might be lost.



**Tree planting ceremony in memory of Private J M Bruce,
The Bluff, Encounter Bay, 14 August 1915**
(Source: SLSA B 56114)

The Soldiers’ Gardens, as they were popularly known, comprised a line of Norfolk Island pine trees near to the Flinders Avenue (western) boundary, enclosed in two gardens, and a central commemorative space which included a short avenue of pines. The first of the gardens was designed by members of the local community while the second garden, adjacent to the first was

laid out by the South Australian Government Town Planner, Charles Reade, who incorporated the site in an improvement scheme for the entire foreshore. In keeping with local tradition to fund civic improvements through community fundraising efforts like the annual Victor Harbor Day, the gardens were financed by private and company donations, not by revenue raised from municipal rates. Volunteers provided the equipment and labour.

The Gardens were developed through the late 1910s and 1920s. In 1917 the local newspaper, the *Victor Harbor Times*, described them as a colourful ...emblem of love and reverence' (*Times*, 17 May 1917). Ten years later, the 'sacred spot' was declared 'one of the most striking and beautiful memorials to fallen soldiers in the Commonwealth ...' ('Victor Harbor's Annual Carnival', 15 October 1927). The gardens were a favourite destination for locals and tourists and the site of annual Anzac Day services. They held a special attractiveness, as the *Times* of 19 April 1918 suggested:

'Name after name of loved ones flashes upon the mind from among the gorgeous riot of colouring made by the brilliant foliage and flowers. The ordered paths and bordered walks speak of loving and undying care and remembrance ...The beauty of a holy peace lies all about ...'

2.2 The First Garden

Mayor of the Corporation of Victor Harbor, William Northey, prepared the design for the first Norfolk Island garden in conjunction with local resident Mr Morris. It was laid out around four existing Norfolk Island pine trees planted in memory of local soldiers who had died in battles on the Gallipoli peninsula and at Amiens in France. The gardens were intended to enhance the memorial role of the pines. Two more pines were planted on Anzac Day 1917 and another four in early November of the same year (*Times*, 17 April 1917; 2 November 1917).

In June 1917 the Corporation invited Adelaide City Council's head gardener August Wilhelm Pelzer to review the work already commenced as well as to recommend a planting scheme and a way of managing the gardens in the future. Pelzer inspected the site in July and offered a number of suggestions in regard to layout and plantings (*Times*, 13 July 1917). In the wake of his proposition that the Council employ an individual to coordinate the works and future care of the gardens, Victor Harbor resident George Kirby was appointed gardener and overseer of the project (Kenny 1980: 89).

A drawing of Mayor Northey's layout for the first garden has not been located but local newspaper accounts provide details of its design, components and materials (see, for example, *Times*, 4, 11 May 1917). A white painted post and wire fence enclosed the site and two single cyclone wire gates provided access mid-way along the eastern and western boundaries. Goolwa broom, fixed with wire, was used as a wind barrier on the southern end and eventually on all sides. A cement 'wall' built along the Flinders Parade boundary defined an edge between the garden and proposed footpath. A white painted 'inspection board' was placed near to each of the four existing Norfolk Island pines. Each board was inscribed with the name of the soldier for whom it was planted. That practice continued as other trees were planted. In October 1936 the boards were replaced by 'memorial tablets' each inscribed with an individual's name and attached to the trees ('Governor to unveil memorial', 1936).

Timber planks edged the garden beds and the paths were formed with Goolwa marl. Garden soil was carted from Encounter Bay and local farmers supplied manure for mulch. The first plot to be enclosed incorporated a cross dug into the earth and filled in with white shells. It also featured a rockery covered with white shells collected from Middleton Beach. The *Times* (4 May 1917) criticised the rockery for being 'off centre' forcing the central path to be curved on one side but straight on the other; its placement was said to detract from the 'uniformity desired'.

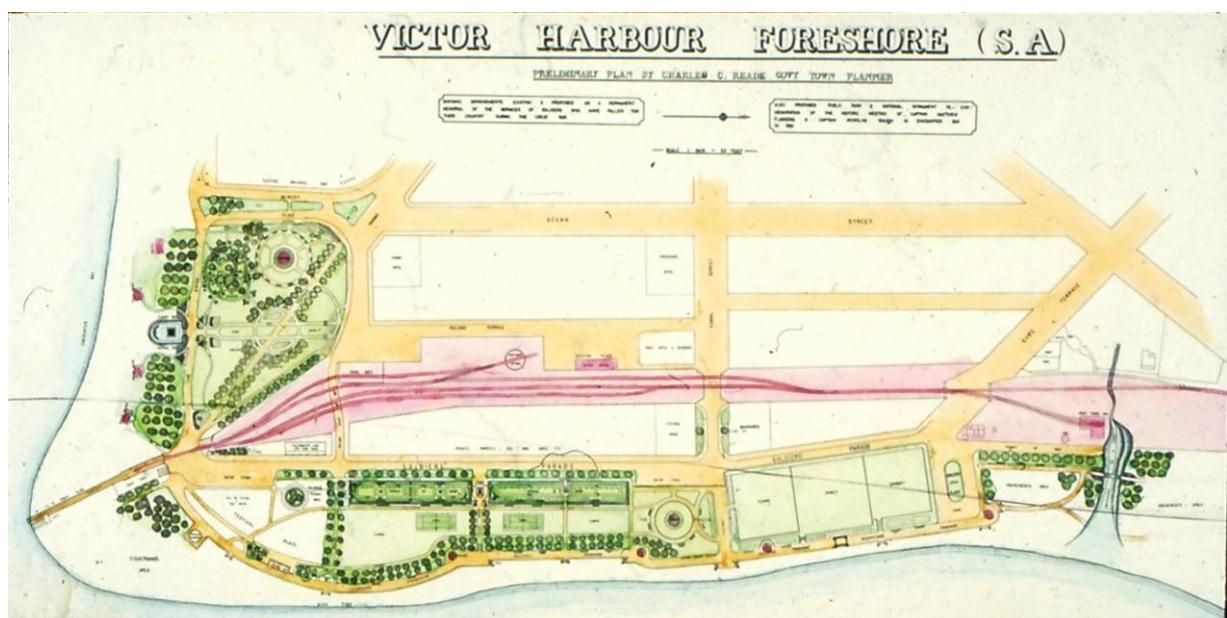
Adjustments were made to the garden on the basis of advice from Pelzer. The centre section, where the pines were planted, was grassed with couch lawn. Flower beds were dug at unspecified intervals between the trees and planted with summer flowering annuals – petunias, phlox, verbena and scarlet geraniums. Pelzer suggested herbaceous plants – penstemons, carnations and salvia – for the border on the southern boundary as well as flowering shrubs

including hibiscus, diosma, dwarf roses and veronica. He proposed similar species of herbaceous plants and a hedge of rhamnus (buckthorn), as a wind break, on the northern border. Due to the exposed location, he recommended planting a coprosma hedge about 6 feet outside the southern fence as an additional wind barrier. Coprosma plants were obtained from a nursery on Granite Island. Some residents donated plants to the gardens. For example Mrs Porter of 'Glenbrook' gave 25 geraniums, 20 dahlia tubers and 12 roses (*Times*, 14 October 1917). In December 1917 the *Times* noted that the gardens were 'blooming beautifully', just in time to be admired by holiday visitors.

2.3 The Second Garden

In February 1918, when more lives had been lost and it was obvious that there was insufficient room to plant additional memorial trees in the existing garden, the Victor Harbor Corporation decided to extend the Soldiers' Gardens. A second garden was developed from February 1918 on the southern (causeway) side of the original site. Space was left between the two gardens and is the present day location of a memorial monument and avenue of six Norfolk Island pine trees. A fencing scheme was devised for the extension and preliminary work began on digging flower beds. Although the *Times* (1 February 1918) reported that 'for variety', the new garden was to be enclosed by reinforced concrete posts with timber rails, photographs suggest that the same combination of timber posts and wire was repeated. Broom was used again as a wind break and the paths were formed with Goolwa marl.

Soon after work began on the second garden, the Corporation requested the services of the Government Town Planner, Charles Reade, to prepare a development scheme for the entire foreshore in accordance with the *Victor Harbor Foreshore Act* (1917). The Act placed the foreshore reserve under the Corporation's care and control. Reade included the Soldiers' Gardens in a plan for the area extending between the intersection of Coral Street with the foreshore reserve to the north and the Old Police Reserve (near the causeway to Granite Island) to the south. In keeping with his philosophy that planning should be coordinated and anticipatory rather than piecemeal and haphazard, he intended that the plan would be implemented in stages as the need for additional facilities arose and as funds became available. The first stage focused on the memorial gardens.

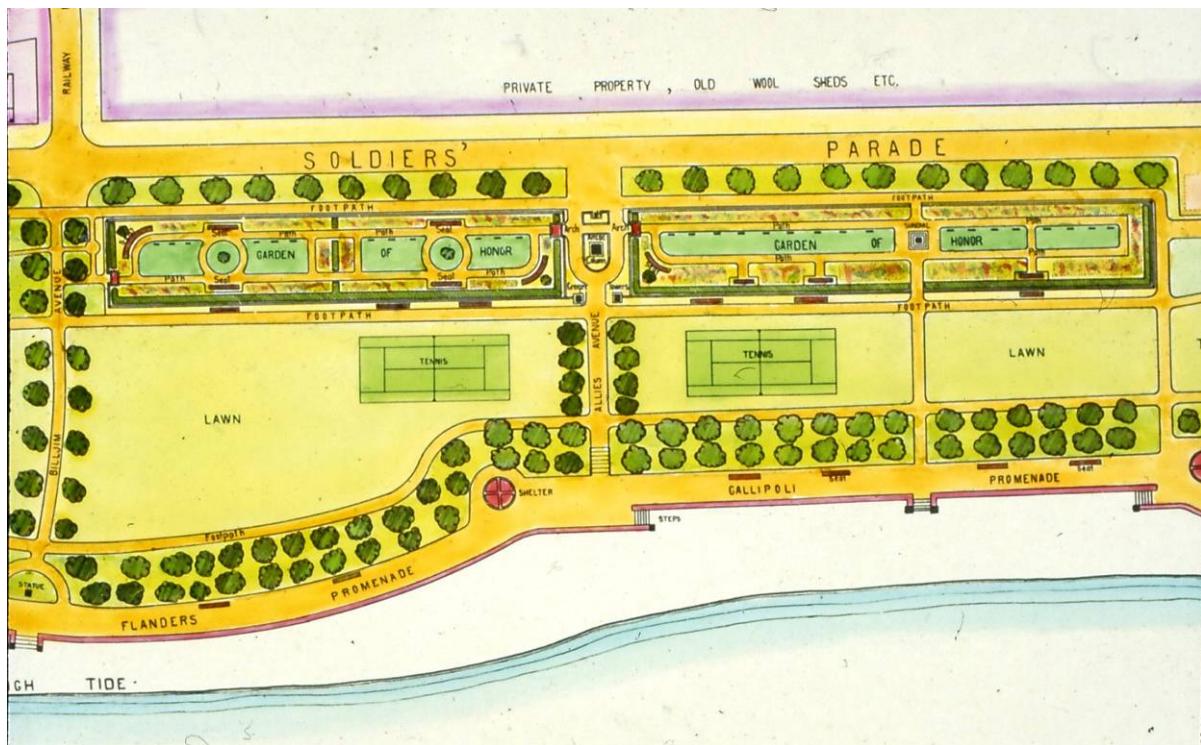


General Plan of Victor Harbor Foreshore by Charles Reade
undated lantern slide
(Source: GRG 73/19a/D10 SRSA.)

Reade proposed minor changes to the first garden and a layout for the second. He made four recommendations in relation to the Soldiers' Gardens in his first interim report on foreshore improvements:

- (1) remodel the existing garden by widening the flower beds and moving the seaside boundary fence outside the coprosma hedge to line up with the boundary fence of the second garden; the coprosma plants would create a frame for the floral plantings.
- (2) include rustic arches, creeper towers and seats in the gardens. (The Town Planning Department supplied designs.)
- (3) designate the space between the two gardens as a central plaza. Install a West Indian granite obelisk in the plaza as a permanent memorial to the fallen. Extend the central space on the seaward side with an avenue of pines (Reade named this avenue 'Allies Avenue').
- (4) plant Norfolk Island pines adjacent to the gardens on the western side of the boundary fence in the grassed margin adjacent to Flinders Parade. Transplant the existing memorial trees 25feet. Reade made the suggestion to prevent the mature trees from shading the garden beds. He indicated that the trees should be moved when seasonal conditions were appropriate and 'on a suitable occasion' (Memorandum, 4 March 1918).

The physical plan prepared by Reade has not survived but coloured lantern slide images of it are extant. In addition, there are two perspectives of the layout, one showing the trees remaining in their existing position, the other with them transplanted as Reade proposed. In each instance the layout of the gardens was the same.



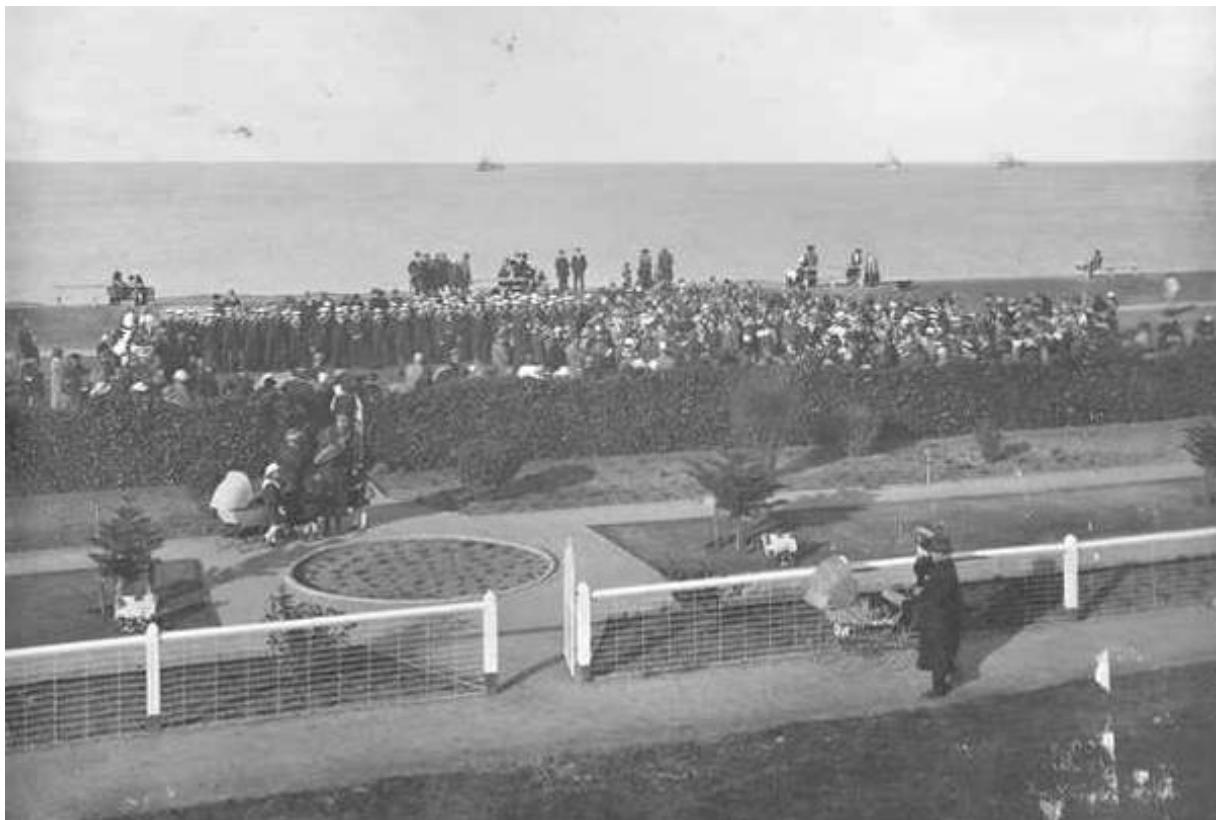
**Victor Harbor Garden of Honour – Plan by Charles Reade
undated lantern slide**
(Source: GRG 73/19A/D5 SRSA)

In the northern (first) garden, plots followed the boundaries and thus created a bounded space enclosed by plants. There were three central rectangular beds, two of which were separated by a sundial. Paths were mostly straight and ran in a north-south direction between the boundary plots and the central beds. Three short paths led to inward facing seats on the eastern boundary. Another seat was proposed in the south-east corner where the garden bed was curved.

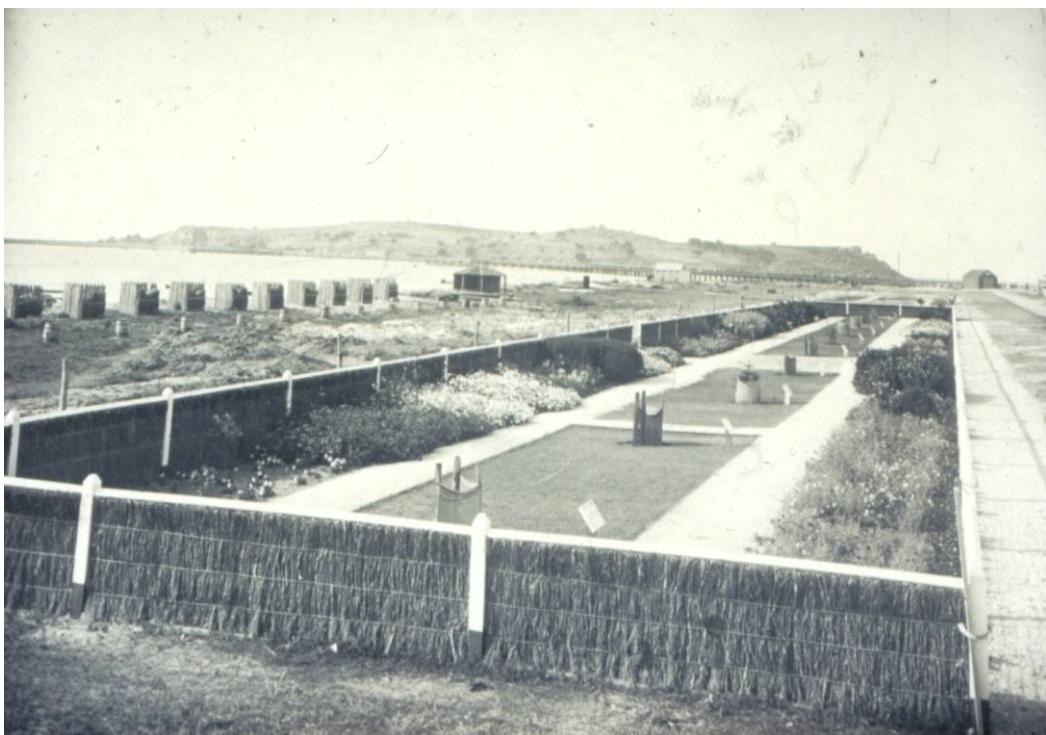
Garden plots also followed the boundaries in the southern (second) garden. The central flower beds were alternately rectangular or circular and the paths were a mix of lines: straight, curved, long and short arc. A hedge, broken only by the two side pathways, divided the garden at the midway point. Seats were positioned on the western and eastern sides of the circular beds and at the north-east and south-west corners. Both the first and second gardens were encircled at the perimeter by a footpath 5 feet wide.

2.4 Development of the Gardens

Reade's proposal to move the Norfolk Island memorial pines proved highly controversial. Although the Corporation approved his plan initially, it rescinded its decision in light of strong community opposition. The popular view was that it would be sacrilege to relocate the trees and despite Reade's efforts to persuade the community through the Corporation and in a public lecture delivered in March 1919, ultimately that view prevailed. Pines planted in the second garden were positioned in line with those in the first. The *Times* recorded that sixteen had been planted by 3 January 1919. Others were planted, where Reade proposed, to form 'Allies Avenue'.



Ceremony on the Foreshore at Victor Harbor 1918
(Source:SLSA PRG 280/1/24/330)



1920 View of the first garden showing fencing, orderly arrangement of garden beds, line of Norfolk Island pines and white inscription boards.

This photograph pre-dates the establishment of lawns and development of foreshore side.
(Source: SRSA image)

Reade indicated that a hedge of coprosma plants should divide the second garden but no record has been found of suggested species of plants for the flower beds. However, newspaper reports referred to donations of particular plants and to flowers in bloom: geraniums, dahlias, roses, violas, asters, daffodils, carnations, phlox, petunias and sweet peas (planted alongside the fences). The Soldiers' Gardens were served by their own 'inch water service', the gift of Mr Peter Waite who supplied the Corporation with an irrigation plan and donated the pipes. He was 'much interested in these gardens', so much so that his daughter's will included a legacy of £500 for their upkeep and maintenance ('Personal', 1931). Through the 1920s the *Times* commented on the massed arrangement of plants in the gardens, the riot and continuity of colour, variety of species, use of summer and winter flowering seedlings as well as bulbs and on the fact that the gardens were always interesting, attractive and lovingly maintained by their curator.

Reade proposed a centrally sited rustic arch as an entrance way to the Soldiers' Gardens from Flinders Parade, as well as rustic arches to each garden from the central space. The latter, but not the former, were constructed. Gates were fitted to prevent stray animals from wandering into the gardens.



Memorial Gardens in late 1920s

Note rustic arch and Cyclone gate fitted to keep stray animals out of gardens.

Alec Holborn photograph c.1926

(Source: SLSA B70990/231).

Reade instructed that the rustic creeper towers assigned to the seaward corners of the central plaza be installed in 1919 but it is unclear whether or not these eventuated (Report, 1919). A small masonry cenotaph to the fallen, not the granite obelisk proposed by Reade, was erected by the Returned Soldiers and Sailors League at a cost of £90 in the central plaza in 1933 ('Governor to unveil memorials', 1936). Rustic seats were constructed by Port Elliot resident Mr Freeman, and installed where indicated on Reade's plan (*Times*, 6 February 1920).

At a special ceremony in January 1919 a flag pole was placed in the centre of the space between the two gardens, at the footpath edge (*Times*, 3 January 1919). The Union Jack and a blue and white flag denoting the town's sporting club colours were unfurled. Photographs suggest that another flag pole was added later in line with the existing one but on the sea side. Early photographs chart the change in location of the flagpoles. In 2011, two flag poles are located at the footpath's edge, flanking the cenotaph.



**Soldiers' Memorial Gardens Victor Harbor
Shows flagpole as originally sited.
Alec Holborn photograph c.1926**
(Source: SLSA B70990/168).



**Soldiers' Memorial Gardens Victor Harbor in 1937.
Shows additional flagpoles and memorial cenotaph installed 1933.
(Source: SLSA B 23713)**



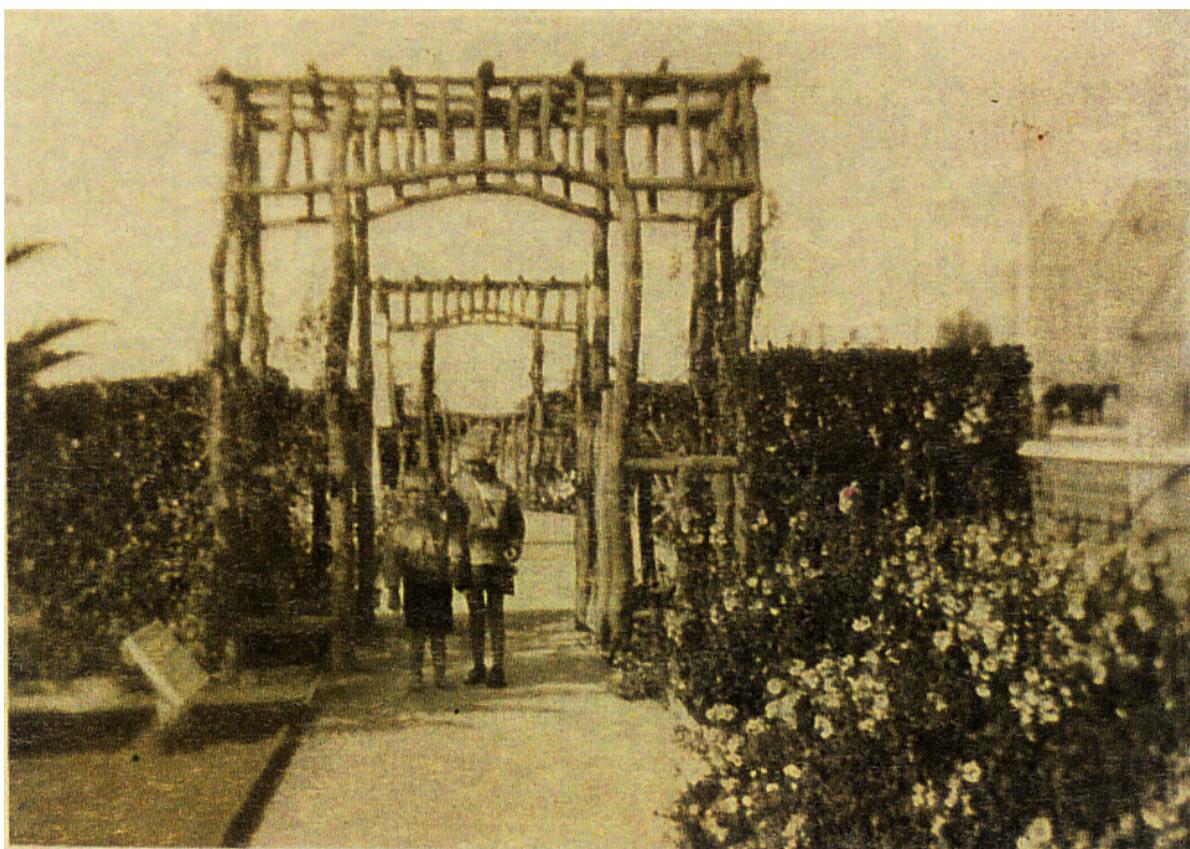
**Soldiers' Memorial Gardens Victor Harbor 1926
Shows flower beds, Norfolk Island pines and massed plantings.
Alec Holborn photograph c.1926.
(Source: SLSA B70990/65)**



**Soldiers' Memorial Gardens Victor Harbor 1928
Shows garden layout, rustic arches, esplanade development.
(Source: B4906 SLSA)**



Soldiers' Memorial Gardens Victor Harbor c.1930
(Source: SLSA B68573)



**Rustic Arches as proposed by Reade,
this photo taken before the construction of the 1933 cenotaph**
(Source: Victor Harbor National Trust)



Another view of the rustic arches c 1930

Source: SLSA B 58584

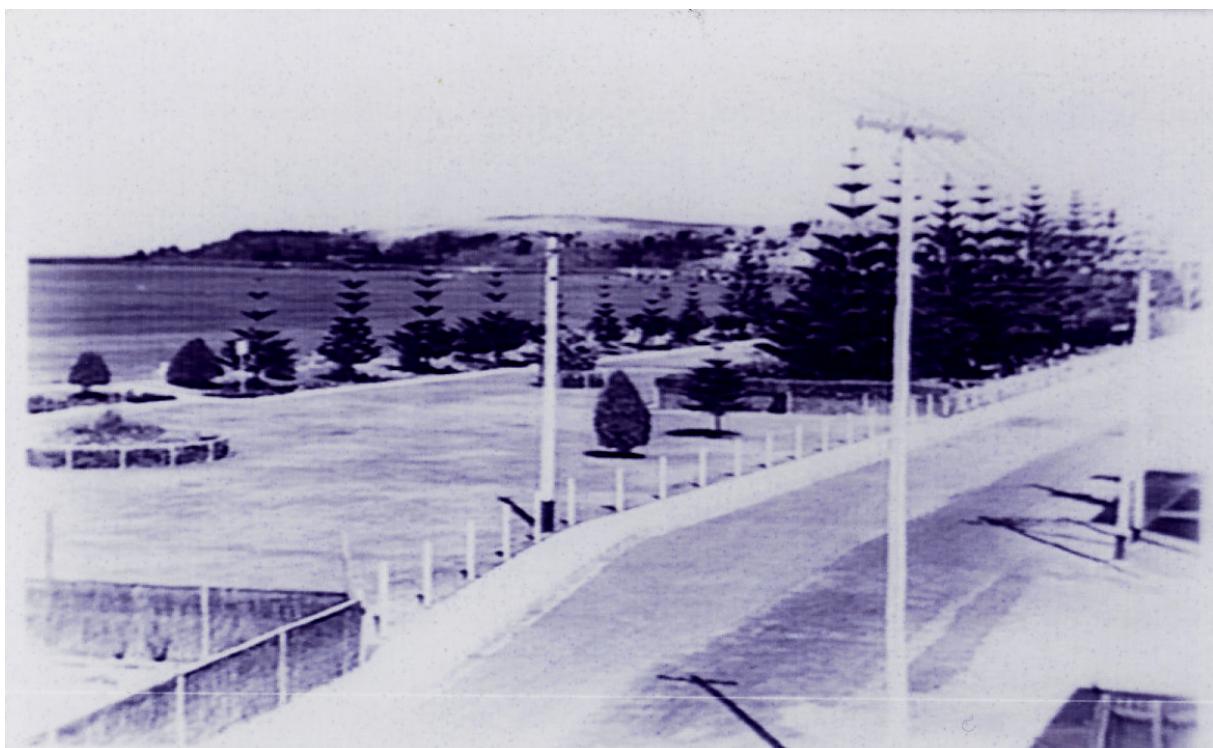
2.5 The Foreshore Scheme

In his 1918 report on foreshore improvements, Reade proposed that the area from the junction of Coral Street and the foreshore north of the Soldiers' Gardens and adjacent to the existing tennis courts (now the Bowling Club) be left open as a 'piazza' for public gatherings. He recommended erecting a band rotunda in the centre, a circular promenade and a broad pedestrian path leading to a foreshore promenade and the sea. At the time when the plan was drawn, the train was a popular mode of transport to Victor Harbor and Coral Street was the main pedestrian access to the beach from the railway station. The lawns and a circular garden bed were installed. Although mooted in the local press, the rotunda and circular promenade were not built (*Times*, 26 September 1919).

Reade proposed the construction of a sea wall 3 to 4 feet above the existing high water mark and following the natural curve of the foreshore. The wall was needed to redress the recurrent problem of high tides and strong winds which affected the suitability of the foreshore as a public recreation space and damaged the newly planted gardens (see, for example, 'Waves 20 feet high', 1938). Reade indicated that strategically sited steps should be installed to give access to the beach. A wall was built in 1920-21 using granite from Granite Island.



**The northern end of the Memorial Gardens area
showing the area with circular flower beds and the original location of the German field gun**
(Source: SLSA B 30010)



**A similar view of northern end,
showing fence along Flinders Parade frontage.**
(Source: Victor Harbor National Trust)

As proposed by Reade, a promenade was made along the foreshore and steps to the beach were included. His suggestion to plant Norfolk Island pines on an earth slope on the landward side of the promenade was adopted – the trees would create a wind break and natural shelter from the sun. A wide marl footpath was laid at the base of the slope and ran parallel to the promenade. The area between the promenade and the Soldiers' Gardens was not level and following Reade's recommendation it was filled and grassed for passive recreation and games. His proposal to include two tennis courts, one adjacent to each of the memorial gardens was not carried out. The sea wall was reconstructed in the mid-1980s, a development that affected the adjacent row of Norfolk Island pines and led to their demise and replacement in the late 1990s.



The eastern foreshore of the Gardens in the late 1920s
(Source: SLSA B 23718)

Adjacent to and on the south side of the Soldiers' Gardens, Reade suggested a double row of Norfolk Island pines extending in an east-west direction between the road and the promenade. He named the space 'Billjim Avenue' and intended that it be terminated on the sea side by a monument commemorating the 1802 meeting of French and English explorers, Nicholas Baudin and Matthew Flinders. The site chosen for the memorial overlooked the whole of Encounter Bay and was then on the axial line of sight from Railway Terrace. The pines were planted but the monument was not constructed. His recommendation that the 'area otherwise ... [be] treated as a recreation park, with band rotunda, walks, seating avenues ...' was partially implemented, in the later development of a children's playground and shelter sheds on the causeway side of the pines.

Reade did not provide specific details about improvements for the remainder of the foreshore or the Old Police Reserve although he indicated that these should include a promenade, screening trees, shelters, bathing areas and sites for fishermen to mend nets and boats. The general plan included the location of paths and sites for formal gardens as well as avenues of trees.



**Causeway and Granite Island Victor Harbor c.1937,
showing development of playground area on causeway side of Soldiers' Memorial Gardens.**
(Source: B23717 SLSA)



**Aerial view Victor Harbor Foreshore 1928,
showing Soldiers' Memorial Gardens as laid out.**
(Source: SLSA B4966)

Victor Harbor Soldiers' Memorial Gardens: 'a model ... [to] emulate'

On 3 January 1919, the *Victor Harbor Times* praised the Soldiers' Gardens as 'a model which many towns throughout the State might well emulate.' In 1943 it was described as 'one of the outstanding memorials in the State' ('Memorials to Soldiers, 1943). Other country and suburban corporations did in fact establish memorial gardens after Victor Harbor and Charles Reade advised on a number of them prior to his departure from the state in December 1920. Harold Chalklan Day, draughtsman in the Town Planning Department and later Acting Town Planner, continued several of the schemes begun by Reade. Some of the subsequent World War 1 memorial gardens were stand-alone gardens, as at Victor Harbor, others were incorporated with larger projects that included children's playgrounds and/or recreation grounds. Soldiers' memorial gardens initiated contemporaneously with Victor Harbor's were in the nearby towns of Goolwa and Port Elliot, as well as at Kapunda, Kadina and Jamestown, and in the Adelaide suburbs of Unley, Thebarton and Prospect (Garnaut 1997). The sites of these memorial gardens survive today but their integrity varies: for instance, the memorial gardens in Dutton Park at Kapunda were redeveloped in 2000-1.

2.6 Later Developments in the Gardens

Several monuments were installed in the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens. A stone 'monolith', in the form of a small cenotaph, was added in 1933. (Since a monolith is by definition 'a large single upright block of stone', this monument was quite wrongly described at the time.) A German field gun was placed at the northern end of the gardens sometime in the early 1920s.

In 1945, the Victor Harbor community began to consider the need for a memorial to the war dead of the Second World War. The RSL established a sub-committee to determine a 'fitting memorial' and in May, 1949, at a public meeting which also established a War Memorial Committee, it was resolved that the Cross of Sacrifice should be erected in the existing Soldiers' Memorial Gardens. In March, 1953, a striking white Angaston marble cross was unveiled to commemorate lives lost in World War 2 ('Governor to unveil memorials', 1936; 'New memorial', 1949; 'Unveiling of Cross', 1953).

The Soldiers' Memorial Gardens became one of the dominant features of the Victor Harbor landscape. The 'pattern' and layout of Charles Reade's design for the gardens was altered significantly over time as the trees matured and the environment for planting altered. In the late 1980s the last of the flowerbeds, fences, paths and plants including coprosma, pelargoniums and hibiscus were removed. However, the concrete-edged garden bed adjacent to the footpath along Flinders Parade was retained and replanted with assorted low growing plants.

Although the garden beds are now lost, the 22 memorial Norfolk Island pine trees, the motivation and focus for the gardens initially, still survive (Page, 1987: 124). These memorial trees are the earliest South Australian example of a World War 1 arboreal memorial.

2.7 Soldiers Memorial Reserve (The Esplanade)

At the same time as the decision was made to erect the Cross of Sacrifice, the planting of memorial trees in Section 761 of the southern foreshore reserve was proposed. The Norfolk Island pine trees were planted in the Soldiers Memorial Reserve, The Esplanade, in September, 1949, by the next of kin of those men from Victor Harbor and the district killed in the war.

These trees still remain, although not specifically dedicated to individuals, along with a later memorial wall with plaques. Canary Island date palms were also planted in the reserve but these do not have any memorial function.



Views of the Soldiers Memorial Reserve

2.8 Summary

Government records and newspaper accounts describe the initial development of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens at Victor Harbor and the foreshore improvement scheme of which they were an integral part. A layout devised initially by the local Mayor and later by the Government Town Planner, Charles Reade, formed the basis of the development during 1917-19.

After community assistance in establishing the Soldiers' Gardens they were maintained under the supervision of an employee of the Corporation of Victor Harbor. A large number of historic photographs capture the detail of their development into the 1930s.

The Norfolk Island Pines in the gardens are significant as the earliest, and a rare surviving, South Australian example of a World War 1 arboreal memorial.



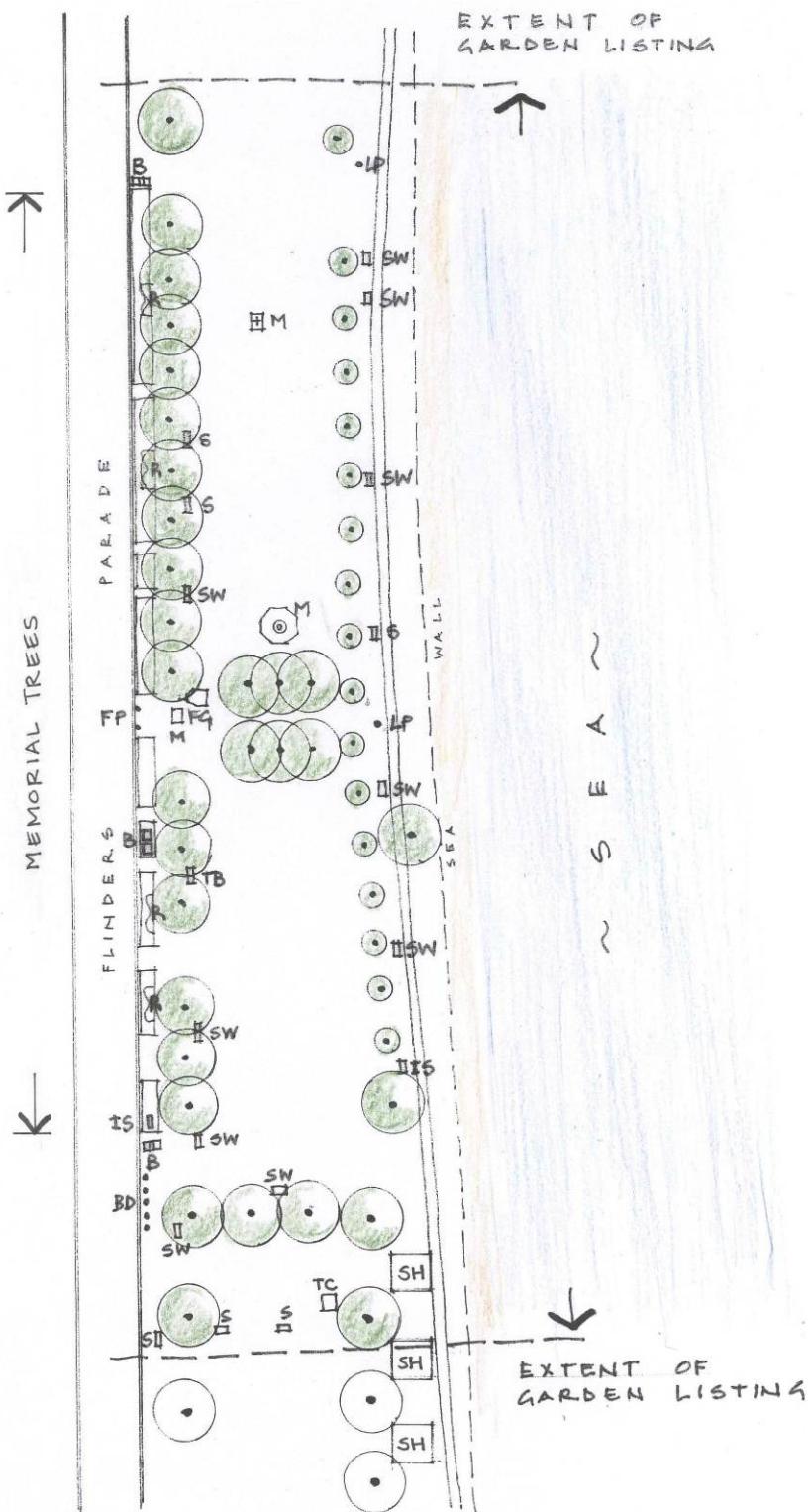
View of Cenotaph (Monolith) with hedging each side, c1940 (?)

(Source: Victor Harbor National Trust)



1995 photographs of Cenotaph and Cross of Sacrifice
(Source: NLA P11893480-1-v and 14-v)
(Photos – John Werrett 1995)

3.0 EXISTING CONDITION SURVEY


KEY:

	Garden Beds on Flinders Parade Frontage	M	Monument
B	Wheelie Bins	R	Rockery
BD	Bollards	S	Seat (cast iron)
FG	Field Gun	SW	Seat (wooden)
FP	Flag Poles (2)	TB	Timber bench seat
IS	Interpretation Sign	TC	Tables & Chairs
LP	Light Pole	SH	Shelter Structure

EXISTING LAYOUT OF GARDENS AND ELEMENTS

(approx.) N

3.1 Site Analysis - Current Condition and Use

The first section of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens was laid out initially as a small rectangular memorial garden with four trees in 1917, extending southward to contain ten trees by 1918. A larger area, continuing the rectangular form, designed by Charles Reade as part of his overall plan for the Victor Harbor foreshore, was developed after 1918 as World War 1 casualties of local soldiers had continued through the war.

The Gardens today constitute those original surviving trees as well as a wide rectangular area of lawn edged with rows of *Araucaria heterophylla* – Norfolk Island Pines (with lower branches removed). These trees are planted in rows and in pairs of rows. The eastern row, along the coastal edge, has had to be replanted as the late 1980s - early 1990s works to the sea wall resulted in the death of a large number of the original pines along the sea frontage.

The western perimeter of the garden is edged with rockery plantings (there is no evidence of the densely planted flower beds of the 1930s and 40s). The central areas are planted with lawn. The northern end of the gardens is open to the bowling club and the southern end is closed off by rows of Norfolk Island Pines adjacent to the Children's Playground and other foreshore activities. These southern trees may mark the location Biljim Avenue, drawn as part of Reade's design for the area. There are no remnants of the coprosma hedging, fencing, marl paths, rustic arbours or seating which originally formed part of the landscaping of the Gardens, and can be seen in many early photographs of the area.

The surrounding urban environment and context of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens has also changed over time. The historic character of the area has been slowly eroded by the removal and replacement of the early buildings on Flinders Parade opposite. The Station Masters House and Museum, managed by the National Trust, are an important historical focal point at the southern end of the gardens. Flinders Parade has been widened and the footpath width narrowed since the establishment of the Gardens. Bitumen roadway, kerbs and gutters have been installed.

The Gardens are used for recreational use and memorial services by the Victor Harbor community and visitors to the town.

3.2 Landscape Analysis, Trees, Planting and Paving

Trees

Norfolk Island pine trees are an integral part of the foreshore landscaping and represent the image many visitors have of Victor Harbor, both currently and historically.

There are 32 mature Norfolk Island Pines within the State Heritage listed area, 22 of which are dedicated memorial trees. There are also 17 recently planted Norfolk Island pines along the sea front section. The trees vary in maturity and condition and some are showing stress from changes in water supply that may be due to the new adjacent development across Flinders Parade (refer arborist's report Tree Environs, 2007). Tree plantings are constrained to the south, east and west perimeters of the gardens. There are mature and consequently significant Norfolk Island pines to the south, outside the listed area.

The two trees at the south western corner of the heritage listed area are not in alignment with the memorial trees, and are located immediately adjacent to the pavement on Flinders Parade.

The new trees which have been planted along the foreshore eastern side of the gardens are protected by permapine frames. These frames were intended to protect the trees from vandalism until reasonably matured, and have been progressively removed.



Garden Plantings

The planted border to Flinders Parade is edged in concrete kerbing and contains four small built up rockeries, created to allow for planting above the root flare of the pine trees. These are currently planted with two species of grasses. The rockery walls are constructed of random granite stones.

Vegetation along the sea front is random and self-sown.

Paving

There are concrete pavement slabs along the footpath to Flinders Parade. Note that this is in poor condition and broken in many places and will require resurfacing. There are some areas of gravel around the cenotaph and some brick paving under a small number of seats. A paved pathway along the foreshore edge of interlocking concrete pavers forms the eastern edge of the Gardens.



Flinders Parade 2011



Foreshore Path 2011



Flinders Parade 1926

Gardens edged with fencing, grassed footpath and unsealed road surface
(Source: SLSA B70990/168)



Flinders Parade 1928

Gardens edged with fencing, grassed footpath and unsealed road surface
(Source: SLSA B30011)



Flinders Parade 1937

Fencing and formal footpath with kerb line to roadway.
(Source: SLSA B23713)

3.3 Memorials within the Gardens and Current Condition

3.3.1 Cenotaph



West Face



North Face



East Face

The first built memorial in the gardens is the small cenotaph (incorrectly called a ‘monolith’ in newspaper reports) constructed in 1932. This location was to be the site of a granite obelisk in Reade’s 1918 design. It is a small classical temple structure on a granite block base, with recessed arched niches on east and west faces. Each face contains a plaque commemorating the First World War, Second World War and all conflicts (see photos).

Current Condition:

- The granite plinth of the cenotaph has been re-pointed with hard cement. Any rising damp caused by this mortar will not cause fretting in the hard stone. However replacement of the mortar with a lime based mix should be investigated.
- The hard rendered superstructure of the cenotaph appears in good condition, although it requires a clean. It is constructed of hard plaster elements which are now painted. Generally the mouldings are crisp and in good condition.
- Inspection of the surface under deteriorating paintwork indicates that the original surface was a lime wash. Repainting is required where the paint surface has failed, particularly on the north west corner column. Any repainting of the cenotaph should be undertaken in a flat finish (not gloss) to closely accord with the original lime wash.
- Plaques are discoloured and possibly corroding. These plaques need to be conserved and any damaging sealants removed. [Advice could be sought from Artlab.]



WW1 plaque



WW2 plaque

3.3.2 Flagpoles



A number of flagpoles were erected in the gardens. The original flagpoles were located in the central area and can be seen on early photographs. Currently, there are two flagpoles to the east of the cenotaph and the historic plaque is attached to one of them with the wording

*In memory of our heroic boys who fell in the Great War
Presented by Cowell Brothers and Company Limited, Adelaide 1918.*

Both flagpoles have been strengthened by timber buttressing.

Current Condition:

- The flagpoles appear to be in fair condition. This should be monitored and they should be repaired as necessary and maintained annually.

3.3.3 Field Gun



As part of the Australian Government program of distributing war relics to interested local communities, this field gun was installed in the gardens in the 1920s and restored by the Victor Harbor RSL in 2002. It is a Krupp FK 77mm Field Gun (number 1562) captured from the German Army by the 10th Battalion AIF from South Australia in France on the Hindenburg Line in 1918. Originally the gun was located squarely on a path to the north but is now mounted at an angle on a wedge shaped concrete plinth and enclosed by post and chain fencing. The current location of this field gun is unfortunate in that it has not been reinstated in its original location or on any of the visual or physical axes which have been created in the gardens.

Current Condition:

- The gun is in fair condition as it was recently repaired and repainted. However, some new corrosion is visible which will require treatment.

3.3.4 Cross of Sacrifice



This tall tapering marble cross is mounted on a stepped octagonal concrete base which repeats the octagonal plinth of the base of the cross. It was erected in 1953, after a community meeting decided on its location in the existing memorial gardens. The words 'Lest We Forget 1939 -1945' is written in lead lettering on the northern face. The cross has been encircled by metal posts and chains.

Current Condition:

- The marble sections of the cross appear to be in good condition. There is no evidence of cracking, but re-pointing in lime putty may be necessary to some of the upper sections.
- There is some evidence of water penetration and damp in the upper section of the concrete plinth. Attempts have been made to repair this at the lower level, it would be more appropriate to prevent water ingress from the upper surface (Specifications for construction of cross should be located, if possible).
- The ground level to the base of the cross is raised, sloping up from the level of the garden lawns themselves. This may need to be addressed, and levelling the surface around the cross to create an area on grade with the cross and Norfolk Pine trees, for use during commemorative services would be desirable.

3.3.5 Long Tan Cross



This cross is a copy of the cross in the jungle in Vietnam near Long Tan which commemorates the Battle of Long Tan on 18 August 1966. This cross was erected in 2009 and dedicated by Chaplain Brian Charmers. It is a metal structure of rectangular profiled metal sections, painted white, and surrounded by white gravel enclosed within concrete edging. There are four corner metal posts with eyelets presumably for hanging some form of chain. This cross sits on the North/South axis with the World War II Cross of Sacrifice.

Current Condition:

- The cross is in good condition, being of recent construction.

3.3.6 Memorial Plaques on Norfolk Island Pine Trees

Refer list Appendix 3



The 22 brass memorial plaques were attached to the trees in 1936 when they replaced in-ground version seen in early photographs. The chains are fixed to the tree trunks with large capped nails. This is damaging the tree bark.

Current Condition:

- The plaques are in good condition, but may be at risk of theft given current high value of brass.
-

3.4 Other Elements

3.4.1 Seating

There is a range of seating styles in the Memorial Gardens. The style of the heavy wooden benches and seats, which date from the 1980s, is similar to the 1930s design, as seats the same as this are visible in early photographs. Later bench seats have been installed along the sea front and at the end of the gardens where the play equipment is placed (see photos).



Timber seating of the same design as seats visible in 1930s photographs



Later seating

3.4.2 Signage

Signage in the gardens is minimal, there is a simple sign on the foreshore which advises the ecology of the sea front and a small interpretive sign erected by the Rotary Club and the National Trust with a 1924 picture of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens. The signage notes that the Norfolk Island Pine Trees were planted in memory of those who lost their lives in the World War of 1914-1918. This sign has an aluminium edge and is mounted on a simple galvanized square post.



3.4.3 Lighting

Lighting along the eastern foreshore is by galvanized lighting columns with curved necks to the lights at the top. Similar lighting is located along Flinders Parade on the western side. There is no specific lighting within the gardens itself.



3.4.4 Rubbish Bins

The rubbish bins in the gardens are Councils mobile garbage bins located prominently along Flinders Parade.



3.4.5 Barbecue Shelters

One of the three barbecue structures constructed on the foreshore sit within the Memorial Gardens boundary. This may have been better located outside the listed curtilage of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens.

3.4.6 Bollards

Wooden bollards are located along Flinders Parade near the playground.



Barbecue Shelters and Bollards

3.5 Comparative Photographs: 1987 and 2011



1987

Note remnant garden beds (in poor condition)
beneath western pines and original row of eastern pines



2011

Note removal of all garden beds and new pines along foreshore

Comparative photographs – looking south

3.6 Soldiers Memorial Reserve



Views east

General Description:

- This strip of foreshore land runs along the southern foreshore Esplanade from King Street to the Council car park to the east. It is characterised by a row of Norfolk Island pines on the seaward side, a row of Canary Island Date Palms down the centre, and a second row of Norfolk Island Pines along the road frontage. From the comparative size of the trees it appears that these were planted in the 1940s and 1950s rather than the 1920s.
- The trees in this area are generally healthy and do not display the same distress that the Norfolk Island Pines exhibit on the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens Flinders Parade frontage.
- Facilities include two sets of playground equipment for children, picnic tables with wind screens, barbeque areas and a toilet block.
- The fencing around the reserve varies from chain wire to extruded aluminium with some sections of treated pine log fencing along the foreshore frontage.
- Rubbish bins are the typical green Council mobile garbage bins located along the Esplanade frontage.
- There are no paved areas and paths are all natural walkways through the grassed areas.
- There are two timber seats similar to the 1930s design, the remaining seats are of a more modern design.
- Close to the Memorial Wall is a set of concrete stools and table.
- This foreshore reserve area is no longer linked to the point as a later car park has been created out of the most eastern section of the reserve.



Views west

War Memorial:



- The Soldiers Memorial Reserve includes a memorial wall constructed close to the eastern end of the reserve.
- There are 29 plaques on the northern face of the wall including one to the Unknown Soldier. Note: These names are also recorded on a plaque on the western face of the cenotaph in the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens.
- The wall is constructed of masonry with brick pillars at either end and an enclosing arch with the words 'Soldiers Memorial Reserve' in wrought iron, over a flat panel between the pillars stating 'Lest We Forget'.
- The area around the wall is paved with bricks and the wall is located within the line of the palm trees.

4.0 STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 General Statement

Places of State heritage value are measured against the criteria for registration included in the Part 4, Section 16 of the Heritage Places Act, and will satisfy one or more of the criteria.

[Note: Earlier assessments of heritage value have been included in Appendix 4. It is recommended that this updated Statement of Heritage Significance be included in the listing information of this place]

Criterion a: It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.

The Soldiers' Memorial Gardens at Victor Harbor are significant in their representation of community commemoration of sacrifice in the Great War when South Australia lost 6,400 of its male population. Memorials erected throughout the State testify to the extent and nature of casualties sustained. The Gardens at Victor Harbor were laid out around the Norfolk Island pine trees first planted in 1917, as memorials to commemorate local sacrifice in World War 1. The Gardens remain as a strong reminder of this aspect of the State's history and the impact of World War on a local community. The erection of subsequent memorial structures to commemorate the fallen of both World Wars and the Vietnam War, and the fixing of plaques onto the World War 1 cenotaph commemorating service in a range of conflicts, reinforces this community memorial function. These monuments and memorials do not detract from the original garden layout and surviving memorial trees.

The Gardens also demonstrate cooperation between local and state government during the period of the First World War with the passing of the 1917 Victor Harbor Foreshore Act and the involvement of the first Government Town Planner, Charles Reade. The Gardens are associated with the State's early town planning history as a result of Reade's involvement in their design and development.

Criterion b: it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities

The planting of Norfolk Island pines as memorial trees in South Australia was begun in Victor Harbor in 1917. These trees, now almost 100 years old, are the earliest, and a rare surviving, South Australian example of a World War 1 arboreal memorial. Without appropriate management, the trees could be considered as endangered. (The easternmost row of the early planted trees was damaged by adjacent sea wall works by Council along the foreshore in the late 1980s and died soon after.) These trees are now landmarks which represent the character and 'image' of Victor Harbor.

Criterion f: it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it

The Gardens were laid out around the Norfolk Island pine trees planted as memorials to commemorate local sacrifice in World War 1 and have been the community's principal point of focus for war service commemorations for WW1, WW2 and all subsequent conflicts. These conflicts are noted on the plaques on the cenotaph.

Criterion g: it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organization or an event of historical importance

The Gardens have a special association with the work of the first South Australian Town Planner, Charles Reade, whose design for the Gardens and the whole of the Victor Harbor foreshore was in keeping with his philosophy of a coordinated and anticipatory development, evident in his work throughout the State. While there is limited physical evidence remaining of Reade's design, the general layout of the Gardens and the avenues of Norfolk Island pine trees in the Gardens and throughout the foreshore areas demonstrate the extent and intent of his involvement.

4.2 Delineation of Significant Fabric and Components

The following elements remain from the initial establishment of the Gardens in 1917-18 and have high significance as they make a strong contribution to the heritage value of the place:

- Norfolk Island Pine trees – both those dedicated as memorials and those other surviving trees from Charles Reade's design (some of which sit outside the listed area).
- General extent of the Gardens - including the memorial trees, other Norfolk Island pine trees and the open lawned area.

In addition, the later War Memorials and Monuments which have been erected to honour war service and sacrifice also have high significance.

- 1933 Cenotaph
- 1953 Cross of Sacrifice
- Flagpoles
- Field Gun

The Long Tan Cross also has memorial significance, although there were no local deaths in the Vietnam War, there are a number of men who served in that war who now reside in the district.

Note: No garden beds or planting remains from the original design of the Gardens. Consequently, the current garden beds have no significance.

5.0 CONSTRAINTS AND REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Constraints Arising from Statement of Cultural Significance

- As the Norfolk Island pines are identified as an essential part of the heritage qualities of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens, no actions in the listed area and areas immediately adjacent (particularly in the root zone of the Norfolk Island pines) should threaten the viability and longevity of the Norfolk Island pine trees.
- Works associated with road works, footpath reconstruction, water, power and drainage and any other services that occur within or adjacent to the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens will require careful planning and advice from appropriately experienced and/or qualified arborists, engineers and a heritage adviser to ensure that the heritage significance of the Gardens is not compromised.
- All monuments identified as having significance will be required to be retained and maintained.
- If any new monument is proposed or considered necessary it should comply with the conservation policies and reinforce the cultural and spiritual associations already established by the existing memorials in the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens.

5.2 Constraints Arising from External Statutory Requirements

- No changes should be planned within the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens without first consulting a Heritage Adviser.
- All works proposed by the City of Victor Harbor should obtain heritage and planning approval prior to implementation, in accordance with the requirements of the Development Act 1993.

5.3 Requirements for Ongoing Use and Management

- The Soldiers' Memorial Gardens will continue to be used for commemorative ceremonies by public.
- The use of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens as recreation area for visitors to Victor Harbor will also continue.
- Conservation, development and maintenance proposals for the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens should be practical and able to be implemented appropriately for the City of Victor Harbor.

6.0 CONSERVATION POLICIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 General Approach and Approvals Process

6.1.1 General Approach

The conservation policies and actions for the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens should facilitate the maintenance of the heritage value of the place as set out in the Statement of Cultural Significance. This will require:

- recognition of the extent of Charles Reade's plan for the whole foreshore area which incorporated the northern section of the reserve up to the boundary with the bowling club and the southern area to the causeway and beyond through development and implementation of landscaping that relates to Reade's original concept and accords with the context and setting of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens.
- continuation of the 'memorial to sacrifice' function of the area and retention and conservation of the existing memorials.
- reinstatement of some appreciation of the intent and extent of the original formal plan through indicative planting and paving.

6.1.2 Approvals Process

All works must be referred to the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources for review against the heritage values of the place. This will be achieved by the City of Victor Harbor:

- having due regard to the recommendations of this Conservation Management Plan (when approved and adopted).
- undertaking early consultation with a Heritage Adviser and appropriate referral to the State Heritage Branch.

6.2 Site and Landscape Policies

Many changes have occurred in the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens, including road widening, change of curtilage, alterations to planting and layout, new sea walls and other incremental alterations. As what remains of the original memorial garden area is slight, apart from the Norfolk Island pine trees and lawned area, some appreciation of the intent and extent of the original formal plan could be reinstated to aid in interpretation of the place.

6.2.1 Cultural Value

- The Soldiers' Memorial Gardens are a valuable community cultural and physical asset to the City of Victor Harbor and should be maintained as such.
- As well as serving a memorial function, the Gardens and the Norfolk Island Pines reinforce the 'sea side town' character, and are an integral part of town's historic qualities and recognized identity.

6.2.2 Planning and Urban Design

- While it is accepted that the original gardens are not recoverable due to substantial changes over time, Charles Reade's formal and balanced plan for the gardens should be used as a guide for new landscaping and site design. Physical elements which help to define the original garden curtilage and assist in interpreting the extent should be reintroduced.

- The current set out of roadway, kerbing and footpath which has encroached into the Gardens over time should not encroach any further in order to protect the health of the significant trees and maintain a suitable curtilage.
- A narrow planting bed along the footpath edge could, if possible, be reintroduced, reflecting Reade's original layout. Corner sections of hedging should be established to mark the extent of the original garden beds along the western edge.
- A central paved area should be created which refocuses public attention on the memorial qualities of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens and creates an accessible formal location for commemorative services. This paving will re-establish Allies Avenue, reflecting Reade's intent.
- The quality of the north-south axial views and views to sea front through avenues of trees should be retained.
- Any new sea wall required to accommodate a raised sea level should be designed after careful consideration of the impact on the heritage qualities of the Gardens. This new wall should not encroach into the lawned area of the Gardens.
- The field gun should be returned to its original position in the northern part of the Gardens. A management plan for conservation of the field gun should be drafted and implemented in consultation with the Victor Harbor RSL. The field gun is likely to require annual rust prevention treatment and repainting.

6.2.3 Norfolk Island Pine Trees

- The City of Victor Harbor should prepare a Tree Management Plan and educate both its staff and the community in ensuring the significance of the rows of Norfolk Island pines is understood and maintained.
- The appropriate care of trees and removal of all threats to longevity, including root permeability and limb safety is essential.
- Any proposed road works in Flinders Parade should not disturb the existing environment, both above and below ground, in which these trees are located.
- Planting of new trees of the same species (*Araucaria heterophylla*) in the same location, in the event of loss or removal of mature trees, is necessary to maintain the landscape character identified in the statement of significance. This should be incorporated in the Tree Management Plan
- New trees planted in adjacent areas, particularly to the north of the listed area, should not compete physically or visually with impact of the Norfolk Island Pines in the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens.

6.2.4 Integration and Context

- Urban design proposals for the foreshore area to the north of the listed section should be carefully considered in the light of Reade's plan and reflect, in an appropriate manner, the intent of that design.
- Plans should be prepared which provide a physically appropriate design for the transition from the children's playground to the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens. This will need to be carefully managed, and include designs for any additional tables and chairs and fencing.

6.3 Memorials Policies

6.3.1 Existing Memorials

All existing memorials to wartime sacrifice should be conserved repaired and maintained. These include the memorial plaques attached to Norfolk Island pine trees, cenotaph and plaques, Cross of Sacrifice, Long Tan Cross and field gun.

The conservation requirements of each of these memorials should be carefully documented and implemented as part of the maintenance of the Gardens.

If the plaques are removed from the trees a new method of marking the memorial trees will be required, possibly with plaques or slopers set in new paving.

The current plaques on the cenotaph commemorate all conflicts. This is appropriate and these should remain.

6.3.2 New Memorials

New memorials may be introduced into the Gardens, if required, to continue the memorial function of the Gardens. The constructed form of any new memorials should:

- Continue the restrained contemplative and reflective qualities of the existing memorials.
- Should respect the physical character of existing memorials. The scale, materials and other key qualities should not overshadow or dominate the existing memorials.
- Be located in an appropriate position (probably the eastern arm of the proposed paved cross), within the area proposed as the central memorial paved area.

6.3.3 Central Memorial Paved Area

The proposed central memorial paved area should create an accessible formal location for commemorative services and should include the following:

- A focal point for all monuments.
- A paved level surface for easy access for the public during commemorative services.
- In-ground, vandal resistant lighting at night to create a significant site within Victor Harbor which will also provide some security.

6.3.4 Soldiers Memorial Reserve

The area of the southern foreshore known as the Soldiers Memorial Reserve should be used as the site of larger scale structures developments such as the development being proposed by the RSL (Vietnam Veterans Steering Committee). To complement this proposal the following actions should be taken:

- The WW2 memorial plaques in the reserve repeat the plaque on the west face of the cenotaph in the Soldiers Memorial Gardens. Therefore it is not necessary that the reserve plaques remain *in situ* in any change in design of the Reserve.
- A detailed feasibility study should be undertaken to determine the most appropriate location in the reserve for any new construction and also clarify other issues such as size and function.
- Parking in the Reserve should be controlled and actively discouraged to avoid damage to the existing trees. Council will need to protect the health of the trees by managing car parking in the vicinity of their root zone, to avoid compaction of the ground over their root systems.

6.4 Individual Elements (Street and Garden Furniture, Signage)

Very little of the original landscape and design elements remain and this is not considered recoverable. In order to reflect the original intent of the planning of the gardens, new individual elements which are introduced to the gardens should be consistent throughout and of an appropriately high quality of design and finish due to heritage significance and the coastal location. Elements such as fences, seats, bins, lights and signage should be consistent throughout the whole of the Gardens and appropriate designs and locations to minimize the visual impact on the Gardens agreed to and implemented in consultation with Council's Heritage Advisor.

6.5 Public and Community Uses and Safety

The Soldiers' Memorial Gardens should continue to be available to the public for recreation, memorial services and community celebrations. The City of Victor Harbor should ensure that the area is not used for any permanent commercial activities, and no new permanent structures, such as kiosks, shelters and barbecues, should be erected in the Gardens. These elements should be located outside the listed area.

The City of Victor Harbor should also undertake constant regular monitoring of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens to assess public safety and remove hazards.

6.6 Interpretation

See also Section 10

The history and the significance of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens should be available to the Victor Harbor community and visitors. This can be achieved by:

- preparation of a comprehensive Interpretation Strategy for the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens.
- careful and discreet use of a small number of signs. The content and format, and specific locations should be carefully considered. For instance, a large sign at the northern end of the Gardens could be illustrated with Reade's Plan and early photos. A small sign at the cenotaph could explain the memorial plaza concept. The Interpretation Strategy would recommend the content size and location of appropriate signs specific to the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens.
- a full interpretation centre (for memorials and conflicts) which could be developed in the RSL rooms, based on the excellent work already undertaken by the members.
- publicity and promotion by the City of Victor Harbor of the special qualities of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens.

6.7 Maintenance and Infrastructure Development

See also Section 8

Commitment from the City of Victor Harbor for maintenance and capital works in the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens should be achieved through:

- provision of sufficient resources & finance required for implementation of conservation and development recommendations.
- appropriate coordination of all development proposals and documents including this Conservation Management Plan, particularly in any proposals for roadworks, drainage and sea wall construction.
- ensuring any proposed works to Flinders Parade ensures the future health of the trees and does not encroach any closer.
- provision of funding for the preparation of a Tree Management Plan for the Norfolk Island pine trees in the Soldiers' memorial Gardens and the whole of the foreshore.

6.8 Soldiers Memorial Reserve Landscaping and Development

As noted above (6.3.4) the Soldiers Memorial Reserve is in a sense an adjunct to the original Soldiers Memorial Gardens, and should continue to be available to the public for recreation and community celebrations. All memorial services should be focused on the original Gardens but this Reserve area should be upgraded.

In addition to the feasibility study recommended to determine appropriate future uses, the following should be considered when works are proposed:

- Consideration of the impact of additional parking at the eastern end on existing trees.
- Visual links to the original Gardens through the creation of a consistent appearance which links the two garden areas.
- Careful maintenance of the Norfolk Island pines.
- Installation of the same or similar fencing, seating and lighting used in the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens.

7.0 MEMORIAL PAVED AREA - CONCEPT & LANDSCAPING DETAILS

7.1 Basis for Proposed Design Concept

The recovery of the original design of the garden beds is not considered possible because of changed growing conditions that exist now beneath the mature Norfolk Island pine trees and intensive care required by a flower garden. However, it is considered possible to provide an indication of the intent of Charles Reade's plan for the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens by reinstating a degree of planting including indicative corner hedge elements, and by recreating the central plaza area associated with the cenotaph.

The requirement for a central memorial focus for the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens, in order to reinstate an important part of the heritage significance of the place is set out in the Conservation Policies above (6.3.3). The proposed paved area has been designed in the shape of a cross, repeating an earlier element in the Gardens. The design is based on the central memorial trees running east west to the foreshore. This is intended to reinforce the 'Allies Avenue' Norfolk Island pine trees as the central avenue in the Gardens, thus reinstating a sense of the formality and symmetry demonstrated in Charles Reade's 1918 plan for the Gardens.

A central memorial plaza will provide a formal focus to the Gardens and will concentrate the theme of sacrifice in this location. The relocation of the Long Tan cross to one arm of the paving cross brings the recent memorial erected to commemorate sacrifice in the Vietnam war into the same central location as the earlier monuments.

Note that the concept sketch provided below is a visual indication of the proposed central memorial plaza, and the concept will need to be further developed. The actual dimensions of the paved area will need to be finalised on site and detailed construction drawings prepared, should the concept be adopted. It is anticipated that the paving used will be permeable, in order to have minimum impact on the environment of the trees.

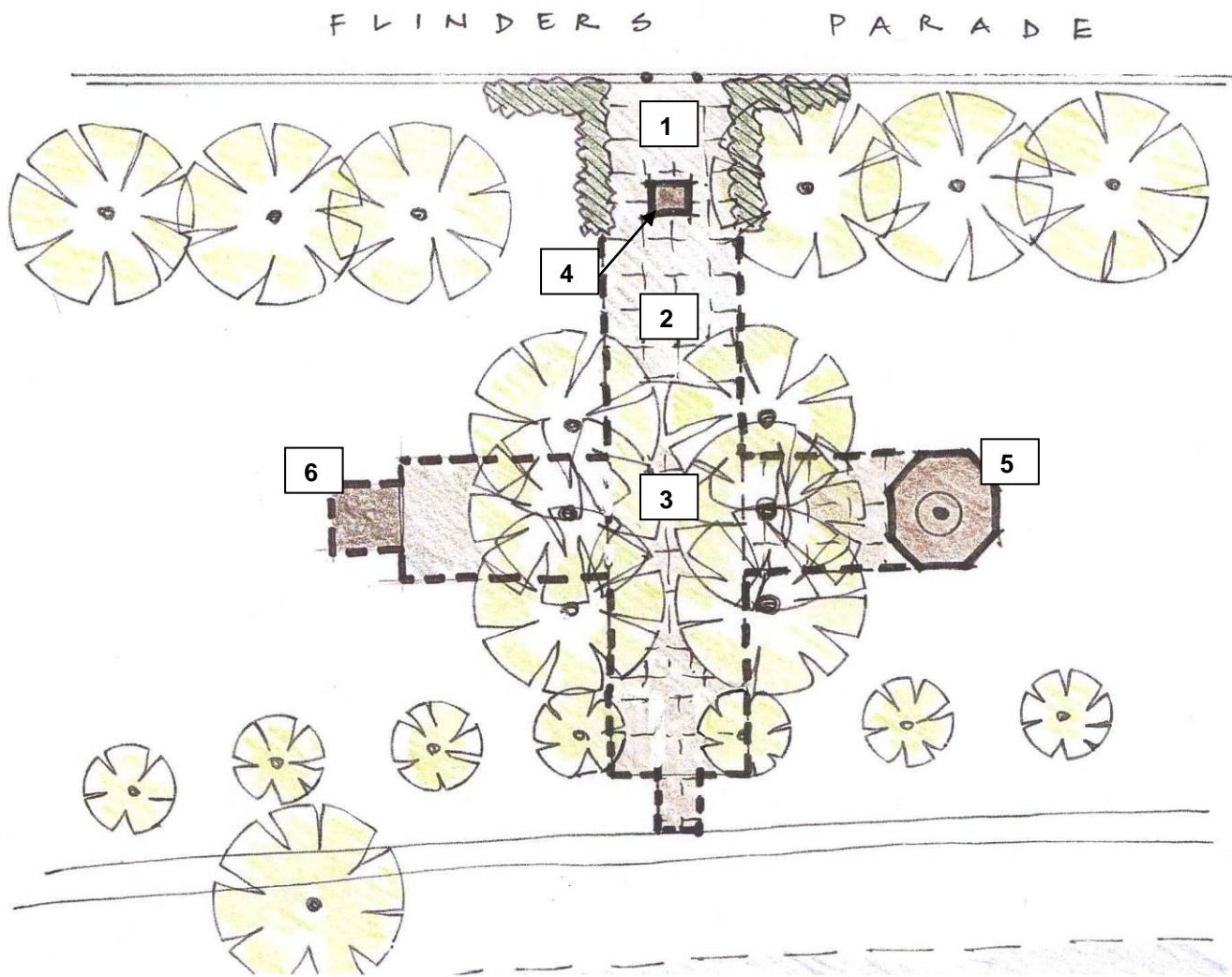
It may be possible to locate the memorial plaques now on the trees into the paving design.

The field gun, which should be assessed for further conservation, will be relocated to its original position further north in the Gardens.



Cenotaph with hedging in c1940's

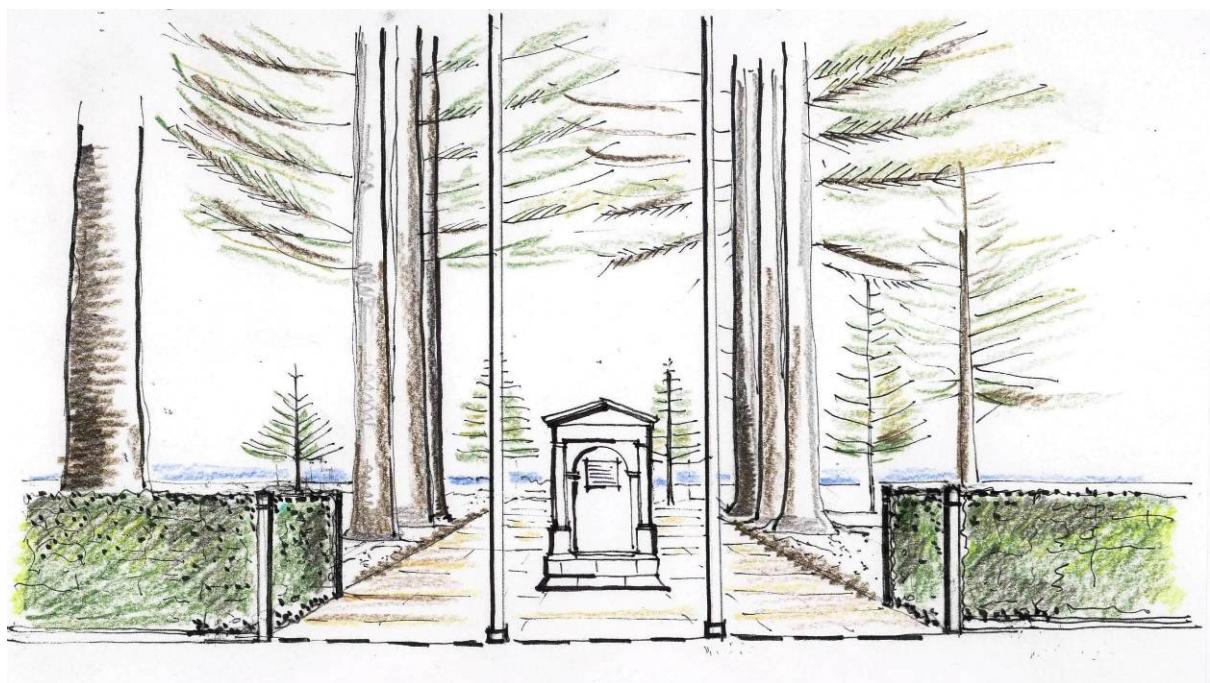
7.2 Concept Plan and Perspective Sketch



KEY:

- 1 Entry hedges (1200mm high) – based on early photo concept with timber posts to define edge
- 2 Permeable paved area – finish to be decided
- 3 Symmetrical configuration with memorials positioned as shown
- 4 Cenotaph
- 5 Cross of Sacrifice
- 6 Possible location for Long Tan Cross

PROPOSED CENTRAL MEMORIAL PAVED AREA (approx) N 
CONCEPT SKETCH PLAN



PROPOSED CENTRAL MEMORIAL PAVED AREA
Perspective Sketch - View past cenotaph

7.3 Additional Landscape Design

7.3.1 Planting along Flinders Parade edge

In order to provide a formal edge to the section where the original garden stretched along Flinders Parade it was suggested to plant a narrow well clipped bed of rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) or wormwood (*Artemesia 'Powis Castle'*). This is not currently considered viable to establish and maintain. This would replace the rockeries and irregular planting now in this location. Gaps would be maintained for pedestrian access. This planting should be kept in a low hedge form (400 – 500mm high) by regular pruning. Preparation of the proposed planting area will need to be carefully undertaken in order to ensure it is able to be maintained, and to not disturb mature tree roots and provide sufficient depth of soil for the establishment of the low hedge.

An informal gravel path could be created between this planting and the line of trees.

The corners of the two sections of the original garden areas will be marked by short sections of *Coprosma* sp. (or alternatively Lily Pily 'Bush Christmas' (*Acmena* sp.)) hedging (1200mm high), returning at each corner. These two end sections of hedging will match the hedging which will frame the cenotaph.

7.3.2 Fencing

Early photographs show timber post and wire fencing of various forms around the garden beds. Formal fencing is not now required, as there will be no formal garden planting to protect, but some fencing of a style based on early photographs may be used in conjunction with the short sections of *Coprosma/Acmena* hedge to assist in neat pruning.

7.3.3 Lighting

In addition to standard lighting along footpaths, a lighting plan for the proposed central memorial plaza should include strategically placed in-ground up-lighting to focus on the important elements of the paved area including the memorials and trees.

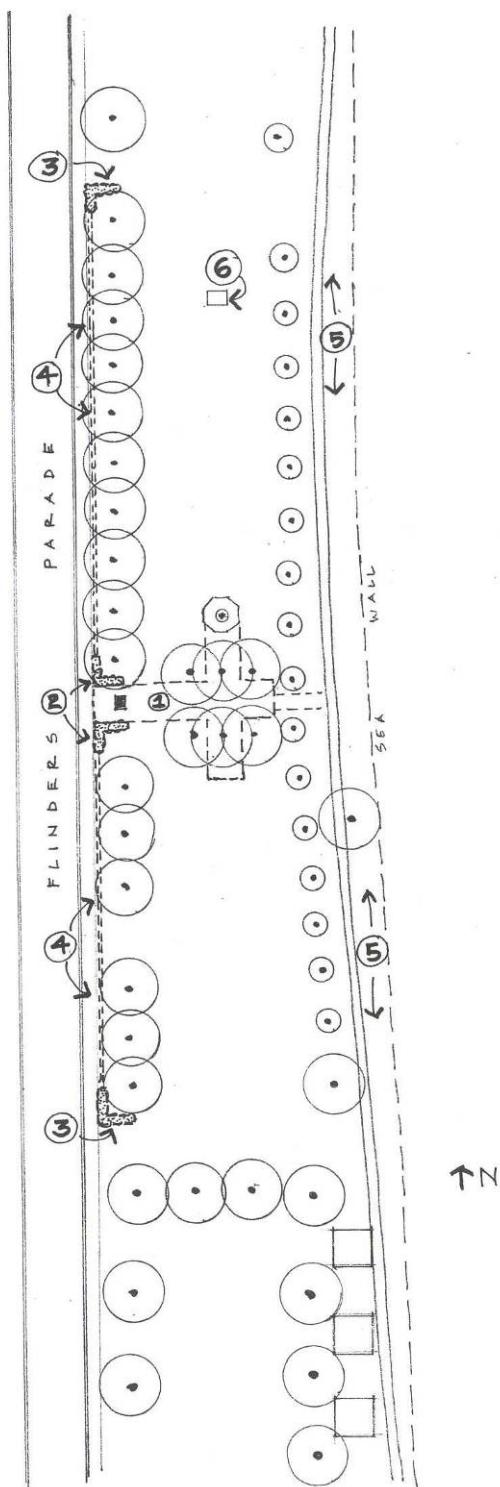
7.3.4 Seats

Seating associated with the proposed central memorial plaza should continue the use of the designs chosen for the whole of the Gardens.

A simple bench seat with armrests is recommended. A suitable design is one similar to this shown below, which has also been recommended for the Railway precinct by Jensen Planners.



Example Seat (Landmark – KSC060 Neoliviano Seat)



PROPOSED ADDITIONAL LANDSCAPING ALONG FLINDERS PARADE

- 1 Paved Central Memorial Area
- 2 Entrance hedging (*coprosma* or *acmena*)
- 3 Corner hedging to mark original extent of Soldiers' Memorial Gardens
- 4 Recommend Delete this item -Low planting (rosemary or wormwood) along footpath edge
- 5 Foreshore planting (native groundcovers and grasses)
- 6 Proposed location for Field Gun

8.0 CONSERVATION IMPLEMENTATION & COSTS

8.1 Objectives

All works to the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens should enhance the use and enjoyment of the place and respect its cultural commemorative value. This will require funding through a grant from the state or federal government or funded by Council to achieve the suggested actions.

8.2 Proposed Works

8.2.1 Urgent Works

- Develop Design Documentation for Central Memorial Plaza area
- Develop Furniture Guidelines and Upgrade Plan
- Relocate Long Tan cross and level lawn area north of Cross of Sacrifice
- Upgrade Flinders Parade eastern footpath
- Prepare and implement Tree Management Plan
- Upgrade stormwater kerb & channel along Flinders Parade, eastern side

8.2.2 Medium Term Works

- Plan & Implement works for Central Memorial Plaza area
- Design & plant hedging to define corners of Garden
- Level lawn area north of Cross of Sacrifice (this will require assessment of impact on trees and alterations to irrigation system)
- Prepare and implement Interpretation Strategy
- Upgrade adjacent recreation areas including playground to integrate with Gardens
- Remove tree guards from younger trees as they mature
- Install new garden furniture after determination of requirements

8.2.3 Long term Works

- Ongoing tree management
- Monitor paving in central plaza (for effective water permeability)

8.3 Maintenance and Infrastructure Development

8.3.1 Trees

The heritage value of the Norfolk Island pines means that there should be minimal interference with trees along Flinders Parade. This will require the retention of the current paving and drainage configuration. No deep drains should be dug and the footpath should be re-laid with permeable paving which does not require deep footings or substrate preparation.

Any proposed works which involve excavation or other works near the pine trees will need to be guided by the Tree Management Plan recommended as part of the conservation policies for the Gardens.

8.3.2 Infrastructure

All engineering works should be carefully planned and staged, properly budgeted and resourced.

Works associated with road works, footpath reconstruction, water, power and drainage and any other services that occur within the section of Flinders Parade abutting the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens will require careful planning and advice from appropriately experienced and/or qualified arborists, engineers and Heritage Adviser.

8.3.3 Maintenance

The proposed landscaping, while intended to provide an indication of the extent of the Gardens, has been designed to be easily maintained by Council. Watering and pruning should be sufficient care. It is understood that hedging requires a higher level of maintenance than would currently occur. The areas of lawn will continue to require regular mowing and general maintenance.

8.3.4 Sea Wall and Walkway

The required rebuilding and raising of the sea wall along the eastern foreshore will involve the change of levels at this side of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens. This will require careful planning and appropriate advice to ensure that the heritage qualities of the Gardens and the health of the new Norfolk Island pine trees are not threatened in any way. The design of the wall and walkway could be based on the intent of Reade's plans for this frontage, as a foreshore boulevard, with sloping lawned access into the Gardens.

8.4 Security and Site Protection

The Soldiers' Memorial Gardens are located in a public foreshore area. The memorials and trees will require protection and monitoring to prevent vandalism.

This could be achieved through regular security checks as part of Council's general security program. Additional lighting along the foreshore and Flinders Parade has been proposed as part of the foreshore upgrade and will continue the intent of Reade's boulevard along the foreshore.

8.5 Costs

8.5.1 Central Memorial Paved Area and Landscaping on Flinders Parade

The following actions recommended in this Conservation Management Plan will require further analysis and costing:

- Documentation of design and specifications;
- Paving - paving will be in permeable blocks, area and method of installation to be determined. Could be continued along Flinders Parade;
- Hedging and fencing – at Cenotaph and corners of Gardens, fronting Flinders Parade;
- Planting - along Flinders Parade footpath edge;
- In-ground lighting – for highlighting plaza area and for security;
- Leveling and replanting grass and associated changes to irrigation system– to bring Cross of Sacrifice on grade with new paving;
- Conservation of Cross of Sacrifice and Cenotaph;
- Moving Long Tan cross – and new secure base.

Funding should be sought from the ANZAC Centenary funding available from Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defence. Other funds may be sourced from the South Australian Tourism Commission, Open Space, National Library. The project could be developed as a joint venture between Council and the RSL.

8.5.2 Other Proposed Documentation and Development

- Tree Management Plan
- Feasibility Study for Soldiers Memorial Reserve
- Interpretation Strategy
- Landscaping and Furniture Plan

9.0 COMMENTS ON TOWN MASTER PLAN

9.1 Background

A comprehensive urban design strategy for the future development of the Victor Harbor Town Centre was undertaken as part of the State Government's Places for People Program. The outcome, a Master Plan, was prepared in 2006 for the City of Victor Harbor by urban design firm QED and KBR engineering and infrastructure consultants.

9.2 Analysis

The recommendations of this document impinge on the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens in a number of ways. The following analysis relates to the contents of the Master Plan and retention of the heritage values of the listed area.

- At no point in the document is the State Heritage listed status of the Gardens noted. The report refers often to the character of Victor Harbor being derived from its built heritage.
- The importance of the Norfolk Island Pines as a feature of the foreshore is recognised in the early analysis of Victor Harbor (2.2, 2.3.2).
- Heritage, greenness, avenues of trees were values noted in the community consultation (3.2.1) and it was felt there was an opportunity to 'add more gardens to the formal Memorial Gardens'. One idea was to introduce a one way road and angle parking to Flinders Parade, presumably for the length of the Memorial Gardens.
- The foreshore is defined as 'iconic'. Soldiers' Memorial Gardens are included in design principles as part of the general foreshore. (4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4) The listed area is highlighted as a 'themed park' in the diagram for Principle 4. The western edge of Soldiers' Memorial Gardens is shown as angled car parking in Principle 6 (4.2.6). In Principle 9, the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens are treated in the same manner as the whole foreshore (4.2.9).
- Design themes include cultural themes based on heritage, and landscape themes based on Norfolk Island pines and palms (presumably the same species as planted in the Soldiers Memorial Reserve – Canary Island Date Palms *Phoenix canariensis*). In some locations apparently taller palms called Washingtonia (Cotton Palms? *Washingtonia filifera*) are recommended in the design strategy.
- Strategy 2.2 'Victory Promontory' notes the realignment and transformation of Flinders Parade as a one-way access road and an upgraded children's playground at the south end of Soldiers' Memorial Gardens. It is assumed that the upgraded paving and lighting, including that along the sea front Promenade is intended to continue into the Gardens.
- Strategy 2.4 'Anchorage Gardens' is located at the north end of the Gardens. It proposes a new Plaza, with paving and tall palm trees (Washingtonia?) in the location recommended for a Rotunda in Charles Reade's plan. [Note: Charles Reade did not like or use Cotton Palms]
- Strategy 3.1 Foreshore Promenade passes along the eastern seafront of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens and will be within the listed area.
- **Strategy 3.2** is the redevelopment of the **Soldiers' Memorial Gardens and Soldiers Memorial Reserve**. This involves formal design, paths, planting, lighting and seating. It also includes consultation with key stakeholders; however the heritage listing and legal requirements for referrals and approvals are not discussed.

9.3 Comments and Recommendations

The heritage status of the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens should be acknowledged and reinforced in the Master Plan and in any future action to implement the recommendations of the Master Plan.

Any proposals for the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens should accord with the policies and recommendations of this Conservation Management Plan.

Consistency in street furniture, lighting and other installations is recommended in the Master Plan. It would be appropriate to have some harmonious variation to this in the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens to appropriately differentiate the State Heritage Register listed area from the general foreshore.

Planting, paving and other landscaping within the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens should follow the recommendations of this Conservation Management Plan, in preference to the Master Plan. Integration between the Gardens and adjacent areas abutting the listed area should be carefully considered.

Links between the built heritage precinct and the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens should be emphasised.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION

10.1 Interpretation Strategy

An Interpretation Strategy and Plan is required in order to determine the most appropriate way to present the Gardens, their history, their memorial function and their relationship to the wider theme of war and conflict to the visiting public and the Victor Harbor community. The following comments have been noted in the course of preparing this Conservation Management Plan.

10.2 Signage

It is not considered appropriate to have too much signage or overly detailed information in the Gardens themselves. It will be preferable to create an interpretation centre elsewhere which relates to the involvement of Victor Harbor and its community in various wars and conflicts. The most logical place for this would be in the RSL building. Funding could be sought for the creation of an interpretive display which is linked to the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens and Memorial Reserve. This will require additional research, and the design and production of a display to attract visitors who are interested in this field of history.

An appropriately distinctive and informative name needs to be created for this interpretive centre. It should clearly indicate the role of the RSL in the process of interpretation of the Gardens and war memorials generally.

10.3 Themes for Interpretation Centre (RSL)

There are a number of obvious themes which could be used for interpretive displays. Others may be discovered in the course of research and consultation.

- Significant contribution made by Victor Harbor community during times of war;
- Importance of Norfolk Island pines;
- Information on Memorials in Soldiers' Memorial Gardens;
- Biographies and details of service of WW1 Fallen – plaques on trees [refer appendix 3] – soldiers, battles etc.

This is not a comprehensive list and many other themes could be explored. The examples provided by other war and military conflict interpretation centres will be useful, as will dedicated web sites. For instance, more details are available at sites such as [www.ach.familyhistorysa.info/ww1servicemen.html]

This information would be most useful if electronically accessible.

10.4 Signage and Links

Signs in the Gardens which direct visitors to the RSL Interpretation Centre should continue the design and format of the signage established for the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens. The location of the directional signs will need to be carefully considered in the light of the urban design proposals in the Victor Harbor Master Plan. Signs should be simple in design without superfluous detail, with simple type face and unobtrusive style and colour.

APPENDIX ONE: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books, booklets and pamphlets

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Inglis, Ken (1998) *Sacred Places: War Memorials in the Australian Landscape*, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne.

Kenny, Barbara (1980) *Kirby of Encounter Bay: The Lineage of John Kirby 1814-1980*, B. Kenny, Morphett Vale.

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Sladdin, R.S. (1933) *Victor Harbor*, Arcadia Studios, Victor Harbor.

Ziegler, O. (1917) *Victor Harbor, Port Elliot, Middleton and their environs. South Australia's fashionable resorts described and illustrated*, O. Ziegler, Adelaide.

Ziegler, O. (1926) *Victor Harbor and its Environs*, O. Ziegler, Adelaide.

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Stephens, John (2009) 'Remembrance and Commemoration through Honour Avenues and Groves in Western Australia', *Landscape Research*, 34 (1), 125-141.

Dargavel, John (2000) 'More to Grief than Granite: Arboreal Remembrance in Australia', *Journal of Australian Studies*, 64, 187-95.

Thesis

Garnaut, Christine (1997) 'Model and Maker: Colonel Light Gardens and Charles Reade', Unpublished PhD thesis, University of South Australia.

Newspapers

'Beautiful Victor Harbor', *Critic*, 26 March 1919.

'Victor Harbor's Annual Carnival', *Adelaide Chronicle*, 15 October 1927.

'Personal', *Advertiser and Register*, 14 April 1931.

'Governor to unveil memorials at Victor' *Advertiser*, 10 October 1936.

'Waves 20 feet high', *Advertiser*, 18 April 1938.

'Memorials to Soldiers', *Advertiser*, 25 November 1943.

'New memorial at Victor Harbor', *Advertiser*, 13 September 1949.

Victor Harbor Times 1917-1921.

ARCHIVAL SOURCES

State Records South Australia

Original Lantern Slides Town Planning Department GRG 73/19a.

Victor Harbor Foreshore Docket GRG1/2/1917/833

Various files including:

Memorandum for the Hon. Attorney-General from the Town Planner re Victor Harbor Foreshore Plan (4 March 1918)

Report to the Hon. Attorney-General from the Town Planner (n.d.)

Report to the Hon. Attorney-General from the Town Planner (30 July 1919)

Victor Harbor National Trust

Soldiers' Memorial Gardens file and photographic collection

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

Historical information on line

Australian Dictionary of Biography on line: <http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs>

Picture Australia: <http://www.pictureaustralia.org/> [Accessed various dates, January 2011]

www.ach.familyhistorysa.info/ww1servicemen.html

Additional Sources

http://www.victor.sa.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/Dog_Cat_ManagementPlanApp1Reserves_Map.pdf

Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard: Pruning of amenity trees AS 4373.

Management of trees in accordance with Australian Standard: Protection of trees on development sites AS 4970.

APPENDIX TWO:

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

1984 REGISTER NOMINATION REPORT

Heritage Significance

Historically, the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens at Victor Harbor are significant in their representation of social history resulting from the Great War in which Australia lost many of its male population. Memorials erected throughout the country testify to the extent and nature of casualties sustained. The gardens, originally designed by Charles Reade, are associated with the State's town planning history as a result of his involvement in their establishment

Physically, the gardens are significant primarily for the fine examples of Norfolk Island Pines, and secondly, as a pleasant example of a memorial garden, a garden type which tends to be austere and unimaginative.

Environmentally, the gardens are a significant contribution to Victor Harbor's character and in particular it supports the use of Norfolk Island Pines along the foreshore.

The Integrity of the gardens is basically intact, accepting that the existing fabric is not to Charles Read's design

1997 DRAFT CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Draft Statement of Significance

The Soldiers' Memorial Gardens, Victor Harbor is significant because:

- The gardens were laid out around the Norfolk Island Pine trees planted as memorials to commemorate local sacrifice in World War 1 (Criterion (f));
- The gardens remain as a strong reminder of this aspect of the State's history and the impact of World War on a local community, the later interaction between local and State government with the passing of the Victor Harbor Foreshore Act and the involvement of the Government Town Planner, Charles Reade (Criterion(a));
- The gardens in their unique coastal setting are an outstanding visual reminder and provide a strong identity to a place, to the local community and visitors alike through the juxtaposition of nature and man's intervention (Criterion (d));
- The gardens have a special, although incomplete, association with the work of Charles Reade, whose design for the gardens was in keeping with his philosophy of a coordinated and anticipatory development, evident in his work throughout the State (Criterion (g)).

APPENDIX THREE: LIST OF MEMORIAL PLAQUES ON TREES

There are 22 brass memorial plaques attached to Norfolk Island pines in the Soldiers' Memorial Gardens. The map following locates these plaques. It is not known if the trees now marked were originally planted and dedicated to those particular soldiers.

Plaque No. Inscription on Plaque

Plaques located on memorial trees along Flinders Parade (north to south)

P1	Cpl W Holliday 1/10/1917
P2	Pte G J Snell 21/4/1918
P3	Pte L A Swain 28/2/1917
P4	Planted in Memory of the Unknown Sailor 1914-1918
P5	Gnr A C Ewin 2/6/1917
P6	Sgt J H Ayliffe 7/11/1917
P7	Dvr K Jarvis 30/12/1916
P8	Sgt A W Battye MM 5/10/1917
P9	Lt M M Cudmore MC 27/3/1916
P10	Pte P J Cameron 7/8/1915

Cenotaph

P11	Pte J Mc. Bruce 29/7/1915
P12	Dvr A T Thwaites 12/12/1917
P13	Pte R L Broadbent 31/7/1917
P14	Cpt A C Knox 20/10/1914
P15	Pte A J Charles 9/5/1918
P16	Maj W H Gosse MC 5/4/1918

Plaques located on the trees in Allies Avenue (the central avenue of the Gardens)

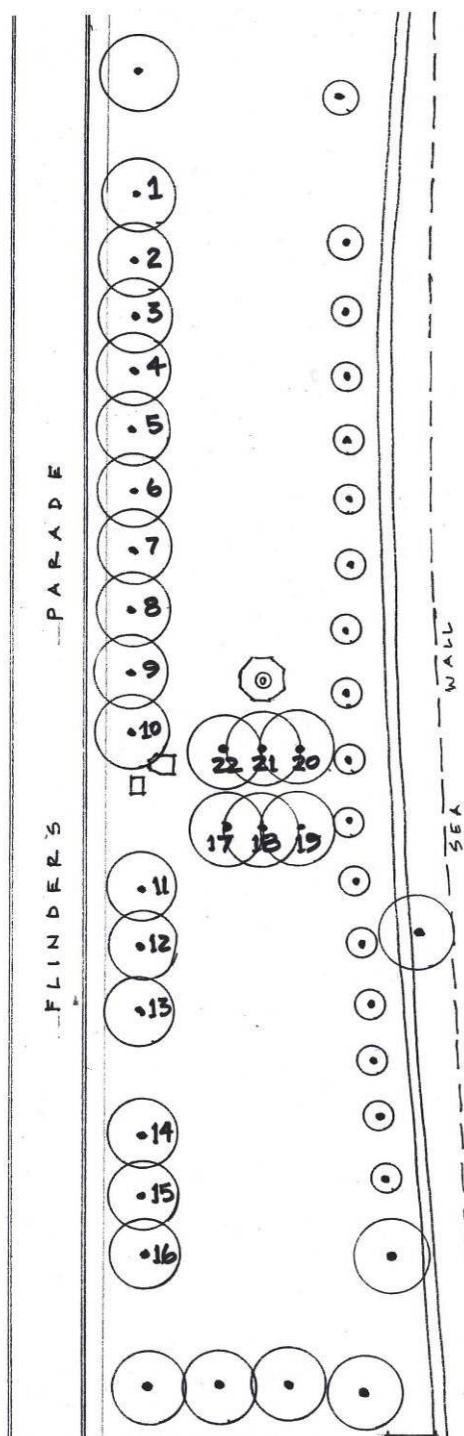
P17	L-Cpl A Tickle MM 11/4/1917
P18	Lt M O Farmer 30/4/1918
P19	Pt G Langdon 27/11/1917
P20	Cpl W H Ayliffe 4/5/1916
P21	Pte F H Rumbelow 12/10/1917
P22	Pte H H Taylor 13/6/1916

Note: G White is listed on the Honour Roll on the Cenotaph as having died in service, but there is no dedicated memorial tree in his name.

Glossary of Abbreviations used above:

Cpl	Corporal
Cpt	Captain
Dvr	Driver
Gnr	Gunner
L-Cpl	Lieutenant Corporal
Lt	Lieutenant
Maj	Major
Pte	Private
Sgt	Sergeant
MC	Military Cross

More details available at Victor Harbor RSL
and www.ach.familyhistorysa.info/ww1servicemen.html

**KEY:**

1	Holliday	12	Thwaites
2	Snell	13	Broadbent
3	Swain	14	Knox
4	Unknown Sailor	15	Charles
5	Ewin	16	Gosse
6	Ayliffe	17	Ticklie
7	Jarvis	18	Farmer
8	Battye	19	Langdon
9	Cameron	20	Ayliffe
10	Cameron	21	Rumbelow
11	Bruce	22	Taylor

LAYOUT OF PLAQUES

(approx.) N

APPENDIX FOUR: BIOGRAPHY - CHARLES COMPTON READE

John M. Tregenza, 'Reade, Charles Compton (1880 - 1933)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 11, Melbourne University Press, 1988, pp 340-342.

READE, CHARLES COMPTON (1880-1933), town planner and journalist, was born on 4 May 1880 at East Invercargill, New Zealand, son of Lawrence Edward Reade, lawyer, and his wife Margaret Hannah, née Booth. He was a grand-nephew and cousin respectively of the English novelist Charles Reade (1814-1884) and William Winwood Reade (1838-1875), author of *The Martyrdom of Man*. Little is known of his early years except that he spent 1896 at Wellington College.

In 1906-09, while assistant editor of a London 'society journal', he wrote articles for Australasian newspapers which he later incorporated into *The Revelation of Britain, a Book for Colonials* (Auckland, 1909). Shocked by the unhealthy conditions in which most inhabitants of English industrial cities lived and worked, Reade warned his Australasian contemporaries, in characteristically colourful style, that they would only avoid such evils in their own rapidly expanding cities by planning of the kind already practised in Germany by many municipalities and in England by William Lever in his industrial estate of Port Sunlight. In 1911, in Auckland as editor of the *Weekly Graphic and New Zealand Mail*, he encouraged unsuccessful attempts to enact an Auckland town planning bill and a town planning bill for the whole of New Zealand, not only printing sympathetic illustrated articles but delivering popular lectures illustrated by 'numerous capital limelight pictures'.

In 1912 he returned to London and was soon active in the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association of Great Britain, both as organizer of a proposed Australasian town planning tour and, in 1913, as acting secretary of the association and acting editor of its magazine *Garden Cities and Town Planning*. On 26 February 1914 he married Marjorie Pratt, secretary to the musician Landon Ronald. By July Reade was again in New Zealand where, with W. R. Davidge a London architect, he delivered a series of lantern lectures on town planning to large, enthusiastic audiences. They then crossed the Tasman to begin a programme of sixty lectures in five Australian States. When Davidge returned to England in September, Reade completed the Australian programme. In 1915 he continued to lecture in several States and to advise governments on an expenses-paid basis.

In 1916, having been engaged as town planning adviser to the Vaughan Labor government of South Australia, Reade drafted a town planning and housing bill which allowed planning for built-up as well as new suburban areas, and provided for co-operation with the State Bank of South Australia to finance low-cost housing for 'persons of small means'. Co-ordination of planning was to be in the hands of an American-style commission of three experts. Quickly passed through the House of Assembly, the bill was rejected in the Legislative Council. Reade's 1914 lecture, 'Garden cities v. Adelaide slums and suburbs', still rankled in the minds of Adelaide men of property who rightly judged that Reade wished to enforce improvements in sub-standard rental housing.

Following the Vaughan government's fall in July 1917 and his bill's failure, Reade planned a new garden suburb, later known as Colonel Light Gardens, and prepared for Australia's first Town Planning and Housing Conference and Exhibition. Held in Adelaide in October, it was attended by 250 delegates from all over the country, including the lord mayors or mayors of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and

Adelaide. Reade, a dynamic speaker, was in his element. 'When one mentions to him the term town planning', wrote a reporter, 'he begins to "kindle" and it is not long before he veritably glows'. He organized an associated exhibition, spoke on 'The metropolitan organization of municipal town planning' and wrote the foreword to the substantial *Proceedings*. His paper was illustrated with a map of suburban Adelaide showing two concepts eventually adopted in the later 1980s—a linear park along the course of the River Torrens and an outer belt of parklands.

The Liberal premier Archibald Henry Peake was sufficiently impressed by Reade to offer him a new engagement as town planner from 1 July 1918 for a period of two years at £500 a year.

At the second Australian Town Planning Conference and Exhibition, held in Brisbane that year, Reade delivered the key address, 'Practical town planning'. After extensive discussion the main principles he expounded were unanimously endorsed by delegates and formed the basis of a new South Australian town planning and development bill. Once again, although the bill was sponsored by a Liberal government and now gave the primary initiative in planning to local government authorities rather than a commission, having been passed by the assembly it met intense opposition in the property-elected Legislative Council. It was also opposed by the *South Australian Register*, inspired by George Taylor's Sydney publication, *Building*. 'The mischief and misrepresentation that time and again have come from Sydney', wrote Reade, 'apparently are very deep seated ... and without any justification whatever'. It was a disgrace that 'decent people cannot attempt to do decent work for the good of Australia without personal malice and misrepresentation to hinder them'. Despite strong community support for the bill as passed by the assembly, the council eliminated sixty-one clauses dealing with the making of town planning by-laws and insisted on excluding the City of Adelaide from the bill's scope. The resulting Act, while giving the government town planner some powers relating to new subdivisions, allowed no opportunity for that creative co-operation between local government, town planner and statutory authorities which Reade and the Brisbane conference delegates had recommended. Understandably he now sought a new field for his energies.

Reade was the first government town planner in the Federated Malay States in 1921-30. He drafted Malaya's first town planning enactment in 1923, organized the first Town Planning and Housing Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur in 1926, drew up or supervised numerous planning schemes of enduring value, and established a department which by 1930 had a professional staff of seven.

From 1930 to 1933 he was director of town planning and development for the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia—a position in which he was often frustrated. The economy was dominated by four new copper-mines; he could neither persuade the owners to accept general plans for the townships serving their mines, nor the administration to amend an existing ordinance to allow control of subdivisions. He found more satisfaction in overseeing development of S. D. Adshead's plan for the capital, Lusaka.

On 16 October 1933 Reade arrived in Johannesburg to become town planning expert for the Rand and Pretoria. He attended a meeting of the Witwatersrand joint town planning committee and offices were engaged for him. On Saturday 28 October he was found shot dead in his hotel room with a revolver beside him. Enquiries made by the *Rand Daily Mail* revealed that he had been 'suffering from repeated attacks of malarial fever and was much depressed as a result'. He was survived by his wife,

son and daughter who were temporarily living in England while he obtained a house for them.

Whatever motivated Reade in his last hours, there is no doubt about the consistency of his faith and practice as a town planner for the preceding quarter of a century. For him, town planning was an art and a science which could immeasurably improve the quality of life for people of all races. In the days before academic courses in the subject he made himself an expert by the on-site study of existing examples of planning, by discussion with fellow pioneers and by omnivorous reading. It was characteristic of his thoroughness that in his Australian years he ordered from a London agency reports on town planning cut from world newspapers. A skilled photographer, journalist and speaker and a witty raconteur, he had an exceptional capacity to arouse enthusiasm for his cause among diverse people. He also proved a patient and skilled negotiator in framing legislation and devising planning schemes. If he was denied the opportunity to plan on a large scale and to reform sub-standard housing, it was not because his ideas were faulty, but rather that he had to work within societies lacking democratic constitutions.

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APPENDIX FIVE: *BURRA CHARTER*

AUSTRALIA ICOMOS, THE ILLUSTRATED BURRA CHARTER

Good Practice for Heritage Places

by Meredith Walker and Peter Marquis-Kyle

This revised Charter was adopted on 26 November 1999

Preamble

Considering the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice 1964), and the Resolutions of 5th General Assembly of ICOMOS (Moscow 1978), the Burra Charter was adopted by Australia ICOMOS (the Australian National Committee of ICOMOS) on 19 August 1979 at Burra, South Australia. Revisions were adopted on 23 February 1981, 23 April 1988 and 26 November 1999.

The Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places), and is based on the knowledge and experience of Australia ICOMOS members.

Conservation is an integral part of the management of places of cultural significance and is an ongoing responsibility.

Articles

Article 1. Definitions

For the purpose of this Charter:

- 1.1 *Place* means site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.
- 1.2 *Cultural significance* means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations.

Cultural significance is embodied in the *place* itself, its *setting*, *use*, *associations*, *meanings*, records, *related places* and *related objects*.

Places may have a range of values for individuals or groups.

- 1.3 *Fabric* means all the physical material of the *place* including components, fixtures, contents and objects.
- 1.4 *Conservation* means all the processes of looking after a *place* so as to retain its *cultural significance*.
- 1.5 *Maintenance* means the continuous protective care of the *fabric* and *setting* of a *place*, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves *restoration* or *reconstruction*.

- 1.6 *Preservation* means maintaining the *fabric* of a *place* in its existing state and retarding deterioration.
- 1.7 *Restoration* means returning the existing *fabric* of a *place* to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new material.
- 1.8 *Reconstruction* means returning a *place* to a known early state and is distinguished from *restoration* by the introduction of new material into the *fabric*.
- 1.9 *Adaptation* means modifying a *place* to suit the existing *use* or a proposed *use*.
- 1.10 *Use* means the functions of a *place*, as well as the activities and practices that may occur at the *place*.
- 1.11 *Compatible use* means a *use* which respects the *cultural significance* of a *place*. Such a *use* involves no, or minimal, impact on cultural significance.
- 1.12 *Setting* means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.
- 1.13 *Related place* means a *place* that contributes to the *cultural significance* of another *place*.
- 1.14 *Related object* means an object that contributes to the *cultural significance* of a *place* but is not at the *place*.
- 1.15 *Associations* mean the special connections that exist between people and a *place*.
- 1.16 *Meanings* denote what a *place* signifies, indicates, evokes or expresses.
- 1.17 *Interpretation* means all the ways of presenting the *cultural significance* of a *place*

Conservation Principles

Article 2. Conservation and management

- 2.1 *Places of cultural significance* should be conserved.
- 2.2 The aim of conservation is to retain the *cultural significance* of a *place*.
- 2.3 *Conservation* is an integral part of good management of *places of cultural significance*.

- 2.4** Places of *cultural significance* should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.

Article 3. Cautious approach

- 3.1** Conservation is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use associations and meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible.
- 3.2** Changes to a *place* should not distort the physical or other evidence it provides, nor be based on conjecture.

Article 4. Knowledge, skills and techniques

- 4.1** Conservation should make use of all the knowledge, skills and disciplines which can contribute to the study and care of the *place*.
- 4.2** Traditional techniques and materials are preferred for the conservation of significant *fabric*. In some circumstances modern techniques and materials which offer substantial conservation benefits may be appropriate.

Article 5. Values

- 5.1** Conservation of a *place* should identify and take into consideration all aspects of cultural and natural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one value at the expense of others.
- 5.2** Relative degrees of *cultural significance* may lead to different conservation actions at a place.

Article 6. Burra Charter Process

- 6.1** The *cultural significance* of a *place* and other issues affecting its future are best understood by a sequence of collecting and analysing information before making decisions. Understanding cultural significance comes first, then development of policy and finally management of the place in accordance with the policy.
- 6.2** The policy for managing a *place* must be based on an understanding of its *cultural significance*.
- 6.3** Policy development should also include consideration of other factors affecting the future of a *place* such as the owner's needs, resources, external constraints and its physical condition.

Article 7. Use

- 7.1** Where the *use* of a *place* is of *cultural significance* it should be retained

- 7.2** A *place* should have a *compatible use*.

Article 8. Setting

Conservation requires the appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the *cultural significance* of the *place*.

New construction, demolition, intrusions or other changes which would adversely affect the setting or relationships are not appropriate.

Article 9. Location

- 9.1** The physical location of a *place* is part of its *cultural significance*. A building, work or other component of a *place* should remain in its historical location. Relocation is generally unacceptable unless this is the sole practical means of ensuring its survival.
- 9.2** Some buildings, works or other components of *places* were designed to be readily removable or already have a history of relocation. Provided such buildings, works or other components do not have significant links with their present location, removal may be appropriate.
- 9.3** If any building, work or other component is moved, it should be moved to an appropriate location and given an appropriate use. Such action should not be to the detriment of any *place* of *cultural significance*.

Article 10. Contents

Contents, fixtures and objects which contribute to the *cultural significance* of a *place* should be retained at that place. Their removal is unacceptable unless it is: the sole means of ensuring their security and *preservation*; on a temporary basis for treatment or exhibition; for cultural reasons; for health and safety; or to protect the *place*. Such contents, fixtures and objects should be returned where circumstances permit and it is culturally appropriate.

Article 11. Related places and objects

The contribution which *related places* and *related objects* make to the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be retained.

Article 12. Participation

Conservation, interpretation and management of a *place* should provide for the participation of people for whom the *place* has special *associations and meanings*, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the *place*.

Article 13. Co-existence of cultural values

Co-existence of cultural values should be recognised, respected and encouraged, especially in cases where they conflict.

Conservation Processes

Article 14. Conservation processes

Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retention or reintroduction of a *use*; retention of *associations* and *meanings*; *maintenance*, *preservation*, *restoration*, *reconstruction*, *adaptation* and *interpretation*; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these.

Article 15. Change

- 15.1** Change may be necessary to retain *cultural significance*, but is undesirable where it reduces cultural significance. The amount of change to a *place* should be guided by the cultural significance of the place and its appropriate *interpretation*.
- 15.2** Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit.
- 15.3** Demolition of significant *fabric* of a *place* is generally not acceptable. However, in some cases minor demolition may be appropriate as part of *conservation*. Removed significant fabric should be reinstated when circumstances permit.
- 15.4** The contributions of all aspects of *cultural significance* of a *place* should be respected. If a place includes *fabric*, *uses*, *associations* or *meanings* of different periods, or different aspects of cultural significance, emphasising or interpreting one period or aspect at the expense of another can only be justified when what is left out, removed or diminished is of slight cultural significance and that which is emphasised or interpreted is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 16. Maintenance

Maintenance is fundamental to *conservation* and should be undertaken where *fabric* is of *cultural significance* and its maintenance is necessary to retain that *cultural significance*.

Article 17. Preservation

Preservation is appropriate where the existing *fabric* or its condition constitutes evidence of *cultural significance*, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other *conservation* processes to be carried out.

Article 18. Restoration and reconstruction

Restoration and *reconstruction* should reveal culturally significant aspects of the *place*.

Article 19. Restoration

Restoration is appropriate only if there is sufficient evidence of an earlier state of the *fabric*.

Article 20. Reconstruction

- 20.1** *Reconstruction* is appropriate only where a *place* is incomplete through damage or alteration, and only where there is sufficient evidence to reproduce an earlier state of the *fabric*. In rare cases, reconstruction may also be appropriate as part of a *use* or practice that retains the *cultural significance* of the place.
- 20.2** *Reconstruction* should be identifiable on close inspection or through additional interpretation.

Article 21. Adaptation

- 21.1** *Adaptation* is acceptable only where the adaptation has minimal impact on the *cultural significance* of the place.
- 21.2** *Adaptation* should involve minimal change to significant fabric, achieved only after considering alternatives.

Article 22. New work

- 22.1** New work such as additions to the *place* may be acceptable where it does not distort or obscure the *cultural significance* of the place, or detract from its *interpretation* and appreciation.
- 22.2** New work should be readily identifiable as such.

Article 23. Conserving use

Continuing, modifying or reinstating a significant *use* may be appropriate and preferred forms of *conservation*.

Article 24. Retaining associations and meanings

- 24.1** Significant *associations* between people and a *place* should be respected, retained and not obscured. Opportunities for the *interpretation*, commemoration and celebration of these associations should be investigated and implemented.
- 24.2** Significant *meanings*, including spiritual values, of a *place* to people should be respected. Opportunities for the continuation or revival of these meanings should be investigated and implemented.

Article 25. Interpretation

The *cultural significance* of many *places* is not readily apparent, and should be explained by *interpretation*. Interpretation

should enhance understanding and enjoyment, and be culturally appropriate.

Conservation Practice

Article 26. Applying the Burra Charter process

- 26.1** Work on a *place* should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary, oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines.
- 26.2** Written statements of *cultural significance* and policy for the *place* should be prepared, justified, and accompanied by supporting evidence. The statements of significance and policy should be incorporated into a management plan for the place.
- 26.3** Groups and individuals with associations with a *place* as well as those involved in its management should be provided with opportunities to contribute to and participate in understanding the *cultural significance* of the place. Where appropriate they should also have opportunities to participate in its *conservation* and management.

Article 27. Managing change

- 27.1** The impact of proposed changes on the *cultural significance* of the *place* should be analysed with reference to the policy for managing the place. It may be necessary to modify proposed changes following analysis to better retain cultural significance.
- 27.2** Existing *fabric* and *use* should be recorded before any changes are made to the *place*.

Article 28. Disturbance of fabric

- 28.1** Disturbance of significant *fabric* for study, or to obtain evidence, should be minimised. Study of a *place* by any disturbance of the fabric, including archaeological excavation, should be undertaken only to provide data essential for decisions on the *conservation* of the place; or to obtain important evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible.
- 28.2** Investigation of a *place* which requires disturbance of the *fabric*, apart from that necessary to make decisions, may be appropriate provided that it is consistent with the policy for the place. Such investigation should be based on important research questions which have potential to substantially add to knowledge, which cannot be answered

in other ways and which minimises disturbance of significant fabric.

Article 29. Responsibility for decisions

The organisations and individuals responsible for management decisions should be named and specific responsibility taken for each decision.

Article 30. Direction, supervision & implementation

Competent direction and supervision should be maintained at all stages, and any changes should be implemented by people with appropriate knowledge and skills.

Article 31. Documenting evidence and decisions

A log of new evidence and additional decisions should be kept.

Article 32. Records

- 32.1** The records associated with the *conservation* of a *place* should be placed in a permanent archive and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where this is culturally appropriate.
- 32.2** Records about the history of a *place* should be protected and made publicly available, subject to requirements of security and privacy, and where culturally appropriate.

Article 33. Removed fabric

Significant *fabric* which has been removed from a *place* including contents, fixtures and objects, should be catalogued, and protected in accordance with its *cultural significance*.

Where possible and culturally appropriate, removed significant fabric including contents, fixtures and objects, should be kept at the place.

Article 34. Resources

Adequate resources should be provided for *conservation*.