



Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion Heritage Assessment

Moreton Bay Regional Council

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Glossary of Terms

Abbreviation	Definition
Converge	Converge Heritage + Community
MBRC	Moreton Bay Regional Council

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Moreton Bay Regional Council (MBRC) engaged Converge Heritage + Community (Converge) to prepare a heritage assessment of the Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion in Redcliffe. The scope of this assessment was to:

- Provide an overview of the history of the structure, from its construction in 1938 to the present day - Refer to Section 2.
- Undertake an inspection of the property to assess how much of the original structure and related fabric still remains intact - Refer to Section 3.
- Prepare a short report detailing the results of the historical overview and site inspection in combination with the provision of a current significance assessment of the building utilising criteria from the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, adopted to apply at a regional level - Refer to Section 4.

1.2 Site Details

The Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion is listed on the MBRC local heritage register (ID#88). The site is located at Marine Parade in Redcliffe and is currently used as a restaurant. The two-storey brick and concrete pavilion was built in 1937 as part of a group of bathing pavilions designed by Redcliffe architect, Clifford E. Plant. The pavilion has undergone substantial modifications since its original construction.



Figure 1: Location of Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion, marked with yellow X (Queensland Globe 2018).

In addition to the pavilion, Sutton's Beach was recognised as a cultural landscape place in the Redcliffe Heritage Survey ^{Personal Information} 2002). This 2002 assessment of Suttons Beach included the stairs from Marine Parade through the wooded escarpment as significant features of the cultural landscape.

Table 1: Site Details.

Site Name	Heritage Listings/Study	Address
Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion	MBRC local heritage register	Marine Parade, Redcliffe
Stairs (part of cultural landscape of Suttons Beach).	Redcliffe Heritage Survey	Marine Parade, Redcliffe

1.3 Information Sources

The information used in the preparation of this heritage assessment was obtained from the following sources:

- Local heritage register citation.
- Redcliffe Heritage Survey.
- Historic newspapers.
- Original plans and recent plans.

1.4 Project Team and Dates

Personal Information undertook the site inspection on 23rd October 2018 and completed the draft report on 7th November 2018. The final report was completed on 13th November 2018. The report was internally reviewed by ^{Personal Information}

1.5 Limitations

The site inspection did not include roof cavities or areas otherwise difficult to access.

2 Historical Context

2.1 History of the Pavilion

2.1.1 Suttons Beach in the Early 1900s

Prior to the establishment of permanent bathing pavilions, timber bathing boxes were provided along the beaches at Redcliffe for use as changing rooms (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Suttons Beach, 1906 (John Oxley Library, image# TR1867-0001-0003).

2.1.2 Design and Construction of the Pavilion

In March 1937, the Redcliffe Town Council (RTC) was granted a Treasury loan of £8,500 and a subsidy loan of £2500 for the construction of bathing pavilions. Four were planned – at Suttons Beach, Margate, Woody Point and the Redcliffe Pier – and all were designed by Brisbane architect Personal Information had worked for the Railway Department and had recently entered private practice with Personal Information in Queen Street, Brisbane.

Personal Information design included a range of elements consistent with a late Art Deco Streamline Moderne (Art Moderne) style, including the extensive use of concrete and glass, its symmetrical and relatively austere façade and the minimal use of Deco elements. Notably, the use of a hipped roof on the upper floor appears to be generally inconsistent with the Art Moderne style. Unlike the other three pavilions, the building at Suttons Beach was two storeys and comprised a kiosk, dressing rooms, lockers, lavatories, and showers, which boasted fresh, running water Personal Informa 2002).

Tenders were called for the construction of four brick bathing pavilions in June 1937 and the tender of Personal Information was accepted in July 1937.

Analysis of the original plans revealed that the ground floor was divided into four main sections. These sections comprised of the women's dressing room on the left, the men's dressing room on the right, the kiosk at the front, centre of the building and, behind the kiosk, was the ticket station and store room. Inside the dressing rooms were cubicles for changing, showers, toilets, lockers and bench seats. The kiosk counter was at the beach elevation. The dressing rooms were accessed via entrances at the

beach elevation, which had walled partitions (note – the plan only shows one for each dressing room, but historic photos show that two were built for each dressing room) and via a gated breezeway behind the kiosk. The windows at the dressing rooms were high set louvres.

The upper level had a café, verandah and open terraces. It was accessed via concrete stairs on either side of the building; and via concrete stairs to the west from Marine Parade. The café was located in the middle of the level with a verandah to the front and the open terraces to either side and occupied approximately one quarter of the overall space at the upper level. The interior of the café had a kitchen at the left, open plan dining area in the middle and the counter at the right. The café was accessed by two double doors at the beach elevation and had double hung windows. Another open terrace was located in front of the café's verandah. The verandah roof was supported by four concrete posts capped with terracotta tile detailing. The hipped roof was tiled. The letters 'RTC' were set above the kiosk – which stood for 'Redcliffe Town Council'. The stairs are shown on the 1937 plans; however, they were not built exactly as shown on the plan with the detail at the upper terrace not constructed. The plan notes that the fence at Marine Parade as an existing feature. See Figures 3 – 7 for the original plans of the pavilion and the stairs.

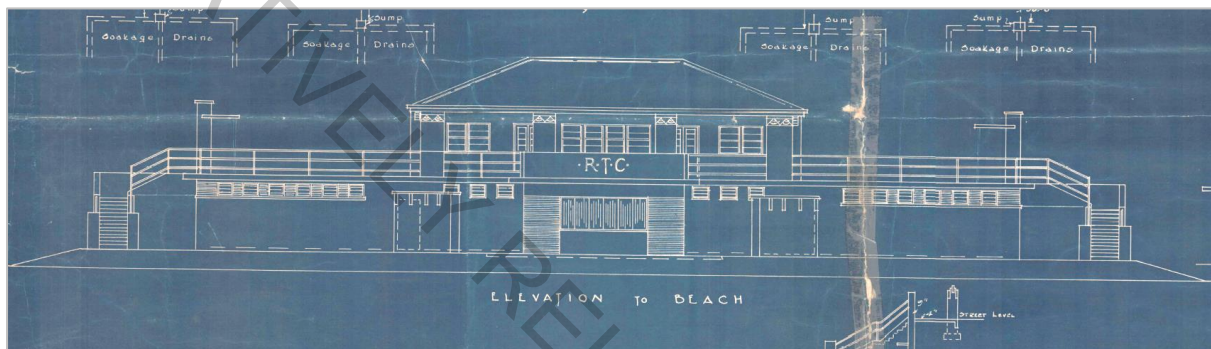


Figure 3: Elevation to the beach, 1937 plan (MBRC Library).

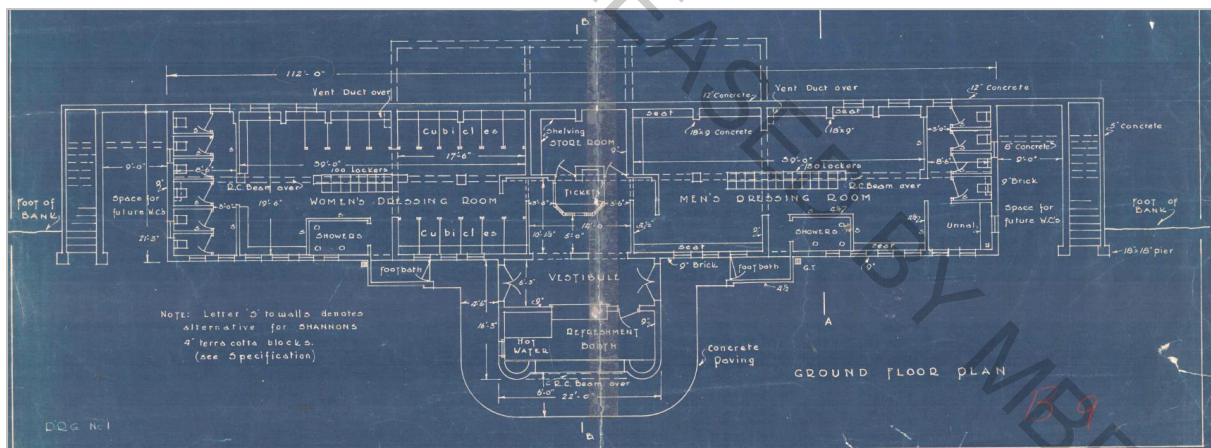


Figure 4: Ground floor plan, 1937 (MBRC Library).

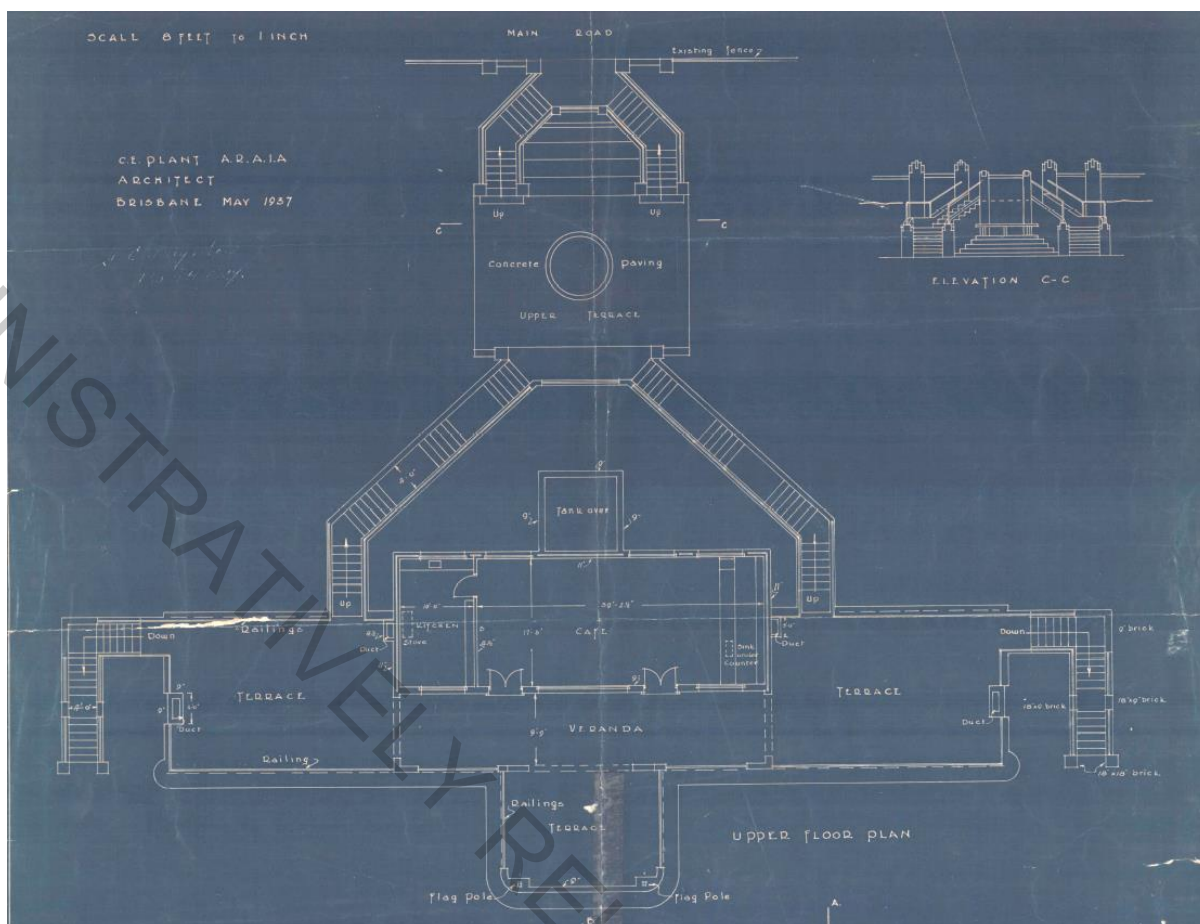


Figure 5: Upper floor plan – including stairs to Marine Parade, 1937 (MBRC Library).

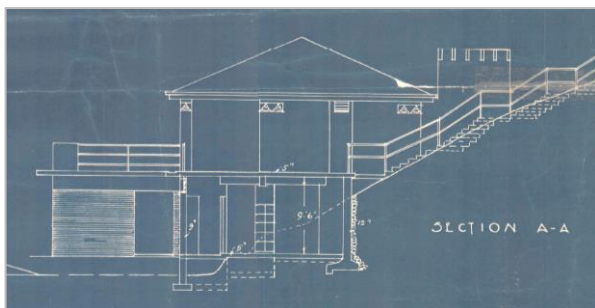


Figure 6: Section plan, 1937 (MBRC Library).



Figure 7: End elevation plan, 1937 (MBRC Library).

The pavilion was officially opened by the Assistant Treasurer, **Personal Information** on the 23rd December 1937 (The Telegraph, Thursday 23rd December 1937: p.8). The kiosk was leased by Council to Peninsula Entertainments Ltd., which was the highest bidder for the tender at £240 per year (Truth, Sunday 30th October 1938: p.22). In January 1938, the company installed a refrigeration plant in the pavilion at a cost of £800 (The Telegraph, Saturday 1st January 1938: p.6). In addition to making income from the kiosk, the lessee also charged beach goers an admission fee for entry to the dressing rooms (The Courier Mail, Wednesday 11th January 1939: p.6), although the price for these fees were set by Council (Truth, Sunday 30th October 1938: p.22).

Peninsula Entertainment erected a dance floor on the beach by the pavilion in 1938, however, there was debate over whether Council would let them use it to hold dances at the beach (The Courier Mail, Wednesday 10th August 1938: p. 4).

The old timber bathing boxes were ordered to be removed by Council in 1938, including those owned privately, as they were seen to be in a state of dilapidation (Truth, Sunday 30th October 1938: p.22). In December 1938, a log wall – 2,100ft (640m) in length – was built in front of the pavilion at a cost of £2,100 to create an esplanade at the shoreline (The Telegraph, Saturday 24th December 1938: p.6).



Figure 8: View to the Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion and stairs to Marine Parade in 1938 (MBRC, file# 101\101001).



Figure 9: Stairs to Marine Parade, n.d (MBRC, file# 101\101569).



Figure 10: Suttons Beach sign and entrance to the stairs from Marine Parade (Fryer Library).

2.1.3 The Pavilion in the 1940s and 1950s



Figure 11: Suttons Beach, c.1950 – pavilion seen in the distance on the right (MBRC, file# 001\001616).



Figure 12: Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion in c.1950 (MBRC, file# 000\000205).

In 1942, tenders were called for new lessees for the pavilion and ^{Personal Information} a prominent local Greek businessman, was successful. During World War II, the pavilion hosted Saturday night dances with servicemen travelling from Sandgate to attend ^{Personal Information} (2002). Various other events, including beauty contests and carnivals, have been held at Suttons Beach, bringing thousands of people to the pavilion.

The 'Miss Australia' carnival was held at Suttons Beach on Sunday 5th December 1948, with more than 4,000 people present at the pavilion to get a glimpse of the candidates. The carnival was organised by the Miss Redcliffe Committee and also drew crowds from Brisbane. Entertainment for the day included the St. Andrews Pipe Band, a fashion parade, dancing and performers (Brisbane Telegraph, Monday 6th December 1948: 11).

On Sunday 11th January 1953, the judging of 'The Sunday Mail Sun Girl Quest' was held at Suttons Beach, with more than 12,000 people in attendance to view the competition (Figure 13). This was said to have been 'the largest crowd out of the 17 beaches so far in the 20-beach quest'. The judges of the competition were the Mayor and Mayoress of Redcliffe, Alderman and Mrs Bradley, and Mr Frank Garnsey of The Sunday Mail. There were 22 entrants for the competition and the winners were; Jill Glinderman, 17 years old, of Holland Park taking first place; Yvonne Byrne, 21 years old of Redcliffe taking second place and Dorothy Thompson, 20 years old from Kedron taking third place (Figure 14) (The Courier Mail, Monday 12th January 1953: 3).



Figure 13: Spectators at the 'Sun Girl Quest' held at Suttons Beach in 1953 (State Library of Queensland, negative# 160530).



Figure 14: Winners of the Sun Girl Quest in 1953 (State Library of Queensland, negative# 160501).

2.1.4 The Redcliffe Museum

The Redcliffe Museum was established in the building in 1975 through until c.1999 (Figure 15). An article from 16th May 1991 in the Peninsula Post quoted Patricia Fairhall, Historical Society Secretary, as saying that the pavilion was becoming increasingly unsuitable for the museum due to its inadequate size and environmental conditions. A new museum was eventually built and opened at Anzac Avenue in August 2000.



Figure 15: Redcliffe Museum at the pavilion, n.d (MBRC).

2.1.5 Conversion into a Restaurant

After the museum moved out, the building was extensively renovated and modified for use as a restaurant and takeaway shop known as 'Sam's on Suttons', which opened in 2000.



Figure 16: The Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion in c.2002 (MBRC, file# 002\002180).



Figure 17: Sam's on Suttons in c.2002 (MBRC, file# 001\001748).



Figure 18: Sam's on Suttons in c.2002, viewed from the south (MBRC, file# 001\001747).



Figure 19: Sam's on Suttons in c.2002, viewed from the east (MBRC, file# 001\001747).

Sam's on Suttons went into receivership in 2005 (MBRC 2018). In 2006, MBRC released a request for tender for the lease of the pavilion and the adjacent reception centre. The request for tender included plans of the building in 2006 (Figures 20 and 21). The tender outlined the potential for the addition of new verandahs to the upper level – see Figure 20.

New verandahs were subsequently constructed at the upper level, but they are larger than the concept shown in the figure below as they wrap around the sides of the building. Other changes since 2006 include the extension and enclosure of the 2002 outdoor eating area (not part of the original building) and internal renovations. In 2017, new management took over the restaurant and it was renamed 'Suttons Beach Pavilion' in recognition of the buildings' history.

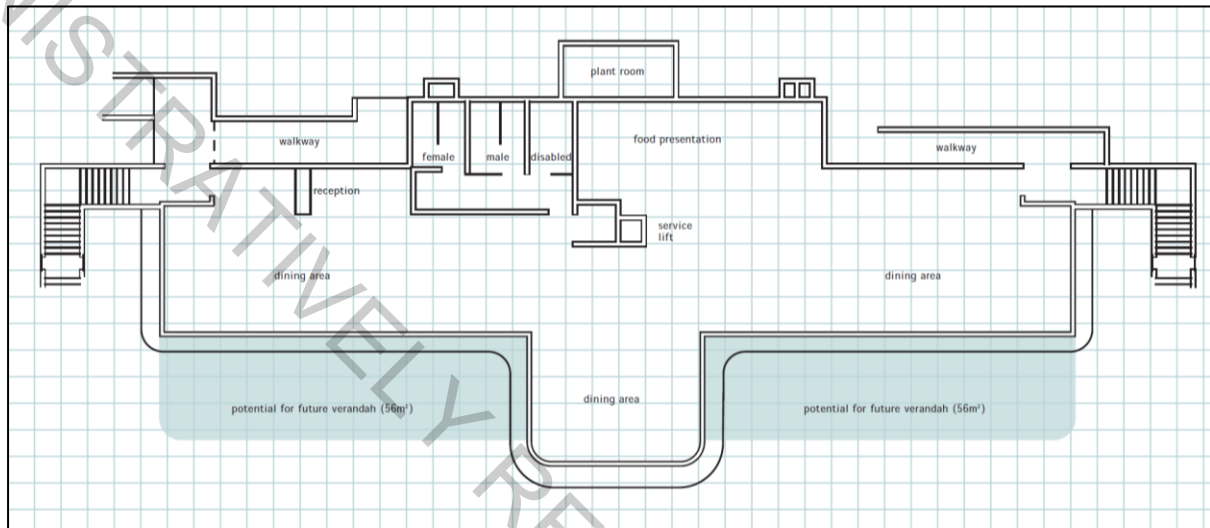


Figure 20: Plan of upper level in 2006, showing potential verandah (MBRC 2006: 9).

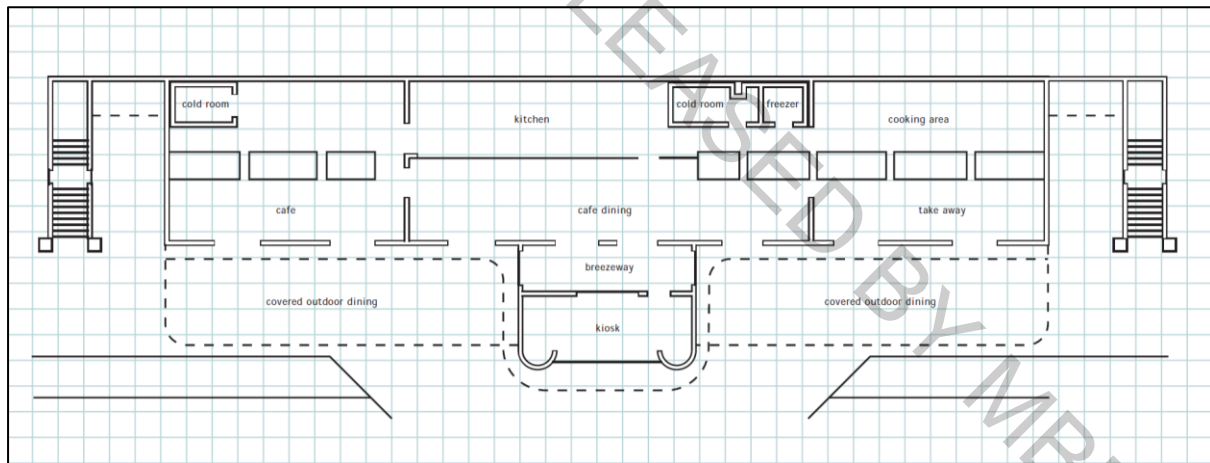




Figure 21: Floor plan of ground level in 2006 (MBRC 2006: 9).

2.2 Analysis of Known Changes

The following analysis is based on an examination of plans, historical photographs and the historical context above. Refer to Section 3 for a current description of the place and an overview of its condition and integrity.

2.2.1 The Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion

Table 2: Analysis of known changes to the pavilion.

Date	Description of Changes	Image
1937	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The pavilion originally featured a kiosk, dressing rooms, lockers, lavatories, and showers.The building was symmetrical and relatively austere in form with some modernist and art deco design elements.The building was constructed of brick and rendered concrete and comprised of two storeys with flanking wings (lower storey only) on either side of the main structure, which held the dressing rooms/showers, with terraces above. There were additional sections of walls used as privacy screens in front of the entrances at the dressing rooms. The dressing rooms featured rows of louvre windows at the top of the wall.The kiosk section was largely exposed brick, except for the section of wall under the counter, which was rendered. At the side of each wing was a set of concrete stairs that led to the second storey.The second storey originally featured a verandah and terraces along the entire length of the structure and atop the kiosk. The verandah/terraces featured a simple metal, three rail balustrade. The verandah/ terrace flooring was tiles.The letters 'RTC' were attached to the parapet above the kiosk. At the top of either end of the flanking wings were concrete ventilation 'chimney' and associated awning. There were two flagpoles on the terrace above the kiosk.	 <p>Figure 22: The pavilion in c.1937 (MBRC, image# 000\000417).</p>
1953	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Little visible changes by 1953.	 <p>Figure 23: The pavilion in 1953 (State Library of Queensland, negative# 160502).</p>

Date	Description of Changes	Image
1975 – 1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolition of the kiosk counter and wall and conversion of the opening to a large doorway fitted with a roller door, painting of surrounding masonry, the former gated breezeway was enclosed and removal of louvres at change rooms and replacement with bricks and breeze blocks. The verandah at the second storey was enclosed with windows, but the terraces remained open. The roof sheeting was replaced. The ventilation chimneys at the wings were partially demolished to the height of the balustrade and the flagpoles were removed from upper terrace. A roadway was constructed directly in front of the building. Enclosure of the former dressing room entrances and demolition of the individual entrances and internal partition walls at the former entrances. 	 <p>Figure 24: The pavilion when it was in use as a museum (MBRC).</p>
Early 2000s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second storey of the building was enlarged with new building work that covered the length of the wings and the area above the former kiosk, completely enclosing the terraces. The original hipped roof was replaced with a flat roof. An art deco style façade with parapet was added to the second storey of the building. The RTC lettering was removed. The roadway was removed, and gardens/grassed areas or pavements were installed in front the building. New doorways were cut into the concrete walls of the former dressing rooms in the ground floor for the bistro area and a covered outdoor dining area was added as an extension to either side of the kiosk. Minor changes included repainting and the addition of red awnings to the windows and covers over the stairs. 	 <p>Figure 25: The pavilion in c.2002 (MBRC, image# 002\002180).</p>
c.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large detached outdoor areas have been built in front of the building. The former outdoor dining areas (from 2002) were enlarged and built in. These have been built in art deco style. The balustrade of the southern stairs closest to the building was removed to facilitate the extension. The northern end of the pavilion was connected to the reception centre via a new construction in between the two buildings, heavily impacting on the original, symmetrical design of the building. A new verandah was built at the second storey – above the extended areas on either side of the kiosk. New outdoor dining areas have been constructed in front of the building. 	

2.2.2 The Stairs from Marine Parade



Figure 26: Entrance to the stairs, late 1930s (Fryer Library).



Figure 29: Entrance to the stairs in 2017 (Google Street View).



Figure 27: The stairs at the pavilion in late 1930s (MBRC, file# 101\101569).

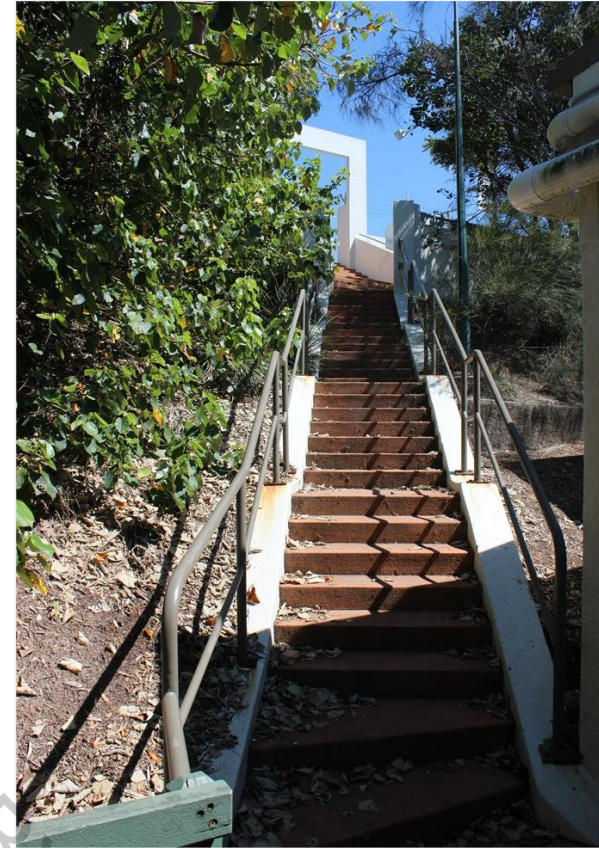


Figure 28: The stairs at the pavilion in 2018.

Based on a review of historic and recent images, it is apparent that the following changes have occurred – but the timing of the changes is unknown:

- The original metal sign and arbour has been replaced.
- The brick posts at the entrance have been rendered and the fence has been extended at the left.
- Balustrades have been added to the sides of the concrete steps from the upper terrace to the road. The balustrades from the upper terrace to the pavilion are original.

3 Site Description

3.1 Setting

The Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion consists of a two-storey, rendered brick and concrete structure with a flat modern roof and incorporating a main entrance on the ground floor facing the beach. The structure was originally designed in a modernist style with strong art deco influences, however, the current art deco style façade and parapets were added in the early 2000s as part of its redevelopment for use as a restaurant (Figures 31 and 32).

Views to the façade of the building are partially obscured by a gazebo that was built in an historic style in 1998 (Figure 33). The footpath at the water's edge in front of the pavilion is lined with Norfolk Pines. A large two storeyed reception centre (built c.2002) is located to the north of the pavilion (Figure 31). The reception is connected at ground level to the pavilion and at the upper level access is provided between a timber walkway at the rear of the buildings (Figure 37).

The original concrete stairs from Marine Parade still provide access to the western side of the building and to the beach (Figures 34 – 36). See Figure 30 for location of key features.



Figure 30: Setting and key features of the Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion (base image Queensland Globe 2018).



Figure 31: View to reception centre from gazebo.



Figure 32: Beach elevation of the pavilion.



Figure 33: The gazebo, looking north.



Figure 34: Original stairs from Marine Parade, looking down to the upper terrace where the stairs divide.

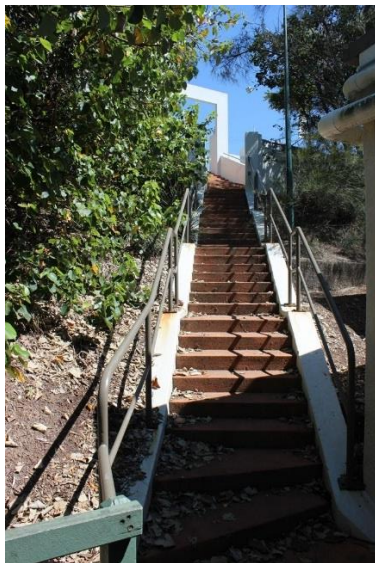


Figure 35: Original stairs from Marine Parade, view up.



Figure 36: Original stairs from Marine Parade, view down.



Figure 37: Rear walkway from reception centre to the pavilion.

3.2 External Description

Most of the exterior of the building is modern fabric but has been designed to mimic an art deco period building. Extant original exterior walls are located at the western side of the building and are rendered brick (Figure 44). The adjacent modern walls are comprised of a rendered polystyrene cladding (Figure 45). The trims at the façade, which are painted grey, are also rendered polystyrene. The curved walls either side of the former kiosk entrance at the ground floor are also part of the original building – note the difference in appearance between the upper level and lower level part of curved wall – the upper level, which is modern, appears smoother (Figure 39).

The beach elevation is lined with full height windows and glass doors (Figures 38 and 39) – all modern. There are no original doors or windows remaining on the building. The roof, which is also modern, is flat and lined with Trimdek sheeting (Figure 43). The southern concrete stairs are original but have been modified to suit the 2006 extension of the building – which infilled the previous space between the stairs and south wall of the pavilion. The metal balustrade is not original and nor is the brick retaining wall built up to the stairs (Figure 40). The verandah was added in c.2006.



Figure 38: Ground floor extension.



Figure 39: View to façade.



Figure 40: Stairs at the south, leading to upper level.



Figure 41: View to south end of the pavilion.



Figure 42: Modern 'art deco' façade at upper level.



Figure 43: View to the modern roof.



Figure 44: Original wall at the west, upper level.



Figure 45: View to modern wall.

3.3 Internal Description

The interior of the building has been extensively modified and extended at both the ground and upper levels. The interior walls are lined with plasterboard in the restaurant areas, and tiles in the kitchen areas. The concrete floor is sealed with an epoxy flake flooring finish in the kitchen and restaurant areas and tiled in the bathrooms at the ground floor. The concrete floor at the upper level is also sealed (Figure 53). The ceilings are lined with plasterboard and other sheeting throughout both levels. No original internal walls were observed during the site inspection on either level, but there may be remnants of original walls located behind modern walls and fixtures. Two original verandah columns were identified at the upper level (Figure 51), on either side of the enclosed terrace above the former kiosk. The other two posts have been demolished and replaced with modern walls.



Figure 46: Inside the ground floor extension.



Figure 47: View to toilets at ground floor extension.



Figure 48: View to bar at the ground floor.



Figure 50: Kitchen at ground floor. In part of the original footprint of the building.



Figure 49: Kitchen at the ground floor. In part of the original footprint of the building.



Figure 51: Original verandah column.



Figure 52: Enclosed terrace over former kiosk.



Figure 53: Bar and restaurant area at the upper level.

3.4 Condition and Integrity

Discussions with the lessee of the building during the site assessment identified that there are several condition issues owing to the ingress of water. This includes water coming up through the drains at the ground floor and flooding the kitchens. In addition, new walls and ceilings have extensive water damage from leaks in the ceiling at both the upper and ground floors.

The building has been extensively modified since 1975; and especially during c.2002 and c.2006 when it underwent major renovations and extensions. Consequently, little original fabric appears to remain *in-situ*. In addition, substantial modifications and extensions to the façade have significantly impacted on the original, symmetrical design of the building, rendering it very difficult to interpret the original design intent.

Based on the historical analysis and the site inspection, the following elements were identified as original fabric:

- The concrete stairs from Marine Parade.
- The southern stairs, although modified.
- The western wall and part of the north and south walls at the upper level.
- The western wall at the ground floor.
- Two verandah columns at the upper level.
- The curved walls of the kiosk at the ground floor, although modified.
- The concrete floor at the ground level, although modified.
- Sections of floor of the upper level, although it has been modified.

It's possible that additional heritage fabric may be found *in-situ* behind the modern plasterboard walls, and the fittings and fixtures of the restaurant – if extant these would likely be found at the ground floor and would be sections of original walls and structural elements that support the upper level.

4 Significance

4.1 Assessing Local Heritage Significance

It is noted that the MBRC Planning Scheme has a 'Heritage and Landscape Character' planning scheme policy but it does not have a 'Heritage Overlay Code'. Further the Policy does not provide a process by which places are entered on, or removed from, the local heritage register.

The statement of significance for the Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion has therefore used the criteria from the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, but as a local heritage place, this only applies at a regional level rather than state. The criteria in the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* are:

- A. If the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history.
- B. If the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage.
- C. If the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history.
- D. If the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places.
- E. If the place is important because of its aesthetic significance.
- F. If the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
- G. If the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- H. If the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.

The relevant criteria for a place are grouped together into statements, which are collectively referred to as the statement of significance.

4.2 Statement of Significance

4.2.1 Existing Statement of Significance for Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion

The following statement of significance is sourced from Moreton Bay Regional Council's local heritage register. Refer to Appendix 1 for the local heritage citation.

Table 3: Statement of significance.

Criteria	Statement
A	The Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion is important for demonstrating the evolution of the region's history, especially the importance of beach going to the history and development of Redcliffe.
D	The Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion is a good example of a two-storeyed 'Art Moderne' style bathing pavilion from the 1930s.
E	The pavilion is important for its aesthetic significance.
H	The Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion has a special association with Redcliffe Council architect Clifford E. Plant, who is renowned for his 1930s pavilion designs.

4.2.2 Updated Statement of Significance for Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion

The existing statement of significance has been updated based on the review of historical context, analysis of known changes and the condition of the place.

Consideration should be given to the retention of Criterion A. As a surviving example, albeit with significant modifications, of one of four bathing pavilions commissioned by Redcliffe Council in the 1930s, the changing use of the place over time demonstrates the evolution of the history of Redcliffe as a seaside resort. This statement should acknowledge the significant nature of the changes that have occurred over time and their linkages to broader changes in the Region's development. In particular.

Criterion D has been removed as the amount of changes to the former bathing pavilion over the years mean that it no longer demonstrates the principal characteristics of 1930s bathing pavilion. The building no longer demonstrates the original design intent, specifically that of a 1930s bathing pavilion with 'Art Moderne' elements inclusive of austerity, simplicity and symmetry of design. Impacts are not only restricted to additions and changes to the building itself, but also to the addition of the neighbouring reception centre and modifications to the landscape, both of which heavily impact on the symmetry, position and dominance of the building in its setting. Consideration should however be given to the retention of the original stairs from Marine Parade, as these remain relatively intact.

Criterion E has been removed from the updated significance assessment as it is considered that the building is not of aesthetic significance. While the attribution of aesthetics is a matter of personal taste, from a heritage perspective the building no longer demonstrates the key elements of its original design intent, with subsequent modifications considered to impact heavily on the integrity of the design and incorporate 'faux art deco' elements that differ substantially from the key elements of 'Art Moderne' and late Art Deco design. Consideration should however be given to the retention of the original stairs from Marine Parade, as these remain relatively intact and make an aesthetic contribution.

The inclusion of Criterion G should also be considered as, while changing over time, the place has a strong association with the broader community given its use since the 1930s for varying beachside recreational purposes. Despite modifications, the place has been a venue for many special events on both a community and individual family level for approximately 80 years. The place also has an association with Allied Servicemen and women during World War II and also with the Redcliffe Museum that utilised the building for approximately 25 years.

Criterion H has been removed as it is considered that the place no longer has a special association with the life or work of Clifford E. Plant. Specifically, the building has been so substantially modified that it bears little or no resemblance to Plant's original design. In addition, it is considered that there are better, more intact examples of Plant's work within the region, including the other remaining bathing pavilions constructed in the region at the time.

Table 4: Updated statement of significance.

Criteria	Statement
A	The Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion is significant as a surviving example, albeit with significant modifications, of one of four bathing pavilions commissioned by Redcliffe Council in the 1930s. The changing use of the place over time demonstrates the evolution of the history of Redcliffe as a seaside resort and reflects the changes in the region more broadly.
G	The Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion is significant for its strong association with the broader community given its use since the 1930s for varying beachside recreational purposes. The place has been a venue for many special events on both a community and individual family level for approximately 80 years. The place also has an association with Allied Servicemen and women during World War II and with the Redcliffe Museum which utilised the building for nearly 25 years.

4.2.3 Suttons Beach Cultural Landscape Assessment

The Redcliffe Heritage Survey prepared by ^{Personal Information} in 2002 provides a list of significant natural and cultural features of the Suttons Beach landscape. The 'two stairs to Sutton Beach through wooded escarpment' are listed as significant cultural features ^{Personal Information} 2002, Volume 2: 104 – 105). Refer to Appendix 2 for the Suttons Beach landscape assessment.

More generally, the positioning of the former pavilion on the foreshore is also of significance.

4.3 Hierarchy of Significant Elements

The elements of the heritage place possess varying degrees of significance. The following hierarchy of significance was prepared to assist the understanding of the significance of the place. The various gradings entail different management requirements. For example – an element of exceptional significance should be retained and conserved in-situ with as little intervention as possible, whereas an element of low significance may be altered or removed if there is sufficient justification to do so.

The hierarchy of significant elements is guided by the following criteria:

Table 5: Criteria for significance hierarchy.

Grading	Justification
Exceptional	Rare or outstanding element, exhibiting a high degree of intactness or other such quality(s) and is interpretable to a high degree, although alteration or degradation may be evident.
High	Featuring a high degree of original or early fabric or demonstrative of a key part of the place's significance, with a degree of alteration which does not unduly detract from that significance
Moderate	Altered or modified elements. Elements with some heritage value which contribute to the overall significance of the place.
Low	Difficult or unable to be interpreted, not an important function, subject to high alteration.
None	Neither significant nor intrusive.
Intrusive	Damaging the site's overall significance, an aspect of the site's significance and/or significant fabric.

Due to the extensive changes at the former pavilion, the following hierarchy of significance has identified original fabric but does not list new fabric as individual elements. Refer to the diagrams (Figures 54 – 56) below for the locations of the following elements.

Table 6: Hierarchy of significant elements at the Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion.

Element	Grading	Comments
Setting	Low	The setting of the building has been altered with the addition of the reception centre, the gazebo and the outdoor eating areas. Subsequent additions and modifications have impacted heavily on the dominance and symmetry of the structure in its original form
The pavilion – general	Low	The building has been extensively modified and no longer demonstrates the 1930s design. Most of the fabric in the building now is modern – predominantly dating from 2002 and 2006 renovations.

Element	Grading	Comments
Entrance and stairs, from Marine Parade	Exceptional	The stairs from Marine Parade have undergone minor modifications, including the removal of the original entrance sign – but they are largely original fabric.
Reception Centre	Intrusive	The connection of the Reception Centre to the former pavilion has impacted the integrity. Symmetry and dominance of the original building.
Gazebo	Intrusive	The faux heritage modern gazebo interrupts views to the pavilion from the beach.
Ground floor		
• Stairs, southern	Moderate	The southern stairs have been altered including removal of some of the posts and new balustrades.
• Kiosk corners	Low	The corners of the former kiosk remain <i>in-situ</i> but have been modified various times including demolition of the walls either side.
• Western wall	Moderate	The western wall is obscured from view with modern kitchen fit outs and fixtures but remains <i>in-situ</i> . Any other walls/sections of walls or posts remaining behind new walls or fixtures would also rate as moderate.
• Outdoor eating areas	Intrusive	The outdoor eating areas obscure the views to the building.
• All other modern fabric	Intrusive	All modern fabric including walls, restaurant extension (formerly the 2002 outdoor eating areas) windows, doors, fit out etc. are intrusive.
Upper level		
• Two verandah columns	Moderate	Aside from the walls noted below, the two remaining verandah columns are all that remains from the original construction at the upper level. They retain the render and terracotta tile detailing. Their original context as verandah columns has been removed with the enclosure of the verandah. The original hipped roof they supported has been completely removed and replaced with a flat roof.
• Western wall and corners of north and south wall	High	The original sections of the walls are visible from the stairs – they retain original detailing. The adjacent modern walls are built to look the same, but are made from polystyrene blocks, rendered to match the original building. Despite this attempt, the difference between the new and old is obvious.
• Verandahs	Intrusive	The verandahs are not original and obscure the visual interpretation of the building.
• All other modern fabric	Intrusive	All modern fabric including walls, windows, doors, fit out etc. are intrusive.

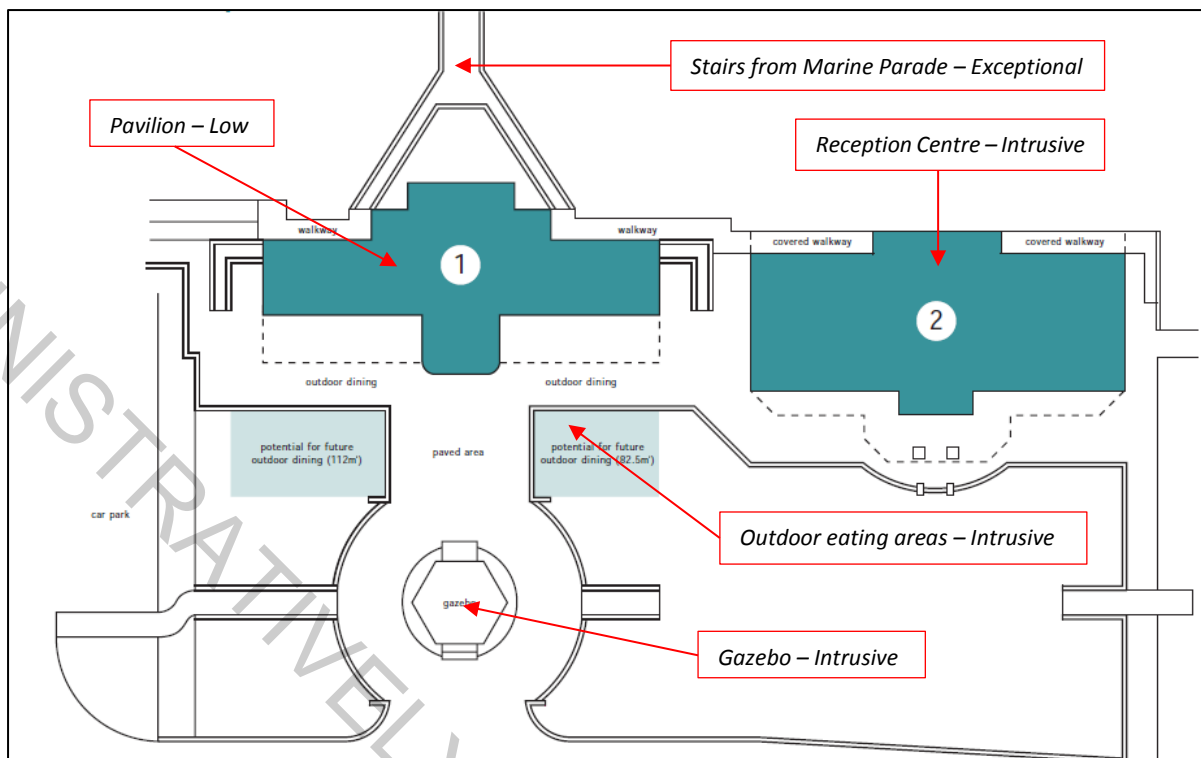


Figure 54: Location significant elements around the setting of the pavilion (MBRC 2006: 8).

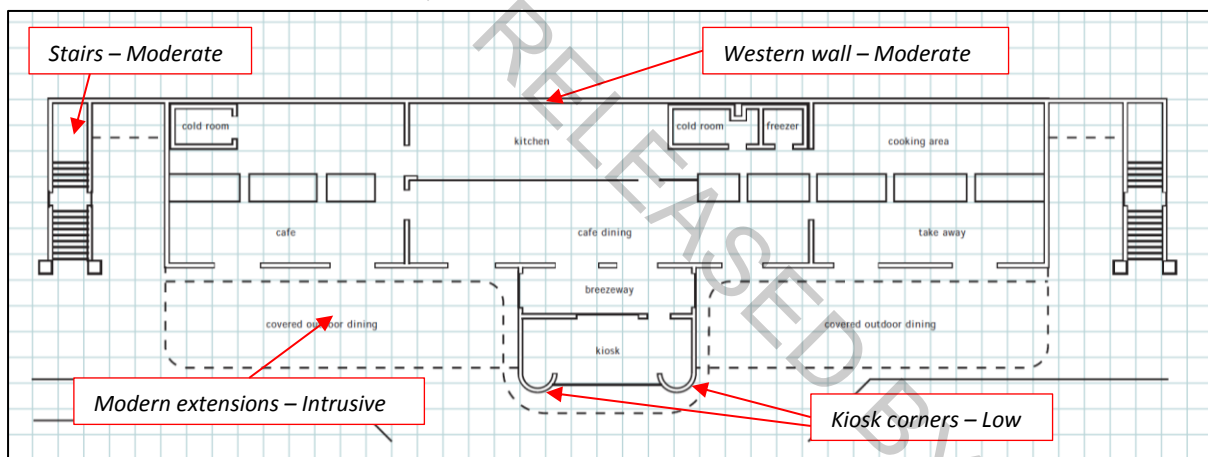


Figure 55: Location of significant elements at the ground floor of the pavilion (MBRC 2006: 9).

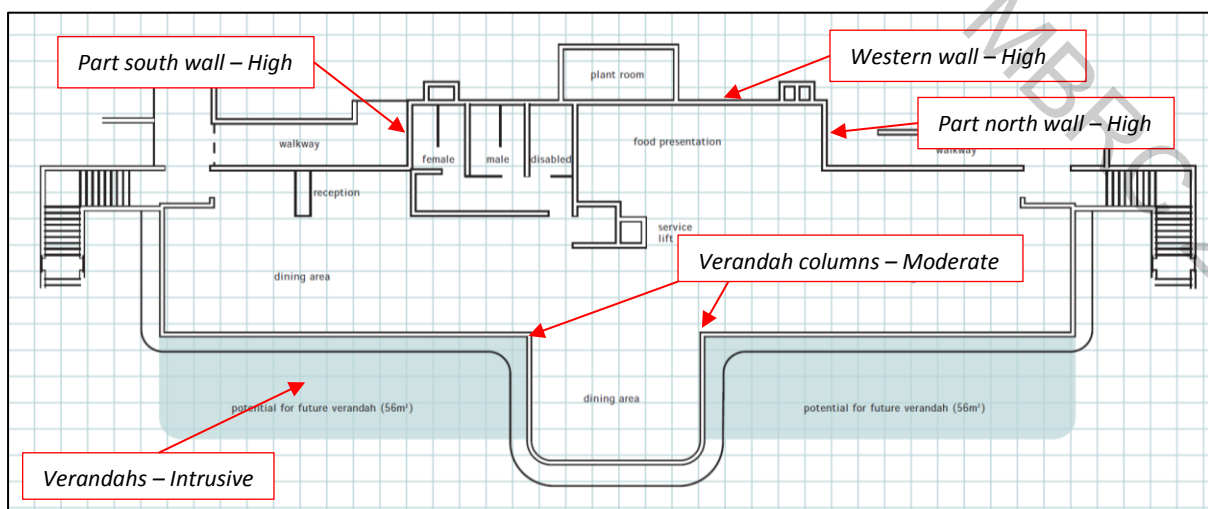


Figure 56: Location of significant elements at the second floor of the pavilion (MBRC 2006: 9).

5 Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

As demonstrated throughout this report, the Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion has been irreversibly altered and is no longer a representative example of a 1930s bathing pavilion. Most of the existing fabric is from the 2002 or 2006 renovations.

Despite significant alterations, it is however considered that the building retains some significance as a surviving example of one of four bathing pavilions designed by and built by Redcliffe Council in the 1930s. Similarly, it is considered that the building has some significance through its ability to more broadly reflect changes in the development of Redcliffe as a seaside resort over time and through association with the local community as a focal point of beachside activities, inclusive of its operation as a café and then a restaurant, for around 80 years.

The stairs from Marine Parade retain much of their original integrity and should be preserved.

5.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations should be implemented to ensure the ongoing heritage management of the pavilion and the foreshore surrounding it.

5.2.1 Management of Heritage Fabric

To avoid complete loss of heritage fabric in the building, the ongoing heritage management of the place should include the following:

- Avoidance of changes to remaining heritage fabric.
- Heritage Impact Statement prepared and recording of heritage fabric if essential changes are proposed.
- Where development works reveal heritage fabric (behind modern wall for example), the works should cease in that area and a heritage consultant contacted for advice.
- New works should be sympathetic to the heritage values and fabric of the place.

5.2.2 Exemption Certificates

Works to modern fabric and areas already heavily modified should be permitted by Council under a 'general exemption certificate'. For example, the replacement of the roof – which is modern – could be undertaken without applying for heritage approval.

5.2.3 New Development

If the existing building is demolished in the future, any new development on the site should ensure the character of the foreshore is not impacted. It's not necessary, or recommended, to build a replica pavilion. However, details such as current setback and the original size and bulk of the former bathing pavilion should be respected and considered for new developments.

Refer to Appendix 2 for the landscape heritage assessment of Suttons Beach which describes the character of the foreshore including significant views and strategies to manage the landscape setting.

References Cited

Personal Information

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Appendices

ADMINISTRATIVELY RELEASED BY MBRC 2-2-22

Appendix 1: Local Heritage Citation of the Former Suttons Beach Bathing Pavilion

ADMINISTRATIVELY RELEASED BY MBRC 2-2-22



Former Sutton's Beach pavilion

Marine Parade Redcliffe

No	634	Type	bathing pavilion
RPD	1/RP30381	Date	1937

This bathing pavilion and kiosk was built in 1937.

In March 1937 the Redcliffe Town was granted a Treasury loan of £8500 and a subsidy loan of £2500 for the construction of bathing pavilions. Four were planned, at Sutton's Beach, Margate, Woody Point and the Redcliffe Pier, designed by architect, Clifford E. Plant. Plant had worked for the Railway Department and had recently entered private practice with B and P Chambers in Queen Street, Brisbane. Tenders were called for four brick bathing pavilions in June 1937 and the tender of GH Day and Son was accepted in July.

Unlike the other three pavilions, the building at Sutton's Beach was two storeys and comprised a kiosk, dressing rooms, lockers, lavatories, and showers which boasted running fresh water.³⁵

Tenders were called for lessees for the pavilion and TS Comino was successful in 1942.³⁶ During World War II the pavilion hosted Saturday night dances. Servicemen travelled from Sandgate. In the 1960s the pavilion hosted the Courier Mail Sun Girl Contest finals as well as the courier Mail Fashion Competition.

³⁵ *Redcliffe Herald*, 19 March 1937.

³⁶ Redcliffe Council Minutes, 14 December 1942, 1192.

The building was used to accommodate the Redcliffe Historical Society. In 2000 the building was substantially renovated to provide modern restaurant facilities.

Description

A two storey brick and concrete structure with a tiled roof, the building originally accommodated modern bathing facilities. The main entrance was on the ground floor facing the beach. Public and private dressing rooms were provided on the ground floor along with toilets and lockers for storing clothing. A café was built upstairs with a balcony overlooking the beach.

Last year the building was extensively renovated to provide modern restaurant and café facilities.

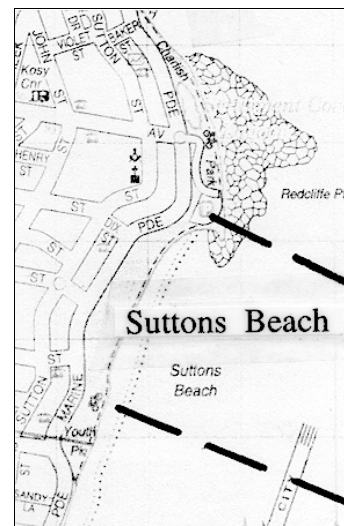
Significance

Suttons Beach Pavilion is significant:

- As evidence of the development and upgrading of the foreshore in the 1930s due to the increasing popularity of the Peninsula for day visitors.

Appendix 2: Suttons Beach Landscape Assessment

ADMINISTRATIVELY RELEASED BY MBRC 2-2-22



Suttons Beach

Marine Parade Redcliffe

Significance

Natural features

- woodland comprising eucalyptus, banksia, cotton trees on high escarpment / headland
- tidal flats and rocky natural shore in north
- beach

Cultural features

- open, mown grass park along shore from near escarpment to beach
- Norfolk Island pines -in park -along concrete path at foreshore edge - along road edge to car park
- two small grass parks with seats on top of headland
- two stairs to Sutton Beach through wooded escarpment
- concrete steps to sand (new developments: Youth Park playground, fenced park section, decoratively planted roundabout and formal walled park entry, Pavilion Park with picnic pavilions, rotunda, toilet block, new paths, seats and decorative planting)



Viewpoints views

Viewpoints: beach, path along shore, park picnic shelters and grass area, path along top of escarpment, Marine Parade

Views to

- Redcliffe Point
- Scotts Point
- Moreton Bay & islands, Fisherman's Island, Gateway Bridge
- line of pines along Margate Esplanade

Landmarks & distinctive features

- Vegetation on escarpment
- Pines
- former bathing pavilion
- Surf life saving club

Guidelines and strategies

- retain open grass with simple path along shore edge at pines
- maintain and enhance vegetation gap for views to bay without removal of significant trees
- any structures to be kept to inland edge of park so as not to visually intrude on the open grassed area lined with pines (see photo above)