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## HERITAGE SURVEY OF THE LIGHT REGIONAL COUNCIL

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Volume One, Part A

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Background

The physical and cultural heritage of the Light Region has long been recognised as significant both to the State and in its own right. The area was included in the Regional Heritage Survey Program as part of Region 8 – the Lower North - and initially surveyed in 1983. As a result a number of places within the now Light Regional Council were included on the State Heritage Register. However, it was not possible to list or protect the many further places identified as being of Local Heritage value in these surveys, until the *Development Act*, 1993 allowed for the scheduling of local places and areas (as Historic Conservation Zones) in the Development Plan.

In July 1995, prior to amalgamation of Light and Kapunda Councils, a Heritage Survey of Light was prepared for the Light District Council by Danvers Architects. This made a number of recommendations for Local Heritage Places and Historic Conservation Zones which were not implemented at the time. The Kapunda Council had in place by February 2000 a development Plan which included a schedule of Local Heritage Places and an Historic Conservation (Kapunda Town Centre) Zone with three Policy Areas - Civic, Retail, and Commercial. This was based on the recommendations of the analysis of the heritage of Kapunda undertaken in the *Survey of the Heritage of Eight Lower North Towns*, 1990. [Refer Appendix 3]

The consolidated Light Regional Council General PAR (July 2002) included the heritage provisions and schedules of the Kapunda Development Plan, but did not include any Light heritage schedules or provisions. The amalgamated Council recognised the need to continue this process of local heritage delineation for the whole of the region. Consequently, this review of the heritage assets of the Light Regional Council area was commissioned in order to form the basis for the introduction of planning controls for the protection of places and areas of heritage value across the whole of the Council, in the same form that is now in place for Kapunda. These planning controls will be put in place through the preparation of a Heritage Plan Amendment Report (PAR) for the whole Council area. This Heritage Review and its recommendations will form the required Statement of Investigation for the PAR.

### 1.2 Study Area [Refer Map]

The study area covers the whole of the Light Regional Council, which includes the former District Councils of Kapunda and Light. Amalgamation of these formerly separate local government areas into the District Council of Kapunda and Light occurred in March 1996. Eighteen months later the name of the Council was changed to Light Regional Council.

For the purposes of this review, the Light Regional Council has been divided into five areas for ease of location and documentation and the boundaries of these areas are shown in Section 7 which deals with the individual places.



**STUDY AREA - LIGHT REGIONAL COUNCIL**

Note names of Hundreds within Light Region

(Source: Ziegler, Oswald comp. *Review of the Lower North of South Australia*, Adelaide, Mail Newspapers Ltd, 1928)

### 1.3 Objectives of Review

As stated in the project brief, the primary objective of the District of Light Heritage Review is to provide an authoritative description and evaluation of the heritage resources of the Light Council area for the purposes of assessment, conservation and planning.

Specifically, the objectives of the District of Light Heritage Review are to:

- a) make recommendations for the entry of places in the State Heritage Register
- b) make recommendations for the declaration of State Heritage Areas
- c) identify places of local heritage value within the Light Council area for inclusion in the Council's Development Plan.
- d) identify areas within the Light Council area to be declared Historic Conservation Zones and included in the Council's Development Plan.

As the Light Region has been the subject of a large number of surveys over the last twenty years, the main thrust of this review has been to collate existing research, locate all places and reassess the information available on the large number of heritage places already identified but not yet protected. Some new places have been added and the delineation and description of Historic Conservation Zones refined

The information sheets prepared for each individual proposed state or local heritage place, and also for Historic Conservation Zones, contain sufficient data to schedule those places or areas in a Heritage Plan Amendment Report for the Development Plan.

A number of the places already on the State Heritage Register, included before January, 1994 and the use of criteria for assessment of State Heritage Value in the *Heritage Act* 1993, have been reassessed to validate their status and then recommended as State or Local places.

There are a number of Local Heritage Places within Kapunda which are located outside the Historic Conservation Zone. The places already scheduled as Local Heritage Places in Kapunda have been visually assessed and their retention as Local heritage Places is endorsed. Within the Historic Conservation Zone, additional Local Heritage Places, currently classified as contributory places, have been assessed and documented.

## 2.0 HISTORY OF THE LIGHT REGIONAL COUNCIL AREA

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### 2.1 Introduction

The Light Regional council area sits within the Lower North in a region described as the Central Hill country. It is characterised by 'varied and picturesque scenery' with rolling hills to the north and east and plains to the west. The land is generally considered to be fertile, and there were notable mineral deposits and quarries which have been exploited over time. The main wealth has come from grazing, agriculture and mining, and the need to 'clear the land' of original vegetation to allow for these activities was noted from the earliest stages of white settlement.

### 2.2 Aborigines/European Contact

The original inhabitants of the Light district were the Ngadjuri people who lived in the Kapunda area and in the hilly country, the Kurna people in adjoining country to the west and south, and the Peramangk people in the ranges towards the Murray River. They held a detailed knowledge of nutritional resources in their area and chose camp sites that provided suitable shelter and access to water, firewood, vegetable foods and game within reasonable distance while ensuring the continuity of the resource. The Kurna were fortunate in having resources of the sea and the Peramangk the benefits of the river but inland the Ngadjuri required a larger area to sustain them. Their territory coincided with distribution of the *Eucalyptus odorata* (peppermint gum).<sup>1</sup> This territory extended from Angaston and Freeling north to Clare and Carrieton, north-east to Koonamore and Yunta along the ranges. The Kurna extended from Cape Jervis north to Crystal Brook area, and the Peramangk from the Barossa Valley south to the Fleurieu Peninsula and Strathalbyn although the boundaries were permeable.

After the initial contact between aborigines and explorers, European settlement introduced many changes, to the aboriginal way of life in the area. In 1851 Old Colonist reported to the readers of the *South Australian Register* that

*(t)here is, it appears, a tribe of aborigines in this locality calling themselves "The Kapunda Tribe", but they are not numerous: they can earn money at the various mines when they choose to work.*<sup>2</sup>

Aborigines were also employed in some areas to help with the harvest.<sup>3</sup> Old Colonist noted that aborigines were not numerous, but he does not indicate whether some were away on a hunting expedition or other activity or if the population was already in decline.

As the town developed major camp sites in the Kapunda area, formerly used by two groups of aborigines, were occupied by the railway station and Dutton Park.<sup>4</sup> Further south aborigines held corroborees by the Greenock Creek and camped by the permanent springs in the district. Tommy Walker, a local aboriginal leader who lived in the area about 1900, is reputed to have pointed out the folly of European farming practices as follows: "white fellow fool, him choppen down trees and then less rain and later seasons".<sup>5</sup> Despite such advice and the precarious living obtained from cultivating some small properties European settlement increased and this resulted in Aborigines moving away from the district.

### 2.3 Exploration

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<sup>1</sup> Tindale, Norman B. *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia Tribal Boundaries Map Australia S.E. Sheet* and pp. 55, 112, 133-35

<sup>2</sup> Yelland, E.M. ed. *Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia 1850-51*, Adelaide, 1983, p.116

<sup>3</sup> Munchenberg, R.S. et al *The Barossa A Vision Realised* Tanunda, Barossa Jubilee 150 Management Committee, 1992 p.8

<sup>4</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p.13

<sup>5</sup> quoted in Saegenschnitter, G, *Greenock & District, 1846-1886*, 1975, p.13



After William Light determined the site for Adelaide, further exploration aimed to find land suitable for providing food supplies and profitable activities. Several expeditioners, including Colonel Light and Johann Menge, reported favourably on the country to the north of Adelaide. Edward John Eyre explored areas further north in 1839. Pastoralists too explored the area to the north of Adelaide in search of suitable land for their flocks and herds. Much of the region became the pastoral runs of the squatters.

Varied scenery, rolling hills, and fertile soils characterised the Districts of Kapunda and Light in the Central Hill Country. Development in this area of the Lower North occurred because of higher rainfall compared with plains in rain shadow to the east and the savannah woodland of the hills was easier to clear than the dense mallee to the west.

In 1846 Francis Dutton, an early pastoralist, described the country surrounding the River Light as:

*Undulating hills, with here and there patches of open forest, diversifying the scene: in addition to the thousands of acres of rich virgin soil, tempting the plough, the Light has now become celebrated for the rich mines situated on it. Indeed, looking to the comparatively insignificant extent of ground already yielding such large quantities of grain for export, as compared with the extent of the best land in every direction not yet touched, it would be difficult, with the utmost stretch of the imagination, to place any limit to the extent of food, whether for home consumption or export, which might be produced in South Australia. Numerous branch valleys strike off from the main valley of the Light on each side, to the fertility of which I can myself speak, having lived the greatest part of the time at Anlaby under Mount Waterloo.<sup>6</sup>*

Deposits of a variety of stone suitable for building and discoveries of copper ore and phosphates in the Central Hill Country added to the attraction of the area.

## 2.4 Surveys

Edward Gibbon Wakefield's plan for settlement envisaged orderly surveys of land, with contiguous areas being surveyed and only surveyed land being sold. However, the push for settlement north of Adelaide, meant that surveying lagged behind the demand for property in the attractive and well watered areas. Special Surveys were permitted if they could be financed by prospective settlers, which meant that the choicest land along river courses and other favourable locations could be surveyed first. These surveys allowed those with capital to pay survey costs for areas outside the general surveys and to have first choice of blocks once the area was surveyed. This allowed areas with good soil and water, mineral deposits, or other advantages to be selected by the instigators of the survey ahead of the general public. Land obtained by Special Survey was purchased freehold and surrounding land could be taken up on Pastoral Leases after 1851. (Previously land could be occupied on an Occupation License, which gave no security of tenure). Francis H Dutton obtained a special survey near Kapunda, and was able to secure a large tract of land for pastoral use, through both freehold and license arrangements in the early 1840s.

The orderly division of land can be seen on any map setting out the boundaries of properties within Light. Surveyed lands were divided into Counties, Hundreds, and then Section numbers so that each parcel of land had a unique description. Williams suggests the origin of the Hundred as a survey area is obscure but is probably based on "the promise of commonage at the rate of 2 square miles for every 80-acre section purchased". The hundred was a permanent division of a County usually declared after the land had many settlers but sometimes declared in advance of settlement.

Eventually the declaration of the Hundred became a requirement before land could be surveyed and sold. Size was an important characteristic and led to boundaries that did not

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<sup>6</sup> Dutton, Francis *South Australia and Its Mines* London, T. & W. Boone, 1846, p.90

follow topographical features. The boundary between the Hundreds of Light and Gilbert, did not follow the River Light as expected because this would have resulted in a Hundred of only 45 square miles. Hundreds were expected to be as near as possible to 100 square miles. The Hundred of Grace, situated in an area considered devoid of significant features apart from scrub and plain, is one where the boundaries were made strictly geometric. However characteristics of the land were taken into account. Goyder recommended larger blocks for the mallee land in the hundred of Mudla Wirra, in the west of the Light area, because of the poor land and dense scrub covering it. He did not think potential buyers of this land would consider 80-acre sections viable.<sup>7</sup>

## 2.5 Settlement

Initial early settlements beyond Adelaide were sited on desirable land. In the Light region, pastoralists held properties such as Anlaby and Koonunga on yearly pastoral leases until 1851, when the term for leases was extended to 14 years. During the following decade Francis Dutton and Charles Bagot obtained freehold of much of their properties. They also purchased eighty acres on the River Light, on which the first copper mine in colony was situated, during 1843.<sup>8</sup>

Eventually pastoral runs blocked expansion by small settlers in the Central Hill country. Land beyond the runs was impractical because transport costs and isolation reduced viability, and all the closer fertile land was already occupied. By late 1860s lack of opportunity to purchase land, together with drought and disease led many settlers to move to Victoria where land was available. Also exploitative farming methods resulted in declining soil fertility so small farms were amalgamated to retain viability or returned to grazing and farmers moved on in search of new land. Amalgamation of farms and movement of settlers also led to the decline of some small farming settlements such as Bethel. Once mining activities ceased many small settlements established on transport routes to the mines, or developed to house those involved in servicing the mines, became obsolescent. Hamilton declined in this way.

Many settlements in the Lower North area were private towns rather than government towns. Also many of the settlements were quite small but aimed to be self-sufficient. Horses and bullocks were costly, ranging from £5 for bullocks to £10-£30 for horses, in 1861. This was more than a year's wages for some occupations and expensive for farm servants who earned 20-25 shillings per week (1862).<sup>9</sup> Not surprisingly, settlements tried to provide services within walking distance, as bullocks and drays or horses required more capital than many early settlers had available.

Settlers in the Light Region came from Britain, Ireland and some European countries such as the German states, particularly Prussia. Germany at this time was not a united country but a collection of small states and principalities, fewer than before the Napoleonic conquests but still numerous. Prussia contained the former states of Pomerania, Silesia, East Prussia, and Brandenburg and adjoined part of the former Polish Kingdom. Whilst both Germany and Britain had official religious denominations there were groups who dissented from orthodox views. Many members of these groups arrived in South Australia where religious tolerance was promised, and established distinctive settlements, some of which were in the Light Region. There is often little physical evidence of once thriving townships or settlements. A cemetery and church (or its ruins) are often all that remains.

### **Allendale North**

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<sup>7</sup> Williams, M. *The Making of the South Australian Landscape* London, Academic Press, 1974, pp. 74, 91-92, 104

<sup>8</sup> Dutton, Francis *South Australia and Its Mines* London, T.& W. Boone, 1846, p.62

<sup>9</sup> Jensen, Elfrida *Barossan Foundations* Nuriootpa, S.A., Nuriootpa War Memorial Community Centre Committee, 1969, p.77

Allendale North was established in 1864 next to the village of Allen Creek on the route to Kapunda from the Burra mines, and benefited from mine traffic after the railway to Kapunda opened in 1860. The township was first called Allendale but the name was changed to Allendale North in 1865 to distinguish it from another Allendale in the south-east of the State.<sup>10</sup> William Oldham laid out Allendale on Section 1563 Hundred of Kapunda about 1859, but settlement had occurred some time before. The post office opened in 1851, and was destroyed by fire in 1887. A blacksmith's shop operated in the 1850s and the Wheatsheaf Hotel was first licensed in 1855. In May 1855 newspaper reports indicated that a steam flour-mill was expected to commence operations within a month at Allendale North (this was probably at adjoining Allen's Creek). Allendale store and post office opened in 1860. Allendale had United Evangelical Lutheran Church services from 1880. This was the same branch of Lutherans as at St. Paul's Kapunda (1908). A school opened as 'Allendale' in 1861, and 'North' was added in 1865.<sup>11</sup> A new government school opened in 1881 and closed in 1943.

### **Allen's Creek**

Allen's Creek is located on part section 1560, in the Hundred of Kapunda. In 1851 a report in the Register indicated that there were about fifty houses, an inn, and a flour-mill in the township with an abandoned mine nearby.<sup>12</sup> In 1855 the first flour-mill in Kapunda area was built at Allen's Creek. It was burnt out after about thirty years of use. Allen's Creek Wesleyan Church was built in 1860s. Lutherans held church services from 1873 in this old Wesleyan Methodist Church which was known as 'Stakers'. The Lutherans used the old church as a day school for a few years and it was eventually demolished in 1917. The Lutherans had built new church, Bethlehem Lutheran Church, in 1907 that was affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity church in Kapunda. It became Allen's Creek Lutheran Church in 1967 as part of church union.<sup>13</sup>

### **Bagot Well**

In 1855 Captain Bagot excavated the well on Section 200 of the Hundred of Kapunda, and it thereafter was for public use. Closer settlement of this area began when in 1872 Samuel Davenport sold one acre of Section 258 on the railway line to blacksmith Alexander Lister, of Bagot's Well. The name was also applied to the railway station. The post office opened in 1860 on Section 260-261 Hundred of Kapunda. There was a Congregational Church in the 1860s and a United Evangelical Lutheran Church from 1880. The State school operated in 1880-90s with an attendance of about 16 pupils.<sup>14</sup>

### **Belvidere**

Belvidere District, south of Kapunda, was proclaimed in 1866 but a mine in the Belvidere Range had opened 1848 and closed in 1851. The Council met at Dimchurch until 1875 when a council chamber was built at Koonunga.<sup>15</sup> The area was used for agriculture, wool growing, and wine-culture and also the production of phosphate. Stone quarried in the Belvidere district was used in the erection of Parliament House, Adelaide.

### **Bethel**

Pastor Schöndorf and members of the Moravian Brethren, originally from East Germany, arrived in 1856 and 1857 and settled on Section 260 in the Hundred of Light, naming their settlement Bethel. They belonged to the Moravian Brethren Lutheran Church.<sup>16</sup> This was a Wendish settlement. The Wends were a Slavic people confined since the middle ages to a

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<sup>10</sup> Manning, Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>11</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda*, Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, pp. 14, 18, 82, 88, 128

<sup>12</sup> Yelland, E.M. ed. *Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia 1850-51*, Adelaide, 1983, p.116

<sup>13</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda*, Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, pp. 71, 82, 119

<sup>14</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda*, Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p. 68, 82, 88

<sup>15</sup> *The Civic Record 1921-1923*, Adelaide, Associated Publishing Service (Aust.), 1924, p. 703

<sup>16</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda*, Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, pp. 19, 81

tract of Eastern Germany, Lusatia, which lies between the Elbe and Oder rivers. The Wends became Lutheran during the Reformation and although dominated by more powerful neighbours they used Sorbian, their own language, for worship and amongst themselves. Despite increasing contact with their German neighbours they made efforts to retain their language and culture. In Australia they had difficulty in finding pastors to minister to them in their own language. Inter-marriage and association with other Germans meant that their language and their identity as a people mostly disappeared in the second generation.<sup>17</sup> The settlement was established with only small farms (80-acre holdings) which limited opportunities. Seventy acres in the centre of the settlement were intended for a church, cemetery, school and other houses. Settlers aimed to replicate their traditional villages where blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers and other tradesmen operated small businesses from their homes to supplement farming income. However this plan was jettisoned after a few years as the results did not justify its continuation. In 1856 building of the first church, also to be used as a school from 1857, began. The township was sufficiently populated to be able to form a brass band 1870. A school also opened in 1870. The post office opened in 1896 and closed about 1959. A new Church was built in 1895.<sup>18</sup> The house for the pastor (built in 1908), the Lutheran Church and cemetery, and a few farm-houses remain.<sup>19</sup>

### **Buchfelde/Buchsfelde**

Even though the religious motive for emigration faded in importance, groups of Germans continued to arrive in South Australia. A German geologist Leopold von Buche donated funds to assist a group of Germans emigrating to South Australia. When they settled in the area west of Gawler, along the Gawler River, they named it after their benefactor.<sup>20</sup> This well educated group from Berlin included Dr. Schomburgk who arrived in 1848, became the Curator of the Gawler Institute museum, and in 1865 Director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden. The Schomburgk brothers called their farm and vineyard Buchfelde. After 1917 the settlement became known as Loos.<sup>21</sup> A cemetery is all that remains to mark this settlement now.

### **Daveyston**

Edward Hempel created the village of Daveyston in about 1856 on Section 128, Hundred of Nuriootpa. It was named after Thomas Davey who, together with his five sons, established mills at several towns in the area and in Adelaide. By 1863 the village had a post-master and in 1866 the population reached about 100 persons. There was a Lutheran congregation, and other services provided for settlers included a bootmaker from 1864 to about 1904 and a blacksmith during the 1850s-1879, and in the 1920s-30s. The school opened in 1867 and closed in 1970.<sup>22</sup> The post-office and store closed in 1974.

### **Ebenezer**

A group of Wendish immigrants who arrived in South Australia in 1851 moved to the Hundred of Belvidere and settled close together in the area north east of Nuriootpa.<sup>23</sup> Most of these first settlers were poor so they jointly bought land aiming to be self-sufficient and worked it until they could afford to buy their own plots.<sup>24</sup> Johann Dallwitz, who settled in this district, west of Stockwell, in 1858, named it Ebenezer which meant "hitherto hath the Lord helped us". He was the first teacher at the Lutheran school. St. John's Church, built in

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<sup>17</sup> Schild, M.E. and Hughes, P.J. *The Lutherans in Australia* Canberra, Australian Government Publishing service, 1996, p. 6

<sup>18</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda*, Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, pp. 81, 144

<sup>19</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>20</sup> Cockburn, Rodney *South Australia What's in a Name* Axiom, 1990, p.131

<sup>21</sup> Whitelock, Derek, *Gawler Colonel Light's Country Town* Gawler S.A., Corporation of the Town of Gawler, 1989, p.106

<sup>22</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>23</sup> Thiele, Colin, *Barossa Valley Sketchbook* Adelaide, Rigby, 1982, p.23

<sup>24</sup> Doecke, John *Saxony to South Australia The Doecke Story* Doecke Family Reunion Committee, 1979, p.28

1905, replaced an older church built in 1859. In 1917 a state school opened.<sup>25</sup> In 1921 the Ebenezer church hosted the Synod that resulted in the creation of the United Lutheran Church of Australia.

### **Fords**

Fords, situated on the railway south of Kapunda, was associated with local landholder John Ford who farmed and kept hotels in the area.<sup>26</sup> He was the licensee of the Railway Hotel in Kapunda in 1865.<sup>27</sup> In 1920 Jeff Bros. moved their small chaff mill, which they had begun in Kapunda in 1919, to Ford's. They began flour milling in 1921 but the business ceased after fire destroyed the plant in 1933. In 1928 Fords was referred to as a "lively little holiday resort a few miles out of town" (Kapunda).<sup>28</sup> A school opened at nearby Bagot's Gap c.1866 and the name of the school changed to Fords in 1912. It closed in 1944.<sup>29</sup> Few buildings apart from farmhouses and the railway goods shed remain to mark the settlement.

### **Freeling**

The two roomed cottage, Brock House, near Freeling, built in the 1840s of early German fachwork is an indicator of the early settlement of the district although the town was not surveyed until 1860. The site chosen was situated at the junction of several lines of traffic. It was named after Sir Arthur Freeling Bart., who was a Surveyor-General and Colonial Engineer and also one of the Commissioners managing City affairs.<sup>30</sup>

German settlers moved in to the Freeling area and births of children born to Lutheran parents living in the Freeling district were recorded in 1859.<sup>31</sup> There were several different groups of Lutherans. Services for one group were conducted in a building at Shoenfeld, (its site marked by a disused cemetery) which was also used as a primary school. This congregation then moved to Daveyston. Services in Freeling were at first conducted in a private home, then in a state school. From 1873 until 1883 the Lutheran congregation rented the new Methodist Church for their services. From 1883 until 1901 the St Petri Congregation in Freeling had its own small church built from the materials of the demolished church at Kingsbelt (just west of Daveyston). In 1901 the Lutheran congregation exchanged their small church (together with an additional sum) for the larger Methodist Church.<sup>32</sup> The Lutherans added a vestry in 1905, and a porch in 1936. They owned the church until 1970 when two congregations merged to become St. Mark's Lutheran Church and used the former Redeemer Church. In 1970 the Methodist congregation repurchased the former St Petri Church and it is now St Peter's Uniting Church.<sup>33</sup> (These buildings have been assessed as Local Heritage Places in Freeling.)

In 1863 the first hotel built in Freeling, a single-storey structure, stood on the corner Hanson/Stephenson/Traeger Streets. It was built soon after the town was laid out and is a State Heritage Place. In 1864 the licensee was John Elsholz.<sup>34</sup> In 1866 Freeling had one hotel, 3 stores, a post and telegraph office, the railway station and about 16 dwellings and the town's population was about 60 persons.

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<sup>25</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>26</sup> Cockburn, Rodney *South Australia What's in a Name* Axiom, 1990, p.76

<sup>27</sup> Hoad, J.L. *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia 1836- March 1993* 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Adelaide, 1999, p.368

<sup>28</sup> Circle of Friends *Memories of Kapunda and District* Kapunda, Kapunda Herald Print, 1929 p.94

<sup>29</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>30</sup> *The Civic Record 1921-1923*, Adelaide, Associated Publishing Service (Aust.), 1924, p.509

<sup>31</sup> Obst, T.G. and Hempel, E.C. *From Then to Now the Lutheran Church and their people in Freeling 1858 to 1978* Freeling, St. Mark Lutheran Church, 1978, p.3

<sup>32</sup> Obst, T.G. and Hempel, E.C. *From Then to Now the Lutheran Church and their people in Freeling 1858 to 1978* Freeling, St. Mark Lutheran Church, 1978, p.7

<sup>33</sup> Kulmann, T. and Bockmann, O. *Horses, Harrows and Haystacks* Freeling, Freeling Women's Agricultural Bureau, 1981, pp.150,153

<sup>34</sup> Hoad, J.L. *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia 1836- March 1993* 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Adelaide, 1999, p.176

As the town developed it attempted to meet the social and educational needs of the community. An Institute was first mooted in 1870 along with the discussion of free libraries. By 1871 the Institute was formed and had appointed a secretary although interest was not intense. By 1878 the situation was more viable and the committee appointed then moved, in 1882, to acquire a suitable building for an institute. Heinrich's wheat store was purchased for £289. Part of this amount was raised by subscription, and part by Government subsidy. The renovated building was officially opened on 1 January 1884. Successful farming and population growth led to a larger building which opened in 1906 and was used as a reading room and library, and for dancing, concerts, and other community activities.<sup>35</sup>

By 1908 Freeling consisted of hotels, a public school, a couple of churches, institute, wheat stores and other commercial and mercantile activities. The Heinrich brothers' store provided general retail services. Eudunda Farmers cooperative later took over the business. Freeling was a centre for coach travel to the Barossa and Murray.<sup>36</sup> Other businesses included the weatherboard bootmakers shop, Bessen Bros, in Hanson Street. This was an essential service at a time when most people walked to conduct their daily affairs. Traeger's Bakery in Hanson Street, Thamm's Saddlery, and Schaefer's carpenter's shop also provided services for the surrounding district.

In a town surrounded by agricultural land producing grain and hay it was not surprising to find Branson and Kleinig's chaff mill, and H E Jaensch's coach and implement factory. An important business for the town was Linke Noack & Co. Ltd. which opened in 1902 as agricultural and general engineers. In 1908 the company opened an implement factory. There was also a business in Moculta, an Adelaide office, and agencies in Vic. and NSW. The business closed in 1956.

Freeling has been an administrative centre for its local government since 1914, first as part of the District Council of Nuriootpa, established in 1867, then the District Council of Freeling when the name was changed in 1918. Amalgamations resulted in the District Council of Light in 1977. Freeling became the administrative centre of the new municipality and remained so throughout further boundary changes and amalgamations. Today it is the centre of the Light Regional Council which includes Kapunda.

### **Gawler Belt**

A belt of dense scrub near Gawler, extending seawards, seems to be the source of the name. A former chaff mill and house located on the road north indicate the rural activity of the area. It was built c1880 for Matthew Lucas after an earlier mill burnt down. Originally it operated with horses providing power, by steam from c.1900 to 1910 and then by oil and electricity. At its peak the mill sent chaff interstate by rail but at the time of closure c.1967 it supplied only the local area. Lucas who built the nearby homestead in 1901, intended the house to be an hotel, but as the main road planned to pass it, a hotel was eventually constructed elsewhere. The building was then used as a house.

### **Gawler River**

The Gawler River was named after Governor Gawler. It was discovered in 1838.<sup>37</sup> Early settlers such as John Dawkins found abundant wildlife, limestone, clear land near the river, and good water at a suitable depth for wells. The Wesleyan Methodists built a small church that opened in 1855, formerly called Stonehill, and the church and its cemetery remain. A District Hall also marks the locality of Gawler River.

### **Gomersal/New Mecklenberg/Schönborn**

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<sup>35</sup> Kulmann, T. and Bockmann, O. *Horses, Harrows and Haystacks* Freeling, Freeling Women's Agricultural Bureau, 1981, pp 2, 89

<sup>36</sup> Burgess ed. *The Cyclopedia of South Australia Adelaide*, Cyclopedia Company, 1909, p.298

<sup>37</sup> Cockburn, Rodney *South Australia What's in a Name* Adelaide, Axiom, 1990, p.82

Until 1918 the locality around Gomersal, just north of the North Para River in the Hundred of Nuriootpa, was known as New Mecklenberg.<sup>38</sup> Settlers, mostly from Mecklenberg or Posen in Germany, who were forced to move from the settlement at Hoffnungsthal near Lyndoch because of flooding relocated in 1853 to Schönborn (Gomersal) where the settlement consisted of small farms. Other settlers took up land nearby about 1860 and called their settlement Neu Mecklenberg. By the 1880s the whole area was referred to as New Mecklenberg although the church, built in 1856, retained the original name of Schönborn. A school was held in the church building c.1856 and after the nearby Neu Mecklenberg School closed in 1882 it merged with the Schönborn school. The merged school was known as New Mecklenberg school and became a government school. The government changed the name of the area and the school to Gomersal in 1918. It is suggested that the name of the village derives from Schoenquell in Brandenburg.<sup>39</sup>

### **Greenock**

Originally called Greenock Creek the name indicates the creek that induced settlers to take up land in the area. This creek also provided water for the teams of bullocks that passed through on their way to Kapunda. Although longer than the route to Kapunda chosen by Captain Bagot, the route through Greenock offered better feed and more reliable water for the beasts.<sup>40</sup> An attorney, Mr. Forster, created the private town on parts of Sections 1673 and 1676 Hundred of Nuriootpa in 1850 for Messrs. WR, FR and R Bevan.<sup>41</sup> There was a mine south of the town at Greenock Creek in 1847.

The original town was subdivided into 122 housing allotments. The main street was later named Bevan Street. The area outside the original subdivision was known as Greenock Creek. Further subdivisions were laid out around the town and referred to as towns: Victorville in 1858, Brunskilltown also in 1858 and allotments in Greenock East about ten years later. They maintained their individual identity for many years.<sup>42</sup> Sisters of St. Joseph opened a school in Greenock soon after they arrived in Kapunda in 1868.<sup>43</sup> A school opened in 1858, probably in a private house. The first school building seems have been erected between 1866 and 1871 beside the teacher's house in Bunawunda. The Public school designed by Edward J Woods was built 1877/8 by Peter McLaren.<sup>44</sup>

### **Hamilton**

Hamilton is located in the north of the Light Region and there was an hotel at Hamilton from 1851.<sup>45</sup> This hotel, the "Hamilton Hotel", was a small roadside inn with upstairs bedrooms. There were also two houses there at that time.<sup>46</sup> George Robertson, who was landlord of the local hotel from 1853, named the town after his home town in Scotland, and owned the section on which the township is situated. He subdivided Section 1195 Hundred of Waterloo into 88 allotments in 1855. Robertson was landlord until 1868 and his son David, who had earlier held the licence at the Wheatsheaf at Allendale North, was licensee in 1869. George Robertson was landlord again in 1870 and his wife Sarah, as administratrix of his estate, in 1871. After several new licensees the application for a licence was denied in 1874. The hotel building has been demolished.

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<sup>38</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>39</sup> Munchenberg, R.S. et al *The Barossa A Vision Realised* Tanunda, Barossa Jubilee 150 Management Committee, 1992 p.202

<sup>40</sup> Burgess ed. *The Cyclopedia of South Australia Adelaide*, Cyclopedia Company, 1909, p.306

<sup>41</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>42</sup> Saegenschnitter, G, *Greenock & District, 1846-1886*, 1975, p.8

<sup>43</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p.86

<sup>44</sup> Saegenschnitter, Geoffrey B. *Greenock Primary School 1878-1978* Greenock, School Centenary Committee, 1978 p.13

<sup>45</sup> Hoad, J.L. *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia* p.217

<sup>46</sup> Yelland, E.M. ed. *Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia 1850-51* Adelaide, 1983, p.117, 118

Although most of the area was devoted to agriculture, particularly wheat growing, there was once a copper mine to the north west of the town that was moderately productive but has since ceased operation.<sup>47</sup>

Hamilton grew during the years after the opening of Burra mine when traffic passed through it en route to Kapunda. A church and schoolroom opened in 1857 and a school opened in 1858. During the 1880s-1900 the school had about 40 pupils. It closed in 1948.<sup>48</sup> Once the railway was extended to Burra, traffic passing Hamilton declined. At one time Hamilton had shops and two hotels.<sup>49</sup> In addition to the Hamilton Hotel, a second hotel the Farmers' Home Inn operated from 1866. It was destroyed by fire in 1885 and rebuilt on the same site within three months in order to keep its licence. It closed in 1897.<sup>50</sup> The Hamilton District Council with its administrative centre in Marrabel operated from 1868 until 1932 when part of the district was amalgamated with Kapunda and part with Saddleworth.

In 1896 Henry Dutton donated St Matthews Church of England as a memorial to his wife and daughter and uncle. It was erected on the same block of land as the previous St. Matthew's and was designed by architect FJ Naish and constructed by E. James & Co. of Kapunda. The nave chancel and vestry were erected first and additions and furnishings were added later. Architect Walter Bagot designed extensions to the chancel and nave, choir vestry, tower and baptistry that were completed in 1907. In 1909 Mr. Hyde donated additional ground alongside church which was consecrated by Bishop Thomas. An enlarged choir vestry was dedicated in 1910. Architects Woods Bagot also are assumed to have designed the hall.

### **Kapunda**

The name Kapunda probably came from names given by a local Aboriginal tribe for the water or springs in the area. Francis Dutton had pastoral leases in the area, but the township developed around mining activity. After the discovery of copper ore in 1842, the survey and purchase of the 80-acre site by Dutton and Bagot, and the assay in England of some ore samples to confirm its quality, the mine opened in January 1844. The first miners lived in tents on the mine site. Some lived in dugouts on the creek in an attempt to counter the summer heat. After some months the mine owners were able to erect cottages to house the miners and their families. This provided the miners with more comfortable accommodation while the owners benefited from a more settled workforce. The building stone for the cottages, constructed on a uniform plan in several rows, came from the site. By 1866 there were about 30 cottages for workmen and miners on the mine site<sup>51</sup> of which only one or two remain. As the mine expanded, it required more of the site for mine works so further settlement took place off the mine site, around the area later known as Lower Dam where there was a spring (now the Creek Picnic Reserve.) In July 1846 the town land was auctioned.<sup>52</sup>

There were several townships or subdivisions in the Kapunda area which now make up the town area. Victoria was a speculative subdivision. British capitalists formed the Secondary Towns Association and employed an agent in South Australia to select two special surveys, one coastal, one inland. They intended to lay out a secondary town on each site. The agent, who tried to select sites which met all of the capitalists' criteria, eventually chose Victoria near Kapunda as one of the two required.<sup>53</sup> Surveyed by Nathaniel Morphett in 1842 and situated seven miles north of Kapunda on Section 1271, it was too far away to attract the miners who preferred to built huts on or near the mine site.

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<sup>47</sup> *The Civic Record 1921-1923*, Adelaide, Associated Publishing Service (Aust.), 1924, p.451

<sup>48</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>49</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p.36

<sup>50</sup> Hoad, J.L. *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia 1836- March 1993* 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Adelaide, 1999, p.161

<sup>51</sup> Bailliere F.F. *South Australian Gazetteer* Adelaide, 1866

<sup>52</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, pp.12, 13, 139

<sup>53</sup> Williams, M. *The Making of the South Australian Landscape* London, Academic Press, 1974, p.338



Another Victoria Township was then planned in a new location. Sections immediately north of the Clare Road and South Terrace were to be subdivided. South Terrace was to be the southern edge of the new Victoria, which lay to the north of the mine and the settled area. However it proved to also be an unsuccessful attempt at township creation.

Helston was laid out by John Morphett in 1850 on Section 1479, but it too was unsuccessful.<sup>54</sup> North Kapunda on Section 1401, laid out in 1849 (South of Clare Road and bounded by Clare, Coghill, and Main Street), did prosper, as did the North Kapunda Mining Company's 1851 subdivision of section 1402, south of South Terrace and bounded by South Terrace, Main and Chapel Streets.

An exodus of miners and others to the gold diggings in Victoria limited production from the mine and slowed the growth of the town. The extension to Kapunda in 1860 of the railway which reached Gawler in 1857 drew traffic from the Burra mines and other outlying areas to Kapunda. Once the line was extended further this traffic declined. The Corporation of Kapunda began in 1865. The Kapunda school was built in 1878 following the introduction of compulsory education. Eventually the town became an agricultural centre and later manufacturing industry contributed to its economy.

The ability to support a local newspaper was an indication of the success and importance of a country town. *The Northern Star*, the predecessor of the *Kapunda Herald*, was the first English-language country newspaper in the state. It first appeared in 1860 and its final edition was published at the end of 1863 as its proprietor, G M Allen, was badly in debt. In October 1864 the first edition of the *Kapunda Herald* appeared, published by C H Barton.

The centralisation of administration was a feature of South Australia and the location of courts and police stations in larger country towns and centres was an example of this. It is suggested that Kapunda's first police station was housed in temporary accommodation in Mine Square. The Police Station, constructed in Chapel Street, had a small room on its eastern side for use as a court-house while awaiting a larger construction.<sup>55</sup> The first court was held in 1851 and the buildings completed in 1852. By 1860 there were eight Justices of the Peace in Kapunda and a larger building was needed. A Kapunda builder, Nicholson, constructed a new larger court-house completed in 1866. When a new complex opened in 1958 the old court-house and police station became a factory and residence for the Barossa Knitting Mills.<sup>56</sup>

Churches of several denominations opened to serve the town's residents. As most of the miners were Wesleyan services began quite early and a church and cottage for the minister opened in 1849. The Congregational services began about 1853 and the church was built in 1858 and extended in 1871 with a hall added in 1912. The Church of England was completed in 1857 although services had been held earlier. The Baptists began their church in 1865 when they purchased land in Hill Street. Building began the following year. Services ceased in 1948. Lutherans, other non-conformist denominations, the Salvation Army and Lutherans also held services in the town.

### **Kangaroo Flat**

The small settlement of Kangaroo Flat is located on Section 714, in the Hundred of Mudla Wirra. Kangaroo Flat had a post office, and Joseph Berry conducted a school at Kangaroo Flat in 1874 with about 58 pupils enrolled. The government school opened in 1878 and closed in 1970. In the 1880s Mr. Malcolm operated an ostrich farm in the area.<sup>57</sup>

### **Koonunga**

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<sup>54</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, pp.11, 14

<sup>55</sup> National Trust file 898

<sup>56</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p.99

<sup>57</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

In 1842 Baronet, Member of Parliament for Westmeath, Ireland, and High Sheriff of Co. Westmeath, Sir Montagu Lowther Chapman received a grant of land in London in 1842 of Section 7599 about 800 acres. He devised a scheme for settling Irish workers in South Australia. This may well have been a scheme intended to provide relief for Irish families suffering during the Potato Famines in Ireland during the 1840s. Charles Hervey Bagot was his agent in South Australia. In 1851 Chapman transferred this section to Bagot for a token sum of ten shillings in appreciation of his services.

Captain Charles Bagot called his own 800 acre property, part of a Special Survey, which was to be his head station, "Koonunga"<sup>58</sup> and the district took its name from this property. The Belvidere District, south of Kapunda, was proclaimed in 1866. The Council met at Dimchurch (now Neukirch) until 1875 when a council chamber was built at Koonunga.<sup>59</sup> There was a post office situated on Section 329 Hundred of Belvidere south east of Kapunda. A school opened in 1881, ran between 1880-1902 with 20 pupils, and closed in 1948.

### **Linwood**

Linwood on the Light River was a camping place on the northern route before the opening of the railway. In 1866 it had a post office and the Light Bridge Hotel (1859-1886). A school opened in 1867, closed in 1868, opened again in 1870 sharing a teacher with Bethel. A new schoolhouse opened in 1872.<sup>60</sup> It closed 1911.<sup>61</sup> No places remain on the eastern side of the river, in Light.

### **Marananga**

This area next to Seppeltsfield and settled in about 1845, was originally called Gnadenfrei. It is likely that the Gnadenfrei church broke from the Langmeil (Tanunda) group in the early 1850s, although still served by Pastor Kavel. In the 1860s disputes over doctrine resulted in further detachment from the Tanunda church and its Pastor. In 1873 a new church replaced the earlier simpler church.<sup>62</sup> A school opened in 1882 but its name was changed in 1918 to Marananga. The Church, cemetery and school with some early houses form this settlement.

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<sup>58</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>59</sup> *The Civic Record 1921-1923*, Adelaide, Associated Publishing Service (Aust.), 1924, p.703

<sup>60</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>61</sup> Kulmann, T. and Bockmann, O. *Horses, Harrows and Haystacks* Freeling, Freeling Women's Agricultural Bureau, 1981, p.148

<sup>62</sup> Thiele, Colin, *Barossa Valley Sketchbook* Adelaide, Rigby, 1982, p.26

### **Nain**

Johann Dohnt and Johann Steicke subdivided section 127, Hundred of Nuriootpa, (west of Greenock) into nine blocks in 1854. It was first settled by Germans from Hahndorf. The name Nain was also applied in 1857 to Section 309, adjoining Daveystown, purchased by M.Dienhoff, the first licensee of The Old Nain Hotel. The Nain school was opened in 1917 and closed in 1940.<sup>63</sup> Two Lutheran Church were built and both buildings and associated cemeteries remain.

### **Rosedale**

The German village north east of Gawler originally was called Rosenthal (rose valley) but changed to Rosedale in 1918. The district was part of the Special Survey taken up by Henry Dundas Murray, John Reid, and others in 1839. Johann G.Elix established the village on Section 23 Hd. Nuriootpa about 1850. Rosenthal post office opened in 1864 and closed, called Rosedale, in 1980.<sup>64</sup> Most of the settlement sits in the Barossa Council area south of the North Para River.

### **Roseworthy**

The first settlers arrived in the district in the 1840s. The railway between Gawler and Kapunda, which passed through Roseworthy, opened in 1860. Settlers from the surrounding district delivered their wheat to the railway, which reduced their costs, for transport further afield.<sup>65</sup> Mrs Grace Gartrell, who came from "Roseworthy" in Cornwall set out the township on Part Section 70 in 1867. A hotel, a few dwellings, chaff mills and business premises were erected.

The Government selected the area west of Roseworthy township as the site for an Agricultural College in 1881 and in 1905 the college was affiliated with the University of Adelaide. Roseworthy College was established by the Government in 1885 to train primary producers.

In 1879, in response to a motion by Hon MP F Basedow, the House of Assembly resolved to establish a School of Agriculture. The government purchased Olive Hill Farm, 728 acres of land much of which was mallee scrub, for the college in 1881. At first the college was housed in two rooms added to the front of the original homestead that the became the Principal's residence. These two large rooms provided library and office space.<sup>66</sup> Construction of the main college building commenced in 1883, and the two storied building designed by the Architect-in-Chief opened in 1885, at a cost of £7,000.<sup>67</sup> The work of demonstration and experiment began with the aim of improving South Australian agriculture, horticulture and dairying and the rural industry of South Australia. In the early twentieth century farmers visited the college at the invitation of the Government. The government, who saw an opportunity to gain rural votes, provided the opportunity for farmers who were on holiday in Adelaide for the Agricultural Show spend one day at the college, the first agricultural college of its kind in Australia.<sup>68</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>64</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>65</sup> Ziegler, Oswald comp. *Review of the Lower North of South Australia* Adelaide, Mail Newspapers Ltd., 1928 p.91

<sup>66</sup> Herriot, Vee W. *House on the Hill* Daniells, Jeff ed., Roseworthy, Roseworthy Agricultural College, 1983

<sup>67</sup> Burgess ed. *The Cyclopedia of South Australia* Adelaide, Cyclopedia Company, 1909, p.356

<sup>68</sup> Hirst, J. *Adelaide and the Country 1870-1917*, Melbourne, 1973, p.33

### **Saint Johns**

This area is a Subdivision of Section 1450, Hundred of Belvidere south of Kapunda. John Rodgers obtained a land grant in 1850. Richard Haines of Saint Johns' bought three acres in 1865. The Roman Catholic Church built in the vicinity in 1854, and a local school opened in 1859. The post office, opened in 1867, closed in 1879.<sup>69</sup> In 1849 a priest, sent to be Kapunda's resident Catholic priest, decided to build a church on glebe land granted by the Government about three miles south east of the town. The church, named the Church of St. John the Evangelist, gave its name to the surrounding area. The first church building was a wooden hut but a more substantial building opened in 1854. The sisters of St. Joseph conducted a day school in the church from the 1860s. When a new school and convent opened in Kapunda the St. John's complex was extended and converted to a girls' reformatory. Mother Mary McKillop, who founded the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, supervised the alterations and lived at St. John's for the duration of the work. The reformatory closed in 1909. Both Church and reformatory have been demolished, but a substantial cemetery marks this location.

Robert Fotheringham was a joint owner with his brothers of a brewery business in Gawler. He left Gawler for Kapunda in 1868 and established a brewery at St Johns.<sup>70</sup>

### **Saint Kitts**

This was a Wendish farming settlement around Section 308 in the Hundred of Belvidere. Its name is an abridged form of Saint Christopher the patron Saint of ferrymen who assisted Christian pilgrims to cross a river. The settlement is situated near an early phosphate rock quarry. Francis Ross opened Saint Kitts Creek School in 1864. It closed in 1875 but, as Saint Kitts School, opened again in 1919 finally closing in 1962.<sup>71</sup> The St. Kitts post office and manual telephone exchange were once situated outside the original homestead of Michael Doecke built in 1856. The original farms were quite small but with the introduction of farm machinery, larger areas could be worked. Settlers bought up adjoining farms and the number of families in the area declined during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.<sup>72</sup>

### **Schoenfeld**

A small Lutheran congregation, probably ministered to by Dr. Muecke of Tanunda, built a church near Freeling in the 1850s. They also used the building as a primary school and established a cemetery in the locality. Eventually the congregation moved to worship at Daveyston.<sup>73</sup>

### **Seppeltsfield**

After leaving his home in Silesia in 1849 Joseph Ernst Seppelt arrived in South Australia with his family, workers from his factory in Silesia, and some other Silesian families. He intended to produce tobacco but his efforts were not successful so he planted vines at Seppeltsfield instead. His early wine was of a good standard and he was able to sell it commercially. He constructed a cellar at Seppeltsfield in 1867 which developed into the major winery of the region. Seppeltsfield school opened in 1865 and closed in 1866.<sup>74</sup>

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<sup>69</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>70</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p.45, 74, 76

<sup>71</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>72</sup> Doecke, John *Saxony to South Australia The Doecke Story* Doecke Family Reunion Committee, 1979, p.31

<sup>73</sup> Obst, T.G. and Hempel, E.C. *From Then to Now the Lutheran Church and their people in Freeling 1858 to 1978* Freeling, St. Mark Lutheran Church, 1978, pp3-5

<sup>74</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

### **Steinthal**

This small settlement south east of Bethel, whose name means “stony valley”, was begun by Wendish farming families in the mid 1850s. It expanded in 1860 to include a school to accommodate the overflow from Pastor Schondorf’s school at Bethel. Peter Doecke built a timber and pug schoolroom and teacher’s accommodation on a corner of his land. In 1871, after a split in the church at Bethel, the building was extended to include a church and vestry and the trustees of the new Lutheran church purchased the quarter-acre site from Doecke. The population and church membership declined at the beginning of the twentieth century so the church amalgamated with the Bethel congregation in 1909. Little evidence remains of this small settlement.<sup>75</sup>

### **Shea Oak Log**

Captain Bagot, when attempting to mark a passable route for a road for bullock drays carting ore from Kapunda to Gawler, drew a plough behind a dray to mark the route with a furrow. The plough broke so in order to avoid further delay a forked branch was cut from a she oak tree and substituted for the plough. The resulting furrow guided later bullock teams whose movements consolidated the road.<sup>76</sup> The log was left beside the road and the surrounding area took its name from this example of colonial initiative.

### **Templers**

Templers is located in Section 2002 Hundred of Nuriootpa, north of Gawler. The locality and creek were named after publican Mr. Templar whose hostelry, a day’s journey from Gawler, provided a resting place for bullock teams on the westerly route to Burra. William Templar who had a carpentry and sign writing business in Hindley Street moved north to open the North Star Hotel which his family ran until 1878. Although Templar held the hotel licence the name of the town was spelt Templers. In 1851 the North Star had the reputation of the best inn between Gawler and Burra prompting the landlord to extend the accommodation. In addition to the hotel there were good stables and a farm. However drinking water had to be transported from Gawler although water for cattle and horses was pumped from a well on the property.<sup>77</sup> In 1909 the settlement consisted of the North Star Hotel, a church, store, Rechabite Lodge, Institute, and a few cottages.<sup>78</sup> The North Star existed, with some changes of name, from 1846-1918. The Post Office opened in 1851 and the school opened in 1859 as Ashwell School but the name changed in 1878 to Templers. It closed in 1951.<sup>79</sup>

### **Wasleys**

Wasleys was the post town for the former District Council of Mudla Wirra North which was constituted in 1867. Joseph Wasley arrived in South Australia in 1838. Having succeeded as a miner at Burra and on the Victorian goldfields he took up sections 809,810, 811, 523, 524, 525 in the Hundred of Mudla Wirra, known as the Mudla Wirra Forest. Wasleys, named after Joseph Wasley who first took up the section, was the name given to the railway station that opened in 1869 to allow transport of the mallee roots resulting from clearing land in the district. Two small townships were laid out around the railway in 1873.<sup>80</sup> Ridley was the settlement on the hotel side of the railway line, Wasleys on the other. Allotments in Ridley were disposed of privately on application to Nathaniel Oldham, Adelaide, rather than being auctioned as was the case with Wasleys.<sup>81</sup> Ridleyton was named after John Ridley, the inventor of the Stripper, who owned land in the area.<sup>82</sup> Ridleyton survives in the name of the hotel but all of the town is now referred to as Wasleys. George Thompson, a printer of North

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<sup>75</sup> Doecke, John *Saxony to South Australia The Doecke Story* Doecke Family Reunion Committee, 1979, p.36

<sup>76</sup> Dutton, Francis *South Australia and Its Mines* London, T. & W. Boone, 1846, p.271

<sup>77</sup> Yelland, E.M. ed. *Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia 1850-51* Adelaide, 1983, p.142

<sup>78</sup> Burgess ed. *The Cyclopedia of South Australia Adelaide*, Cyclopedia Company, 1909, p.298

<sup>79</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>80</sup> Burgess ed. *The Cyclopedia of South Australia Adelaide*, Cyclopedia Company, 1909, p.297

<sup>81</sup> Cockburn, Rodney *South Australia What’s in a Name* Adelaide, Axiom, 1990, p. 187

<sup>82</sup> *Wasleys 1873-1973 Centenary Celebrations* Wasleys, Centenary Celebrations Committee, 1973 p.3

Adelaide, laid out the Wasleys side of the town in 1873. The post office services began in 1869, with the stationmaster acting also as postmaster and telegraph operator. A school opened in 1874 in the Wesleyan Church, which was built in 1873.<sup>83</sup> By 1878 there was a provisional school and in 1883 the Education Department opened its school with a residence for the teacher.<sup>84</sup> By 1909 the township also had a wheelwright's shop, several stores and private dwellings, and an Institute with a library.

In the 1928 *Review of Lower North*, Wasleys is described as being a chiefly farming area, with about 337 people. The township at that time contained two large chaff mills, an hotel, two or three stores, an Institute, and branches of two banks. The town had a daily train service to Adelaide.<sup>85</sup>

### **Woolsheds**

Woolsheds is an area at the western extremity of the Light municipality, sitting partly in the Hundred of Mudla Wirra and partly in the Hundred of Alma (outside the Light region). Mary Wilson opened a school in Hd.of Alma in 1865. It closed in 1872. A Methodist Church was built in 1875 sited in the Hundred of Mudla Wirra.

## **2.6 Pastoralism**

Men who arrived in the new colony with ambition and capital aimed to take up land and stock it with sheep and cattle. Pastoral runs took up much of the region. Squatters grazed their stock where natural vegetation provided feed and where water was available, moving on to new pastures when the supply of feed required it. Early squatters paid no rent for the land. Attempts to regulate squatting by introducing Occupation Licences in 1842 did not succeed. The licences failed to provide the security of tenure required by pastoralists or to adequately define the extent of the runs so squatters were not prepared to make improvements to the land under these licences. Amendments to the conditions of tenure, incorporated into the Pastoral Leases introduced in 1851, included a fourteen year term for the lease and a provision for compensation for improvements.

Other pastoralists purchased their land through Special Surveys of desirable land outside the hundreds surveyed in the regular survey program. This form of purchase gave those with plenty of capital the opportunity to choose the most desirable sections before the area was available to all prospective purchasers within Light. Acknowledgment of this unfair advantage resulted in the cessation of the system of Special Surveys in 1841. By this time pastoralists who had secured much choice well-watered land freehold began to make improvements. For instance, construction of the homestead Holland House, now Turretfield, began once the freehold of land previously occupied was gained.<sup>86</sup>

Determined men with capital could still outbid competitors or small selectors at auctions of desirable land, or they could request a local survey, thus securing their head stations by purchase whilst they leased other land in the district. F.H.Dutton used this process to acquire Anlaby while he also leased more than 200 square miles around the homestead and on the Murray Plains to the east.

Peacocking (choosing the best land such as essential river frontages) and dummying (using a supposedly independent selector to take up land on behalf of a large landholder) were practices that advantaged the pastoralists. Such practices also helped to delay the movement of smaller farmers north of the Barossa and the southern hills area where a small number of large landholders occupied most of the land. In addition to Anlaby other sheep studs, such as Holland House (which was to become the Turretfield model farm), and

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<sup>83</sup> Manning Geoffrey H. *From Aaron Creek to Zion Hill*, Adelaide, 2000

<sup>84</sup> *Wasleys 1873-1973 Centenary Celebrations* Wasleys, Centenary Celebrations Committee, 1973, p.18

<sup>85</sup> Ziegler, Oswald comp. *Review of the Lower North of South Australia* Adelaide, Mail Newspapers Ltd, 1928, p.91

<sup>86</sup> Dallwitz, J. and Marsden, S. *Heritage of the Lower North*, 1990, p.38

Rockbrook merino stud used this desirable grazing country. The introduction of fencing allowed stock to be managed more efficiently and boundaries to be marked. However it was expensive and increased the demand for timber, supplies of which were already required for building and fuel, particularly around mining areas.

The early occupation of the land by men with capital enabled them to build up large fortunes. Those with no capital, or late arrivals, found the road to fortune more difficult. The Strangways Act of 1869 allowed the sale of wastelands (or unoccupied land) with deferred payment and was followed by other legislation that increased opportunities for farmers. Declining profits, increased wages and social changes eventually led to the break up of the expansive early estates. The remaining large pastoral runs in the north and east of Light were often held by the same families for some generations, with division and sale of sections not occurring until early in the twentieth century.

The 1928 *Review of the Lower North* also notes the diversified nature of production on the larger properties, with sheep and cattle for meat, and wheat and hay just as important as wool. In addition to the grazing of sheep, most pastoral properties ran dairy cattle to provide domestic supplies and beef cattle from the region provided meat for Kapunda's tables.

## 2.7 Mining

The discovery of minerals in an area influenced settlement patterns, bringing an influx of workers once mining began and other services to cater for their needs. Towns developed quickly while the mines were active and later declined unless another economic function replaced the mining activity. The discovery of copper ore at Kapunda in 1842 began Australia's earliest mining boom and the development of an important country town.

In 1851 'Old Colonist' described the working of the mines opened, after samples sent to England for assessment proved to be payable, at Kapunda in 1844.

*Captain Halifax most politely showed us over the mining and smelting works of the Kapunda: the average of the ore we understand to be twenty-five per cent. Two steam engines were there- one of forty horse-power, qnd another of thirty-six horse power, intended to come to the aid of her sister engine, and which was to begin working on 1 March. This last engine is to work without a beam, the rod acting at once upon the machine. We could not but wonder at the working of the huge 'bobs', which put is [sic] in mind, from their enormous bulk, of 'bobbing for whales'. Another engine is said to be on its way from England of fifty horsepower, with every necessary apparatus complete. There is a shaft of 40 fathoms, and one of 30 fathoms, and others which we did not see.<sup>87</sup>*

Smelting ore at the mine sites reduced the bulk needing transportation, although as Kapunda was situated on a savannah woodland where trees were sparse and growth moderate, timber to fuel the mine and smelter, and to provide pit props, had to be brought in. The estimated wood use for the Kapunda smelter was 120 tons per day.<sup>88</sup> The mine closed 1878 but by this time the town had diversified into implement manufacturing and services for farmers.

Nearby the Belvidere Mine in the Belvidere Range opened in 1848 and closed in 1851. In 1869 the Wheal Nitschke mine, three miles east of Freeling, began mining copper ore but closed in 1886.<sup>89</sup> Unused mine shafts across a wide area mark the location of this mining venture today.

Quarries operated in the district providing materials for the local and Adelaide construction projects and phosphate for fertiliser and industrial processes to companies in Adelaide and interstate. The marble quarries were worked from 1870 but the first company to quarry marble

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<sup>87</sup> Yelland, E.M. ed. *Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia 1850-51* Adelaide, 1983, p.116

<sup>88</sup> Williams, M. *The Making of the South Australian Landscape* London, Academic Press, 1974, p.134

<sup>89</sup> Kuhlmann, T. and Bockmann, O. *Horses, Harrows and Haystacks*, Freeling Women's Agricultural Bureau, 1981, p.2

commercially was the Kapunda Marble and Lime Company in 1881. The Kapunda marble quarries provided marble for the South Australian Parliament House (1882) in Adelaide. H.B. Hawke of Kapunda developed a process for smelting using this marble as a flux. The stone from the quarries was sold to BHP who used it in their smelters. The quarries closed during the depression of the 1890s and reopened decades later as a source of road metal.

Phosphate quarries opened 1902 near Kapunda but as the rock was not of high quality they only worked during times of shortage.<sup>90</sup> In 1906, on land owned by the Kerr family to the south of St. Kitts, Kapunda dental surgeon Arch. Duncan discovered high quality phosphate rock. Duncan agreed to pay a commission to the land owner and set up a mining enterprise. Workers carted the rock to Kapunda station for consignment to the Adelaide Chemical works. As mining increased, the railway line to Truro came into service allowing more convenient transportation of the phosphate. Phosphate rock was sold to the steel works at Newcastle and the Cresco Fertiliser works. The mine closed several times when the price of imported rock was low making local mining uneconomic. The mine was worked until the late 1930s when the depth of the deposit, water seeping into the quarry and the outbreak of World War Two resulted in its closure.<sup>91</sup>

Although early property owners had made small quarries to obtain stone for their houses from the early 1900s J.C. Nitchke operated a commercial freestone quarry at Greenock on Section 545 in the Hundred of Belvidere. Initially this stone was used for residential buildings but later for a wider range of buildings. It changed hands in 1947 and new equipment was installed to prepare stone for the Adelaide building industry. However the after a couple of years quarrying activity declined.<sup>92</sup>

The Greenock Creek Mining Company opened a mine in 1846 but work ceased there in 1847. Other groups have operated the mine at various times since, using a variety of names for the mine, although the area is predominantly agricultural. A gold mine in the Moppa area begun in 1893 exploited an area where gold was discovered in 1873. After the initial alluvial discoveries other attempts to mine the area achieved low yields at best and little financial success.

## 2.8 Transport

Early settlers walked or rode horses and used bullocks or horses to draw the wagons that transported their goods. Travelling stock routes linked pastoral stations and later also linked towns. Overland routes from the Murray followed watering points for stock. Once mining began bullock tracks developed between the mines and towns where supplies could be obtained and ore shipped out. The route from Kapunda to Gawler developed in this way as did the later route from Burra to Kapunda. Once there was sufficient traffic coach services provided passenger transport and carried mail. Rounsevell's coaches and Cobb and Co. competed for business to and from Kapunda.<sup>93</sup>

The building of the railway line north from Adelaide to Gawler, an important regional centre for agriculture, began in 1855. The completed line opened in 1857. Gawler was also on the route to the mining centres of Kapunda and Burra. Parliament authorised the extension of the line in 1858 first to Freeling and then on to Kapunda.<sup>94</sup> In 1860 railway to Kapunda opened and by this time the Burra mine was producing large amounts of ore, much of which was diverted from the old Port Wakefield transport route to the Kapunda railhead for transport to Port Adelaide. In addition farmers sent their agricultural produce to Adelaide by rail. Whilst the railhead remained at Kapunda towns such as Hamilton were nourished by the traffic that passed through them on journeys between Kapunda and Burra. When a line from Roseworthy to Burra opened in 1870, this through traffic also declined as did the towns that had prospered from it. The Kapunda

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<sup>90</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p.121

<sup>91</sup> Graetz, Colin *The White Wends of St. Kitts* [Sheoak Log, S.A.] Biele Family Society 1982 p.16

<sup>92</sup> Saegenschnitter, G, *Greenock & District, 1846-1886*, 1975, p.177

<sup>93</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p.33

<sup>94</sup> Donovan, Peter "A Brief History of South Australia's Railways" *Railway Heritage of South Australia*, 1992 p.1-16



railway extended to the river port of Morgan in 1878 allowing produce and firewood from the lower Murray to be shipped to Port Adelaide.

Once motor cars and trucks were established as a means of transport and roads were improved for their use they provided competition for the railways. They also led to greater personal mobility. Larger centres became more accessible and their attractive range of services drew custom from small townships. This competition led to businesses in these townships declining, many closed, and the local populations diminished. As a result other services such as schools and railway stations eventually closed. More convenient transport also resulted in workers travelling further afield to work, often to Adelaide with small towns becoming dormitories for the capital.

## 2.9 Agriculture, Viticulture, Processing Industries

The discovery of copper in 1842 and the subsequent mines brought attention to the Central Hill country. New settlers arrived in the colony at this time and agricultural development increased with many small freehold farms. Cornish miners and Welsh and German smelters arrived in the area. Irish workers undertook many labouring tasks at the mines and many settled on Baker's Flat just to the south of the mine where they remained despite attempts to evict them. Other mine workers eventually settled on smallholdings or in nearby towns. German settlers also arrived to develop agricultural properties, establishing Lutheran churches and schools for the benefit of their small communities.

During the early 1850s there was an exodus to the goldfields in eastern states then a further influx of farmers. The discovery of gold in Victoria substantially increased the market for South Australian wheat and the declaration of new hundreds in the Central Hill country followed although they were not taken up immediately. Between 1856 and 1859 settlers began cultivating much land north of the Barossa Valley. Often early wheat farms were not sustainable, as poor farming methods and small acreages did not provide sufficient returns. This led to amalgamations and some settlers moved on to other areas in search of a livelihood.

Farms developed later than pastoral properties and with changed circumstances farmers often did not have the resources to build the large houses favoured by the pastoralists. The available resources were spent on equipment, stock, and acquiring more land. The South Australian climate also worked against hopes of reproducing an English agricultural property. Leonora Matilda Nicholls of "Navenby" at Hamilton accompanied her husband Samuel on a trip to England in 1897 to inspect the land that belonged to his grandfather, the local Squire, at Navenby near Lincoln. Her reaction to the family estate with its two storey house, fat cows and horses, paddocks full of "lovely grass", fat pigs and workmen's cottages all enclosed by green hedges was "Oh If our Navenby in Australia was only half like this place what a treasure we would have".<sup>95</sup>

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<sup>95</sup> Nicholls, Leonora Matilda *Diary of a Trip to England 1897* Unpublished Typescript p.16

Adjusting to the drier Australian climate was only one problem. The mallee land in particular was difficult and expensive to clear. Charles Mullens who farmed near Wasleys introduced the technique of Mullenising. This involved dragging a roller over the surface to knock down the slender mallee trunks and to expose surface roots and low stumps that dried out over the summer. Dragging a spiked roller over the soil opened it up for sowing. After the harvest the stumps, roots and stubble were burnt to kill off any new mallee shoots. This process repeated over several seasons resulted in comparatively clear land. Many farmers adopted this method to clear mallee scrub.<sup>96</sup> However large stumps still needed to be grubbed out.

Another aid to farmers was the stump-jump plough which, unlike conventional ploughs, allowed the shares rise over obstructions and then return into the soil to continue the furrow. With a seed bed prepared in this way sowing could proceed and eventually most of the roots were destroyed. These and other innovations reduced the cost of bringing scrub land into production and made it more attractive to settlers.<sup>97</sup> Implements such as Ridley's stripper that improved harvesting processes also reduced costs while crop rotation, applications of superphosphate, and later improved strains of wheat, increased yields and made farming more profitable. Eventually tractors and other mechanised equipment eased the workload for farmers and made horses redundant. However, until the use of horses declined, chaff mills in several towns provided a useful by-product from the area's crops and employment for local workers. Chaff was also exported to the United Kingdom, India and Asian countries. The landscape also changed as bulk handling of grain led to the building of silos necessary for its storage.

The importance of the rural economy to the State was confirmed by the establishment of the Roseworthy Agricultural College in 1883 and the "Turretfield" Government Demonstration Farm established in 1907 with the aim of improving agricultural and livestock practices. "Turretfield" began as a dairy farm and then became a mixed farm carrying sheep, cows, pigs and fowls. Crops included peas, wheat and barley. Experiments with pasture grasses were also carried out.<sup>98</sup>

### **Viticulture**

Although Roseworthy Agricultural College established the first oenology course in 1936 winemaking and viticulture began in small way much earlier. Many settlers established vines for their personal use using cultivation techniques learnt in their homelands. Plantings of vines extended from Buchsfelde on the Gawler River, to the Barossa and beyond Kapunda to the St Kitts area. Early vineyards associated with German settlers can be found along Research Road, the Kapunda–Truro Road, and Belvidere Road near Neukirch and Ebenezer.

Johann Gramp's successful production of commercial wine in the Barossa Valley in 1850 from vines planted in 1847 encouraged others to follow suit. When the vine disease Phylloxera affected the vines in Victoria and New South Wales, it removed competition, and boosted South Australian wine exports. The removal of tariffs at the time of Federation further also assisted the South Australian wine industry. Many of the early South Australian vineyards, situated north of the North Para River and so located in the Light region, developed into large producers of wine. One example of this is, of course, Seppeltsfield.

After leaving his home in Silesia in 1849 Joseph Ernst Seppelt arrived in South Australia with his family, workers from his factory in Silesia, and some other Silesian families. He intended to produce tobacco but his efforts were not successful so he planted vines at Seppeltsfield instead. His early wine was of a good standard and he was able to sell it commercially. He constructed a cellar at Seppeltsfield in 1867. After his death in 1868 his son Benno and later Benno's family developed Seppelts into Australia's largest winery. They used scientific methods and ensured that their winemakers were professionally trained. The substantial buildings designed by Benno were completed in 1888. These included a

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<sup>96</sup> Meinig, D.W. *On the Margins of the Good Earth* Netley S.A., Association of American Geographers, 1988

<sup>97</sup> Williams, M. *The Making of the South Australian Landscape* London, Academic Press, 1974 p.149

<sup>98</sup> Ziegler, Oswald comp. *Review of the Lower North of South Australia* Adelaide, Mail Newspapers Ltd, 1928, p.87

laboratory, vinegar house, distillery, cooperage, blacksmith's shop, piggery, poultry house, and gravity-flow winery that were used until 1983. Apart from developing the largest winery in Australia by 1900, and expanding in South Australia and interstate, the Seppelt family created work for their employees during the depression planting an avenue of palms and a pine plantation. They also established the Barossa Valley Vintage Festival and contributed to other community projects.<sup>99</sup>

Wonganella Vineyards at Gomersal began with a small planting of 3 acres of vines in 1887. Friedrich Wilhelm Fromm who planted these vines also planted 80 acres at New Mecklenberg (Gomersal) for Dr. Cleland of Beaumont, Adelaide. Fromm cared for these vines for Cleland until in 1917 he purchased the property. F.W.Fromm and Sons cultivated a variety of grapes including Shiraz, Cabernet Sauvignon, Grenache, and Mataro.<sup>100</sup>

Kalimna Estate consists of scrubland purchased in 1888 by private entity D&J Fowler who established vineyards there. The property was transferred in 1895 to D & J Fowler Limited, wholesale grocers. In the Kalimna vineyards, situated north of Nuriootpa, dams were set up to supply water to distribute to the vines via underground pipes. Extensive cellars were constructed in 1895, and a distillery, bond store, stables, smith's and carpenter's shops, established, together with a workers' camp, to service the 241 acres of vines.

### **Forestry**

When May Vivienne visited Kapunda in 1908 she remarked on the Forest plantation, which provided trees to supply most of the state's telegraph poles, and the associated nursery.<sup>101</sup> H. Woodlands together with his son established The Pines area as a nursery in 1881 and managed the nursery until 1921 when it closed.<sup>102</sup>

### **Hay and Chaff Production**

In addition to grain crops the Light area was suitable for pasture grasses and hay production. This led to chaff mills and stock feed industries and the production of hay become a major industry in the region. Both hay and chaff were sent interstate and overseas. Hay from Hamilton was exported to South Africa.<sup>103</sup> Chaff from Kapunda went to Britain, India, Japan, and Asia. Chaff mills still stand in Freeling, Morn Hill and other towns within the western half of Light, but none are still in production.

## **2.10 People, Social Life and Organisations**

The cultural background of early settlers in Light was diverse, as it was throughout the Lower North. The mining which opened up the area after the initial, mainly British, pastoral interests brought Cornish miners and Welsh and German smelters to the district, and several distinct groups of German settlers created small religious based communities and began farming in light, particularly during the 1850s and 1860s. The evidence of the significance of these groups is specifically obvious in the number of churches and cemeteries throughout the district established by them.

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<sup>99</sup> McDougall, Katrina *Winery Buildings in SA 1836 to 1936 – The Barossa Region* Uni of Adelaide, 1980

<sup>100</sup> Ziegler, Oswald, *Vines and Orchards of the Garden State South Australia's Fruit Growing Industry* 1929, p.146

<sup>101</sup> Vivienne, May *Sunny South Australia* Adelaide, Hussey and Gillingham, 1908, p.232

<sup>102</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p.43

<sup>103</sup> Vivienne, May *Sunny South Australia* Adelaide, Hussey and Gillingham, 1908, p.250

Early settlers contributed to the development of the region in different ways according to their talents and means. Some opened up new country, others contributed to the making of towns, supplied services, established industries or devoted themselves to their communities. As can be seen from the description of settlements and towns within Light, it was up to local residents to provide the impetus and support for local facilities and services such as churches and cemeteries, council offices, schools, hospitals, institutes and halls, recreation grounds and other community facilities. At the outset, it seemed that Government involvement was limited to post and telegraph services and possibly a police sergeant. As towns grew, the facilities provided by Government increased, to include courthouses, government schools and post offices, but most of the social and community activity within in any settlement was the responsibility of the residents. The cultural diversity and range of backgrounds and resources within the community is evident when just a few notable Light settlers are considered.

Frederick Hansborough Dutton was one of three brothers whose father had settled in Victoria. The brothers had pastoral interests in New South Wales. Frederick came to South Australia in 1838 bringing 5000 sheep overland from New South Wales. He became a partner with Capt. Charles Harvey Bagot in Koonunga Station near Kapunda, having previously assisted his brother William H. Dutton with his property in New South Wales. Dutton grazed his sheep on Koonunga until in 1841 the partnership was dissolved. Taking half of the flock, which had almost doubled in size, F.H.Dutton set up his head station on land near Julia Creek, close to a spring called "Pudna" which he renamed "Anlaby" after a village in Yorkshire. Frederick Dutton acquired 250 square miles of country on Waterloo Plains and later purchased an 80 acre section. In 1850 Dutton added to his Anlaby estate. He purchased 70,000 acres of his leaseholdings adjoining the homestead block and gave up some of his more distant holdings. Anlaby was stocked with fine sheep and Rambouillet rams and the strain improved with further importation of merino rams from Germany. Frederick Dutton retired to England and left a manager in charge of Anlaby. As Kapunda's benefactor he contributed large sums towards many town projects. After Frederick's death in 1890 Anlaby passed to Henry Dutton, his nephew.<sup>104</sup> Henry Dutton built St. Matthews Church of England at Hamilton in 1896 in memory of his daughter. In 1908 Anlaby covered 70,000 acres and Dutton also owned North Booboorowie, another 35,000 acres.<sup>105</sup>

Captain Charles Harvey Bagot, an Irishman, arrived in South Australia in 1840 with his family and some Irish agricultural laborers. After inspecting country to the south and east of Adelaide with William Oldham, who became the manager of the Kapunda mine, he settled near Kapunda on Koonunga Station. He was in a partnership with Frederick Dutton for a time. When members of their families discovered copper ore Bagot and Dutton purchased an 80 acre section containing the ore deposit for £1 per acre. Later purchases in the area cost £2210 for 100 acres. Bagot marked the route to Gawler for the bullock teams carrying the ore. He also was involved in the special survey of the land on which the Burra mine was discovered. Unfortunately his consortium drew the poorer section which eventually became pastoral land. He became a Member of the Legislative Council retiring in 1869 aged 81 years.<sup>106</sup>

Francis Stacker Dutton (brother of F.H. Dutton) who later became Premier of South Australia and Charles Samuel Bagot (son of Capt. Charles Bagot) discovered ore in 1842 on Koonunga Station. In 1846 his book *South Australia and its Mines, with an Historical Sketch of the Colony* was published in London. He intended the work to promote the colony and provide general information not readily available for interested readers.

Sidney Kidman was born in Adelaide and learnt stock handling in various jobs. He built up a chain of stations across the country which allowed him to transfer stock to areas with better

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<sup>104</sup> Cockburn, R. *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia* Adelaide, Publishers Limited, 1925 vol.1 p.35

<sup>105</sup> Pascoe, J.J. ed. *History of Adelaide and Vicinity* Adelaide, Hussey and Gillingham, 1901 p.128

<sup>106</sup> Cockburn, R. *Pastoral Pioneers of South Australia* Adelaide, Publishers Limited, 1925, p.100

conditions when drought or other factors indicated that this was necessary.<sup>107</sup> This strategy enabled him to become a very rich man. In 1900 Kidman began horse sales in Kapunda which he held in the yards at the rear of the North Kapunda Hotel. These sales, conducted by Kidman's stock agents, ran annually for over thirty years, becoming a major event that attracted buyers from overseas to Kapunda. Kidman left Kapunda to live in Adelaide in 1922. He presented his large house Eringa and five acres of land to the Education Department in 1921 to convert into a high school for the town. He also invested in businesses in the town and gave to various good causes.

William Oldham (who had previously held the post of Protector of the Aborigines) arrived in Kapunda in 1846 as an assistant to Capt. Bagot. He was the Kapunda Mine Manager from 1848 until 1867 and served in many local organisations, church, business and local government affairs.<sup>108</sup>

Pastor Christoph Samuel Daniel Schondorf came from Mecklenberg, in Germany. He belonged to the Moravian Brethren and was ordained in 1853 in order to minister in South Australia. He arrived in South Australia in 1854 and began preaching to members of the Moravian Brethren in the Light Pass area. In 1856 he bought land for the Brethren at Bethel. Many gave up their farms in the Barossa to move to the new settlement. Schondorf organised the church, school and cemetery and acted as banker, adviser and negotiator for his flock in their business transactions. In 1876 he retired to a house he had built for himself in the district. He was again involved in church affairs when he ministered to a group that separated from the Bethel Congregation, and preached regularly as guest preacher at the Steinthal church.<sup>109</sup>

Thomas Victor was one of the early settlers of Greenock. He bought land from the Crown in 1850, authorised a survey and sale of township allotments in 1858. He became involved in local affairs and pressed for the establishment of a public school and telegraph station. Victor, together with his partner Barkey, began milling in Greenock establishing the Victorville Flour Mill in 1858. His mill eventually became the Laucke's Feed Mill. Victor returned to England in 1867.

Johann Georg Schuster lived at Rosedale and purchased land west of Freeling in 1847. His son August lived on the property for some years and then Johann Gottlieb, August's stepbrother took over the property in 1864. At least five generations of Schusters lived and farmed on the property.<sup>110</sup>

## 2.11 Local Government

One of the principles on which the province of South Australia was founded was that of a self-supporting system of government. The principle of self reliance is reflected in the way in which many early settlers grouped together to provide the services they deemed necessary at the time. Churches, schools, Institutes and hospitals resulted from community cooperation. Not all of their efforts met with success but where they were successful local residents became Trustees, or formed Boards of Management. In many cases local residents donated the land for community facilities.

With the expansion of the colony came an increase in wheeled vehicles and it was clear that prosperity required an organised road system. District Road Boards, based on the Hundreds and local ratepayers' interests, took on the responsibility of providing and maintaining roads. These Boards preceded the District Council system whose powers were

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<sup>107</sup> *Wakefield Companion to South Australian History*, 2001 p.293

<sup>108</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, pp. 88, 156

<sup>109</sup> Doecke, John, *Saxony to South Australia The Doecke Story* Doecke Family Reunion Committee, 1979, p.32

<sup>110</sup> Kulmann, T. and Bockmann, O. *Horses, Harrows and Haystacks* Freeling, Freeling Women's Agricultural Bureau, 1981, p.20

limited by the centralised power of the State Government in many areas. Many areas within the Light region gained formal district and town councils in the 1850s and 1860s. Often these were quite small such as the Belvidere District Council (1866) which covered a rural area with no large townships within its boundaries. Kapunda, however, was large enough to establish both a Town Council in 1865 and a District Council in 1866. Light District Council began in 1867 and Hamilton District Council in 1868.

Nuriootpa and Mudla Wirra District Councils began in 1854 and Port Gawler Council operated between 1856 and 1870. Mudla Wirra divided in 1867 into North and South and amalgamated again in 1933. This was during the Depression when many councils found difficulty in maintaining services due to high unemployment, reduced road grants, unpaid rates and public works programmes. An earlier economic depression had seen the first Light Council merge with Kapunda in 1892. This time a Local Government Commission was set up in 1930 to reduce the number of Local Governments and a Local Government Act in 1934 combined the statutory provisions of previous Acts controlling District Councils and Municipal Corporations. It was expected that the amalgamations would reduce costs. At this time Belvidere and Hamilton Councils amalgamated with Kapunda but it was not until 1962 that the Town and District Councils of Kapunda merged. Widespread use of motorised transport after the Second World War placed increased demand on roads but also led to a population drift towards larger towns and a decline in rural populations. The role of Councils changed accordingly and engineering works, building, health supervision and town planning became more important.

In 1918 the Nuriootpa District Council changed its name to Freeling and this excluded the town of Nuriootpa. In 1987 the Mudla Wirra and Freeling Councils amalgamated to form the new District Council of Light. Over the years minor changes to council boundaries occurred and amalgamations often resulted in parts of the amalgamating councils being transferred to other local government areas. Further amalgamations resulted as Federal Grants to Councils were offered to regional groupings. In 1998 the Light and Kapunda District Councils became the Regional Council of Light administered from Freeling.

## 2.12 Commerce

Hotels were important elements in the settlement of the country. Many of them catered for the teamsters and stockmen who carried the supplies and delivered the stock to recently settled areas. Some preceded the general settlement of a town such as the W heatsheaf Hotel near Kapunda or provided a nucleus around which a township sprang up.

Before 1863 applicants for a licence to sell alcohol did not have to submit plans of their premises to the local justices. From 1863 it was necessary to submit plans of new premises before the application could be heard. The amount of notice required varied over the years as did other conditions under which licences were issued. Hotels provided a centre for early social life in the colony, providing not only refreshments but also a communal space for meetings, concerts, balls, dinners and coroners' inquests, in addition to providing stabling for horses and overnight accommodation for guests.

Many hotels were rebuilt or extended to keep pace with the requirements of the licensing laws, other had their licences revoked or applications refused if their premises did not meet the required standards, particularly after the 1880 Act. Some hotels closed when the cost of refurbishment to meet requirements exceeded any likely profit. In many small townships a decline in the population and thus in trade led to the hotel's closure. In the 1890s a severe depression coupled with growing enthusiasm for the Temperance movement further contributed to a decline in licence numbers.<sup>111</sup> Each town within Light retains at least one hotel building, many still in use.

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<sup>111</sup> Hoad, J.L. *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia 1836- March 1993* 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Adelaide, 1999, p.5

Despite attempts at self-sufficiency there were supplies that settlers desired that they could not provide for themselves. Stores in the townships supplied tea, coffee, sugar, groceries, ironmongery, drapery and other domestic and agricultural items that settlers needed. In this way these general stores contributed to the pioneer effort. Frequently they provided postal services and acted as agencies for banks and insurance companies. As towns developed more specialised shops appeared. One example of the services that stores provided for settlers needs can be found at Greenock where James Jackman purchased land in 1850 and built a general store. He sold the store in 1855 to August Kruger and Carl Schrader who began the Post Office there in 1856. Kruger was the Post Master and the partners were registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. When Schrader died Kruger sold the business to Hans Minck. At this time the store stocked mostly grocery and drapery items. Minck developed it further by adding a large stone wheat store to the property and becoming a wheat trader. Fluctuations in the business were linked to poor seasonal returns in the locality. His widow, after selling part of the land for the erection of a post office, sold the remainder to R.W. Tummel in 1888. The store became known as the Greenock Cash Store and business expanded to include further items for sale and a collection service for cream from local producers. The proprietors provided agencies for farm machinery, sewing machines, and chemical manures in addition to bank and insurance services. Much later, in 1926, a petrol bowser was installed beside the road. In 1898 the Tummels had the shop rebuilt and when a new owner, Mr. Ditter, bought the building in 1931 he carried out further alterations to the building. When he died in 1941 the shop closed. The building was then converted to the Greenock Creek Tavern in 1956.

## 2.13 Secondary Industry

### ***Manufacturers and Implement makers***

Much of the Light district was concerned with grain growing and improved equipment aided production. As the demand for implements increased manufacturers of this heavy equipment sprang up in areas where their products were needed for sowing and harvesting. Before the mining of iron ore at Iron Knob and the manufacture of iron at Whyalla, pig iron was brought firstly from Britain often as ballast in ships and then ore was transported from interstate. Ore was first smelted in New South Wales in 1847 near Berrima. Coal used for fuel also came from interstate. In 1872 iron ore of high quality was discovered at Mount Jagged on the Fleurieu Peninsula and a smelter established there using coke as fuel. This smelter lasted until 1875. Frequently ore was in short supply so these foundries processed scrap iron to supplement supplies.<sup>112</sup> They provided employment that often sustained the towns when other employment in the area declined. For many years these foundries could make equipment more cheaply than the cost of imported machinery but the businesses were subject to the fortunes of the agricultural industry and many did not survive the depression of the late 1890s. After Federation interstate manufacturers and imports from America also competed for sales further reducing the number of manufacturers. As a result of these factors the all-purpose manufacturer sited in and serving the local district gave way to larger manufacturers in central locations such as Adelaide well served by transport and trade links.<sup>113</sup>

*Hawke's Engineering works, Kapunda* - H B Hawke arrived in Kapunda in 1857 and purchased an existing forge in order to open his blacksmith's and implement making business, which later extended to bridge constructions, mine equipment, cast iron fences and weighbridges.<sup>114</sup> After the copper mine ceased to operate Hawke's became an important source of employment for Kapunda. Hawke conceived a process that enabled a local stone, carbonate of lime, to be used as a flux for smelting. Demand for the stone to use in smelting increased employment at the quarries. Competition from other implement

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<sup>112</sup> Needham, G. and Thomson, D. *Men of Metal A chronicle of the metal casting industry in South Australia 1836-1986* Adelaide, the Authors, 1987 p.47

<sup>113</sup> Hirst, J. *Adelaide and the Country 1870-1917*, Melbourne, 1973, p.30

<sup>114</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, pp.48, 112

manufacturers at the end of the nineteenth century and then the depression after World War One affected the business adversely but defence contracts kept the business afloat during World War Two. Adaptability allowed the company to keep operating until the 1970s.

Other manufacturers operated in Kapunda. Cameron's began in 1859 as the Vulcan Iron Works. The company eventually specialised in wagons, carts and buggies but also manufactured prefabricated houses and implements. The business seems to have closed down in 1894 upon the death of Robert Cameron. Other manufacturers in Kapunda included Hillier's, Mellors' and Wheatley's, each of which made implements or carts and buggies but ceased operating in the late nineteenth century. There were also some other smaller businesses that operated at various times.

*E.Anders & Sons, Freeling* – This business began as a smithy's shop in 1865 and expanded to manufacture and service tillage implements windmills and machinery. The factory was powered by a windmill. The business was extended to fertilizer manufacture <sup>115</sup>

*Linke Noack & Co.Ltd. Freeling* – The company opened in 1902 as agricultural and general engineers. In 1908 it built an implement factory and also specialised in road making and earth moving equipment. Defence contracts in the 1940s required new machinery. This was followed by sub-contracts from car manufacturers and other industries. The company closed 1956.

### **Flour mills**

While transport was slow and the country developing it was economic to have flour mills situated in grain growing areas to process local crops. Early steam-powered mills used mallee roots that became available as the dense mallee scrub was cleared for fuel. The local availability of raw materials helped them to survive longer than breweries.<sup>116</sup> The early Victorville Mill at Greenock used water from the Greenock Creek to supply its boiler and other mills, such as the Daveyston Mill, were also sited near creeks. Mills operated at Greenock(1858), Fords(1921), Allens Creek(1855), Kapunda(1870) and at Daveyston (1856). In 1879 there were 103 country flour-mills but some were owned by Adelaide based millers. Fluctuations in the agricultural industry and consolidation reduced their numbers. By 1917 there were approximately forty country mills still operating. Mills were susceptible to fire and a fire burnt out the mill at Fords in 1933. Boiler explosions also caused the deaths of workers, damage to mills, and disrupted production. The Greenock mill had several proprietors, who made improvements to the mill, before in 1899 the Laucke brothers took over the business. Their successful management of the mill and introduction of a suction-gas engine to cut costs led to expansion of the company to other towns and diversification of products to include poultry and stock feeds. Development of cheaper and more efficient transport systems and bulk deliveries led to more centralised processing of grain.

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<sup>115</sup> Kulmann, T. and Bockmann, O. *Horses, Harrows and Haystacks* Freeling, Freeling Women's Agricultural Bureau, 1981, p.33

<sup>116</sup> Hirst, J. *Adelaide and the Country 1870-1917*, Melbourne, 1973, p.29



## **Breweries**

Most successful towns had a flour-mill and an implement manufacturer, especially in the prosperous 1870s. Some also had a brewery. In 1868 there were thirty-three country breweries, but by 1888 there were only ten. Adelaide brewing companies bought breweries and country hotels thus contributing to the decline of local breweries.<sup>117</sup> Kapunda had several breweries. The main one (Thomson's) closed in 1900. Fotheringham's operated for a few years from 1892 outside Kapunda.

## **Services**

Kapunda was one of the three country towns where the Provincial Gas Company operated. The gasworks near the railway station provided the fuel for the main street lighting first operated in 1872. The Provincial Gas Company later became part of the South Australian Gas Company. However it was not until 1925 that the town was lit by electricity. In 1922 that an Act of the State Parliament enabled the extension of mains and transmission lines of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company to supply country districts. Supply was extended from Gawler to Freeling in 1925 and slowly the gas and kerosene lights were phased out. Extension to individual farms took longer.

Postal services were particularly important for early settlers as there were few alternative means of communication and most settlers had families or friends in their home countries of whom they longed to have news. Commerce also relied on postal communication before the advent of the telegraph and telephone. At first mail was carried on horseback or by coach between towns. Later railways and then motor vehicles transported postal items.

In Kapunda early postal services operated from primitive shops on the mine site. The first in the town operated from Whittaker's store in the Main Street in 1848. As Kapunda developed into the colony's second most important town a separate Post Office became essential. In 1860 a Post Office building opened. This was in use until 1872 when a larger building, planned to accommodate telegraph services came into operation. Telephone services began in 1878 and in 1883 a line extended beyond the town to Fotheringham's brewery at St. Johns.

Allendale, on the route to the Burra mines, began postal services in 1860. In Freeling a post office began operating in 1862, and a Telegraph station operated from 1870. In 1910 the Post Office building opened with the telephone exchange operating from 1911. Greenock had a postal service from 1856 and a separate Post Office from 1879. Some smaller settlements waited longer for postal services. While Daveyston had an early service it was not until 1896 that Bethel could provide a post office.<sup>118</sup>

## **2.14 Water Supply**

Despite the region being crossed or bordered by the Light and Gawler (North Para) Rivers, water has been a problem in some areas. On the Kapunda mine site there was no water at first. The nearest drinkable water was in the River Light and that was brackish. Miners sunk several wells on the mine site before they could find water that was not tainted by the copper.<sup>119</sup> Early Kapunda miners had water carted and stored in casks buried underground. At first houses had no guttering to assist in catching rain-water so professional water carters worked in Kapunda for many decades. Later residents dug underground water tanks.<sup>120</sup> The Upper and Lower dams provided some water for street watering to keep down the dust. A reservoir at Taylor Gap built in the late 1870s provided water used for irrigation, street

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<sup>117</sup> Hirst, J. *Adelaide and the Country 1870-1917*, Melbourne, 1973, p.29

<sup>118</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p.48

<sup>119</sup> Dutton, Francis *South Australia and Its Mines* London, T. & W. Boone, 1846, p.269

<sup>120</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p.13

cleaning and machinery. It was not suitable for drinking.<sup>121</sup> It closed in 1917. Kapunda was connected to a water supply from Warren Reservoir in 1917-18<sup>122</sup>

Freeling residents used water stored in the railway watertank. This was supplied from Gawler by train. Near Freeling the Swinden Reservoir, built in 1883, dried up after 1892 drought. The Beelitz Well, also near Freeling, was actually a bore with a wind pump and alleviated the situation. Mr. Beelitz found the water at a depth of 160 feet. Bores were not the ultimate solution to the town's water supply problems. However after further shortages a connection to the Barossa Reservoir began in 1906 and the first mains in Freeling were completed in 1908.

Outlying farms waited many years for connection to the reticulated system. Farms and vineyards provided much of their own water from dams and tanks. Fowler's "Kalimna" vineyards had two dams connected to a watering system in 1929.

## **2.15 Recreation, Tourism**

Money donated by F H Dutton and other donors began the process of acquiring land for a recreation park in Kapunda. Other towns also developed recreation areas for sporting activities. A wide range of sporting activities included cricket, golf, tennis, bowls, croquet, netball, athletics, football and swimming. Racing included trotting, cycling and horse racing. Cultural activities ranged from brass bands, theatre, libraries and lectures at Institutes, literary societies, musical performances and more recently the Barossa Music Festival. Activities related to the rural economy such as Rural Youth groups, ploughing matches, Agricultural societies and country women's groups provided educational as well as social benefits. More recently wineries and heritage tourism particularly in the Barossa and Kapunda respectively have brought visitors to the area providing leisure for the visitors and boosting employment and the economy of the region.

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<sup>121</sup> Burgess ed. *The Cyclopedia of South Australia Adelaide*, Cyclopedia Company, 1909, p.376

<sup>122</sup> Charlton, Rob *History of Kapunda* Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1971, p.55

## **3.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF SURVEY**

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### **3.1 Planning Recommendations**

It is recommended that Light Council undertake a Heritage Plan Amendment Report (PAR) to amend the *Development Plan* which will incorporate the recommendations of this survey. The recommendations cover both specific areas and individual places for consideration for inclusion in the Heritage PAR. These recommendations also include a series of general recommendations to provide advice on the ongoing care and management of the heritage places and the heritage character of the Light Council area.

#### **3.1.1 Places on the State Heritage Register (post 1994)**

Within the Light Regional Council area places of State Heritage value which were included on the State Heritage Register after 1994 are:

- 12962 Former Schoenborn Bethlehem Lutheran Church/School and Teacher's Residence, Schmaal Road, Gomersal
- 14831 Schoenborn Lutheran Cemetery, Schmaal Road, Gomersal
- 18416 Anlaby Shearing Shed, Slaughterhouse, Shearers' Quarters and Manager's House (see also 11018 Anlaby Homestead, including main & bluestone dwellings, stables, grotto, courtyard & quarters), Anlaby Road, Kapunda
- 14579 Elliott Memorial Gates and Stone Fence, Dutton Park, Baker Street, Kapunda
- 10081 Christ Church Anglican Church, Fincham and Hobday Pipe Organ and Clock, 4 Branson Crescent, Kapunda
- 14580 Dwelling (Osborne House), 65 High Street, Kapunda
- 14585 Kapunda Institute, 7 Hill Street, Kapunda
- 14585 Heuzenroeder's Office (former Elder Smith & Co. Office), 49 Main Street, Kapunda
- 14583 North Kapunda Hotel, 50 Main Street, Kapunda
- 10092 National Bank, Kapunda Branch (exterior only), 66 Main Street, Kapunda
- 14578 Former Farm Machinery Store, 94-96 Main Street, Kapunda
- 11016 McCarthy's Crossing Bridge over River Light (metal girder), McCarthy Lake Road, Near Kapunda
- 14581 Prince of Wales Hotel (main building, former Ostler's Cottage and Wall), 6 Mildred Street, Kapunda
- 14582 former Kapunda Showground Pavilion & Wall, 4 Perry Road, Kapunda
- 12524 Main Administration Building (former Dwelling (Eringa), Kapunda High School) West Terrace, Kapunda
- 12291 Dwelling (prefabricated 'Manning' House), Gerald Roberts Road, Marananga
- 12296 Farm Complex, including two cottages and house, Neldner Road, Marananga
- 12965 Former Gnadenfrei School and Residence, Seppeltsfield Road, Marananga
- 11535 Kapunda Historic Mine Site

These places require no further investigation and will remain on the State Heritage Register.

### 3.1.2 Places on the State Heritage Register (pre 1994)

At the request of the Heritage Branch of the Department for Environment and Heritage, places of State Heritage value which were already included on the State Heritage Register prior to January 1994 have been reassessed and validated. [Refer Section 4 - Vol One B]

SHR No.	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	HERITAGE ACT CRITERIA
10570	Angle Vale Bridge	Heaslip Rd, Angle Vale	Road Reserve	e
12958	Former Boarding House	Former Sturt Highway, Daveyston	5490/206	a
12959	Former Store & Dwelling, and Former Daveyston Post Office	Former Sturt Highway, Daveyston	5876/44,45,46	a, d
12969	Freeling Institute	Clarke Street, Freeling	5648/537	a, f
12968	Freeling Hotel	Hanson Street, cnr Stephenson St & Traeger Ln, Freeling	5383/698	a
12952	Former Morn Hill Chaff Mill	Neldner Road, near Gill Road, Freeling	5860/247	a
12966	Former Brock House	Greenock Road, Greenock	5809/39	a, b
10058	Bridge over the River Light	Hamley Bridge	Road Reserve	a
10274	Dutton Memorial Church of St Matthew	Caroline Street, cnr Margaret St, Hamilton, via Kapunda	5648/923	d, e
11768	Miner's Cottage	10 Cameron Street, Kapunda	5208/927	d
10083	Theatre (former Congregational Chapel)	3 Chapel Street, Kapunda	5484/298	a
10107	Dwelling (former Kapunda Courthouse)	6-8 Chapel Street, Kapunda	5333/262	a
10104	Dwelling (former Kapunda Police Station)	6-8 Chapel Street, Kapunda	5333/262	a
10087	Kapunda Tourist Centre (former Printing Office)	5 Hill Street, Kapunda	5875/792	g
10208	Museum (former Baptist Church)	Hill Street, Kapunda	1956/40	e
11743	Former Mine Manager's Cottage	10 Jackson Street, Kapunda	5701/906	a
11681	Ross Creek Bridge	Kidman Road, Kapunda	Road Reserve	e
10166	Thomson Building	51-53 Main Street, Kapunda	5723/515	a
10167	Kapunda Primary School	Mildred Street, Kapunda	3902/18	a, d
11616	Dwelling (former Shop)	Mine Street, Kapunda	5513/993	a
10089	Kapunda Copper Mine Chimney	Morton Street, Kapunda	5786/672	a, e
10103	Dwelling (Mine Square Cottage)	Mugg Street, Kapunda	5791/356	a, g
14436	Railway Station Building	Railway Parade, Kapunda	5216/614	a, d
11016	Light River Road Bridge	River Light Road, near Kapunda	Road	e

SHR No.	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	HERITAGE ACT CRITERIA
			Reserve	
11535	Kapunda Mine Historic Site	Kapunda	Various	a, c, d, f
11018	Anlaby Homestead Complex	Kapunda	5559/716,717	a, b
11019	Yatara Homestead & Woolshed	Kapunda	5449/194,196	a, b
12295	St Michael's Gnadenfrei Lutheran Church	Seppeltsfield Road, Marananga, Via Nuriootpa	5455/429	d, f
10060	Turretfield Research Centre	Rosedale	5684/753	a, g
10059	Dwelling (Kingsford)	Rosedale	5633/29,30	a, d
10061	Original School Building, Roseworthy	Roseworthy Agricultural College, Roseworthy	5517/921	a, d, g
12963	Seppeltsfield Winery, Mausoleum & Palms	Seppeltsfield	5523/627, 5577/348, 5831/878	a, d, g

### 3.1.3 Places on the State Heritage Register with Local Heritage Value

After reassessment, it is recommended that the following places be removed from the State Heritage Register and entered on the Local Heritage Register: [Refer Section 4]

SHR No.	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
12955	Former Chaff Mill & Dwelling	Edwards Road, Gawler Belt, via Gawler	5352/700	a, c, d
14569	Shop	81 Main Street, Kapunda	5154/475	a, d
12950	Ridley Arms Hotel	Annie Terrace, Wasleys	5206/27	a, c, d

### 3.1.4 Places of Local Heritage Value

The following places are proposed for consideration for listing as local heritage places. The following inventory is presented geographically by area and then in alphabetical street order. [Individual assessment of each place is provided in Section 7.] It should be noted that this schedule includes a number of additional local heritage places within the Historic Conservation Zone in Kapunda.

	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
<b>Central Light</b>				
C01	Bethel Lutheran Church, Manse & Cemetery	Schondorf Way, Bethel	5137/94	a, b, c, e
C02	Ruins of Pastor Schondorf's House	Church Road, Bethel	5137/94	a, e
C03	Steinthal Cemetery	Section 329, off Schumaker Road, Bethel	5855/219	a, b
C04	Farm Ruins	Bethel Road, cnr Peltz Road, near Bethel	-	a
C05	Former Primary School	Fmr Sturt Highway, Daveyston	5499/719	a, c, d
C06	Former Old Nain Hotel	Fmr Sturt Highway, Daveyston	5127/414	a, c
C07	Dwelling & Outbuildings	Hempel Road, near Daveyston	5886/154	a, d
C08	Former Railway Shed	Railway Reserve, Fords	5732/365	a, f
C09	Former Farm Complex	The Gap Road, Fords	5630/237, 2095/169	a, b, d
C10	Farmhouse	The Gap Road, Fords	5346/733	a, b, d
C11	Beelitz Well	Daveyston Road, near Freeling	-	a
C12	Schoenfeld Cemetery	Muster Road, near corner Green Road, near Freeling	5830/968	a, b, d
C13	Schoenfeld Farm Complex	Muster Road, near corner Green Road, near Freeling	5813/660	a, b, d
C14	Greenock Creek Tavern	Adelaide Rd, cnr Murray St, Greenock	5298/821	a, c, d
C15	Cemetery	Bevan Street, Greenock	5729/81	a, b, d
C16	Greenock Primary School	Bevan Street, Greenock	5569/598	a, c
C17	St Peter's Lutheran Church	Lot 89 Frederick Street, Greenock	5805/423	a, b, c
C18	Greenock Institute	Part Lot 116 Kapunda Street, cnr Konke St, Greenock	5813/547	a, c, d
C19	Former School	Part Lot 29, Konke Street, Greenock	5196/94	a, c
C20	Former School House	Part Lot 29, Konke Street, Greenock	5861/557	a
C21	Victor House	Lot 24 Marsh Walk, Greenock	5478/57	a, d, e, f
C22	Laucke's Mill	Lot 3 Mill Street, Greenock	5452/963; 5816/766,770	a, d, e

	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
			771; 5475/902	
C23	Laucke's Wheat Store	Mill Street (rear 9 Murray St), Greenock	5335/515	a, d, e
C24	Greenock Post Office	Part Lot 1676, Murray St, Greenock	5684/504	a, c
C25	Recreation Reserve	off Murray St, Greenock	5848/389	a, c
C26	Roennfeldt Farm	Parbs Road, near Greenock	5689/230	a, c, d
CK01	Cottage	Adelaide Road, Kapunda	5558/477	a, d
CK02	Former Church Hall	Bagot Street, Kapunda	5882/795	a, c, d
CK03	Residence, Wall & Stables	32 Baker Street, Kapunda	5693/587	a, d
CK04	Dutton Park Memorial Gardens, Grandstand & Show Hall	Baker Street, Kapunda	5415/659	a, d
CK05	Roman Catholic Presbytery	Branson Crescent, Kapunda	5217/569	a, d
CK06	Former Convent	Cameron Street, Kapunda	5758/197	a, d
CK07	Uniting Church & Hall	Church Street, Kapunda	5712/754	a, d
CK08	Pillar Box	Clare Road, cnr Hare Street, Kapunda	Road reserve	a, c, f
CK09	Residence (El Meena)	6 Coghill Street, Kapunda	5613/478,583	a, d
CK10	Christ Church Cemetery	East Terrace, Kapunda	Sect 1428, LT E 30	a, c, d
CK11	House & Barn	22-24 Hancock Road, Kapunda	5708/799	a, b, d
CK12	Cottage	25 Hancock Road, Kapunda	5684/37	a, d
CK13	Residence	24 Hawke Street, Kapunda	5291/885	a, d
CK14	Residence	62 High Street, Kapunda	5099/54, 5208/355	a, d
CK15	Residence	68 High Street, Kapunda	5129/793	a, d
CK16	Manse	11 Hill Street, Kapunda	5732/511, 5823/151	a, c, d
CK17	Residence & Outbuildings	Kapunda Street, cnr Alfred Street, Kapunda	5391/543	a, d, e
CK18	RSL Hall	Kapunda Street, Kapunda	5754/795	a, c, d
CK19	War Memorial	Kapunda Street, cnr Mildred Street, Kapunda	5753/601	a, c
CK20	Residence	Lot 18 Kapunda Street, Kapunda	5203/434	a, d
CK21	Shop	4 Main Street, Kapunda	5317/428, 5317/337	a, c, d
CK22	Former Fire Station	5 Main Street, Kapunda	5856/347	a, c, d
CK23	Shop	11-15 Main Street, Kapunda	5385/155, 5384/852, 5384/859	a, c, d

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
CK24 Attached Shops	22-26 Main Street, Kapunda	5254/981, 5693/222	a, c, d
CK25 Shop	25 Main Street, Kapunda	5712/755	a, c, d
CK26 Shop & Bakery	28 Main Street, Kapunda	5293/169,243	a, c, d
CK27 Shops	37-39 Main Street, Kapunda	5882/691,938	a, c, d
CK28 Shop	41-43 Main Street, Kapunda	5875/187	a, c, d
CK29 Shop	55 Main Street, Kapunda	5717/7	a, c, d
CK30 Sir John Franklin Hotel	57-59 Main Street, Kapunda	5418/29	
CK31 Shop (Hambours)	65 Main Street, Kapunda	5893/576-9	a, c, d
CK32 Shop	67-71 Main Street, Kapunda	5818/354	a, c, d
CK33 Shop & Dwelling	78 Main Street, Kapunda	5463/341	a, c, d
CK34 Shop	81 Main Street, Kapunda	5154/475	a, d
CK35 Clare Castle Hotel	105 Main Street, cnr Carrington St, Kapunda	5182/347	a, c, d
CK36 Pillar Box	Main Street, cnr Carrington Street, Kapunda	Road reserve	a, d
CK37 Residence	1 Maxwell Street, cnr West Terrace, Kapunda	5594/291	a, d
CK38 Pillar Box	Mildred Street, cnr High Street, Kapunda	Road Reserve	a, d
CK39 Kapunda Bowling Club, First Clubhouse	Oldham Street, Kapunda	4003/754	a, c
CK40 Former Warehouse	26 Railway Parade, Kapunda	5679/911	a, d
CK41 Residence	34 Railway Parade, Kapunda	5832/721	a, d
CK42 Goods Shed	Railway Reserve, Kapunda	R/way Res	a, c, d, e
CK43 Residence	5 Rowett Street, Kapunda	5761/867	a, d
CK44 Sheds	Terninus Street, Kapunda	5863/347	a, d
CK45 Residence, Wall & Outbuildings	27 West Terrace, Kapunda	5463/86	a, d
CK46 Residence	26 West Terrace, Kapunda	5169/42	a, d
C27 Railway Bridge	Hd. Kapunda	5820/129	a, d
C28 Kapunda Cemetery	Clare Road, near Kapunda	5830/796	a, d
C29 Road Bridge over Ross Creek	Clare Road, near Kapunda	Road Res	a, d
C30 Reformatory ruins & Cemetery	Reformatory Rd, cnr St Johns Rd, near Kapunda	5660/107	a, c, e
C31 Farm House & Outbuildings	St John's Road, near Kapunda	5823/856	a, d
C32 Former Morn Hill School	Nairne Road, Morn Hill	5814/80	a, c, f
C33 Nain Lutheran Church, Cemetery & Residence	Nain Road, Nain	5813/375	a, b, c, d, f



	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
C34	Former Zum Schmalen Weg Church & School	Nain Road, Nain	5382/696	a, b, c
C35	Former Zum Shmalen Weg Cemetery	Nain Road, Nain	5662/539	a, b, c
<b>Southern Light</b>				
S01	The Old Sod Hut	Sturt Highway, near Daveyston	5474/410	a, d
S02	Wheal Nitschke Mine	off Jaenschke Road, near Daveyston	5490/792	a
S03	St Bartholomew's Church of England	Lot 1 Borrow St, Freeling	5808/101	a, b, c
S04	Factory (AG Point Australia)	Lots 14, 32 & 33 Borrow Street, Freeling	5391/654	a, e
S05	St Peter's Uniting Church	Lot 71 Clarke St, Freeling	5269/400	a, b, c
S06	St Mark's Lutheran Church	Lot 127 Clarke St, Freeling	5641/147	a, c
S07	Primary School	Part Section 630, Coulls Street, Freeling	5198/349	a, c, d
S08	Shops	Part Lot 56 Gray Street, Freeling	5291/732	a, d, e
S09	Former Bank	Part Lot 56 Gray Street, Freeling	5291/732	a, c, d
S10	Railway Hotel	Lot 57 Gray Street, Freeling	5157/776	a, c, f
S11	Former Shop	Lot 85 Gray Street, Freeling	5532/901	a, d
S12	Former Chaff Mill	Lot 101 Gray Street, Freeling	5528/453	a, d
S13	Dwelling (Solomit)	Part Lot 32 Hanson Street, Freeling	5818/890	a, d
S14	Post Office	Part Lot 43 Hanson Street, cnr Clarke Street, Freeling	5818/890	a, c, d
S15	Freeling Cemetery	Leske Road, Freeling	5843/35	a, d
S16	Dwelling	6 (Lot 650) Railway Terrace, Freeling	5356/170	a, d
S17	Recreation Ground	Recreation Reserve, Freeling	5819/548, 5840/241	a, c
S18	Dwelling (Strawboard House)	31 (Lot 109) Rogers Street, Freeling	5714/450	a, d
S19	Nursing Home (former Dwelling & Hospital)	2 Schafer Street, Freeling	4120/542	a, c, d
S20	Railway Goods Shed	Part Lot 1 (Railway Yard) Stephenson Street, Freeling	5103/418	a, d
S21	Shed (former Linke, Noack & Co)	Part Lot 83 Stephenson Street, Freeling	5773/552	a, d
S22	Dwelling & Outbuildings	Schmaal Road, Gomersal	5475/387	a, d
S23	Former Hoklas Winery/Barn	Gerald Roberts Road, near Gomersal	5856/33	a, c
S24	Good Shepherd Lutheran Cemetery &	Gomersal Road, near Gomersal	5832/648	a, b, c, d

	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
	Church Site			
S25	House (Hentschke)	Gomersal Road, near Gomersal	5865/645	a, d
S26	Bethlehem Lutheran Church	Gomersal Road, near Gomersal	5752/319	a, b
S27	Pepper Tree Farm	Heinrich Road, near Gomersal	5327391	a, b, d
S28	Former Hoffmann's Cottage	Lyndoch Road, near Gomersal	5578/244	a, d
S29	Former Dreyers Shop & Dwelling	Lyndoch Rd, cnr Gomersal Rd, near Gomersal	5219/395, 5820/399	a, c, d
S30	Former Chateau Rosedale	Lyndoch Road, near Gomersal	5547/990	a, b
S31	Pindarie	Noack Road, near Gomersal	5539/432	a, d
S32	Dwelling & Outbuildings	Rosedale Rd, cnr Turretfield & Holland Rds, near Gomersal	5345/46	a, d
S33	Dwelling & Attached Cookhouse (Kitchen & Oven)	Neldner Road, Marananga	5381/846	a, b, d
S34	Barn & Row of Pine Trees	Roennfeldt Road, near Nuriootpa	5195/316	a, f
S35	Mattiske House	Section 50, near Rosedale	5600/426	a, d
S36	Dwellings (4)	Seppeltsfield Road, near Seppeltsfield	5415/178, 5614/265, 5789/454, 5776/839	a, d
S37	Former Shop & Post Office	Sturt Highway, Shea Oak Log	5659/561	a, b, d
<b>Northern Light</b>				
N01	House, Bienke House	Allendale North	5202/419	a, d, e
N02	Wheatsheaf Hotel	Allendale North	5568/709	a, c, d
N03	Former School	School Road, Allendale North	5135/366	a, c, d
N04	Former Bible Christian Cemetery	School Road, Allendale North	5821/452	a, b
N05	Uniting Church & Cemetery	Main Road, Hamilton	5696/675	a, b, c
N06	Dwelling	Main Road, Hamilton	5512/54	a, d
N07	Former Shop	Main Road, Hamilton	-	a, c, d
N08	Former School & School House	Victoria Road, Hamilton	5569/32 & others	a, c, d
N09	Navenby Farm	Main Road, near Hamilton	5585/781	a, b, d
N10	Scotty's Grave	Scotty's Grave Rd, cnr Kapunda Rd, near Hamilton	5365/77	a
N11	Stone Chimney	off Hansberry Rd, near Kapunda	5479/919	a
N12	Victoria Town Site	Hds Waterloo & Kapunda, near Kapunda	-	a
N13	Telarno	Knightsbridge Road, near Kapunda	5543/669	a, d

	<b>NAME OF PLACE</b>	<b>PROPERTY ADDRESS</b>	<b>C.T.</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA</b>
N14	The Willows	Willows Road, near Kapunda	5163/873	a, d
N15	Former brickworks	Willows Road, near Kapunda	5827/646	a, d
<b>Western Light</b>				
W01	Para Wirra Homestead Complex	Dawkins Road, near Angle Vale	5422/389, 5422/391,3	a, b, d, e
W02	Residence	Dawkins Road, near Angle Vale	5422/389, 5422/391,3	a, e
W03	Newbold Homestead Complex	Dawkins Road, near Angle Vale	5641/487	a, b, d, e
W04	Tecoma Cottage	Dawkins Road, near Angle Vale	5623/500	a, e
W05	Former School	Dawkins Road, cnr Wilkinson Rd, near Angle Vale	5755/136	a, c, d
W06a	Conservatory & Barn Ruins	Higgins Rd, Buchfelde	5258/35	a, d
W06b	Riverside Homestead Complex	Roediger Road, near Buchfelde	5607/76	a, b, d
W07	Loos Cemetery	Two Wells Road, near Buchfelde	-	a, b, d
W08	Buchfelde Cemetery	Two Wells Road, near Buchfelde	5807/633	a, b, d
W09	Dwelling	Two Wells Road, near Buchfelde	5617/651	a, d
W10	Bunker, Gawler Airport & Racecourse	Two Wells Road, Gawler	5515/511	a, d
W11	Former Chaff Mill & Dwelling	Edwards Road, Gawler Belt	5352/700	a, c, d
W12	Former Gawler Belt Hotel	Edwards Road, Gawler Belt	5708/225	a
W13	Cemetery	Parkers Road, Gawler (Ward) Belt	5832/55	a, b
W14	Former Farmhouse	Parkers Road, Gawler (Ward) Belt	5166/151	a, b
W15	Gawler River Memorial Hall	Gawler River Road, Gawler River	5701/543	a, c
W16	Gawler River Uniting Church & Cemetery	Gawler River Rd, Gawler River	5701/541	a, c
W17	Dwelling (Woods)	Gawler River Rd, Gawler River	5679/97, 5306/408	a, b, d
W18	Erindale	Hamley Bridge Road, near Hamley Bridge	5701/543	a, d
W19	Magdala Cemetery	Roefeldt/Hamley Bridge Rd, near Hamley Bridge	5783/875	a, c, d
W20	St Benedict's Church site, Monument & Cemetery	Rosnan Road, near Hamley Bridge	5385/387	a, c, d
W21	Church and Cemetery	Lucas Road, Kangaroo Flat	5834/489	a, c
W22	Kangaroo Flat School	Lucas Road, Kangaroo Flat	5322/352	a, c
W23	Roseworthy	Elizabeth St, cnr Wright St, Roseworthy	5841/91	a, c

	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	C.T.	DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA
	Memorial Hall			
W24	Railway Complex	Railway Tce, Roseworthy	5696/773	a, c, d
W25	Dwelling	Railway Tce, cnr Gartrell St, Roseworthy	5711/426	a, d
W26	University of Adelaide, Roseworthy Campus	Roseworthy	5229/905	a, d, e, f
W27	Former Wesleyan Church & Cemetery	Main North Road, Templers	5230/20	a, b, c
W28	Former Institute	Main North Road, Templers	5336/984	a, c
W29	Ridley Arms Hotel	Annie Terrace, Wasleys	5206/27	a, c, d
W30	Corner Shop & Attached Corrugated Iron Store	Annie Terrace, cnr Station St, Wasleys	5681/245, 5742/11	a, c
W31	Wasleys Primary School	Annie Terrace, Wasleys	5493/745	a, c
W32	Wasleys Institute	Annie Terrace, Wasleys	5536/592	a, c
W33	Former Garage	Annie Terrace, Wasleys	5516/210	a
W34	Uniting Church	Annie Terrace, Wasleys	5841/267	a, c
W35	Former Well	Jane Terrace, Wasleys	4733/128	a
W36	St John's Lutheran Church	Jane Terrace, Wasleys	-	a, c
W37	Platform, former Railway Station	Railway Reserve, Wasleys	5150/487	a, c, e
W38	Charles Mullens Memorial	Mudla Wirra Road [Sec 823], near Wasleys	Road Res.	a
W39	Woolsheds Methodist Church	Wasleys/Roberts Rd, [Sec 585] near Wasleys	5804/383	a, b, c
<b>Eastern Light</b>				
E01	Attached Cottages	Schoolhouse Road, Bagot Well	5139/30, 5142/778	a, c, d
E02	Former Koonunga Post Office	Kapunda Rd, cnr Vale Road, Koonunga	5531/407	a
E03	St Johns Lutheran Church, Schoolroom and Cemetery	cnr Ebenezer Rd & Research Rd, Ebenezer	5833/902	a, b, c, f
E04	Former Zwar House	Research Road, cnr Bartsch Road, Ebenezer	5282/323 & others	a, d
E05	Dwelling (Former Kleinig)	Part 3006, Research Road, Ebenezer	5282/384	a, d
E06	Watunga Homestead	Sec 129, Hundred of Belvidere, near Kapunda	5403/129	a, b, d

	<b>NAME OF PLACE</b>	<b>PROPERTY ADDRESS</b>	<b>C.T.</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT ACT CRITERIA</b>
E07	Brewery Ruins	Brewery Road, near Kapunda	5709/497	a, f
E08	Khyam/Albavale	near Kapunda	5397/482, & others	a, d, e
E09	Farm Complex	Nietschke's Road, Koonunga	-	a, b, d
E10	Koonunga Marble Quarry	Marble Quarry Road, near Koonunga	5686/396	a, c
E11	Kalimna Winery, House & Cellars	Kalimna Road, near Nuriootpa	5155/837-9, 5155/841-3	a, c, d, e
E12	Pilgrim's Lutheran Church	Sec 342, Belvidere Rd, Neukirch	5845/995	a, c
E13	Neukirch Cemetery	Sec 32, Neukirch Road, Neukirch	5793/747	a, c
E14	Noack's Farm	Freshwater Road, St Kitts	5631/645 & others	a, b, d
E15	Former St Pauls Lutheran Church & Cemetery	Sec 240, St Kitts	5462/953	a, c
E16	St Peters Church, Cemetery & Schoolroom	Sec 308, St Kitts	5848/761	a, b, c
E17	St Kitts Phosphate Quarry	Sec 330, Phosphate Road, St Kitts	5595/631	a, c
E18	Abandoned Farm Complex	cnr Duttons Road & Tablelands Rd, St Kitts	5315/260	a, b, d
E19	Road Bridge	Sec 304, St Kitts	5580/289	a, d
E20	Doecke's Farm	Wendish Road, St Kitts	5855/621	a, b, d

### 3.1.5 Places on both the State Heritage Register and Schedule of Local Heritage Places

A number of places within Kapunda have been scheduled as Local Heritage Places in the Development Plan (2000) which are already included on the State Heritage Register. These places should be removed from the Local Heritage Register, as they have State Heritage value. These are as follows:

SHR No.	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	LOT	SEC.	C.T.	DEV. ACT CRITERIA
14579	Elliott Memorial Gates and Stone Fence	Dutton Park, Baker Street, Kapunda	1	1489	Pt 4047/821	a, d, f
10081	Christ Church Anglican Church, Fincham and Hobday Pipe Organ and Clock	4 Branson Crescent, Kapunda				
14580	Dwelling (Osborne House)	65 High Street, Kapunda	46, Pt 45	1469	3825/159	a, d, f
10167	Kapunda Primary School	Mildred Street, Kapunda	33, 61, Pts 34, 35, 45, 46	1469	3902/18, 1855/13,4,4 372/794	a, c, d, f
14582	Former Kapunda Showground Pavilion & Wall	4 Perry Road	26	1284	423/994	a, c, d, f
14436	Railway Station Building	Railway Parade, Kapunda	4	1402	4399/387	a, c, d, f
12524	Main Administration Building (former Dwelling (Eringa), Kapunda High School)	West Terrace	71	1479	5042/595	a, c, d, e, f

### 3.1.6 State Heritage Areas

No additional State Heritage Areas have been identified in the Light region. .

### 3.1.7 Historic Conservation Zones

The following areas are recommended for consideration as Historic (Conservation) Zones [Refer Section 8]:

- Daveyston Historic (Conservation) Zone
- Freeling Historic (Conservation) Zone
- Greenock Historic (Conservation) Zone
- Wasleys Historic (Conservation) Zone

In addition, the boundaries of the existing Kapunda Historic (Conservation) Zone have been reassessed and recommendations made for adjustments to include residential areas which have conservation value.

The Kapunda Mine Site is listed as both a State Heritage place and an Historic Conservation Zone in the 2000 Development Plan. This will be clarified with Heritage SA, and further work undertaken to clarify its boundaries.

## 3.2 Further Survey Work and Specialist Research

### **3.2.1 Aboriginal Heritage**

It is recommended that as a corollary to this review of European heritage in the Light Council area a similar study of Aboriginal heritage should be undertaken, including where possible, key contact sites between aboriginals and white explorers and settlers, as well as places of aboriginal significance.

### **3.2.2 Cultural Heritage and Cultural Landscapes**

It is recommended that the basis which this survey of built heritage in the Light has provided should be extended by further study and analysis of the cultural heritage and cultural landscapes within the Council area. A strategy and action plan can then be formulated for the documentation and management of the crucial elements of both these issues. This will ensure that the full value of both from economic, tourism and community standpoints is assured. These matters may require the input of neighbouring Councils, as cultural landscapes do not end at Council boundaries.

### **3.2.3 Pastoral Homesteads**

The set of places which make up the centres of the pastoral estates in the Light Region is highly significant in state wide context. A detailed comparative study of the various homestead complexes which are located in Light would extend the knowledge and understanding of this particular theme and period of South Australia's history.

### **3.2.4 Significant Trees**

The opportunity to protect important vegetation and trees means that Council can now undertake a survey of significant trees and draw up a schedule for protection of these important natural assets.

### **3.2.5 Historical Vineyards and Old Vines**

Many early vineyards remain throughout the Council area, particularly associated with the rivers. A careful survey of these precious remnants of the early viticultural industry should be undertaken and mapped as an adjunct to the proposed survey of significant trees in the Council area.

## **3.3 Conservation and Management Recommendations**

### **3.3.1 Heritage Advisory Service**

Council should continue to fund and support the Heritage Advisory Service program already in place for State Heritage Registered places and extend the service to include advice for local heritage places and HCZs. The preparation of a list of Local Heritage Places and HCZs will require greater consideration of Development Applications by appropriately trained or qualified Council planning staff. Staff training programs should be established to ensure consistency in dealing with this issue.

Since a large number of places recommended for listing have some association with the Lutheran Church, consideration could be given to providing specific specialist advice to this group. This was also a recommendation for the Barossa Council and the two Councils could consider a joint approach to the Lutheran Church.

### **3.3.2 Preparation of Conservation Guidelines for Building Types and Materials**

Light contains many significant types of building construction and distinctive building materials, including slab sheds, stone farmhouses and outbuildings, corrugated iron chaff

mills, German *fachwerk* dwellings and barns, and so on. Early photographs indicate that most of the buildings in the area constructed during the 1860s and 70s were built in face stone. Comparison with the current condition of those buildings which still exist indicate that they have been rendered or painted in many cases.

Guidelines to assist owners in the conservation of their buildings should be prepared in a visual and easily followed format. A series of guidelines could be prepared for the following building types and materials:

- Conservation and restoration of typical house styles
- Retention and stabilization of ruins
- Repair of stone and timber fences
- General stone repair and damp proofing
- Repair and care of corrugated iron buildings
- Conservation and restoration of German immigrant buildings

Other issues that could also be covered by guidelines as the need is identified.

### **3.3.3 Town Centre/Main Street Program**

A Main Street program is already in place in some Light towns, notably Kapunda. It is considered that other towns would benefit from such a program, particularly where, such as in Greenock, the commercial promotion of the town centre would be closely linked to the conservation and development objectives and controls for the historic main street as an Historic Conservation Zone.

### **3.3.4 Tree Planting**

There are excellent examples of avenues of early street planting in towns throughout Light. All should be carefully managed to maintain the mature trees and retain the landscape qualities that these provide for the towns, both as avenue entrances to the towns and also as significant consistent rows of shade providing trees within the towns themselves. It is recommended that Council's street tree planting policy include the principle of continuing established patterns of existing planting and replacing with the same species wherever necessary to continue any established historic character in the planting.

### **3.3.5 Photographic Collection and Council Archives**

Many excellent photographic collections are held by individuals and local historical societies. These should be catalogued centrally and Council keep a reference list for research and conservation, to be held also at the Libraries. A separate volume of illustrations has been prepared as part of this report which will initiate this process.

### **3.3.6 Heritage Incentives**

Council should consider a program of heritage incentives to encourage private owners to care for heritage places in an appropriate manner. This is an excellent way of reinforcing Council's commitment to heritage management and development.

### **3.3.7 Community Participation in Heritage Management**

A Heritage Advisory Committee structure should continue to monitor heritage issues and the work of the Heritage Adviser and provide advice to Council on these matters.



Other sub-groups should be formed to deal with specific issues as required, such as significant trees.

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## 4.0 PLACES ALREADY ENTERED IN THE STATE HERITAGE REGISTER

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The following places within the Light Regional Council area are included on the State Heritage Register. These are the places which have been assessed since 1994. Places included prior to 1994 are considered in Section 5.

SHR No.	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS
12969	Freeling Institute	Clark Street, Freeling
12968	Freeling Hotel	Hanson Street, Freeling
12962	Former Schoenborn Bethlehem Lutheran Church/School and attached Teacher's Residence	Schmaal Road, Gomersal
14831	Schoenborn Lutheran Cemetery	Schmaal Road, Gomersal
18416	Anlaby Shearing Shed, Slaughterhouse, Shearers' Quarters and Manager's House	Anlaby Road, Kapunda
14579	Elliott Memorial Gates and Stone Fence, Dutton Park	Baker Street, Kapunda
10081	Christ Church Anglican Church, Fincham and Hobday Pipe Organ and Clock	4 Branson Crescent, Kapunda
11014	Light River Road Bridge [Metal Girder]	Gawler-Kapunda Road, Near Kapunda
14580	Dwelling ('Osborne House')	65 High Street, Kapunda
14585	Kapunda Institute	7 Hill Street, Kapunda
14584	Heuzenroeder's Office (former Elder Smith & Co. Office)	49 Main Street, Kapunda
14583	North Kapunda Hotel	50 Main Street, Kapunda
10092	National Bank Kapunda Branch (Exterior only)	66 Main Street, Kapunda
14578	Former Farm Machinery Store	94-96 Main Street, Kapunda
14581	Prince of Wales Hotel (Main Building, former Ostler's Cottage and Wall)	6 Mildred Street, Kapunda
14582	Former Kapunda Showground Pavilion & Wall	4 Perry Road, Kapunda
12524	Main Administration Building (former Dwelling 'Lanark House' later 'Eringa'), Kapunda High School	West Terrace, Kapunda
12291	Dwelling - A prefabricated 'Manning' House	Gerald Roberts Road, Marananga
12296	Farm Complex, including Two Cottages and House	Neldner Road, Marananga
12965	Former Gnadenfrei School and Residence	Seppeltsfield Road, Marananga
11022	'Springvale' (Doecke) Farm, including Dwelling, Thatched Shed & Dairy	Steinert Road, St Kitts

## 5.0 VALIDATION OF PLACES ALREADY ENTERED IN THE STATE HERITAGE REGISTER

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[See Volume 1, Part B of this report]

There are places within the Light Regional Council area which are included on the State Heritage Register, but were entered prior to January 1994. The State Heritage Branch of the Department for Environment and Heritage are currently reassessing all such places to determine whether each place is of State or Local value. Consequently the following places have been the subject of reassessment and validation, and recommendations made as to their relative value.

### **NOTE ON CRITERIA FOR STATE HERITAGE LISTING:**

The criteria for assessment noted on each assessment sheet are those included the *Heritage Act 1993* for places of State heritage value.

A place is of State heritage value if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history; or
- (b) it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance; or
- (c) it may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the State's history, including its natural history; or
- (d) it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance; or
- (e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particularly construction techniques or design characteristics; or
- (f) it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it; or
- (g) it has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance.

## **6.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORTS: STATE HERITAGE AREAS**

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No areas within the study area were identified as having State Heritage Value.

## **7.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORTS: LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES**

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[See Volume 2 of this report]

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## **8.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORTS: HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONES**

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### **8.1 Daveyston Historic (Conservation) Zone**

#### **8.1.1 Introduction & Boundary of Zone**

This small town was recommended as a Historic (Conservation) Zone in the Heritage Survey of the District of Light, July 1995. Two of the buildings included as contributory places in that Survey have been demolished, these were two stone outhouses. The boundary of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone is recommended to be extended to the east to encompass one further property which contributes to the character of the Zone.

#### **8.1.2 History and Character of the Area**

The allotments which form the settlement of Daveyston were subdivided in the south east corner of Section 128, and front the main road from Gawler to the east (to Truro) and north (to Kapunda). The southern side of the road was a District Council reserve where livestock could be rested and fed. The location of this township on the road to the copper mines and Murray River meant that it became the focal point for travellers during the 1850s and 60s and then for the settlers in the agricultural area surrounding the town during the 1870s onwards.

The character of Daveyston derives from:

- The strip of historic buildings located on the northern side of the former Sturt Highway, including two State Heritage Registered places.
- The rows of mature planting including eucalypts and pines which fringe the edge of the road and the former District Council reserve.
- The retention of two mature Moreton Bay Figs at the western entrance to the settlement.
- The retention of the State Heritage Registered original store and Post Office as the town's focal point at the corner of Matschoss Road.



**KEY:**

- SHR ● State place
- Local place
- Contributory place
- Demolished/wrongly included
- ⊕ Additional
- Boundary

**PROPOSED DAVEYSTON HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONE**

### 8.1.3 Schedule of Contributory Places

This schedule lists all places which contribute to the character of the HCZ. Places listed as State Heritage Places are already included on the State Heritage Register. Places listed as Local Heritage Places are individually assessed in Section 7 of this report.

#### Former Sturt Highway

Dwelling	Part Lot 121	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 128	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 128	Contributory
fmr Boarding House	Part Lot 128	State Heritage Register
fmr School	Part Lot 128	Local Heritage Place
fmr Hotel	Part Lot 128	Local Heritage Place
fmr Shop & Post Office	Part Lot 128	State Heritage Register
Dwelling	Part Lot 128	Contributory

### 8.1.4 Recommendations for the Area

- It is recommended that the proposed Daveyston Historic (Conservation) Zone be incorporated into the Heritage PAR being prepared for the Light Regional Council.
- Principles of development control should be written for the proposed Heritage PAR which will ensure the retention of the historic character of this zone.
- All places identified as contributory places within this zone should be retained and carefully maintained and all work to early fabric should be in the nature of conservation and any new work should be appropriate to the style and period of the building.
- The original subdivision pattern of the township should be retained and clearly incorporated into any further planning objectives.
- The mature street and reserve planting should be carefully maintained and future pruning restricted to that which is absolutely necessary.
- The Light Regional Council should make the services of the Heritage Adviser and Planning Staff of the Council available for consultation at any point when owners of contributory places within this proposed zone require assistance.



## 8.2 Freeling Historic (Conservation) Zone

### 8.2.1 Introduction & Boundary of Zone

The central section of Freeling was recommended as a Historic (Conservation) Zone in the Heritage Survey of the District of Light, July 1995. A number of houses included as contributory places in that Survey have been demolished. Minor changes only have been made to the boundary of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone.

### 8.2.2 History and Character of the Area

The township of Freeling straddles two Hundreds, being located in both the Hundred of Light and the Hundred of Nuriootpa. It was initially surveyed in 1860 and was named after Sir Arthur Freeling Bart., who was a Surveyor General and Colonial Engineer and also one of the Commissioners. The site chosen was situated at the junction of several lines of traffic and the main northern railway line through the town assisted its development. The growth of surrounding agricultural areas and some industrial activity consolidated its growth.

The character of the Freeling Historic (Conservation) Zone derives from:

- The crossroads at the centre of town around which the hotels, commercial buildings and railway yards are located, clearly indicating the growth of the town as a regional centre.
- The significant and substantial public buildings which give a sense of civic importance to the intersections of Hanson Street, Clarke Street and Gray Street, reflecting Freeling's position as a major town in the region.
- The consistent design and quality of residences dating from 1880-1920 throughout Freeling, particularly along Clarke Street, Rogers Street, Hanson Street, Cherry Street and Borrow Road.
- The collection of large, imposing and well designed villas (C1910) along Railway Terrace across the railway line from the centre of town.
- The retention of a number of early commercial and industrial buildings associated with the economic development of Freeling and the region, including the former chaff mill and the former Anders agricultural machinery factory, and early shops along Gray Street.



**KEY:**

- SHR ●** State place
- Local place
- Contributory place
- Demolished/wrongly included
- ⊕ Additional
- — — Boundary

**PROPOSED FREELING HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONE**

### 8.2.3 Schedule of Contributory Places

This schedule lists all places which contribute to the character of the HCZ. Places listed as State Heritage Places are already included on the State Heritage Register. Places listed as Local Heritage Places are individually assessed in Section 7 of this report.

#### Borrow Street

St Bartholomew's Church of England	Lot 1	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling	Lot 2	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 3	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lots 3 & 4	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 4	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 4	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 4	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 5	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 7	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 10	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 12	Contributory
Factory (fmr Anders)	Lots 14, 32 & 33	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling	Lot 548	Contributory

#### Cherry Street

Dwelling	Lot 15	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 47	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 63	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 68	Contributory

#### Church Street

Dwelling	Lot 42	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 43	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Section 545	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Section 545	Contributory

#### Clarke Street

Dwelling	Lot 28	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 54	Contributory
Freeling Institute	Lot 55	State Heritage Register
Dwelling	Lot 60	Contributory
St Peter's Uniting Church	Lot 71	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling	Lot 75	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 77	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 86	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 87	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 98	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 99	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 118	Contributory
Lutheran Hall	Lot 119	Contributory
St Mark's Lutheran Church	Lot 127	Local Heritage Place

**Coulls Street**

Dwelling	Part Lot 128	Contributory
Primary School	Part Section 630	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling	Part Section 630	Contributory

**Fredrich Street**

Dwelling	Part Lot 29	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 29	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 29	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 47	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 47	Contributory

**Gray Street**

Dwelling	Lot 10	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 40	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 41	Contributory
Dwelling & Shops	Lot 42	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 50	Contributory
Shops	Part Lot 56	Local Heritage Place
Fmr Bank	Part Lot 56	Local Heritage Place
Railway Hotel	Lot 57	Local Heritage Place
Shop	Part Lot 58	Contributory
Shop	Part Lot 58 & Part Lot 73	Contributory
Corrugated Iron Shed	Part Lot 73 & Part Lot 75	Contributory
Fmr Shop	Lot 85	Local Heritage Place
Fmr Shop	Lot 100	Contributory
Fmr Chaff Mill	Lot 101	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling/fmr Shop	Lot 124	Contributory
Dwelling	Pt Lot 180 ? cnr Shannahan St	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 526	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 692	Contributory

**Hanson Street**

Freeling Hotel	Lot 26	State Heritage Register
Dwelling	Part Lot 32	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 32	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 32	Contributory
Dwelling (Solomit)	Part Lot 32	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling	Part Lot 37	Contributory
Shed	Part Lot 38	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 38	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 39	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 39	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 43	Contributory
Shops	Part Lot 43	Contributory
Post Office	Part Lot 43 (cnr Clarke St)	Local Heritage Place
Shop	Part Lot 150 (44)	Contributory
Fmr Shop	Part Lot 150 (44)	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 46	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 46	Contributory

**Hanson Street (cont)**

Dwelling	Part Lot 46	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 47	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 47	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 47	Contributory

**Light Road**

Dwelling	Part Lot 7	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Section 548	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Section 548	Contributory

**Peake Street**

Warehouse	Part Lot 1	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 7	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 9	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 10	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 12	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 12	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 13	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 14	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 14	Contributory

**Railway Terrace**

Dwelling	Part Lot 2	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 10	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 525	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 527	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 527	Contributory
Dwelling	6 (Lot 650)	Local Heritage Place

**Recreation Reserve**

Recreation Ground	Gates, Pavilion & Cottage	Local Heritage Place
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**Rogers Street**

Dwelling	Part Lot 46	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 53	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 61	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 62	Contributory
Dwelling (Lutheran Manse)	Lot 69	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 70	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 108	Contributory
Dwelling (Strawboard House)	Lot 109	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling	Lot 117	Contributory

**Rohde Street**

Church Toilet Block	1	Contributory
Stone Shed	Part Lot 4	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 22	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 24	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 24	Contributory

**Schafer Street**

Dwelling	2 (Part Lot 524)	Local Heritage Place
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**Schuster Street**

Dwelling	Lot 4	Contributory
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Dwelling	Lot 40	Contributory
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**Shanahan Street**

Dwelling	Part Lot 179	Contributory
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**Shepherd Street**

Dwelling	Part Lot 6	Contributory
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**Stephenson Street**

Railway Goods Shed	Part Lot 1 (railway yard)	Local Heritage Place
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Corrugated Iron Shed	Part Lot 83	Contributory
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**Templer's Road**

Dwelling	Part Lot 35, part Lot 36	Contributory
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Dwelling	Lot 266	Contributory
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Dwelling	Part Lot 268	Contributory
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Barn	Part Lot 268	Contributory
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**8.2.4 Recommendations for the Area**

- It is recommended that the proposed Freeling Historic (Conservation) Zone be incorporated into the Heritage PAR being prepared for the Light Regional Council.
- Principles of development control should be written for the Heritage PAR which will ensure the retention of the historic character of this zone.
- All places identified as contributory places within this zone should be retained and carefully maintained and all work to early fabric should be in the nature of conservation and any new work should be appropriate to the style and period of the building.
- The original subdivision pattern of the two distinct areas of Freeling, north and south of Borrow Street should be retained and respected and clearly incorporated into any further planning objectives.
- Mature street planting should be carefully maintained and future pruning be restricted to that which is absolutely necessary.
- Where significant alterations have occurred to the front of major historic buildings such as the former bank in Gray Street, assistance should be given through the Heritage Advisory Service to enable the reinstatement of the original frontage of the building.
- The Light Regional Council should make the services of the Heritage Adviser and Planning Staff of the Council available for consultation at any point when owners of contributory places within this proposed zone require assistance.

## 8.3 Greenock Historic (Conservation) Zone

### 8.3.1 Introduction & Boundary of Zone

This small town was recommended as a Historic (Conservation) Zone in the Heritage Survey of the District of Light, July 1995. Two of the buildings included as contributory places in that Survey have been demolished, these were two stone outhouses. The boundary of the proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone is appropriate and the correct status has been given to the proposed listings for individual places within the Zone.

It is recommended that the boundary of the Zone be extended from that proposed, and incorporate further extension along Murray Road, and a further extension along Mill Street up to the point where the street meets the Greenock Creek (see map following).

### 8.3.2 History and Character of the Area

Originally called Greenock Creek the name indicates the creek that induced settlers to take up land in the area. This creek also provided water for the teams of bullocks that passed through on their way to Kapunda. Although longer than the route to Kapunda chosen by Captain Bagot, the route through Greenock offered better feed and more reliable water for the beasts. An attorney, Mr. Forster, created the town on parts of Sections 1673 and 1676 Hundred of Nuriootpa in 1850 for Messrs W R, F R and R Bevan. There was a mine south of the town at Greenock Creek in 1847. The Greenock Creek Mining Company opened a mine in 1846 but work ceased in 1847. Other groups have operated the mine at various times since although the area is predominantly agricultural.

Greenock was a private town. The original town was subdivided into 122 housing allotments. The main street was later named Bevan Street. The area outside the original subdivision was known as Greenock Creek. Further subdivisions were laid out around the town and referred to as towns: Victorville in 1858, Brunskilltown also in 1858 and allotments in Greenock East about ten years later. They maintained their individual identity for many years.

The character of the Greenock Historic (Conservation) Zone derives from:

- The retention of the buildings representing the core activities of the town at the major crossroads of Kapunda Street and Murray Street, including the Greenock Creek Hotel, Post Office and Institute (and apart from the demolition of the Greenock Arms Hotel opposite the Institute).
- The well established and impressive rows of mature street planting throughout the township including the pines in Mill Street (**note** on one side of the road these have been brutally damaged by ETSA pruning due to high tension wires above), Pepper Trees (*Schinus molle*) along the Adelaide Road and Kapunda Road, kurrajongs (*Brachychiton sp.*) along Murray Street and Moreton Bay Figs along Kapunda Road.
- The Greenock Creek running through the township, indicative of the reason for the initial siting of the settlement.
- The prominence of Laucke's Mill and associated buildings in Mill Street, reflecting the surrounding wheat and grain growing activities.
- A large number of early low scaled stone buildings, residences and commercial buildings, which reflect the early date of settlement in the district.
- The long residential allotments with associated gardens and planting, and fencing.
- The predominance of masonry residential structures.
- The two notable corrugated iron houses, one in Mill Street and one in Frederick Street, which are excellent examples of this type of construction.



**KEY:**

- SHR ● State place
- Local place
- Contributory place
- Demolished/wrongly included
- ⊕ Additional
- — — Boundary

**PROPOSED GREENOCK HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONE**



### 8.3.3 Schedule of Contributory Places

This schedule lists all places which contribute to the character of the HCZ. Places listed as State Heritage Places are already included on the State Heritage Register. Places listed as Local Heritage Places are individually assessed in Section 7 of this report.

#### Adelaide Road

Greenock Creek Tavern      cnr Murray Street, Lot 2?      Local Heritage Place

#### Bevan Street

Cemetery      Local Heritage Place

Dwelling/Barn      Lot 1      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 48      Contributory

#### Frederick Street

Outbuilding      Part Lot 2      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 86      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 87      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 88      Contributory

St Peter's Lutheran Church      Lot 89      Local Heritage Place

Dwelling      Lot 93      Contributory

Dwelling      Part Lot 95      Contributory

Dwelling      Part Lot 96      Contributory

Dwelling      Par Lot 97      Contributory

#### Kapunda Street

Dwelling      Lot ?      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 2      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 80      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 78      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 111      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 113      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 114      Contributory

Dwelling & Garden      Part Lot 115      Contributory

Institute      Part Lot 116      Local Heritage Place

Dwelling      Lot 200      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 222      Contributory

Uniting Church      Part Lot 1676      Contributory

#### Koncke Street

Fmr School      Part Lot 29      Local Heritage Place

Fmr School House      Part Lot 29      Local Heritage Place

Dwelling      Lot 100      Contributory

#### Marsh Walk

Victor House      Lot 24      Local Heritage Place

#### Mill Street

Dwelling      Lot ? (near creek)      Contributory

Fmr Wheat Store      Part Lot 1      Local Heritage Place

Laucke's Mill      Lot 3      Local Heritage Place

Dwelling      Lot 34      Contributory

Dwelling      Lot 36      Contributory

**Mill Street (cont)**

Dwelling	Lot 37	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 40	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 96	Contributory

**Murray Street**

Dwelling	1	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 1	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 2	Contributory (former Greenock Creek Tavern?)
Dwelling & Shop	Lot 3	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 5	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 7	Contributory
Shops	Lot 8	Contributory
Dwelling	28	Contributory
Dwelling	31	Contributory
Dwelling (fmr Telegraph Station)	Lot 44	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 45	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 60	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 61	Contributory
Greenock Creek Hotel	Part Lot 1676	Local Heritage Place
Post Office	Part Lot 1676	Local Heritage Place

**off Murray Street**

Recreation Reserve	(Including entrance booth, gates, grandstand & pavilion)	Local Heritage Place
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**Timmens Street**

Dwelling	Lot 65	Contributory
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**8.3.4 Recommendations for the Area**

- It is recommended that the proposed Greenock Historic (Conservation) Zone be incorporated into the Heritage PAR being prepared for the Light Regional Council.
- Principles of development control should be written within the proposed Heritage PAR which will ensure the retention of the historic character of this zone.
- All places identified as contributory places within this zone should be retained and carefully maintained and all work to early fabric should be in the nature of conservation and any new work should be appropriate to the style and period of the building.
- The original subdivision pattern of the township should be retained and respected, and clearly incorporated into any further planning objectives.
- The mature street planting should be carefully maintained and any future pruning be restricted to that which is absolutely necessary. To encourage further growth on the trees the potential for undergrounding the wires along the main streets should be investigated.
- The rural nature of the creek banks and associated land should be carefully retained
- The Light Regional Council should make the services of the Heritage Adviser and Planning Staff of the Council available for consultation at any point when owners of contributory places within this proposed zone require assistance.

**8.4 Wasleys Historic (Conservation) Zone**

#### **8.4.1 Introduction & Boundary of Zone**

The central section of Wasleys Township was recommended as a Historic (Conservation) Zone in the Heritage Survey of the District of Light, July 1995. Some places recommended at that time have been altered to a degree which means they are no longer contributory to the character. Minor changes only have been made to the boundary of that proposed Historic (Conservation) Zone.

#### **8.4.2 History and Character of the Area**

Wasleys is situated on the former railway line between Roseworthy and Hamley Bridge. It was established in the 1870s and the settlement is associated with the development of the transportation route north. There are two sections to the town, the west side of the railway line was known as Wasleys and the east side was Ridley, hence the name of the prominent Ridley Arms Hotel which is a State Heritage Registered place. The main street of the town is named Annie Terrace and contains the main public buildings of the town including the school, the Institute, the main hotel and the Uniting Church. The settlement was subdivided into residential allotments and there are examples of 1870s to 1880s villas and cottages, and some later development including houses and shops from the 1920s and 30s. The streets of the town retain some mature planting and the main physical focal point of the town is the Ridley Arms Hotel.

The character of Wasleys Historic (Conservation) Zone derives from:

- The dominance of the former railway line through the centre of town.
- The remnant elements of the railway platform, although the station has been demolished.
- The significant public buildings in Annie Terrace including the Ridley Arms Hotel and the Wasley Institute.
- The essentially commercial character of Annie Terrace which contrasts with the essentially residential character of Jane Terrace.



### 8.4.3 Schedule of Contributory Places

This schedule lists all places which contribute to the character of the HCZ. Places listed as State Heritage Places are already included on the State Heritage Register. Places listed as Local Heritage Places are individually assessed in Section 7 of this report.

#### Annie Terrace

Dwelling	Part Section 513	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Section 513	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 55	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 53	Contributory
Dwelling/Shop	Lot 52	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 50	Contributory
Dwelling/Shop	Part Section 513	Contributory
Wasleys Institute	Lot 4	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling	Lot 6	Contributory
Primary School	Lot 11	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling	Lot 12	Contributory
Shop	Part Lot 58	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling	Part Lot 54	Contributory
Dwelling/Shop	Part Lot 54	Contributory
Ridley Arms Hotel	Lot 1	State Heritage Register
Dwelling/Shop	Lot 2	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 19	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 20 (number 42)	Contributory
Former Garage	Lot 35 (number 44)	Local Heritage Place
Uniting Church	Lot 37	Local Heritage Place

#### Fisher Street

Dwelling	Lot 1	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 36	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 40	Contributory

#### George Street

Dwelling	Lot 15	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 14	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 13	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 12	Contributory

#### Jane Terrace

Dwelling	Part Lot 41	Contributory
Dwelling	Part Lot 41	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 43	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 44	Contributory
Dwelling (fmr Lutheran Church)	Lot 45	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 46	Contributory

**Station Street**

Dwelling	Lot 1	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 7	Contributory
Dwelling	Lot 8	Contributory

**Railway Reserve**

Former Station Platform	Local Heritage Place
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**8.4.4 Recommendations for the Area**

- It is recommended that the proposed Wasleys Historic (Conservation) Zone be incorporated into the Heritage PAR being prepared for the Light Regional Council.
- Principles of development control should be written for the proposed Heritage PAR which will ensure the retention of the historic character of this zone.
- All places identified as contributory places within this zone should be retained and carefully maintained and all work to early fabric should be in the nature of conservation and any new work should be appropriate to the style and period of the building.
- The original subdivision pattern of the two areas of Wasleys (Wasleys and Ridley) should be retained . and respected and clearly incorporated into any further planning objectives.
- Mature street planting should be carefully maintained and future pruning be restricted to that which is absolutely necessary.
- The Light Regional Council should make the services of the Heritage Adviser and Planning Staff of the Council available for consultation at any point when owners of contributory places within this proposed zone require assistance.

## 8.5 Kapunda Historic (Conservation) Zone

### 8.5.1 Introduction & Boundary of Zone

The current Light Regional Council Development Plan contains three Historic Conservation Policy Areas, which cover the Kapunda Town Centre. These policy areas cover the civic, retail and commercial activities of the historic town centre. The historic residential character within Kapunda is included in a Special Character Policy Area, which does not have heritage controls as part of the planning provisions. Consequently, this significant element of Kapunda's historic character is under threat and being eroded substantially.

As part of this Survey, the boundaries of the Kapunda Historic (Conservation) Policy Areas have been reassessed and recommendations made for redesignation of the whole of the area outlined below to be defined as conservation areas. This would then encompass the existing Historic Conservation Policy Areas in the Town Centre and also the surrounding historical residential areas. The residential areas will be redesignated Historic conservation Policy Areas, within the proposed Historic Conservation Zone.

### 8.5.2 History and Character of the Area

Initially the township of Kapunda developed around mining activity. After the discovery of copper ore in 1842, the survey and purchase of the 80-acre site by Dutton and Bagot, the mine opened in January 1844. The first miners lived in tents on the mine site. Some lived in dugouts on the creek in an attempt to counter the summer heat. After some months the mine owners were able to erect cottages to house the miners and their families. By 1866 there were about 30 cottages for workmen and miners on the mine site, only one or two cottages now remain.

In July 1846 the town land was auctioned and there were several townships or subdivisions in the Kapunda area which now make up the town area. During the early 1850s, an exodus of miners and others to the gold diggings in Victoria limited production from the mine and slowed the growth of the town. The extension to Kapunda in 1860 of the railway from Gawler drew traffic from the Burra mines and other outlying areas to Kapunda. Once the line was extended further this traffic declined.

The Corporation of Kapunda began in 1865. Eventually the town became an agricultural centre and later manufacturing industry contributed to its economy. The town developed with court house/police station (1850s-60s), newspaper (1860s), churches, school, and residences in the subdivisions either side of the main road. The commercial and retail development was focussed on the main road through town and this became known as Main Street. Shops and hotels expanded to serve the local residents and regional needs. The mine closed 1878 but by this time the town had diversified into implement manufacturing and services for farmers and was an important regional centre.

The historic character of Kapunda derives from

- The large number of buildings remaining from the 1860s-1880s, the period of greatest development for the township
- The significant groupings of early residences in the subdivisions which make up the town and the retention of their early form and materials
- The civic centre of the town which contains a number of institutional and religious buildings, as well as major commercial enterprises
- The later houses and commercial buildings which reflect the continued development of the town



**PROPOSED KAPUNDA HISTORIC (CONSERVATION) ZONE AREA**

**Key:** Existing Town Centre HCZ  
Proposed residential conservation areas



### 8.5.3 Schedule of Contributory Places

**Note that this schedule contains only listed places - contributory items will be included in the schedule in the Heritage PAR**

#### Adelaide Road

Cottage Local Heritage Place

#### Baker Street

Dwelling, Wall & Stables 32 Local Heritage Place

Dutton Park Memorial Gardens, Grandstand & Show Hall Local Heritage place

Dutton Park Memorial Gates & Stone Fence State Heritage Register

#### Branson Crescent

Christchurch Anglican Church 4 State Heritage Register

Roman Catholic Church & Presbytery Local Heritage Place

#### Church Street

Uniting Church & Hall Local Heritage Place

#### Clare Road

Pillar Box cnr Hare Street Local Heritage Place

#### Coghill Street

Dwelling (El Meena) 6 Local Heritage Place

#### High Street

Dwelling 62 Local Heritage Place

Dwelling (Osborne House) 65 State Heritage Register

Dwelling 68 Local Heritage Place

#### Hill Street

Kapunda Tourist Center (former Printing Office) 5 State Heritage Register

Kapunda Institute 7 State Heritage Register

Museum (fmr Baptist Church) 9 State Heritage Register

fmr Manse 13 Local Heritage Place

#### Kapunda Street

Dwelling & Outbuildings cnr Alfred Street Local Heritage Place

RSL Hall Local Heritage Place

War Memorial cnr Mildred Street Local Heritage Place

Dwelling Lot 18 Local Heritage Place

#### Main Street

Shop 4 Local Heritage Place

fmr Fire Station 5 Local Heritage Place

Shops 11-15 Local Heritage Place

Attached Shops 22-26 Local Heritage Place

Shop 25 Local Heritage Place

Shop & Bakery 28 Local Heritage Place

Shops 37-39 Local Heritage Place

Shop 41-43 Local Heritage Place

Huezenroeder's Office (fmr Elder Smith & Co Office)	49	State Heritage Register
North Kapunda Hotel	50	State Heritage Register
Thompson's Building	51-53	State Heritage Register
Shop	55	Local Heritage Place
Sir John Franklin Hotel	57-63	Local Heritage Place
Shop (Hambour's)	65	Local Heritage Place
National Bank	66	State Heritage Register
Shop	67-71	Local Heritage Place
Shop & Dwelling	78	Local Heritage Place
Shop	81	Local Heritage Place
fmr Farm Machinery Store	94-96	State Heritage Register
Clare Castle Hotel	105	State Heritage Register
Pillar Box	cnr Carrington St	Local Heritage Place
<b>Maxwell Street</b>		
Dwelling	cnr West Terrace	Local Heritage Place
<b>Mildred Street</b>		
Kapunda Primary School		State Heritage Register
Pillar Box	cnr High Street	Local Heritage Place
<b>Oldham Street</b>		
Kapunda Bowling Club First Clubhouse		Local Heritage Place
<b>Railway Parade</b>		
Railway Station Building		State Heritage Register
fmr Warehouse	26	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling	34	Local Heritage Place
Goods Shed	Railway Reserve	Local Heritage Place
<b>Rowett Street</b>		
Dwelling	5	Local Heritage Place
<b>West Terrace</b>		
Dwelling	26	Local Heritage Place
Dwelling, Wall & Outbuildings	27	Local Heritage Place

#### 8.5.4 Recommendations for the Area

- It is recommended that the proposed Kapunda Historic (Conservation) Zone be incorporated into the Heritage PAR being prepared for the Light Regional Council.
- Principles of development control should be written for the proposed Heritage PAR which will ensure the retention of the historic character of this zone.
- The four policy areas within the HCZ should be delineated, retaining the three currently included in the Development Plan with the addition of the residential HCPA
- Contributory items additional to the State Heritage Places and Local Heritage Places listed above should be identified, scheduled and mapped as part of the preparation of the Heritage PAR
- All places identified as contributory places within this zone should be retained and carefully maintained and all work to early fabric should be in the nature of conservation and any new work should be appropriate to the style and period of the building.

- The original subdivision pattern of the area should be retained, and respected and clearly incorporated into any further planning objectives.
- Mature street planting should be carefully maintained and future pruning be restricted to that which is absolutely necessary.
- The Light Regional Council should make the services of the Heritage Adviser and Planning Staff of the Council available for consultation at any point when owners of contributory places within this proposed zone require assistance.

## APPENDIX ONE: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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## APPENDIX 2.0

### LIST OF EARLY PHOTOGRAPHS

Early photographs are an invaluable aid to conservation. The following list is an indication of the range of photos available of buildings and towns within the Light region. A volume of reproductions or photocopies of these has been prepared for Council.

**Sources:**

ADU	Adelaide University Archives
ARS	<i>Angaston Railway Souvenir</i> , "Barossa News", 1911
CHIV	Chivers, Robin Rayment, <i>The Benham Family in Australia</i> , Adelaide, 1970
DHK	Drew, G J and Jones, J, <i>Discovering Historic Kapunda, South Australia</i> , Department of Mines and Energy, Kapunda Tourism Committee, March 1988
GRTZ	Graetz, Colin, <i>The White Wends of St. Kitts</i> [Sheoak Log, S.A.] Biele Family Society, 1982
K&B	Kuhlmann, T. and Bockmann, O. <i>Horses, Harrows and Haystacks</i> , Freeling Women's Agricultural Bureau, 1981
MLSA	Mortlock Library of South Australiana Pictorial Collection
SG1	Saegenschnitter, G, <i>Greenock &amp; District, 1846-1886</i> , 1975
SG2	Saegenschnitter, Geoffrey B. <i>Greenock Primary School 1878-1978</i> Greenock, School Centenary Committee, 1978
TCR	<i>The Civic Record 1921-1923</i> , Adelaide, Associated Publishing Service (Aust.), 1924
ZO	Ziegler, Oswald comp. <i>Review of the Lower North of South Australia</i> Adelaide, Mail Newspapers Ltd, 1928

Description	Date	Source
<b>Central Light</b>		
Bethel monument to Moravian Brethren showing the Memorial Stone	c1964	MLSA B23818
Memorial Stone to the Moravian Brethren who first erected the Church in 1857	c1964	MLSA B23819
View of Bethel with a monument in the foreground	c1964	MLSA B23817
Bethel Cemetery	c1930	MLSA B23816
Daveyston School	nd	K&B
Daveyston Public School and Lutheran Church	nd	SG1
Daveyston - Haystack being built	c1900	MLSA B39260
Greenock School (note: MLSA says Daveyston)	c1880	MLSA 46277
Mr F W Laucke's Mill, Greenock	1911	ARS, p. 55
W Nenke's General Store, Greenock	late 1800s	SG1
W Nenke's Store	after 1931	SG1
R W Tummel's Greenock Cash Store	nd	SG1
Julias Nenke's tinsmith shop	nd	SG1
Ludwig Seppelt's bootmaker's shop	nd	SG1
Ludwig Seppelt's bootmaker's shop	nd	SG1
Mr John Jungfer's Saddler's Shop, Greenock	1911	ARS, P.112
J Jungfer's Saddler's Shop, Greenock	nd	SG1
Greenock Bakery	1910	SG1
F G Pfeiffer, Baker and Confectioner, Greenock	1911	ARS, P.112
Greenock St Peter's Lutheran Church	early 1900s	SG1

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<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>
Commercial Bank, Greenock	nd	SG1
Greenock Saddler's Shop with owner, Wilhelm Krieg, and staff outside	c1870	MLSA B49413
Greenock Saddler's Shop with owner Wilhelm Krieg outside	c1880	MLSA B49414
Greenock Institute	early 1900s	SG1
Greenock Centenary Park entrance	early 1940s	SG1
Mrs T W John's Nursing Home, Greenock	nd	SG1
Greenock Passenger Coach	1906	MLSA B49426
Street Scene in Greenock, bridge in foreground was severely damaged in flash flood on 13 February 1913 and was replaced	early 1900s	SG2
Greenock street scene	c1915	SG1
A view of Greenock	c1900	MLSA B44372
Greenock, general view	1933	MLSA B8661
St Rose's Catholic Church, Bagot Street, Kapunda	1927	MLSA B4559
Dutton Park, Baker Street, Kapunda	c1905	MLSA B29965
Soldier's Memorial Gardens, Baker Street, Kapunda	1926	MLSA B3799
Dutton Park, Baker Street, Kapunda	1927	MLSA B4560
Christ Church, Branson Street, Kapunda	1927	MLSA B4557
Christ Church Day School, Branson Street, Kapunda	c1900	MLSA B13410
Rector of Christ Church, Kapunda in rectory garden	1897	MLSA B 58553
Congregational Chapel, Chapel St, Kapunda	c1890	MLSA B416
Congregational Church, Chapel St, Kapunda	c1907	MLSA B21739
Congregational Chapel, Chapel St, Kapunda - first portion built in 1858	1927	MLSA B4561
Wesleyan Methodist Church and Hall, Church St, Kapunda	c1900	MLSA B14919
Kapunda Methodist Church, Church Street, Kapunda	1927	MLSA B4563
Kapunda Cemetery entrance gates, Clare Rd, Kapunda	c1920	MLSA B14927
Kapunda Cemetery	c1920	MLSA B14926
Kapunda flour mill, Crase Street	c1907	MLSA B11986
Kapunda Herald Printing Office, 5 Hill St, Kapunda	c1890	DHK
Kapunda Herald Printing Office	c1900	MLSA B14936
Kapunda Institute, 7 Hill Street, Kapunda	c1900	MLSA B14923
Kapunda Institute, 7 Hill Street, Kapunda	c1907	MLSA B11992
Baptist Church, Hill Street, Kapunda	c1905	MLSA B28867
Baptist Church, Hill St, Kapunda	1927	MLSA B4558
Foundations of the Baptist Church, Hill Street, Kapunda	1866	MLSA B55105
Sir John Franklin Hotel, Main Street, Kapunda	1926	MLSA B9647
Savings Bank of SA, Main Street, Kapunda	c1907	MLSA B11989
Old Wesleyan Church, Main St, Kapunda (1849-1858)	1849	MLSA B20452
Old Wesleyan Methodist Church, Main St, Kapunda	c1920	MLSA B48398
Brewster's Store, cnr Main & Tod Streets, Kapunda	1870	MLSA B12875
English, Scottish, Australian Chartered Bank, Main Street, Kapunda	1880	MLSA B57786
Bank of Adelaide, Main Street, Kapunda	c1907	MLSA B11991
Elder Smith & Co, 49 Main Street, Kapunda	1929	MLSA B45999
Kapunda Council Chamber, 51-53 Main Street, Kapunda	1900	MLSA B58569
National Bank, 66 Main Street, Kapunda	c1907	MLSA B11988
Fire Brigade Station, Main Street, Kapunda	c1907	MLSA B11993

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Description	Date	Source
Fire Brigade Station, Main Street, Kapunda	c1907	MLSA B12123
Prince of Wales Hotel, 6 Mildred Street, Kapunda	c1907	MLSA B11987
Kapunda schoolchildren, Mildred Street, Kapunda	c1900	MLSA B50616
Pupils outside Kapunda Primary School, Mildred Street, Kapunda	c1870	MLSA B45905
Kapunda Primary School	c1920	MLSA B15367
Kapunda Hospital, off Nash Street, Kapunda	1912	MLSA B40835
Kapunda Hospital, off Nash Street, Kapunda	c1920	MLSA B17401
Kapunda Railway Station and shed, Railway Parade, Kapunda	c1900	DHK
Kapunda Railway Station, Railway Parade	c1907	MLSA B37733
Kapunda Railway Station, Railway Parade	c1907	MLSA B11985
Kapunda Mine	c1900	MLSA B5584
Kapunda Mine	c1900	MLSA B5585
Sketch of Kapunda Copper Mine and Cottages	1849	S T Gill
'Eringa' Sir Sidney Kidman's residence, West Terrace, Kapunda	c1920	MLSA B16393/8
'Eringa', (High School) West Terrace, Kapunda	1921	MLSA B686
Kapunda High School, West Terrace, Kapunda	c1927	MLSA B4303
Kapunda District High School, West Terrace, Kapunda	c1927	MLSA B4302
Main Street of Kapunda	1880	MLSA B57785
Kapunda Main Street	1927	MLSA B4562
Kapunda Main Street looking north	c1927	MLSA 4598
Kapunda, Main Street looking south	c1927	MLSA 4299
Street Scene, Kapunda	c1912	MLSA B40840
Kapunda township	c1907	MLSA B122126
Kapunda township	c1907	MLSA B12125
Kapunda township	c1907	MLSA B12124
Kapunda township	c1907	MLSA B12127
Procession through streets of Kapunda to celebrate the relief of Mafeking during the South African War	1900	MLSA B58561
Mowing machine, Kapunda, first mowing machine made in SA by Hawke & Co	1867	MLSA B45133
Interior of Dr Hanrahan's home, South Terrace, Kapunda	1912	MLSA B40842
Interior of St John's Church Lutheran Church, South Terrace, Kapunda	1920	MLSA B58658
Light River Road Bridge, near Kapunda	c1875	MLSA B28495
Albavale, near Kapunda	1900	MLSA B58570
St John's Roman Catholic Church, near Kapunda	c1910	MLSA B11455
Nain Sum Shmalen Weg Lutheran Church	1890s	SG1
Pastor J C Auricht, pastor of Nain Lutheran Church, 1858-61	nd	SG1
Nain Church	nd	K&B
<b>Southern Light</b>		
Freeling Institute (opened 1905), Clarke Street, Freeling	nd	K&B
Uniting Church, Lot 71 Clarke Street, Freeling	1921	K&B
St Mark's Lutheran Church, Lot 127 Clarke Street, Freeling	1903	K&B
Lutheran Church, Clarke Street, Freeling	1903	MLSA B45248
Lutheran Church, Clarke Street, Freeling	c1910	MLSA B45224
Interior of Lutheran Church, Clarke Street, Freeling	c1910	MLSA B45236



<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>
Eudunda Farmer's Store and the Bank of Adelaide, Gray St, Freeling	c1920	K&B
Nenke's Store, Gray Street, Freeling	nd	K&B
Snow at Railway Hotel, Lot 57 Gray Street, Freeling	1909	K&B
Freeling Chaff Mill, Lot 101 Gray Street, Freeling	c1907	MLSA B45229
Chaff Mill, Lot 101 Gray Street, Freeling	nd	K&B
Chaff Mill Chimney Construction, Lot 101 Gray Street, Freeling	c1910	MLSA B45235
Chaff Mill hands, Gray Street, Freeling	c1920	MLSA B45247
Freeling Hotel, Lot 26 Hanson Street, Freeling	1979	K&B
Freeling Post Office, part Lot 43 Hanson Street, Freeling	1910	K&B
Mr Herman Heinrich's residence which became the Freeling Hospital and is currently used as a nursing home	nd	K&B
Panoramic View of Freeling Township	c1900	MLSA B45250
Panoramic View of Freeling Township	c1910	MLSA B45239
View of Borrow Street, Freeling	c1907	MLSA B45232
The road at Freeling next to Heinrich Bros.	c1900	MLSA B36257
View of poultry pens and Indra Poultry Farm, Freeling	1911	MLSA B45252
Gomersal Schoolhouse	c1867	MLSA B4163
Mr & Mrs Fietz and family outside their thatched roof cottage at Gomersal	c1890	MLSA B45900
 <b>Northern Light</b>		
Remains of an early residence in Hamilton, a fireplace area in the large house built by Heinrich W. A. Walter in c 1860 at Hamilton	1989	MLSA B55110
'Telarno', Allen's Creek, near Kapunda	1890s	CHIV
 <b>Western Light</b>		
"Parra Wirra" Homestead, Dawkins Road, Near Anglevale	nd	ZO
House and garden at Roseworthy College	1895	MLSA B57392
Roseworthy Agricultural College Main Building	c1908	MLSA B12229
Roseworthy, Main Building from the rear	1895	MLSA B57390
Sketch of proposed Roseworthy Main Building	nd	ADU
Agricultural College, Roseworthy	c1920	MLSA B8816
Roseworthy Agricultural College	1927	MLSA B4617
Roseworthy Junction Hotel	c1902	MLSA B45255
Public School, Roseworthy	c1889	MLSA B23176
Rix Chaff Mill, Wasleys	1913	MLSA B41205
Main Thoroughfare, Wasleys	c1920	TCR
 <b>Eastern Light</b>		
Belvidere Council Office	c1920	TCR
Belvidere Soldier's Memorial Hall	c1922	MLSA B1386
Belvidere Hotel, burnt down in 1931	1931	MLSA B46330
Koonunga (Captain Bagot's Station) from a sketch	c1870	MLSA B9947
St John's exterior, note thatched roof, Ebenezer	1884	MLSA B40455
Ebenezer - St Johns	1916	MLSA B40454
Morn Hill School, Nain Road, Morn Hill	nd	GRTZ
Ruined building between St Kitts and Dutton	c1975	MLSA B49981

<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>
Ruined building between St Kitts and Dutton	c1975	MLSA B49980
Farm buildings between St Kitts and Dutton	c1975	MLSA B49983
Farm buildings between St Kitts and Dutton	c1975	MLSA B49979
St Kitts	1977	MLSA B34370
St Kitts	1977	MLSA B34369
St Kitts	1977	MLSA B34367
House at St Kitts	1977	MLSA B34366
Church, St Kitts	1977	MLSA B34473
Church, St Kitts	1977	MLSA B34471

## APPENDIX THREE:

### LOCAL HERITAGE PLACES IN KAPUNDA TOWNSHIP

These places are already included in the Development Plan as local heritage places

**Note:** places already included on the State Heritage Register are not included in this list

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	LOT	SEC.	C.T.	DEV. ACT CRITERIA
Outbuildings, EWS site	Alfred Street	9, 10, 11, 24, 25 & pt 16	1478		a, d, f
Masonic Hall	Beck Street	34	1401	402/164	a, d
St Rose's Catholic Church	Branson Crescent	Pts 115, 116, 117, 118	1400	2347/16	a, b, d, f
Christchurch Parish Hall	Branson St, cnr Christchurch St	106, 107	1400	4147/527,8	a, b, d
Dwelling	5 Carrington St	80, 81, 82	1402	602/138, 604/177	a, d
Former Congregational Manse	1 Chapel St	1	1400	5111/734	a, d
Row Dwellings	8-10 Christchurch St	500, 501	1400	4376/370,1	a, d
Fmr Corporation Offices	9 Clare Road	1	1478	214/172	a, d, f
Dwelling	14 Clare Road	9, 10	1401	4159/878,9	a, d
Dwelling	22 Clare Road	15, Pts 16-18	1401	1335/21	a, d
Dwelling	24 Clare Road	2	1401	5139/63	a, d
Row Dwellings	35 Clare Road	Pt 8	1478	4209/377	a, d
Dwelling	57 Clare Road	Pt 57	1479	2462/41	a, d
Attached Dwellings	14 Crase Street	Pt 59	1400	2209/43	a, d
Dwelling	20 Crase Street	Pts 73, 74	1400	4150/485,6	a, d
Dwelling	28 Crase Street	13	1400	279/159	a, d
Dwelling	Hancock Road	Pts 72-74	1402	2306/133	a, d
Row Dwellings	16 Hare Street	15, Pt 6	1478	729/57	a, d
Dwelling and Fence	12 Harriet Street	123, 124	1402	187/59	a, d
Coach House	Harriet Street, cnr Hancock Road	118, 119	1402	134/148	a, d, f
Dwelling	4 Havelock Street	36, 37	1469	5166/884,5	a, d
Dwelling	26 High Street	1, 2	1478	1774/192, 1778/80	a, d
Dwelling	32 High Street	4	1478	58/124	a, d
Dwelling (two storey)	45 High Street	8, Pt 7	1477	3575/10	a, d
Dwelling	55 High Street	Pt 45	1469	3902/20	a, d
Dwelling	17 James Street	19	1402	3185/65	a, d
Dwelling	10 Jeffs Street	17, Pt 16	1469	Pt 3677/94	a, d
Dwelling	14 Jeffs Street	21-24	1469	3227/104, Pt 1647/197	a, d

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	LOT	SEC.	C.T.	DEV. ACT CRITERIA
Dwelling	28 Kapunda Street	Pt 14	1478	518/184	a, d
Dwelling & Outbuilding	15-21 Light Street	77	1468	4249/253	a, d
Dwelling	7 Lucas Street	77	1400	5057/850	a, d
Dwelling	9 Lucas Street	28	1400	5097/123	a, d
Former Coach House	Mary Street, cnr South Terrace	418, 519, 523-4	1400	Pts 290/249, 824/156	a, d
Dwelling	Maxell Street, cnr Hare Street	5	1478	1839/173	a, d
Dwelling	22 Mildred Street	4	1477	2176/190	a, d
Dwelling & former Shop	26 Mildred Street	7, Pt 6	1477	4228/785,6	a, d
Row Dwellings	36-38 Mildred Street	Pts 24-26	1477	4176,749, 278/179	a, d
Dwelling (two storey)	48 Mildred Street	Pt 22	1477	4266/656	a, d
Kapunda Hospital	Off Nash Street	63, 64, Pt 66	1470	2382/13	a, c, d, f
Barn/store	Queen Street	28, 29	1402	4312/524,5	a, d
Pluckrose Cottage	2 Queen Street	22, 24	1402	446/18, 2152/174	a, d
Railway Hotel	Railway Parade	63, 66	1402	4214/337	a, d, f
Dwelling	13 Railway Street	Pts 44-46	1402	3166/68, 52/138	a, d
Dwelling	30 Railway Street	61, 62	1402	5237/93, 4287/912	a, d
St John's Lutheran Church	South Terrace	1, 2	1400	3447/169	a, b, d
Dwelling	8 South Terrace	6, 7	1469	2151/178	a, d
Dwelling	10 South Terrace	4, 5	1469	2997/41,2	a, d
Attached Dwellings	14-16 South Terrace	Pt 50	1469	618/91	a, d
Row Dwellings	4-6 Todd Street	Pts 99, 100	1401	2489/107	a, d
Dwelling	3 Way Street	28	1402	4295/994	a, d
Dwelling	West Terrace, cnr High Street	Pt 3	1478	3799/4	a, d
Dwelling	18 White Street	Pts 74, 75	1400	522/166, 2127/13	a, d
Dwelling	20 White Street	Pt 75	1400	4160/877	a, d
Attached Dwellings	22-24 White Street	Pt 75	1400	3008/128	a, d
Fmr Evangelical Lutheran Church	Whittaker Street	Pts 8-10	1469	2882/59	a, b, d
Dwelling	Whittaker Street, cnr Jeff Street	Pts 8, 9	1400	4384/65	a, b
Dutton Park Grandstand		1	1489	Pt 4047/821	a, c, d, f

Places on Council list of Local Heritage Places which are already included on State Heritage Register are as follows. These places should be removed from the Local Heritage Register:

HERITAGE SA NO.	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	LOT	SEC.	C.T.	DEV. ACT CRITERIA
10081	Christ Church	Branson Crescent	Pt 67	1400	F/118	a, b, d, f
14579	Elliott Memorial Gates and Stone Fence	Dutton Park, Baker Str	1	1489	Pt 4047/821	a, d, f
14580	Dwelling (Osborne House)	65 High Street	46, Pt 45	1469	3825/159	a, d, f
10167	Kapunda Primary School	Mildred Street, Kapunda	33, 61, Pts 34, 35, 45, 46	1469	3902/18, 1855/13,4,4 372/794	a, c, d, f
14582	Former Kapunda Showground Pavilion & Wall	4 Perry Road	26	1284	423/994	a, c, d, f
14436	Railway Station Building	Railway Parade, Kapunda	4	1402	4399/387	a, c, d, f
12524	Main Administration Building (former Dwelling (Eringa), Kapunda High School)	West Terrace	71	1479	5042/595	a, c, d, e, f