
THE BAROSSA COUNCIL HERITAGE REVIEW
VOLUME I
2001

prepared for
The Barossa Council
and
Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs
by

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This report on a review of the heritage assets of the Barossa Council was carried out by conservation and heritage consultants McDougall & Vines in 2000/2001.

All recommendations in this report are the opinions of the consultants, McDougall & Vines, and may not necessarily be acted upon by the Barossa Council or the State Heritage Authority.

Barossa Council

**Washington Street
Angaston
South Australia**

2001

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Note: Certificates of Title cited in this report will need verification for any further documentation.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The physical and cultural heritage of the Barossa Region has long been recognised as significant both to the State and in its own right. Soon after the passing of the SA Heritage Act in 1978 a seminar on heritage matters was held in Lyndoch by the Australian Heritage Commission. Since then a number of area and town surveys have been completed, and these have so far resulted in eighty individual places being 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. A Plan Amendment Report was subsequently prepared by the Angaston Council in 1998 which established the Angaston town centre as an Historic Conservation Zone.

The amalgamated Barossa Council recognised the need to continue this process of local heritage delineation. Consequently, this review of the heritage assets of the Barossa 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 Angaston. 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 District Council of Barossa. This now includes the former District Councils of Angaston, Tanunda, Barossa, Nuriootpa and part of Mount Pleasant. Amalgamation of these formerly separate local government areas into the District Council of Barossa took place in 1996.

The review of the amalgamated Council area has been divided into three areas for ease of location and documentation. The western area coincides with the former Barossa District Council, the eastern area coincides with the amalgamated part of the former Mount Pleasant District Council, and the northern area incorporates the areas of the District Councils associated with Tanunda, Angaston and Nuriootpa.

1.3 Objectives of Review

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

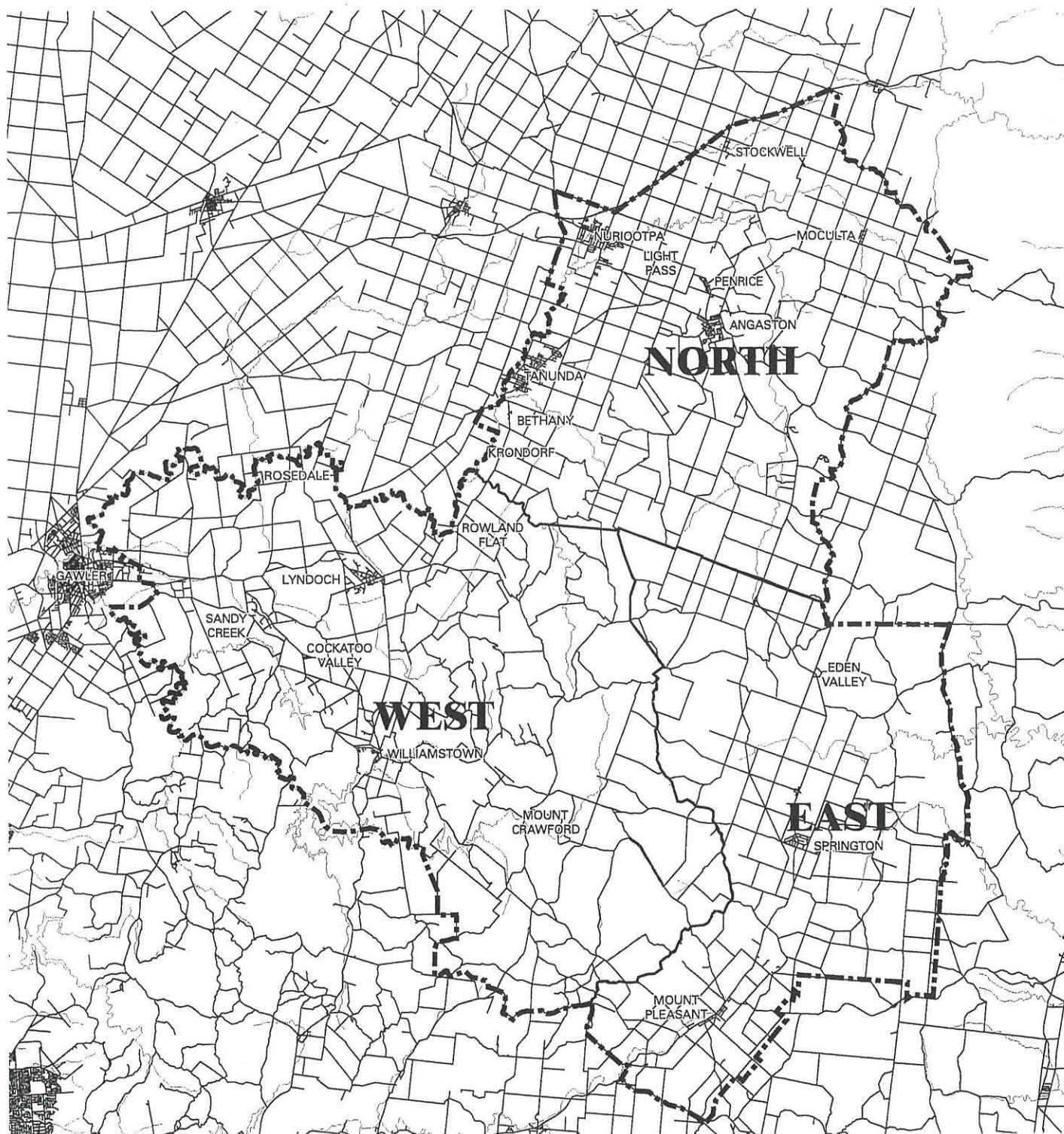
Specifically, the objectives of the Barossa Heritage Review are to:

- 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 Barossa Council area for inclusion in the Council's Development Plan.
- d) identify areas within the Barossa Council area to be declared Historic Conservation Zones and included in the Council's Development Plan.

As the Barossa 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 reformat the information available on the large number of heritage places already identified but not yet protected.

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.

Places already on the State Heritage Register have been included in the Inventory but **not** reassessed.



--- Local Government Area Boundary



Scale 1:250 000
0 km

10

MAP OF STUDY AREA

2.0 HISTORY OF THE BAROSSA COUNCIL AREA

2.1 Introduction

General histories of the Barossa emphasise two elements, one is the landscape and natural beauty of the area, and the other is the dominance of the grape growing and wine-making industry, with this activity often attributed solely to the early German settlers. However, the history of the Barossa is much more multi-faceted and while it has elements comparable and often parallel with the development of other areas in the State, it also has very interesting and unique aspects.

This brief thematic history of the European settlement of the Barossa Council area has been prepared in order to provide a basis for the assessment of heritage places according to the criteria under the Development Act.

The aboriginal history of the Barossa Council area does not form part of this thematic history. There is little early documentation of the occupation of this land by aboriginal tribal groups, specifically the Peramangk and Ngadjuri people, and there are only passing references to aboriginal peoples in early records of the area. There are some references to European contact with aboriginal groups during the exploration and early settlement stages, but by the 1860s it would appear that most of the aborigines within the area had moved elsewhere or had succumbed to the effects of introduced diseases.

It should be noted that a pilot survey of Barossa Valley aboriginal heritage was undertaken in 1990 (Barossa Valley Aboriginal Heritage Survey, Pilot Survey, J K Chilman - A Report to Aboriginal Heritage Branch, South Australian Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide, 1990). This was funded by the National Estate Grants Program and made recommendations for further analysis and interpretation of the sources already located, and for detailed archaeological survey work within the Barossa area. (These recommendations have not yet been acted on.)

Some Aboriginal historic sites have been incorporated into the consolidated Development Plan as they were delineated in the Mount Pleasant District Council Development Plan prior to amalgamation. However, no Aboriginal sites were delineated in any other of the former Councils' Development Plans.

2.2 Brief Thematic History of the Barossa

'The history of the district is full of interest'

2.2.1 Land and Settlement

Description of area

The Barossa Council includes much of the area now considered as the Barossa Valley and also the western side of the Barossa Ranges to the junction with the Mount Lofty Ranges. It derives its name from the naming of the Barossa (Barrosa) Ranges by Colonel William Light in 1837. The highest ridge of the Barossa Ranges is the divide between east and west drainage systems. The main rivers draining the Barossa plain are the North Para River which forms the western boundary of the Barossa Council District, and the South Para River which forms a significant part of the southern boundary. Jacobs Creek, Bethany Creek, Tanunda Creek, Angaston Creek and other small streams feeding into the North Para provided fresh water and a focus for initial settlement. The South Para and its tributaries have also provided sites for water reservoirs as they flow through steep wooded sections of the ranges before reaching the plains near Gawler.

Exploration and routes through district

As the Barossa area lies immediately to the north and east of Adelaide proper, it was quickly investigated in the search for land beyond the city which was suitable for settlement and agriculture in the new Province of South Australia. In late 1837 Colonel William Light and his survey team travelled as far as a point about ten miles north-east of present day Lyndoch. An additional aim of this and subsequent expeditions was to determine a route to the River Murray which would bypass the steep Mount Lofty Ranges. Light was impressed by the beauty and obvious agricultural potential of the plains that he had crossed and the hills which enclosed them. He named the flatter reaches of the valley Lyndoch Vale and the higher ground the Barossa Range.

Surveys

In early 1839 Light was again in the Lyndoch Valley area to undertake a special survey for the South Australian Company. In the middle of July 1839 the Wiltshire Special Survey was taken out by Joseph Gilbert and Edward Rowlands. These two adjacent areas each of around 4000 acres (out of the 15,000 acres in each survey) were along the course of the Para (or Gawler) River. During 1841-42 seven further Special Surveys encompassing the north-eastern section of the Council area were undertaken by Charles Flaxman on behalf of George Fife Angas, and these were quickly divided into Sections. The land taken up from these Special Surveys appropriated the water sources and hill ridges of the Barossa Ranges and a large part of what has become known as the Barossa Valley. Traversing the whole of the Special Surveys area was the route established as the road from Adelaide to the Murray River (Blanchetown and Morgan). Much of the area around Mount Pleasant and Mount Crawford within the Barossa Council area was either included in Flaxman's initial seven Surveys, or was part of another special survey of the Sources of the Torrens River.

The Special Survey system lasted only from 1839 to 1841 as the process allowed for the taking up of best areas of country leaving other areas defined as wasteland. After the cessation of Special Surveys, other land could be held under occupation licence or pastoral lease until declared freehold when the established pastoralists and other potential owners could purchase the land at auction.

A notable explorer of major significance in the Barossa was the German geologist, Johann Menge, who was employed by the South Australian Company to investigate the possibility of appropriate land for investment and for settlement. Through his connection with Lutheran Pastor August Kavel, Menge was also able to advise George Fife Angas on suitable locations for the settlement of the German migrants whom Angas was sponsoring. Menge was greatly impressed with the Barossa area which he explored and assessed in 1839, and reported back most favourably to Angas on its resources, particularly the potential of the region for agriculture, viticulture, and mining.

Settlement of the district

Many of the early settlers were those men who had undertaken the Special Surveys and established pastoral concerns in the region during the early 1840s. These included Joseph Gilbert at Pewsey Vale, and William Jacob at Moorooroo, as well as John Howard Angas at Tarrawatta, David Randall at Glen Para, John Warren at Springfield, Alexander and John Murray at Murray Vale and others including Abraham Shannon, the Browne brothers and John Hallett. Many of the estates established by these initial settlers still remain although ownership has changed. All of these estates, their outbuildings and homesteads have heritage significance for the Barossa, and many are included on the State Heritage Register.

The other earliest settlers in the district were the Lutheran migrants George Fife Angas had sponsored, who established a settlement at Bethany in 1842 on land leased to them by Angas. This settlement sat on the southern edge of his Seven Special Surveys, at the point where it incorporated the Tanunda (Bethany) Creek, and abutted the Wiltshire Special Survey. The Lutheran settlers also created a settlement at Langmeil in 1843, which was incorporated into Tanunda over time. (These migrants came from the area of central Europe which is now the border region between East Germany and Poland, from the former states

of Brandenburg, Posen and Silesia. These settlers are usually referred to as German migrants, and all spoke German as their main language.)

The South Australian Company was also a major land holder through the Special Survey process. It initially leased and then sold a sections of its land to its original tenants, as both large and small holdings.

Establishment of early villages, towns

As the earliest settlements were separate and isolated places each had to become essentially self sufficient quickly. The initial settlements in the area were along the main routes through the district, particularly along the road from Adelaide to the River Murray. As noted, after Gawler the first towns were the German settlements at Bethany in 1842 and the subsequent year at Langmeil. The townships themselves were created by private subdivision of land in appropriate locations, or towns established by the government along significant government roadways. The towns along the route to the Murray included Lyndoch, Rowland Flat, Tanunda, Nuriootpa, Angaston and Stockwell (leading to Truro, which now sits outside the current Barossa Council area). Tanunda, Angaston, Eden Valley and Nuriootpa all still have a main street called Murray Street. There were also small village-like settlements established on pastoral estates, such as those at Pewsey Vale, Tarrawatta and Springfield where workmen's cottages and other facilities were constructed including, at Pewsey Vale, a private church and school.

By 1855 the settlement in the area had taken on a permanent nature as it included substantial farms and townships. As noted in the 1983 Survey of the Lower North :

Nearly every town started with the same set of 'pioneers' associated with general stores, boarding houses, bootmakers and saddleries, as well as the indispensable hostelry. The erection of the 'pub' was a very important step in attracting trade from the surrounding country, for once this had been achieved the next critical step was the establishment of church, school, blacksmith and if possible, an Institute...

This sequence of development varied slightly for some of the early German settlements which were essentially farm villages, but holds true for most of the Barossa towns which had their beginnings in the 1840s and 1850s, as can be seen in descriptions of the settlements in contemporary accounts. *Old Colonist*, visiting Tanunda in 1851, describes the two hotels, the three churches, the flour mill and the numerous tradesmen such butchers, bakers and shoemakers. (But no candlestick makers!). The 1865 collection of photographs of Tanunda confirms the established nature of all this activity, and the nature of the buildings required to house it.

2.2.2 Primary Production and Processing Industries

Pastoral

Areas within the Barossa, particularly the ranges, have had a long tradition of production of fine wool and livestock, particularly cattle. This form of primary production continues today. The land was initially taken up as part of the Special Surveys and original settlement of the area. Most notable of the pastoral properties were John Howard Angas' Collingrove and Tarrawatta, Joseph Gilbert's Pewsey Vale, J C Browne's Wongalere, John Warren's Springfield and several others. Many of the pastoralists who established their estates in the Barossa went on to expand their holdings into the upper north and west of South Australia, and to consolidate the pastoral industry as one of the key economic bases for the province.

Each of these pastoral properties also initially included an area of wheat or barley and other agricultural and viticultural activities from the earliest days of settlement.

Mining and quarrying

Much of the activity of early explorers and prospectors was based on the proposition that there would be significant gains to be made from mining and quarrying ventures in the South Australian countryside. Many of these projects were necessarily speculative and a lot of

early mining ventures failed due to lack of productive ore bodies. In fact, the economy of South Australia was for many years dependent on copper mining, but most of the financially successful mines lay outside the Barossa district to the north and west, at Kapunda and Burra. Copper was mined in the Barossa area, particularly at the Crinniss Copper Mine near Angaston, during the late 1850s, but it was a short lived proposition. There were two other relatively successful, although again short-lived copper mines near Lyndoch, which the Lyndoch Valley Mining Company worked between 1846 and 1851, and then spasmodically during the 1860s and 1890s. The Enterprise Mine between Lyndoch and Williamstown operated from 1847 to 1851, and then for a short time during the 1880s.

Gold mining activities were centred on the Barossa Goldfield during the 1860s and 70s where two townships (Victoria and Barossa) were established to accommodate the mining along Spike Gully and other areas within the extensive goldfields. The initial activity was during the 1860s-70s, but then a new gold discovery reactivated the goldfields in 1887 and significant mining went on through the 1890s. The substantial settlements soon disappeared when mining ceased, and only relics remain of both buildings and mines, the most important of which lie within the Barossa Goldfields National Park. Other adjacent areas are now under agriculture. Alluvial gold was discovered and mined during the late 1890s at the Golden Gate Mine and reef gold was also mined there in 1904. Little remains now of the small township that grew up around the Golden Gate mine which was located close to Wilton, south-east of Angaston.

The most significant quarrying enterprise was the marble quarries that William Sibley established near Angaston in the early 1870s. The quarry has continued in operation and the large blocks of marble have been used extensively for War Memorials, cemetery headstones and significant buildings, both in Australia and London. Limestone was quarried at Penrice and Angaston and some slate at Moculta.

Other building stones including sandstone, limestone and Barossa ironstone are located throughout the district and small local quarries were established to recover this stone for a large amount of the building throughout the valley and ranges. These distinctive stones were used on many of the places proposed as heritage places now, and the building materials form an important part of this significance

Viticulture and winemaking

The viticultural industry has been an important part of the economic development of the Barossa area since the days of early settlement. During the establishment of small holdings, farms and pastoral properties during the 1840s and 50s vineyards were planted as an adjunct to the main activities on each property. This was true of both the smaller settlers of the valley floor (such as Johann Gramp at Rowland Flat) and also the larger property owners in the ranges (such as Joseph Gilbert at Pewsey Vale). The buildings associated with this initial production were very simple vernacular farm buildings. However, during the 1860s and 70s as the industry increased in production and sophistication, larger cellars were constructed to contain the increased wine-making activities as a result of larger harvest and greater areas of vineyard. Many of these early cellars were constructed into the side of hills, such as at Glen Para (Corryton Park), Pewsey Vale and Yalumba, to enable the establishment of simple gravity feed systems which facilitated a flow of liquid from the crushes and presses to the fermenting tanks and then on to the storage vats and casks at the lower level.

The period of the late 1880s and 1890s was one of substantial expansion of the wine-making industry in the Barossa despite the general economic recession throughout South Australia at that time. Visitors to the area at this time commented on the extent of the area under vines and the effect on the landscape, particularly on the valley floor. The development of an export market during this period was significant in this growth as South Australia increased production while other states suffered from the outbreak of phylloxera and reduction in vineyard area. The introduction of steam power and the utilisation of corrugated iron meant that the earlier stone buildings were extended in light-weight structures, essentially adding on to the more substantial earlier cellars. After 1910 the need for layered winery buildings to assist gravity feed was no longer necessary as steam pumps

were sufficiently powerful and efficient to handle the volume of liquid produced. Consequently, new wineries established between 1910 and 1920s were essentially at one level, rather than stepped in form.

A significant development in the 1930s, as a result of the reduced demand during the Depression, was the establishment of the Barossa Cooperative Winery Limited, which was established to meet the recurring problems of surplus grapes for which the larger wineries had no use.

There are many physical relics of all stages of the wine industry throughout the Barossa area, some of which have been included in the State Heritage Register. Some of the larger notable historic wineries, such as Seppeltsfield, now lie outside the Council boundaries.

Agriculture

Small farming enterprises were set up on land initially leased from the major landholders, particularly G F Angas and the South Australian Company. Most farmers grew wheat and ran livestock, both for subsistence and as cash crops.

The initial German settlers on the floor of the Barossa Valley established small farms in close settlements such as Bethany and Langmeil where they planted small areas of vines and grew potatoes, fruit, other vegetables and foodstuffs. They had small numbers of cattle, pigs and goats, and as larger land areas were acquired, cereal crops became an important part of their agricultural activities providing a cash crop. With wider settlement the flatter land of the northern section of the Valley was increasingly put into wheat production, and for a time this area was the most important wheat producing region in South Australia. However, by the 1880s soil fertility had seriously declined and soil erosion was a problem with drought years, particularly in the northern part. Much of the area under wheat was replaced with vines and the spread of vines through the area expanded rapidly in the 1880s with the increase in demand due to the devastation of vineyards in other states by phylloxera. Orchards of stone fruits for market or drying also continued to be important.

Currently the major wheat and barley production in the region lies to the west and north, outside the local government area of the Barossa.

Many buildings associated with the agricultural activity in the region remain on early farms and in settlements. Some barns and outbuildings have been abandoned and are in ruins while others are intact and still in use. The retention of a full range of these types of structures can give a clear indication of the methods and practices of early farming and agriculture.

Forestry

Initial forestry activity was based on the hardwood timber industry which exploited the red and blue gum forests, particularly in the Mount Crawford/Williamstown area. Trees were initially cut over saw pits, but small saw-mills were established throughout the district and provided timber for a variety of purposes including construction, flooring and furniture, and later railway sleepers. Native Cypress Pine was used for building and for foundry fuel.

The main saw-mills in the district were at Nuriootpa, Springton, Pewsey Vale and Williamstown, although little evidence of these now remains.

In the early 1900s the Woods and Forests Department began to control the taking of large timber and also began the process of planting pines for softwood production. A forest reserve was acquired at Mount Crawford in 1909 and the first plantings of *Pinus radiata* were made in 1914. A large percentage of the southern section of the Barossa Council area is covered by plantation pine forest, some of it planted by hand during the Depression when a forestry camp was set up at Mount Crawford by the Unemployed Relief Council. Softwood forests have now essentially replaced the other major sources of timber from the district and the logging of native trees is now controlled.

As well as timber production, charcoal burning was also carried out in the Barossa and there are remnant charcoal pits in the hilly areas.

Brickmaking

While most of the major buildings and many small buildings in the Barossa area are constructed of stone, some brickmakers were producing bricks for constructional use during the 1850s, including A F Kruger in Tanunda and W E Schultz and C E Wurst in Nuriootpa. The most notable brickworks in the district were established by Gustav Krieg in Nuriootpa in 1881. Bricks were used for quoins and door and window dressings on early buildings, particularly small cottages. There was an apparent lack of sizeable clay deposits for substantial pug holes to support major kilns and it was not until well into the twentieth century that brick was used as a major constructional material throughout the Barossa area. (Krieg's brickworks later diversified into general ceramic production and the early kiln buildings are included on the State Heritage Register.) The ease of transport of building materials means that bricks are well used as a construction material now although not made in the area.

Flour milling

The extent of wheat production during the early years of settlement in the Barossa (up to the 1880s) meant that flour milling was an important industry during this time and around 14 flour mills were constructed in the immediate area. Mill buildings were substantial two, three or four storey stone buildings and contained significant milling equipment. Within the current District Council of Barossa area the mill buildings which remain are those at Angaston, Stockwell and Tanunda. The first mill in the Barossa was a water mill constructed by Daniel Schlinke on Tanunda Creek upstream from Bethany in 1843. However, that was destroyed by floods in the 1920s and little remains of this earliest mill. The mills at Lyndoch and Penrice which were so important in the initial period of wheat production during the 1860s no longer exist, and the Totness Roller Mill at Mount Pleasant is now in ruins. The mill building in Tanunda forms an important part of the streetscape of Murray Street. The Stockwell mill which was the last remaining mill producing flour has recently been sold. The former Laucke's flour mill at Angaston and the Stockwell mill are both included on the State Heritage Register.

2.2.3 Transport and Communications

Roads and bridges

Initially the routes through the Barossa area ran north south and the initial aim of the roads was to provide a link with the Murray River and then overland to Sydney. Other roads went due north out of Truro, to the upper north of the state, once the northern end of the valley was reached. The roads through the area tended to radiate from Gawler with the main north road heading to the Burra and Clare mines. The road which led to the Kapunda mines was then linked back to the Barossa through Greenock and the northern town of Nuriootpa. The southern section of the Council area was reached from a road leading south-east from the Gawler Lyndoch Road through Cockatoo Valley and Williamstown to Mount Pleasant, linking up with the north-east road from Adelaide which ran on the eastern side of the Barossa and Mount Lofty Ranges up through to the northern towns of the Barossa. The topography of the area dictated the routes which early settlers followed and later roads connected interior areas and settlements along the boundaries of the surveyed Sections. The regular pattern of parts of the development of roads in a grid form is due to the use of the Section boundaries as transport routes, particularly on the valley floor and areas around Springton.

Initially main roads through country districts were placed under the control of a central Roads Board in Adelaide, but maintenance of roads became a particular issue of concern for settlers, particularly during periods of bad weather and during the winter. The responsibility of maintenance of public roads led directly to the proclamation of the *District Council's Act* in 1852 to establish local authorities to, among other things, monitor the condition of roads and allocate funds for their maintenance.

The construction of bridges of a permanent nature was an essential part of communications and access to many areas. Some bridges in the Barossa Council district which played an

essential part in the continuing development of the area include the Cundy's Bridge across the River Torrens at Williamstown, the bridge outside Angaston across the Angas Creek, the bridge across Jacobs Creek between Lyndoch and Tanunda, and many others. Some creeks within early settlements still retain their fords such as the crossing at Bethany across the Tanunda Creek.

Right until the early twentieth century it is interesting to note that there are many photographs which show 'great gum trees' in the middle of roads through towns. Particularly in Williamstown, Lyndoch and Nuriootpa trees such as this are illustrated.

Railway route and stations

The railway north of Adelaide to Gawler was constructed in 1857 and then extended to Freeling in 1859. The line extending the railway from Gawler to Angaston through Lyndoch and Tanunda was first recommended by the Commission into the Railways in 1875. However, this was postponed at that time. Railway development after that time concentrated on connecting the mid-northern towns with the mining regions to the north of the Barossa and it was not until the early twentieth century that a north-eastern spur was considered connecting Gawler with Tanunda and on to Nuriootpa in 1911. The line had concluded at Angaston at this time. Stockwell and Truro were connected to Nuriootpa in 1917. As a consequence of the development of the railways some of the towns have a significant railway station which forms an important part of the transportation history and heritage in the district. The availability of rail passenger services to the Barossa area also had a positive effect on tourism. Later the decline in rail services, particularly on the eastern line, meant the removal of stations, such as at Mount Pleasant after the line closed in 1963.

Post and telegraph services

Early postal services were of great importance to the settlements outside Adelaide as letters were often the only means of keeping in contact with other parts of the province and the world. The postal services used the main routes through the district and did not extend further north than Angaston until after the 1850s. A post office was first established at Gawler in 1841 and the northern route was extended to Angaston in 1846. Lyndoch and Tanunda were provided with post offices in 1848 and Nuriootpa and Stockwell in 1857. In each case the residents of the settlements found it necessary to argue strongly to convince the government of their need for postal services at that early stage.

The first official post office building in the Barossa was erected at Tanunda in 1866 and prior to that postal services were conducted through general stores or in private houses. After 1857 the postal link between Adelaide and Sydney was secured through the mail service to Wentworth at the junction of the Murray and Darling Rivers in New South Wales. Mail was delivered initially through coach services but after 1857 the mail reached Gawler by rail and then changed to coach for delivery to outlying post offices. The post and telegraph service through Woodside to Mount Pleasant was operating by 1867. By 1885 there were formal post and telegraph offices in Angaston, Lyndoch, Nuriootpa, Stockwell, Tanunda and sub-post offices at the Barossa Goldfields, Moculta, Rosedale and Rowland Flat. Post offices also served as Savings Bank agencies at this time. Many of these early post offices still remain, although some have been altered or added to since their date of construction. The Angaston post and telegraph office is an excellent example of the buildings constructed at that time, while Fiebig's store at Rowland Flat is indicative of the size of sub-post offices and the fact that they were often also associated with other facilities for local residents.

Also an important part of the communication systems within early South Australia was the telegraph system and with the establishment of the telegraph line to Sydney during the early 1860s, telegraph stations were opened along this line through the Barossa at Lyndoch, Tanunda and Nuriootpa with a branch line to Angaston in 1866. The opening of telegraph stations was usually accompanied by enthusiastic ceremony as this was another form of keeping in touch with the outside world. Initially telegraph stations and post offices were often separate, but evolved into composite buildings providing both services over time.

2.2.4 Government, Services and Utilities

Local government

As a development from the responsibility of maintenance of roads in local districts the *District Councils Act* was proclaimed in 1852 which enabled the establishment of a tier of government to deal with the management of local areas. This created District Councils and funds were made available from the government in Adelaide on a subsidy basis relative to the value of local rates collected. Initially District Councils were responsible for the main roads through their districts to ensure the maintenance of mail routes and roads. There was also the issue of health, social welfare and the control of vermin and weeds. Other issues to become the responsibility of District Councils were the provision of local constables to assist with law and order, control of stock, and the issuing of licences for timber collection, guns, dogs, animal slaughtering and public houses. Where substantial village settlements had developed as service centres for the local areas, the district petitioned the government to have District Councils established.

The District Council of Angaston was proclaimed on 15 June 1853, and was the first country Council in South Australia. Other towns within the Barossa district followed suit, including Lyndoch, Nuriootpa, Tanunda, Mount Pleasant and Williamstown. The two District Councils of Barossa West and Barossa East to the south section of the current Council district were proclaimed in 1854. Lyndoch sat at the junction of these two councils which were amalgamated in 1888. Over the years there has been much re-drawing of Council boundaries to amalgamate or incorporate sections of adjacent Councils. The current Barossa Council also includes sections from the area in the south-west which was formerly part of Mount Crawford District Council. The result of the development of local government in the area has meant the construction of District Council Chambers throughout the area and also the creation of animal pounds which District Councils were responsible for. Often local government began in rooms rented for offices in other premises, often within the Institute buildings or hotels within the towns.

Law and order

The provision of facilities for law and order which includes police stations and court houses was the responsibility of the central government and until 1851 there were no police or court facilities in the Barossa. During the 1850s petitions were forwarded to the government requesting the presence of police officers and court facilities within both Angaston and Tanunda.

The first police constable was appointed in Angaston in 1855 and a local court was proclaimed in Tanunda in 1856. Court facilities were concentrated in Tanunda, despite the opposition of Angaston residents, and a court house and police station was constructed in 1866 in Tanunda. This still remains in MacDonnell Street, although it has now been converted to a residence. Other towns within the area did not obtain permanent facilities for police or court presence apart from Mount Pleasant where a new police station and court house was constructed in 1868. Many District Councils appointed local constables to enforce law and order in their community as the South Australian Police Force had few officers in the country areas. More formal police stations and court houses were established throughout the Barossa during the 1880s and many of these remain from that time as significant heritage places within local communities.

Public Health

The availability of health services in the Barossa during the early years depended on the existence of private doctors and midwives who had settled in the area. By the mid 1850s all the Barossa towns had medical practitioners, but most of these practiced from their private residences and no specific doctor's surgeries were constructed. There was no public hospital in the Barossa area until 1920 when the Angaston Hospital opened, but a number of private hospitals and nursing homes were functioning in the district. The most significant of these was the Willows Hospital at Light Pass near Nuriootpa which was established by W.H.Scholz and it developed into a nationally renowned centre catering for fractures, sprains

and rheumatic diseases. W.H.Scholz's sons, Heinrich and John, continued to run the hospital which closed to inpatients in 1954 and outpatients in 1967. The property now functions as a winery.

District Hospitals were established in the main towns during the early years of the twentieth century, and Nuriootpa's hospital was planned as part of the cooperative development of that town between 1930 and 1950.

Water supply

There are three major reservoirs situated within the Barossa Council area, the South Para Reservoir, the Barossa Reservoir and the Warren Reservoir. The Warren Reservoir was established in 1914-17 and the South Para in 1948-58. The Warren Reservoir was named for the Honourable John Warren MLC whose family were associated with the South Para region as early pastoral settlers. In the 1920s steel mains were constructed to connect the Warren to Beetaloo Reservoir near Laura and by 1926 towns in the Yorke Peninsula were being supplied with water from the Warren Reservoir. Following the completion of the Mannum-Adelaide pipeline in 1954, a spur line was built to the Warren Reservoir to enable the distribution of River Murray water to towns in the lower north.

Construction of a large dam on the South Para River commenced in 1948 and the South Para Reservoir was completed in 1958, it was built at the junction of Malcolm and Victoria Creeks with the South Para and is primarily a storage facility with water being distributed via the Barossa Reservoir. The Barossa Reservoir is the major water catchment dam within the district and was constructed in 1899 and was built on a new principle curved against the pressure of water it was to impound. At 94 feet it was the highest arch-concrete dam in Australia. By 1902 the Barossa Reservoir was supplying Gawler and nearby country dams west of Gawler. This curved dam wall has become a tourist attraction known as the 'Whispering Wall' and it is also included on the State Heritage Register for its engineering qualities.

There are many other small dams and reservoirs on private land throughout the Barossa providing ongoing water supply. In the early years the creeks and rivers through the district were the main source of water and provision of town water was one of considerable concern until the development of the major reservoirs. The South Para reservoir resumed a large amount of pastoral land including much of Wongalere, the pastoral property which was formerly part of the Gilbert family holdings.

2.2.5 People, Social Life and Organisations

Significant individuals, families and national groups

The Barossa has a particularly association with one of the founding fathers of South Australia, George Fife Angas, in that large tracts of the area which now constitutes the Barossa Council were initially surveyed and selected for Angas by his agent, Charles Flaxman with the Special Surveys in the earliest years of the province. Consequently the Angas family initially settled in this section of the Barossa, and George Fife Angas' and John Howard Angas' descendants had a significant influence on the development of the area. Other notable early settlers who took up large areas of land included Joseph Gilbert, A B Murray, Millington Mitchell (who soon sold to John Murray) and William Jacob.

The settlers in the area could be divided into two specific groups, the Anglo-Scottish settlers and the German settlers. In general terms, the Anglo-Scottish settlers were pastoralists who took up large areas of land and settled in the Barossa Ranges, while the German settlers were generally small land-holders and sponsored immigrants who settled on small farms in the valley sections of the district. There are of course exceptions to these generalisations. The northern plains section of the Barossa district was taken up by Abraham Shannon and Samuel Stockwell, while the western sections were landholdings belonging to Joseph Barritt and Steven King. As time went by settled German families became significant land-holders in their own right. The Germans were not entirely a homogeneous group, and their

differences stemmed essentially from their particular religious observances – Old Lutherans, Wends, and so on – or their occupation.

The physical evidence which remains of the large pastoral holdings of the Anglo-Scottish settlers focuses on the large homesteads and the estate buildings which they constructed during the 1860s and 1870s while the evidence of the small holdings of the sponsored German settlers is represented by their village settlements such as Bethany and Krondorf and the small vernacular farmhouses and outbuildings which were constructed during the 1840s, 50s and 60s.

Religion

An important tenet of the basis for settlement in South Australia was religious freedom. The presence of German Lutheran groups in the Barossa, for whom religion was an essential part of their daily life, has resulted in a set of Lutheran Churches located in the areas where the German settlements were established. These churches today are characterised by a small hall church, constructed usually in the 1860s, to which a square tower was added in the early twentieth century (if the whole of the church structure was not rebuilt at that time). The distinctive square church towers with pointed roofs form an important part of both the architectural and cultural landscapes of the Barossa.

There are also many small churches constructed by congregations of Anglican, Presbyterian and Baptist denominations scattered throughout the Barossa area and these are an important representation of the range of religious buildings constructed to provide for the spiritual needs of Barossa settlers. Many are small chapels which were incorporated into the estates of early settlers such as Joseph Gilbert at Pewsey Vale. Other small churches form a significant part of village settlements in towns such as Williamstown, Mount Pleasant and Springton. Two Presbyterian churches in the Mount Crawford area underline the presence of settlers of Scottish origins, with the Springfield church built by John Warren and the Mount Crawford church built by the Murrays.

In terms of numbers worshipping with various denominations, after the Lutherans the most significant were Congregational and Methodist groups, and many of these early churches have been incorporated into either Uniting Churches or used by other groups. In contrast, both the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches were not particularly significant in the religious activity of Barossa settlers until the beginning of the twentieth century.

The story of the development of the Lutheran Church and its divisions and amalgamations is a complicated and very interesting one, and the subject of many other publications so will not be dealt with here in any detail. Many of the significant Lutheran Churches have been included on the State Heritage Register and these include the Gruenberg Church of Moculta and the Langmeil Church in Tanunda.

Throughout the Barossa Council area there are a large number of small cemeteries which are relics of early settlements. These often contain only a few graves, many of which are children's. Each Lutheran group required a separate cemetery for its congregation, which resulted in, for instance, in the Tanunda area, a total of six cemeteries established by the early Lutheran congregations.

Education

Most of the schools established in the early years of settlement in the Barossa were associated with Lutheran settlements and churches. There were also a small number of private schools in towns where the settlers were not predominantly of German descent. For instance, within Lyndoch there were two small private schools established at the same time, as well as a number of Lutheran schools which were replaced in 1879 by the public school. With the passing of the *Education Act* in 1875, many of the previous denominational schools were incorporated into a public school. During the First World War (1914-18) all Lutheran Schools which still existed were closed and students absorbed into the public school system.

Public education past primary school level was not available in the Barossa until the opening of the Nuriootpa High School in 1937. However, Institutes were established in many towns

and the first Institute in the Barossa was formed at Angaston in 1856 and a purpose-built Institute was constructed in 1870 in Murray Street, Angaston. The Institutes served as libraries and reading rooms, as well as places for lectures and other educational activities. The Institutes also became a focus of entertainment with lectures, concerts and recitals being held within the hall section of the building. Other significant Institute buildings within the Barossa include that in Tanunda, Nuriootpa and Lyndoch where at Tanunda and Nuriootpa the Institutes were converted to Soldiers Memorial Halls in the 1920s.

Recreation and cultural activities

The establishment of recreation parks was an important part of the development of any community in the Barossa and the most significant of these was the Angaston Recreation Park which was established on allotments donated by George Fife Angas, and opened by John Howard Angas in December of 1877. This has continued to be a significant part of the open parkland and sporting facilities of Angaston itself. Other similar recreation parks established in the Barossa, including those at Tanunda and Lyndoch, also served this purpose. The recreation area and river park in Nuriootpa was a direct result of the inter-war community movement to provide the town with a range of community facilities.

As sport was one of the main recreational activities, as in most Australian communities, and participation in cricket, football, tennis, athletics and cycling was quite significant, the ovals, courts and facilities including grandstands which were provided for both spectators and participants are an important part of the built heritage of the Barossa. One specific recreation associated closely with the German settlers is that of skittles, or *kegel*, and a club was formed in Tanunda in 1858 which still exists. The skittle alley (*kegelbahn*) associated with this was relocated to the Tanunda recreation park and is included on the State Heritage Register.

2.2.6 Secondary Production, Service Industries and Commerce

Banking

Within many of the Barossa towns the most significant structures within the township is the c1880s bank building, constructed at a time when banks were an essential part of the commercial fabric of the development of the towns. The provision of banking services fulfilled a considerable need for finance within the developing communities within the Barossa and the first bank agency in the district was the South Australian Banking Company at Tanunda in 1864 followed by a branch of the National Bank at Nuriootpa in 1865. As certain banks failed or were taken over, other banks occupied their premises or the buildings were upgraded or converted to other uses. For example, the substantial building which housed the Commercial Bank of South Australia in Mount Pleasant became a stock and station agency. The banks themselves replaced a series of building and investment societies which had previously provided money for property development through a process of investment by shareholders and loans to worthy clients. Although there is now no physical evidence of the activities of these building societies, they were nevertheless important in financing development in many of the towns.

Retail and commerce

The commercial activities within the Barossa area naturally were consolidated in the town centres which developed, the most significant being Angaston and Tanunda, with Nuriootpa, Lyndoch and others serving as secondary commercial centres. Each of these towns reached a size capable of sustaining a wide range of businesses and services, necessary to support the district's population.

The set of photographs of Tanunda in 1865 are indicative of the types of commercial activities which had developed in the town by that time which included drapers, ironmongers, a pharmacy, bakers and many other stores. Other towns have sets of early shops and retail premises similar to those of Tanunda and in some towns many of the 1860s premises constructed to house activities such as general stores still remain. The most significant point

of development for retail activities in the Barossa was with the rapid growth of town population during the 1880s. A second period of growth occurred in the early twentieth century.

Accommodation and hotels

Hotels were an important building type in the Barossa townships and also were associated with mining settlements, although these were ultimately short lived. The first licence for a hotel in the Barossa was for the Angaston hotel in late 1846 and licences were issued for hotels in Lyndoch and Tanunda in 1847 and 1848. The Red Lion in Nuriootpa was licensed in 1849. Often the hotels were the first public buildings in the towns in the early days of settlement and provided accommodation, entertainment and change over points for mail and coach horses. Hotels also served as the focus for community functions such as public meetings and other gatherings, they also often served as community halls prior to any larger, more formal structures being erected in the towns. Most early hotels still survive in the Barossa towns and form an important part of the streetscape of the towns themselves. Mount Pleasant for instance retains hotels in each section of the subdivision of the town itself which dates from the 1850s.

Produce markets

As a centre for agriculture and horticulture the Barossa Valley and the surrounding district was extremely productive and in the early stages of settlement the sale of produce to local markets was quite significant. Fresh fruit and vegetables and other produce was also carted to towns outside the district, such as to the mining centres of Kapunda and Burra. such as Tanunda had a market square created (Goat's Square) as part of the first plan of the town, where the first settlers could continue the German tradition of sale and barter of their farm produce.

Manufacturing

Equipment for agricultural activity in the Barossa Valley, both for wine-making and wheat and barley growing, and other agricultural activities, was generally manufactured at Kapunda, Gawler and other towns which lie outside the boundaries of the Barossa District Council. However, within the Council's area small manufacturers such as Linke at Moculta and Angaston and Schrapel at Tanunda provided machinery for immediate local use. Also within the towns and settlements there were blacksmiths and metal workers who could repair machinery and manufacture simple equipment. Much of the more complicated equipment which was needed for things such mining and milling was imported from Adelaide or further afield. There were significant numbers of cabinet makers following their trade in the Barossa using patterns and styles typical of German cabinet work, particularly during the 1850s and 60s.

Other Industrial Activity

Early industrial activity was based mainly on the processing of local materials, but other industry developed to serve the needs of local settlers, such as furniture making and ceramics. The Schaedel house in Nuriootpa is an excellent example of a furniture factory and shop dating from the 1860s.

2.2.7 Buildings and Technology

Barossa building materials

There is a range and diversity of building materials within the Barossa district and the most significant is the variation of the types of stone used in different areas. Ironstone is probably the most characteristic building stone of the Barossa as it occurs more commonly in the area than in other parts of South Australia. It is a form of sandstone cemented by iron oxides and has a characteristic reddish brown colouring. Other significant stones include limestone, marble and other sandstones.

Early vernacular buildings utilised immediately available materials such as field stone, easily quarried surface stone and timber. Simple early structures in German settlements were often constructed in a form known as *fachwerk*, timber framing with infill panels of wattle and daub or brick nogging. Some early bricks were fired where clay was available but these were not particularly durable, and until true brick kilns were established, bricks were not a significant building material. Other rudimentary structures were constructed of red gum slabs or logs and thatch.

German style buildings

Within the Barossa the distinctive features of the German settler's house are high pitched roofs which created protected attic space and substantial oven cooking areas within the centre of the house. The German building techniques included carefully crafted carpentry and timber framing, and wattle and daub or brick infill. These structures of German origin are carefully studied in the early *Barossa Heritage Survey* (1977), which detailed the form, material and function of these important *fachwerk* buildings.

The clear differences between German and British settlers buildings became less distinct after around 1870-80. Later German builders tended to use styles similar to those commonly constructed by British settlers as well, but the earliest German buildings are of great significance to the Barossa and the State, and many are included on the State Heritage Register.

Pastoral buildings and homesteads

Associated with the expansion of the pastoral properties on the edges of the Barossa are notable homesteads and outbuildings. The homesteads are typically single storey or two storey residences, but predominantly single storey, often built on the sides of high rises which allowed for the construction of basement rooms or cellars beneath. The houses were constructed of the stone predominant in the area and are mostly built of bluestone or sandstone. Often changes occurred over time with the extension of the houses both upwards and outwards, or in the case of Martinsell (first known as Wirra Wirra) at Mount Crawford, the complete refacing of an 1880s two storey homestead to represent a Georgian Revival villa in the 1970s. The outbuildings associated with the homesteads were also constructed of stone wherever possible, although many were typical vernacular timber buildings often with Red Gum slab walls and turf roofs.

These houses and their outbuildings form an important group within the development of the Barossa, and of the state. They represent the physical facilities required to create the pioneer pastoral and agricultural industries in the new colony

Winery buildings

Initial buildings associated with the production of wine were typically small and constructed on hillsides allowing for the development of gravity feed. These were usually constructed in stone or timber with thatched or shingle roofs and were shed-like in design. With the growth of the industry during the 1860s cellars were extended or new cellars built, again in stone. Later buildings after the expansion of the wine industry in the 1890s were often constructed in corrugated iron. The form of the buildings related specifically to the technology used and until the early twentieth century when pumping equipment allowed for the production of wine on a single level, the force of gravity feed system meant that wineries were constructed in descending levels.

Residential buildings

The towns of the Barossa contain a full range of domestic styles of architectural design from the 1860s onwards. The earliest housing is the most significant as it is representative of the early settlement patterns and the social forces of migration and establishment of the early colony. The German derived housing located throughout the district reflects the importance of this group in the settlement of the area, and there are many excellent examples of these small buildings from the 1850s and 60s, particularly around Goat Square, Tanunda. Later

residential building tended to follow the fashions established in Adelaide with regard to style and materials, and there are excellent examples of Victorian, Edwardian and 1920s-30s houses throughout the Council area, both in towns and on larger properties. The most notable of these have been assessed as local heritage places, as residential development is an important theme in the history of the area.

2.3 Cultural Landscape of the Barossa

Cultural landscape is the term used to describe areas of the environment which have been occupied and worked by man, where the resultant changes mean that such landscapes can clearly be differentiated from natural landscapes. The transformation of place is as a result of human initiative dominating the natural environment. The creation of a landscape of paddocks or vineyards reflects the aspirations of the earliest European settlers to tame and exploit the environment of South Australia in order to establish a place to live in freedom and prosperity.

Often much of the heritage value of a cultural landscape lies within its associations as well as in its evolution or design, and can be defined by cultural values as these related to the methods of exploitation of natural resources.

Since the 1840s, the presence of two distinct cultural groups, British and German, both equally significant in the settlement of the area, has led to some easily identifiable differences in the quality of the cultural landscape within the Council boundaries. Both British pastoralists and German farmers were involved in a conscious attempt to transpose an already well established land use pattern from another place to the Barossa. The remnants of these earliest settlement patterns can be seen underlying the later development of the area. Physical elements such as housing forms, building techniques, methods of agriculture or viticulture, subdivision patterns in towns, church styles and locations create the obvious cultural differences in the landscape. By the 1890s the differences between the cultural groups in terms of their built heritage became less clear, as universal building materials and techniques became widespread. However the cultural differences engendered by language and religion remained.

Much of what today is described as the cultural landscape of the Barossa is based on historic built elements and their immediate context or setting. As well as the towns, farms, vineyards and wineries, there are many stone ruins of sheds, outbuildings and small settler's cottages, both British and German, which remain dotted through the landscape. Many of these are visible from the highways, and these evoke a sense of the past in passing, as it were. Other elements include dry stone walls which traverse areas of the Barossa, early timber fence posts which are remnants of early post and rail fences, early wire fences with corner strainer posts constructed of large red gum logs, small early vineyards with sections of gnarled and twisted vines, and a range of other evocative images. The background to these details is created by the Hills which enclose the valley and the expanses of vineyards both on the valley floor and the sides of the ranges.

The physical cultural landscape of any area is a fragile thing, and if there are qualities which have recognised historical, social and economic value, it is essential that planning strategies are formulated which will enable these qualities to be carefully managed within the framework of ongoing development.

Other definitions of the Cultural Landscape include:

- 'landscapes which may be physical entities or mental images embedded in a people's spirituality, cultural tradition and practice'
- 'the combined works of nature and of man'
- 'evolved landscapes of traditional human settlement or land use which is representative of a culture'
- 'any geographical area that has been modified, influenced or given special meaning by people'

3.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF REVIEW

3.1 Planning Recommendations

3.1.1 Places of State Heritage Value

The following places are proposed for State Heritage Listing (see Section 5.0):

	NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 16 CRITERIA
SH01	Bethany Pioneer Cemetery	North side of Bethany Rd, Bethany	5366/721	SHR	a, f
SH02	House (former Lord Lyndoch Hotel)	14-16 Gilbert St, Lyndoch	5218/994	SHR	a, f
SH03	Pewsey Vale Complex, St. Thomas Church & Winery Ruins	Trial Hill Rd, near Mount Crawford	5104/278	SHR	a, d, g
SH04	Nuriootpa High School Administration Building	Penrice Rd, Nuriootpa	5201/574	SHR	a, e, g
SH05	Friedensberg Cemetery	Lablacks Rd, near Springton	5664/324	SHR	a, e
SH06	South Rhine Presbyterian Church Complex	Springton – Jutland Rd, cnr Church Rd, near Springton	5835/193	SHR	a

3.1.2 Places of Local Heritage Value

The following place are proposed for Local Heritage Listing in the order of assessment shown (see Section 7.0):

BAROSSA NORTH

- Angaston
- Angaston Area (inc Wilton)
- Bethany
- Krondorf
- Light Pass and Area
- Moculta and Area
- Nuriootpa
- Nuriootpa Area (inc Siegersdorf)
- Penrice and Area
- Stockwell and Area
- Tanunda
- Tanunda Area

BAROSSA WEST

- Barossa Goldfields (inc Cockatoo Valley)
- Central Area
- Gawler Area (inc Rosedale & Sandy Creek)
- Lyndoch
- Lyndoch Area
- Mount Crawford Area
- Rowland Flat
- Williamstown
- Williamstown Area

BAROSSA EAST

- Eden Valley
- Eden Valley Area
- Mount Pleasant
- Mount Pleasant Area
- Springton
- Springton Area

BAROSSA NORTH

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA
ANGASTON				
Elder Smith Saleyards	Fife St	5196/848	LHP	a, c, f
Angaston Cemetery	Hannay Crescent	4344/525	LHP	a, c, e
House	44 Moculta Road	4085/663	LHP	a, d, e
Angaston Bridge	Murray St (Nuriootpa Rd)	N/A	LHP	a, c, d
ANGASTON AREA				
Vintners Winery	Angaston-Nuriootpa Rd	5300/927	LHP	a, d
Former Gawler Park Winery Buildings	Gawler Park Rd	5127/187	LHP	a, b, d
Woottona	Karra Yerta Road		LHP	a, b
Marble Quarry	Long Gully Rd	3875/198	LHP	a
Angaston District Cemetery	Nuriootpa Road, near Diagonal Road	105/216	LHP	a, c, d
Mount Mackenzie Hall	Yumbunga Rd		LHP	a, c
Wilton, via Angaston				
Wilton Hall	Flaxman's Valley Rd, Wilton		LHP	a, c
Farmhouse	Golden Gate Mines Rd, near Wilton	5280/507	LHP	a, b, d
Golden Gate Mine Site	Golden Gate Rd, nr Wilton	5490/929	LHP	a
BETHANY				
South Side of Bethany Road				
Topp House	Bethany Rd	5798/307	LHP	a, b, d, e
The Landhaus	Bethany Rd	5364/44	LHP	a, b, d, e
Kohlhagen House	Bethany Rd	5750/771	LHP	a, b, d, e
Lindner House & Slaughter yards	Nicolai Rd	5797/947	LHP	a, b, d, e
Schrapel House	Bethany Reserve	5124/404	LHP	a, b, d, e
North Side of Bethany Road				
Schulz House & Outbuilding	Bethany Rd	5302/194 – 196	LHP	a, b, d
Sonntag House	Bethany Rd	5074/861	LHP	a, b, d, e
Stone Wall	Creek Causeway, Bethany Rd	5689/276	LHP	a, b, d
Thiele House	Bethany Rd	5824/875	LHP	a, b, d, e
Milich House	Bethany Rd		LHP	a, b, d, e
Hueppauff House	Bethany Rd	5205/453	LHP	a, b, d
Liersch House	Bethany Rd	5483/605	LHP	a, b, d
Tscharke House	Bethany Rd	4108/665, 5510/705	LHP	a, b, d
Old Lutheran Manse	Bethany Rd	5133/391	LHP	a, b, d, e
KRONDORF				
Krondorf Winery	Krondorf Rd, cnr Lily Farm Rdr	5212/19	LHP	a, d, e
Former Krondorf Cellars	Krondorf Road, cnr Lily Farm Rd	5212/12	LHP	a, d, e
Krondorf Cemetery	Krondorf Rd	5648/480	LHP	a, c, d
Henschke Farm Complex	Krondorf Rd	5501/687	LHP	a, d

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA
KRONDORF (cont)				
House	Krondorf Rd	5337/153	LHP	a, d
Farm Complex	Krondorf Rd	3124/133	LHP	a, d
Rockford Winery Complex	Krondorf Rd	5571/174	LHP	a, d
Lawley Farmhouse	Krondorf Rd, cnr Grocke Rds	5545/486	LHP	a, d
Farm Complex	Krondorf Rd	5501/689	LHP	a, d
Residence (former Krondorf Church)	Krondorf Rd	5220/776	LHP	a, c, d
LIGHT PASS and AREA				
Immanuel Lutheran Church	Immanuel Way	3763/80	LHP	a, b, c, d
Light Pass Primary School	Light Pass Rd	5732/199	LHP	a, c, d
House	Light Pass Rd, cnr Immanuel Way	5399/304	LHP	a, d
Straight Gate Lutheran Church Tower	Light Pass Rd	1552/155	LHP	a, b, d
Polst Farm Complex	Light Pass Rd	5775/722	LHP	a, b, d
Cottage	Willows Rd, adj Sporn Farm	5371/64 & 65	LHP	a, d
Pug Cottage	Willows Rd	224/196	LHP	a, d
MOCULTA and AREA				
House & Attached fmr Shop	1 Truro Rd	5332/17	LHP	a, d
House with Attached Former Shop	6 Truro Rd	5515/582	LHP	a, d
Cottage	8 Truro Rd, cnr Jane St	5311/80	LHP	a, d
Moculta Primary School	Truro Rd	5513/553 & 554	LHP	a, c, d
Cottage (former Altmann House)	27 Truro Rd	5486/114	LHP	a, d
Cottage (former Jahne Store)	28 Truro Rd	4154/973-5	LHP	a, d
Pug Outbuildings	Rear 28 Truro Rd, cnr William Street	5075/971 & 972	LHP	a, d
Moculta Area				
Gnadenberg Church, Manse & Cemetery	Gnadenberg Rd, cnr Parrotts Hill Rd	43/140	LHP	a, b, c, d, f
Farm Complex	Gnadenberg Road	5707/848	LHP	a, b, d
Former Farmhouse (Braeview)	Keyneton Rd	5545/975	LHP	a, b, d
Farm Complex	Keyneton Rd		LHP	a, b, d
Rosenweig's Apiaries	Keyneton Road		LHP	a, d
Cottage	Lindsay Park Rd, cnr Gruenberg Rd	5158/198	LHP	a, d
Farmhouse & Log Farm Buildings	Lindsay Park Rd, cnr Shannon Rd		LHP	a, d
Ruins (former Jacob Allerts House)	Parrotts Hill Rd	5724/387	LHP	a, b, d
Fmr Moculta House & Winery	Shannon Rd	5367/42	LHP	a, b, d, e

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA
NURIOOTPA				
Penfolds (former S & W Sage) Winery	Barossa Valley Way, cnr Railway Road	5532/460, 5532/461	LHP	a, d
Penfolds Winery	Barossa Valley Way	5523/304	LHP	a, d
Penfolds/Southcorp Winery	Barossa Valley Way	5523/304, 5172/577	LHP	a, c
St. Petri Lutheran Church Tower	First Street, cnr Second St	2190/61 & 123/145	LHP	a, c
House	27 Fourth St	5546/713	LHP	a, d
Houses	31 & 33 Fourth St	5517/798, 3010/145	LHP	a, d
House	34-36 Gawler St	5730/565	LHP	a, d
House	40 Gawler Street	5188/519	LHP	a, d
House	4 Grenock Road	5618/444	LHP	a, d
House	3 Murray St	5249/991	LHP	a, d
Vine Inn	14-22 Murray St	5225/60	LHP	a, c, d
Former Post Office	15 Murray St	5547/508	LHP	a, c, d
Linkes Central Meat Store	27 Murray St	5351/338	LHP	a, d
Angas Park Hotel	28 Murray St	5525/136	LHP	a, c, d
Row of Three Shops	29 Murray St	5283/789, 4367/197	LHP	a, d
St. Boniface Anglican Church	36 Murray St	2836/14	LHP	a, c, d
House & Bakery	40 Murray St	5565/424	LHP	a, d
Shops	44 Murray Street	5751/248	LHP	a, c
Soldiers Memorial Hall	46 Murray St	5543/613	LHP	a, c, d, e
Coulthard Memorial Uniting Church	Memorial St, cnr Murray St	5176/599	LHP	a, c, d
Nuriootpa Railway Station	Railway Tce	4399/496	LHP	a, c, d
House	7 Second St	5319/227	LHP	a, d
House & Outbuilding	10 Second St	5777/261	LHP	a, d
House	15 Second St	831/48	LHP	a, d
House	33 Second St	5790/53	LHP	a, d
House	35 Second St	5269/712	LHP	a, d
House (former School)	5 Third St	5183/391	LHP	a, c, d
Group of Houses	15, 17, 18, 19 Third St	5409/459, 5400/304, 5498/725, 5659/981	LHP	a, d
NURIOOTPA AREA (inc SIEGERSDORF)				
Siegersdorf Cemetery	Siegersdorf Rd, Siegersdorf	5726/308	LHP	a, c
Winery	Barossa Valley Way, cnr Seppeltsfield Rd	5466/257	LHP	a, d

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA
PENRICE and AREA				
House	96 Penrice Rd	5284/309 & 310	LHP	a, d
House	100-102 Penrice Rd	5284/309 & 310	LHP	a, d
Salem Church	Penrice Rd, cnr Murdoch St	900/104	LHP	a, c, d
House	114 Penrice Rd	3041/71	LHP	a, d
House	118 Penrice Rd	5264/290	LHP	a, d
House	119 Penrice Rd	5277/229	LHP	a, d
House	122 Penrice Rd	5683/14	LHP	a, d
Row of Cottages	128 Penrice Rd	5580/915	LHP	a, d
House	Saleyards Rd, cnr Penrice Rd		LHP	a, d
House	8 Sarah St	5777/728	LHP	a, d
Penrice Area				
Farmhouse	Salem Rd, cnr Penrice Rd, near Penrice	5590/15	LHP	a, d, f
STOCKWELL and AREA				
Former Stockwell School	2 Duckponds Rd, cnr Stockwell Rd	332/105	LHP	a, c, d
Stockwell Hall	4 Duckponds Rd	879/33	LHP	a, c, d
House (former Post Office)	11 Duckponds Rd	5773/963	LHP	a, c, d
General Store & Post Office	15 Duckponds Rd	5238/745	LHP	a, c, d
Agricultural Building (former Blacksmiths)	16 Duckponds Road	4085/183	LHP	a, d
Stockwell Hotel	Duckponds Rd	5357/735	LHP	a, b, c, d
House	Ebenezer St (Plains Rd)		LHP	a, d
House	4 King St North		LHP	a, d
House	8 - 10 King St North	5215/805	LHP	a, d
Pair of Cottages	7 - 9 King St North (west side)	5119/10	LHP	a, d
House	6 - 8 King St South	5561/565	LHP	a, d
House	11 King St South, cnr Queen St	5510/154	LHP	a, d
House	12 King St South, cnr Queen St	5510/157	LHP	a, d
House & Outbuilding	2 Prince St, cnr Stockwell Rd	5492/298	LHP	a, d
House	2 Queen St, cnr Stockwell Rd		LHP	a, d
St. Thomas Lutheran Church	Cnr Duckponds & Stockwell Rds	716/125	LHP	a, c, d
Stockwell Area				
Farmhouse (Carrara) & Outbuildings	Duckponds Rd, near Stockwell	5229/948	LHP	a, b, d
Farm Ruins	Duckponds Rd, cnr Jaeger Rd, near Stockwell	5822/155	LHP	a, b, d

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA
TANUNDA				
Soldiers Memorial Hall	3 Basedow Rd	5316/546	LHP	a, c, d, e
House	5 Basedow Rd	1167/187	LHP	a, d
House	7 Basedow Rd	5392/448	LHP	a, d
Tanunda Railway Station	Basedow Rd	5122/407	LHP	a, c, d
Burings Cottage	Burings Road		LHP	a, d
Primary School (Original Classroom)	Bushman St	4029/492	LHP	a, c, d
House	4 Elizabeth St	5678/954	LHP	a, d
House	7-9 Elizabeth St	5799/792	LHP	a, d
Adolph Schulz Memorial Gates	Tanunda Oval, Elizabeth St		LHP	a, d, e
Grandstand	Tanunda Oval, Elizabeth St		LHP	a, c, d
House	26 Elizabeth St	5752/523	LHP	a, d
House	28 Elizabeth St	5297/169	LHP	a, d
House	12 Fiedler St	5283/756	LHP	a, d
House (former Sobels Winery)	Kook St	2310/39	LHP	a, d, e
House (former Arrawara Winery)	33 Langmeil Rd	5543/834	LHP	a, d, f
Outbuilding	51 Langmeil Rd	5461/970	LHP	a, d
House & Outbuildings	opp Caravan Pk, Langmeil Rd		LHP	a, d
House	71 Langmeil Rd	5060/832	LHP	a, d
House	76 Langmeil Rd	5255/55 & 497/112	LHP	a, d
House	82 Langmeil Rd	5471/443	LHP	a, d
Ironstone Shed	83 Langmeil Rd		LHP	a, d
House	88 Langmeil Rd	5114/521	LHP	a, d
Veritas Winery	Langmeil Rd	5698/95	LHP	a, d
Early Barn	96 Langmeil Rd	5365/59	LHP	a, d
House	99 Langmeil Rd	5095/350	LHP	a, d
Outbuildings & Cottage	101 Langmeil Rd	5170/86	LHP	a, d
Langmeil Winery, House & Outbuildings	Langmeil Rd, cnr Para Road	5375/414	LHP	a, d
Two Storey Barn	13 MacDonnell St	5427/77	LHP	a, d
Former Church	29 MacDonnell St	5697/97	LHP	a
Tanunda Club	45 MacDonnell St	5316/546	LHP	a, c, d
House	5 Maria St	2139/120	LHP	a, d
Lutheran Primary School Classrooms	Maria St	5548/762	LHP	a, c, d
House	19 Maria St	5289/311	LHP	a
House	40 Maria St	5201/621	LHP	a, d, e
House	2a Murray St	5351/187	LHP	a, d
House	17 Murray St	5318/667	LHP	a, d
Houses	18 Murray St	2056/67	LHP	a, d
Tanunda Vet. Clinic & Former Anglican Rectory	21 Murray St	3043/133	LHP	a, d, e
Former Mill	34 Murray St	2246/127	LHP	a, d

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA
TANUNDA (cont)				
Former Shop & House	36 Murray St	5394/770	LHP	a, d
Shop	38 Murray St	5394/771	LHP	a, d
Solicitor's Offices	49 Murray St	5573/307	LHP	a, d, e
Tanunda Hotel	51 Murray St	5349/922 & 923	LHP	a, c, d
Barossa Visitors Centre	66-68 Murray St	5610/115	LHP	a, d, e
Valley Hotel	73 Murray St	5106/844	LHP	a, c, d
E.H. Coombe Monument	74 Murray St	NA	LHP	a
Tabor Lutheran Church	77 Murray St	5607/495	LHP	a, c, d
Library & Council Office (former Shop & House)	79 Murray St	3196/153	LHP	a, c, d
The Hub (former Shop & House)	83 Murray St	5456/776	LHP	a, c, d
Homburg's Real Estate	88 Murray St	5186/66	LHP	a, d, e
Barossa & District Mental Health Services Office (former House)	90 Murray St	5731/857	LHP	a, d
1918 Bistro & Grill (former House 'Ellimatta')	94 Murray St	5292/902	LHP	a, d
St. Paul's Lutheran Church	115 Murray St	4183/573	LHP	a
E Schrapel & Sons Shops	117 – 123 Murray St	5353/549-551	LHP	a, d, e
Tabor Cemetery	135 Murray St	5365/984	LHP	a, c
Basedow's Winery	Murray St	5101/87	LHP	a, e
Richmond Grove Winery	Para Rd	5129/197	LHP	a, d
TANUNDA AREA				
Former Moorooroo Winery	Barossa Valley Way, Jacobs Creek	5365/514	LHP	a, b, d, e
Bethany Cemetery	off Basedow Rd	5366/721	LHP	a, c
House (former Rocky Valley Church)	Light Pass Rd, near Vine Vale Rd	5159/369	LHP	a, d
House (former Mengler's Winery)	Light Pass Rd	5365/985	LHP	a, b
Habermann Private Cemetery	Light Pass Rd	42/203	LHP	a, c
House	Magnolia Rd	5762/438	LHP	a, d
House	Magnolia Rd, near Tanunda	5214/519	LHP	a, d
House	Magnolia Rd btwn Light Pass & Neldner Rds	5366/8	LHP	a, d
House	Menglers Hill Rd	5803/39	LHP	a, d
House	Rifle Range Rd, near cnr of Nicolai Rd	5514/351	LHP	a, d
St. Halletts Winery	St Halletts Rd	5678/745	LHP	a, b
Pug Outbuildings	Vine Vale Rd, near cnr Research Rd	5275/892	LHP	a, d

BAROSSA WEST

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA
GAWLER AREA & BAROSSA GOLDFIELDS				
<i>near Gawler</i>				
Cottage	Concordia Rd, cnr Teusner Rd, near Gawler	5301/400	LHP	a, d
King House & Outbuildings	Fennescey Rd, near Gawler		LHP	a, d, e
Farm Complex (The Glen)	McCallum Rd, near Gawler		LHP	a, b, d
House (Woodlands)	Rosedale Rd, near Gawler		LHP	a, b, d, e
Concordia Cemetery	Teusner Rd, Concordia, near Gawler	5599/575	LHP	a, c
<i>Rosedale, via Gawler</i>				
House (Former Post Office)	Rosedale Rd	5394/376	LHP	a, c
Cottage	Rosedale Rd	5218/963	LHP	a, b, d
Cottage (adj Church)	Rosedale Rd	4017/726	LHP	a, b, d
Trinity Lutheran Church & Cemetery	Rosedale Rd	4017/727	LHP	a, b, c, d, f
Rosenthal Pioneer Cemetery	Rosedale Rd, near Rosedale	5301/402	LHP	a, c
<i>Sandy Creek, via Gawler</i>				
Sandy Creek Hotel	Barossa Valley Way, Sandy Creek		LHP	a, c
<i>Barossa Goldfields</i>				
Barossa Goldfields Hotel Interpretive Area	Goldfields Road	various	LHP	various
LYNDOCH				
House	1 Barossa Valley Way	5319/17	LHP	a, d
House	34 Barossa Valley Way	5092/952	LHP	a, d
Shop(former Post Office)	36 Barossa Valley Way	5759/369	LHP	a, c, d
Butcher's Shop	38 Barossa Valley Way	5759/369	LHP	a, c
Post Office	Barossa Valley Way	5063/355	LHP	a, c, d
Lyndoch Institute	Barossa Valley Way, cnr Gilbert Street	5819/533	LHP	a, c, d
Row of Cottages	48 Barossa Valley Way	5172/844	LHP	a, d
House (former School)	7 Foster St	5485/695	LHP	a, c, d
House (former School)	12 Foster St	5452/295	LHP	a, c, d
Lyndoch Hotel	Gilbert St, cnr Lyndoch Valley Road	5355/330	LHP	a, b, c, f
Shop & Attached House	Gilbert St, cnr Barossa Valley Way	5671/509	LHP	a, c
Attached Houses	19 – 21 Gilbert St	5529/287	LHP	a, c
House	22 Gilbert St	2643/138	LHP	a, d
Cottage	32 Gilbert St	5779/141	LHP	a, d

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA
LYNDOCH				
Attached Cottages	34 Gilbert St	5789/677	LHP	a, b, d
Attached Houses (former Barossa Inn)	36 Gilbert St	5356/912	LHP	a, c, d
Row of Attached Cottages	38 – 40 Gilbert St	5688/695	LHP	a, b, d
House	42 Gilbert St		LHP	a, d
House	48 Gilbert St	5309/971	LHP	a, c, d
House	56 – 58 Gilbert St	5356/912	LHP	a, d
Lyndoch Baptist Church	Kauffmann Ave	5397/23	LHP	a, c, d
House	2 King St	1388/128	LHP	a, d
Former Bible Christian Chapel	8 King St	5284/177	LHP	a, c, d
Cottages	10 King St	5747/259	LHP	a, d
Cottage	21 King St	5562/155	LHP	a, d
Lyndoch Cemetery	King St (Cemetery Road)	5697/81	LHP	a, c, d
Shop (Randall's)	3 Lyndoch Valley Rd	5172/882	LHP	a, c, d
Lyndoch Primary School	Margaret St	5073/680	LHP	a, c, d
LYNDOCH AREA				
Holy Trinity Anglican Church & Manse	Altona Rd Cnr Barossa Valley Way	5696/517	LHP	a, c, d
Anglican Cemetery	Barossa Valley Way	5173/306	LHP	a, c
Stone Barns	Barritt Rd, near Riverside	5798/576	LHP	a, d, e
Wilsford Winery	Barritt Rd, cnr Gomersal Rd	5365/746	LHP	a, d
Berryfield	Berryfield Rd	5550/364	LHP	a, b
Ironstone Cottage	Gods Hill Rd		LHP	a, d
St Jakobi Cemetery	Gods Hill Rd	5823/346	LHP	a, d
Charles Cimicky Winery	Gomersal Rd	5470/28	LHP	a
Chateau Yaldara	Gomersal Rd		LHP	a, d
Stone Barn & Dwelling	Hoffnungsthal Rd, near Mensell Rd	5172/903	LHP	a, d
Hoffnungsthal Site	Hoffnungsthal Rd	5172/903	LHP	a
St Jakobi Lutheran Church & School	Lyndoch Valley Rd	5245/953	LHP	a, c
Lyndale Winery	Lyndoch Valley Rd	5435/121	LHP	a, b, d
Barossa Mount Homestead	Trial Hill Rd	5352/148	LHP	a
Highlands Homestead	Trial Hill Rd	5778/49	LHP	a, b, d
MOUNT CRAWFORD AREA				
Manser Residence	Manser Rd	5802/81	LHP	a, b, d
Springfield Cemetery	off Milne Road	5793/493	LHP	a, e
Murray Vale	Murray Vale Rd		LHP	a, b, d, e
Springfield	Springton Rd	5228/925	LHP	a, b, e
Warren Reservoir	Warren Rd	NA	LHP	a
Martinsell Complex (Wirra Wirra, The Grange)	Wirra Wirra Rd	5576/12	LHP	a, d, e

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA
ROWLAND FLAT				
Rowland Flat Cemetery	Barossa Valley Way	5830/848	LHP	a, c, d
Holy Trinity Lutheran Church	Barossa Valley Way & Church Rd	103/137	LHP	a, d
House	Barossa Valley Way	5756/850	LHP	a, d, e
Gramp House	Barossa Valley Way	5539/601	LHP	a, d, e
House (part of Orlando)	Barossa Valley Way	5467/868	LHP	a, d
House (part of Orlando)	Barossa Valley Way	5467/869	LHP	a, d
Former Store & House	Barossa Valley Way	5467/871	LHP	A, c, d
Rowland Flat War Memorial Com. Centre	Barossa Valley Way	3291/132	LHP	a, c
Altmanns	Barossa Valley Way	5179/672	LHP	a, d
Former Post Office (Fiebig's Store)	Barossa Valley Way	5455/652	LHP	a, c
House & Outbuildings	Barossa Valley Way	5403/156	LHP	a, d
Early Winery (original Gramps Winery)	off Barossa Valley Way, Jacobs Creek		LHP	a, d, e
Settlers Cottage	Creek Bank, off Barossa Valley Way (Orlando)		LHP	a, d
WILLIAMSTOWN				
Uniting Church	12 Church St	5782/335	LHP	a, c, d
Williamstown Cemetery	Church St	2500/183	LHP	a, c
St. Peters Church of England & Hall	George St	4132/648	LHP	a, c, d, e
House	46 George St	5503/392	LHP	a, d
Cottage	1 Little Eva St	5496/374	LHP	a, d
Former Foresters Hall	Margaret St, cnr Queen St	5162/714	LHP	a, c, d
Church Of Christ	8 Margaret St	5793/322	LHP	a, c, d
House	9 Queen St	5146/823	LHP	a, d
Former Shop	11 Queen St	5508/257&328	LHP	a, d
Williamstown Police Station	18 Queen St	5729/56	LHP	a, c
Post Office, Shops & Attached House	35 Queen St	5493/831	LHP	a, c, d
Attached Houses	41 Queen St, cnr Yettie Rd	5069/534	LHP	a, c, d
Williamstown School	Queen St	5556/865	LHP	a, c, d
House	53 Queen St	5111/913	LHP	a, d
House	68 Queen St	5134/669	LHP	a, d
House	74 Queen St	5105/576	LHP	a, d
RSL Hall	Off Queen St	5432/102	LHP	a, c
WILLIAMSTOWN AREA				
Glen Gillian	Glen Gillian Rd	9/141	LHP	a, b, d, e
Farmhouse	Kersbrook Rd		LHP	a, d
Freeman's Hut	Off Springton Rd	9/141	LHP	a, d
Ashlyn	Williamstown Rd, Cockatoo Valley	5554/579	LHP	a, d
Ruins	Winkley Rd, cnr Williamstown Rd	5176/811	LHP	a, d

BAROSSA EAST

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA
EDEN VALLEY				
House (Sunnyvale)	Angaston Rd (Murray St)		LHP	a, d
Eden Valley Uniting Church	Matthews Rd	5259/287	LHP	a, c, d
Eden Valley Outdoor School Complex	Matthews Rd	5111/173	LHP	a
House	7-9 Matthews Rd	1523/142	LHP	a, d
Former Houses	End of Millview Rd	5085/542	LHP	a, d
St. Petri Lutheran Church Complex	Cnr Murray St & Keyneton Rd	2508/42	LHP	a, b, d
House	3 Murray St	5404/488	LHP	a, d
Former Butter Factory	7 Murray St	5124/51	LHP	a, d
General Store & Post Office	7 Murray St	5124/51	LHP	a
House	8 Murray St	5101/438	LHP	a, d
House	8a Murray St	2140/60	LHP	a, d
Eden Valley Hotel	9-11 Murray Street	5309/291	LHP	a
Memorial Hall	14 – 16 Murray St	5685/725	LHP	a, c, d, e
Former Shop & Attached House	19 Murray St	5498/888	LHP	a, d, e
House	20 Murray St	5810/644	LHP	a, d
House	22 Murray St	5799/209	LHP	a, d
House	26 Murray St	5607/164	LHP	a, d
House (Old Manse)	Springton Rd (Murray St)	5120/384	LHP	a
EDEN VALLEY AREA				
Farm Complex	Bartschs Rd	5753/508	LHP	a, d
Cottage Ruins	Bartschs Rd	684/181	LHP	a, d
Former School	Basil Roeslers Rd	21/146	LHP	a
Outbuildings	Basil Roeslers Rd	21/146	LHP	a, d
Fmr Church & Graveyard (South Rhine Baptist Church)	Basil Roeslers Rd	21/146	LHP	a, d
Farmhouse & Outbuildings	Basil Roesler's Rd	2348/61	LHP	a, d
House (Craneferd)	Craneferd Rd	545/22	LHP	a, e
Farmhouse Ruins (Burn Brae)	Heggies Boundary Rd		LHP	a, d
Farm Complex Ruins	Hilsenitz Rd	205/122	LHP	a, d
House (Fernfield)	Keyneton Rd	38/233	LHP	a, d, e
Farm Complex	Maders Rd	308/172	LHP	a, d
Cottage Ruin	Mirooloo Rd	546/79	LHP	a, d
Cottage Ruin	Mirooloo Rd		LHP	a, d
Farmhouse	Rhine Park Rd	131/199	LHP	a, d, e
Homestead (Paraville)	Rogers Rd, cnr Hilsenitz Rd	585/188	LHP	a, d
House (Hillview)	Sieboths Rd	516/143	LHP	a, d
Farmhouse Ruins	W. Pumpas Rd		LHP	a, d
Farmhouse	W. Pumpas Rd	231/78	LHP	a, d

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA
MOUNT PLEASANT				
Former Motor Garage & Attached House	1 Herriot Rd, cnr Saleyards Rd	5445/251	LHP	a, b, d, f
Cemetery	Herriot Rd	5788/556	LHP	a, d
Mt Pleasant Primary School	Hospital Rd	5702/613	LHP	a, c, d
Cottage	McGormans Rd	5460/72	LHP	a, d
Cottage	15 Melrose St	5549/814	LHP	a
Cottage	17 Melrose St	5524/505	LHP	a
Cottage	20 Melrose St	5402/858	LHP	a
Attached House & Shop (Lunaria)	37 Melrose St	5543/644	LHP	a, c, d
Talunga Hotel	41 Melrose St	5802/106	LHP	a, c, d
Office & Attached House	43 Melrose St	5790/689	LHP	a, c, d, e
Shops (Tatiara House)	53 Melrose St	5349/176	LHP	a, c, d
ANZ Bank	55 Melrose St	5344/548	LHP	a, c, d
Mt Pleasant Post Office	Melrose St	5400/210	LHP	a, c, d
Totness House & Outbuildings	off Melrose St	5129/923	LHP	a, d, e
Soldiers Memorial Hall	Melrose St	5716/746	LHP	a, c, d
Butcher's Shop & Attached House	98 Melrose St	5710/482, 5706/828	LHP	a, c
Mt Pleasant General Store	106 Melrose St	5080/450	LHP	a, c
Former Service Station	110 Melrose St	5275/353	LHP	a, c
Elders Real Estate Office (Former Bank)	112 Melrose St, cnr Saleyard Rd	5264/770	LHP	a, b, c, d, e
House	114 Melrose St	5416/369	LHP	a, c, d
Bakery & Attached House	126 Melrose St	5210/50	LHP	a, d
Totness Hotel	Melrose St	5280/637	LHP	a, c, d, f
Pair of Attached Cottages	158 Melrose St	5313/205	LHP	a, d
House Ruin	162 Melrose St	5580/791	LHP	a, d
Stone Outbuildings (fmr Mill)	Melrose St	5331/881	LHP	a, c, d, e
Farmhouse (Landsdown)	off Melrose St	5331/881	LHP	a, b, d, e
St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church	Melrose St		LHP	a, c, f
St. John the Evangelist Anglican Cemetery	Melrose St, opp. Church	737/165	LHP	a, d, d
Uniting Church Complex	Saleyards Rd	4137/134	LHP	a, c
Former Methodist Church	8 Showground Rd	5143/2	LHP	a, c
McBean's Cemetery Site	Springton Road	4089/941	LHP	a, c
Stone Outbuildings (rear of Pettwood)	Williamstown Rd		LHP	a, d
MOUNT PLEASANT AREA				
Farmhouse Complex	McGormans Rd,	26/165	LHP	a, d
Farmhouse Ruins	McGormans Rd	2606/150	LHP	a, b, d
Farm Complex (Dew Vale)	Ross Smith Rd	2606/150	LHP	a, b, d, e
Lilybank	Sedan Rd	2049/12	LHP	a, b, d, e
Farmhouse	Springton Rd	5659/999	LHP	a, b, d

NAME OF PLACE	PROPERTY ADDRESS	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	REC. LISTING	SECTION 23 CRITERIA*
SPRINGTON				
House (Former St. Mary's Anglican Church)	Edward Street	5144/583	LHP	a, c, d
Community Hall	Graetz St	515/81	LHP	a, c
House (Former Barn) & Attached Outbuilding	Graetz St	5123/977	LHP	a, d
St John's Lutheran Church Complex	4-6 Hamilton Rd	5738/518	LHP	a, b, c, d
Former Springton Gallery & Attached House	10-12 Miller St	5108/829	LHP	a
House	13 Miller St	5484/652	LHP	a, d
Restaurant (Café C)	14 Miller St	5465/599	LHP	a, c, d
Springton Hotel & Outbuilding	16-18 Miller St	5111/85	LHP	a, c
House	19 Miller St	4181/896	LHP	a
Springton Primary School	21-23 Miller St	5561/645	LHP	a, c
House	23 William St	5109/926	LHP	a, d
House	36 Williamstown Rd	5469/349	LHP	a, c
Former Black Springs Hotel	Williamstown Rd, cnr Drogemuller Rd	5291/733	LHP	a, d
SPRINGTON AREA				
Farmhouse (Avon Brae)	CraneFord Rd	686/9	LHP	a, b, d
Farm Complex (Elm Hill)	Lablacks Rd	5495/916	LHP	a, b, d
Grand Cru Winery (Former Farm Complex)	Laubes Rd	144/106	LHP	a, b, d
South Rhine Cemetery	Shearers Rd		LHP	a, c, d
Zion Baptist Cemetery	Springton – Cooks Hill Rd, cnr Parkers Rd		LHP	a, c, d
Glen Joy (Former Dairy)	Springton – Cooks Hill Rd	395/153	LHP	a
House & Outbuildings	Springton – Cooks Hill Rd	1578/191	LHP	a, b, d
Spring Farm	Springton – Cooks Hill Rd	2467/175	LHP	a, b, c
Farm Complex (Sharpham)	Springton – Cooks Hill Rd	2495/106	LHP	a
Bridge	Springton – Jutland Rd	NA	LHP	a, d
Farm Complex (Turnagain)	near Starick Rd	285/89	LHP	a, b, d
Farmhouse Ruin	Vigars Rd	686/9, 5795/279	LHP	a, b
House & Outbuilding (Glengarry)	W. Dewells Rd	95/12	LHP	a, d

3.1.3 State Heritage Areas

No State Heritage Areas have been identified in the Barossa area.

3.1.4 Historic Conservation Zones and Policy Areas

The following areas are recommended for consideration as Local Heritage Areas (see Section 8):

- Bethany Historic (Conservation) Zone
- Krondorf Historic (Conservation) Zone
- Moculta Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Mount Pleasant Historic (Conservation) Zone
- Stockwell Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Williamstown Historic (Conservation) Zone
- Tanunda (Goat Square) Historic (Conservation) Policy Area
- Tanunda (Murray Street) Historic (Conservation) Zone

3.1.5 Historic Residential Character Areas

The following areas within Tanunda are recommended for consideration as Historic Residential Character Areas (see Section 9.2):

- West Tanunda Historic Residential Character Area
- North East Tanunda Historic Residential Character Area
- Basedow Road Historic Residential Character Area
- MacDonnell Street Historic Residential Character Area
- Crayford Historic Residential Character Area

3.1.6 Historic Residential Character Management in the PAR

There are a large number of excellent early residences from the 1890s and the 1920s located within towns, and elsewhere on rural properties. These houses, while having not been individually listed, are of great significance in terms of the built fabric of the valley. Council should endeavour to incorporate Principles of Development Control within the Heritage PAR which ensures that any alterations or additions to these residences are undertaken in an appropriate manner and that minimal amount of demolition of these significant places is allowed. A comprehensive Residential PAR should be undertaken which incorporates the recommendations of this survey.

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 Barossa 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 review of built heritage in the Barossa has provided should be extended by further study and analysis of 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 issues do not end at Council boundaries.

3.2.3 Nuriootpa

It is recommended that further detailed investigation be undertaken of the recent history of Nuriootpa, the current layout and appearance of which is largely determined by the pre and post Second World War cooperative ventures which were undertaken by the community. The planning of the river park, the establishment of the cooperative hotel and cooperative winery, the establishment of the High School and other facilities are important examples of this type of mid-twentieth century urban development based on the philosophies of the Common Cause movement. Nuriootpa should be assessed further using both a town planning and a heritage framework.

3.2.4 Pastoral Homesteads

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

3.2.5 Mining Heritage

A detailed survey of mining heritage should be undertaken by a consultant with specific expertise in this area. This should collate all information assembled by groups such as the Barossa Goldfield Historical Society and information available from other historical societies about mining specifically in this area. The proposal that the National Trust of South Australia has in train currently to establish a Mining Heritage Trust would be a useful reference point for this further work.

3.2.6 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

3.2.7 Historical Vineyards and Old Vines

Many early vineyards remain throughout the Barossa Council area. 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 HAS 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.

3.3.2 Preparation of Conservation Guidelines for Building Types and Materials

The Barossa contains many significant types of building construction and distinctive building materials, including German *fachwerk* dwellings and barns, slab sheds, Barossa ironstone farmhouses and outbuildings 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 most 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
- Conservation and restoration of German (Fachwerk) buildings
- Retention and stabilization of ruins
- Repair of stone and timber fences
- General stone repair and damp proofing

There are other issues which could also be covered by guidelines as the need is identified.

3.3.3 Main Street Program

The main street program is already in place in some Barossa towns, notably Angaston and Tanunda. It is considered that other towns would benefit from such a program, particularly where, such as in Angaston, the commercial promotion of the town centre is closely linked to the conservation and development objectives and controls for the historic main street.

3.3.4 Tree Planting

There are excellent examples of avenues of early street planting in most of the towns throughout the Barossa. Some of these have been included in the preliminary list of notable tree (Appendix 3.0) but 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. A separate volume of illustrations has been prepared as part of this report which will initiate this process.

3.3.6 Heritage Incentives

Council has considered 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

The current 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.

4.0 PLACES ALREADY ENTERED IN THE STATE HERITAGE REGISTER

At the time of the Barossa Heritage Review, the following places were already entered on the State Heritage Register:

Note: Places have been listed according to area and then town alphabetically within the Barossa District Council area as follows:

BAROSSA NORTH

ANGASTON

- House, 21 Dean Street
- Angaston Railway Station & Goods Shed, Kent Street
- A & H Dodderidge Blacksmith Shop, 19 Murray Street
- Masonic Hall, 56 Murray Street
- Rose Villa, Wall & Gates, 84 Murray Street
- Former Coach House & Stables (rear of house), 90 Murray Street
- Zion Lutheran Church, Murray Street
- Angaston War Memorial, Murray Street
- Angaston Town Hall, 2 Sturt Street
- Former Laucke's Flour Mill, Tyne Street

ANGASTON AREA

- Collingrove Homestead, Eden Valley Rd
- Angas Family Chapel, Eden Valley Rd
- Tarrawatta Wool Shed, Eden Valley Rd
- Yalumba Winery, Eden Valley Road
- Lindsay Park Homestead, Eden Valley Road
- Mamre Brook, Saltram Winery, Nuriootpa Rd

BETHANY

- Keil House, Bethany Rd
- Herberge Christi Lutheran Church, Bethany Rd

LIGHT PASS and AREA

- The Willows, former Private Hospital, Light Pass Road
- Pastor Rechner's Cottage, Light Pass Road
- Luhr's Cottage, Light Pass Road
- Sporn Farm Complex, Willow Road
- Schmidt Farm House, Research Road

MOCULTA and AREA

- Cottage, 32 Truro Rd (Lot 102)
- Holy Cross Lutheran Church (Gruenberg), cnr Gruenberg & Lindsay Park Rds
- Shannon Mausoleum, Shannon Rd, near Moculta

NURIOOTPA

- Distillery, TST Winery, 12-16 Barossa Valley Way
- Schaedel House & Cottage, 47 Murray Street
- Office (Coulthard House), 67-70 Murray Street
- Three Original Down-draught Brick Kilns and Chimney, Krieg's (previously Nuriootpa) Brickyard, 109 Murray Street
- Schmidt Farm House, Research Road

PENRICE and AREA

- Former Shop & Dwelling, 107 Penrice Rd
- Former Union Chapel, Penrice Road

STOCKWELL and AREA

- Flour Mill, Duckponds Rd

TANUNDA

- Chateau Tanunda, Basedow Rd
- St John's Lutheran Cemetery & Chapel, Barossa Valley Way South
- St. John's Lutheran Church & Sunday School, 13 Jane Place
- Former Shop & Dwelling, 5 John St
- House (Rieschieck), 31 John St
- Geyer House, 33 – 35 John St
- Former Traeger House, 70 Langmeil Rd
- Former Barn, 1861, 101 Langmeil Road
- Former Court House, 11 MacDonnell St
- House (Offe), 34 Maria St
- Former Auricht's Printing House (Tanunda Cellars), 14 Murray St
- Dwelling (Fietz), 24 Murray St
- Former Tanunda Institute, 26 Murray St
- Lynas Ford Offices (Former Alliance Hotel), 28-30 Murray St
- Langmeil Lutheran Church & Cemetery, Murray St
- Museum (Former Telegraph Station), 47 Murray St
- Kegel Club (Former Bowling Alley), Tanunda Oval

TANUNDA AREA

- Jacob's Estate, Barossa Valley Way
- Menge's Island & Cave

BAROSSA WEST**GAWLER AREA & BAROSSA GOLDFIELDS**

- Wheatsheaf Hotel, Sunnydale Ave, East Gawler
- Schuster House, Rosedale Road, Rosedale
- Two Cottages & Cellar, Goldfields Rd

LYNDOCH

- Thomas House, 50 Gilbert St
- Two cottages & cellar room, Goldfields Road

LYNDOCH AREA

- Riverside Homestead, Barritt Rd
- Former Hillside House & Cellars, Daly Rd

MOUNT CRAWFORD AREA

- Forbes' Folly, Near Springfield
- Church Ruin & Cemetery, Mount Rd via Murray Vale Rd
- Corryton Park (Glen Para), Wirra Wirra Rd

ROWLAND FLAT

- Orlando Winery Complex, Barossa Valley Way
- Koch House, Barossa Valley Way

WILLIAMSTOWN

- Williamstown Hotel, 20 Queen Street
- Williamstown District Soldier's Memorial Institute, 22 Queen Street
- Boer War Monument, 24 Queen Street
- Wilson Road Bridge, Wilson Rd

WILLIAMSTOWN AREA

- Enterprise Copper Mine, near Williamstown
- Barossa Reservoir & Whispering Wall, Whispering Wall Rd
- Wilksch's Cottage, Yettie Rd

BAROSSA EAST**EDEN VALLEY and AREA**

- R.F. Hamiltons Winery, Murray St, Eden Valley
- Rhine Park Homestead, Rushlea Road, near Eden Valley

MOUNT PLEASANT

- Police Station & Cells, Melrose St

MOUNT PLEASANT AREA

- Reedy Creek Bridge, Milendella Road
- Rosebank Shearing Shed, Sedan Road
- Cottage & Barn (Kent Farm), Springton Road

SPRINGTON

- Herbig Family Tree, Mount Pleasant Road
- Herbig Homestead, Mount Pleasant Road

SPRINGTON AREA

- R.F. Hamiltons Winery, Hamiltons Road
- Friedensberg Lutheran Church & School, Lablacks Road

5.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORTS: STATE HERITAGE PLACES

The following places are proposed for State Heritage Listing:

- SHR01 Bethany Pioneer Cemetery, north side of Bethany Road, Bethany
- SHR02 House (Former Lord Lyndoch Hotel), 14-16 Gilbert Street, Lyndoch
- SHR03 Pewsey Vale, Trial Hill Road, near Mount Crawford
- SHR04 Nuriootpa High School, Penrice Road, Nuriootpa
- SHR05 Friedensberg Cemetery, Lablacks Road, near Springton
- SHR06 South Rhine Presbyterian Church Complex, Springton-Jutland Road, cnr Church Road, near Springton

Background and Criteria

Individual places have been identified from research and fieldwork and have been collated according to town alphabetically within the Barossa District Council area.

NOTE:

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

The criteria for places of State Heritage Places are as follows:

- (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.

NAME: BETHANY PIONEER CEMETERY**PLACE NO.:** SHR01

Address: North side of Bethany Road, Bethany

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:**Description:**

The Bethany Pioneer Cemetery is located on an allotment which was set aside as a reserve for Lutheran Church use in the subdivision of Bethany. The graveyard itself sits back from Bethany Road and is approached through a walkway of laurel bushes. The cemetery contains a range of headstones which are notable examples of monumental mason's work, most of which date from the 1870s onwards. The earliest grave in this cemetery is a marble headstone which has been repaired and is on the grave of a small child who died in 1857.

The cemetery is located across Bethany Road from the Herberge Christi Lutheran Church which was constructed in 1883 to replace the first Lutheran Church in Bethany (this church is included on the State Heritage Register).

Statement of Heritage Value:

The Bethany Pioneer Cemetery is a significant element in the historic settlement of Bethany and a record of the demographic and ethnic composition of this historic village. Given the importance of the German settlement in the Barossa and its association with George Fife Angas, this cemetery is of State significance.

While the cemetery has a particular utilitarian feel, it is nevertheless a significant site in terms of the German settlement of the Barossa and immigration to South Australia as a whole.

Relevant Criteria (Under Section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993*):

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being closely associated with the settlement of the Barossa area, particularly by Lutheran Migrants sponsored by George Fife Angas. This underpins the basic tenet of settlement in South Australia of religious tolerance and freedom.*
- (f) *it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it, as it is of particular significance to members of the Lutheran community as it is the first Lutheran cemetery in the Barossa, the major area for German migration in the 1840s and subsequent decades.*

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Bethany Pioneer Cemetery on the northern side of Bethany Road at Bethany be provisionally entered in the State Heritage Register.

NAME: BETHANY PIONEER CEMETERYPLACE NO.: SHR01

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

Criterion (a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, being closely associated with the settlement of the Barossa area, particularly by Lutheran Migrants sponsored by George Fife Angas. This underpins the basic tenant of settlement in South Australia of religious tolerance and freedom.

The sponsorship and settlement of Lutheran migrants in South Australia by George Fife Angas was one of the important developments in the settlement pattern of the State during the 1840s. He made this land available for lease for a group of German migrants from 1842, and they purchased their allotments in subsequent years. The cemetery is one of the earliest elements of the Bethany village established in 1842 and is part of the religious facilities developed for the residents of Bethany along with the first church (now demolished) and the Pastor's house (also demolished).

Criterion (f) it has strong cultural or spiritual associations for the community or a group within it, as it is of particular significance to members of the Lutheran community as it is the first Lutheran cemetery in the Barossa, an important area for German migration in the 1840s.

The Lutheran village at Bethany was the beginning of the establishment of German settlement in the Barossa, and as such has a particular place in the history of German migration to South Australia. The descendants of the earliest settlers and subsequent residents of Bethany hold this cemetery to be one of the pivotal elements in the representation of early German settlement in SA.

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

This is the oldest Lutheran cemetery in the Barossa Valley, dating from the early 1840s, and it serves as a record of and a memorial to the pioneer Lutheran families who were some of the first settlers in this area of the Barossa. The section of the cemetery which was first used for burials lies against the eastern boundary of the allotment and only very few early graves are still marked. The earliest marked grave is that of Johannes Juttner, who died in 1857 when he was two years old.

Most of the existing headstones are constructed in marble, with a few in slate, and are of a high quality of workmanship. Many of them are the work of C.Bom of Hahndorf and inscribed in German. Other 1890s marble headstones were made by W.Habich of Tanunda. A notable feature of this cemetery is the cast iron monument to Pastor H A E Meyer, Bethany's first resident Pastor from 1848 to 1862. The Pastor lived in a house (now demolished) which sat across the road from the cemetery. The graves in the earliest used sections of the Bethany Cemetery are in sequence of date of death, not in family plots or random order. A section on the eastern side of the cemetery was reserved for children, reflecting the high child mortality rate in the settlement's early years.

From the Pioneer Cemetery it is possible to look north towards the location of the new Bethany Cemetery which was opened off Basedow Road, still on the original allotment set aside for church and cemetery in the first settlement of Bethany.

NAME: *BETHANY PIONEER CEMETERY***PLACE NO.:** *SHR01*

REFERENCES:

- Bethany Historical Society Brochure 'A Historical Walk of Bethany', 1992
- Dallwitz, J & Marsden, S, *Heritage of the Lower North: Region 8*: Adelaide, Department of Environment & Planning, 1982-3
- Munchenberg, Reginald et al, *The Barossa A Vision Realised*: Adelaide, 1992
- Proeve, H. F. W., *A Dwelling Place at Bethany: The Story of A Village Church*: Adelaide, 1983
- Teusner, R & M, *Churches of the Barossa Valley*, Adelaide, 1971
- Young, G, Harmstorf, I & Langmead, D, *Barossa Heritage Survey*, 1977

NAME: BETHANY PIONEER CEMETERY

PLACE NO.: SHR01

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME: NA

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: Cemetery with graves dating from the early 1850s;

DATE OF COMPLETION: NA

REGISTER STATUS: Description: Insert Status Description
Date: Insert Status Date

CURRENT USE: Description: Cemetery
Dates: 1850s – 1890s

PREVIOUS USE(S): Description: NA
Dates: NA

ARCHITECT: Name: NA
Dates: NA

BUILDER: Name: NA
Dates: NA

SUBJECT INDEXING: Group: Cemeteries and Burial Sites
Category: Graveyard

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA: Description: The Barossa Council

LOCATION: Unit No.: NA
Street No.: NA
Street Name: Bethany Road
Town/Suburb: Bethany
Post Code: 5352
Region No.: 8
Region Name: Lower North

LAND DESCRIPTION: Title Type: CT
Volume: 5366
Folio: 721
Lot No.: 95
Section: 10
Hundred: Moorooroo

AMG REFERENCE: Zone: 54
Northing: 6176292
Easting: 313872
Map Sheet No.: 662805p
Map Scale: 1:2500

OWNER *: Name: Evangelical Lutheran Church
Bethany
Address: 30 Bridge Street
Town/Suburb: Tanunda
Post Code: 5352

PHOTOGRAPH: Film No.: Film No 4.

NAME: *BETHANY PIONEER CEMETERY*

PLACE NO.: *SHR01*



Bethany Pioneer Cemetery looking West



Laurel edged path to Bethany Pioneer Cemetery from the north

NAME: *BETHANY PIONEER CEMETERY*

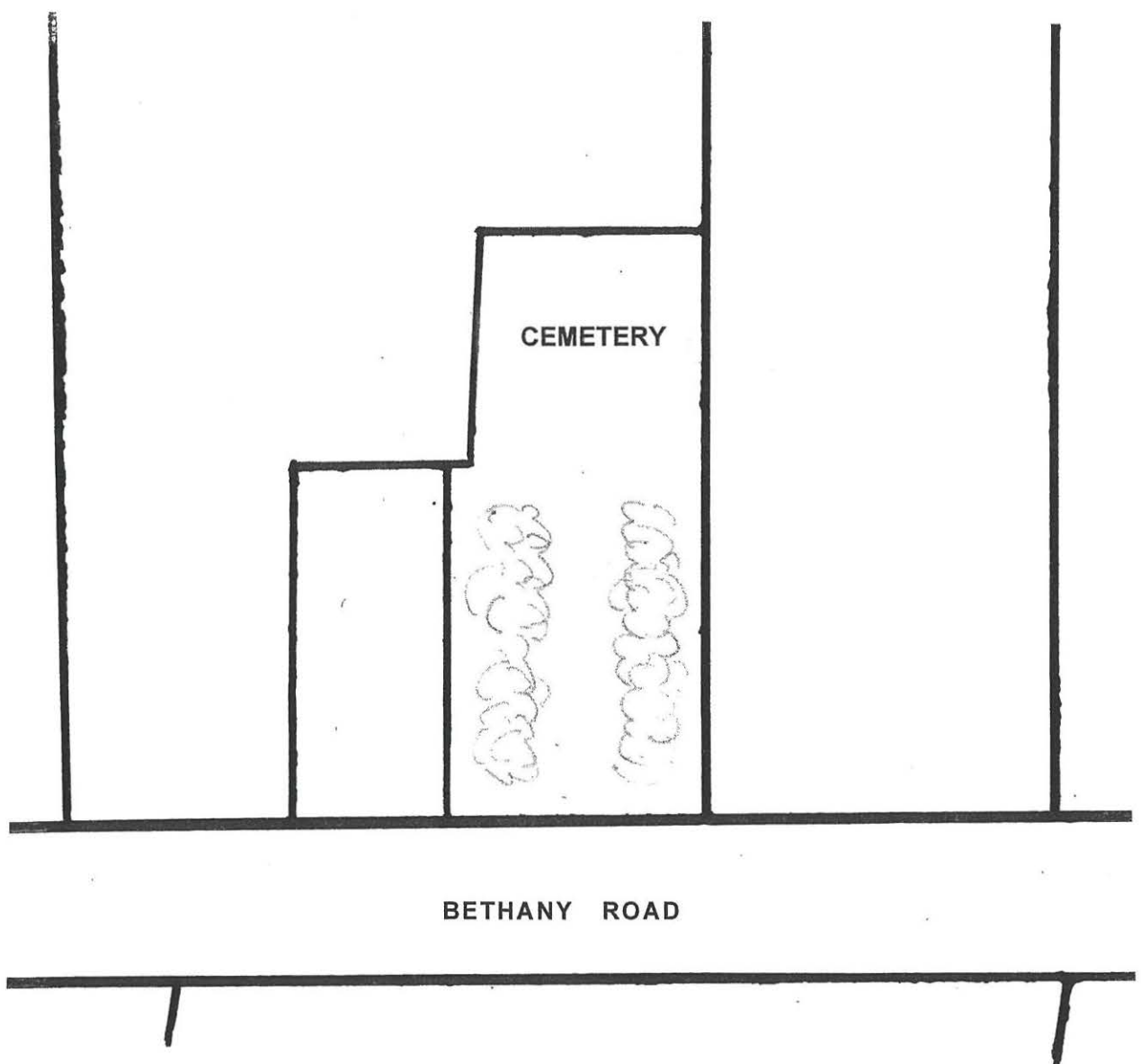
PLACE NO.: *SHR01*



Pastor Heinrich Meyer's grave, looking West

NAME: *BETHANY PIONEER CEMETERY*

PLACE NO.: *SHR01*



Scale: 1:100 approx



SITE PLAN OF BETHANY CEMETERY

NAME: HOUSE (FORMER LORD LYNDOKH HOTEL)**PLACE NO.:** SHR02

Address: 14-16 Gilbert Street, Lyndoch

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:**Description:**

The former Lord Lyndoch hotel is a two storey building constructed later and re-roofed, possibly in 1890. This two storey section also retains paired casement timber windows and paired doors opening to the upper balcony. The re-roofed section has roof gablets at either end of the main ridge and goose-neck finials indicating its turn of the century date.

Adjacent to the main hotel building is a single storey section to the north retaining its double entrance doors and paired casement windows. The stonework has been rendered and painted. This section retains an interesting semi-segmentally arched parapet to the northern end.

Statement of Heritage Value:

This substantial building has developed over time as a hotel and is indicative of the growth of social and commercial activities in Lyndoch during the second half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. Its association with the development of the railway through Lyndoch in the early twentieth century is also significant. In a State context it is representative of a number of development themes which demonstrate the history of country towns in South Australia.

Relevant Criteria (Under Section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993*):

- (a) *It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, as it is a physical representation of both the social and commercial activities in a small rural settlement outside Adelaide. It is indicative of the history of such settlements during the period of pioneer settlement, subsequent agricultural development and then an increase in rail transport facilities to rural areas in the early twentieth century.*
-

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the former Lord Lyndoch Hotel on Gilbert Street in Lyndoch be provisionally entered in the State Heritage Register.

NAME: HOUSE (FORMER LORD LYNDOKH HOTEL)**PLACE NO.:** SHR02

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

This former hotel was built in 1855 by Mr Stephen Gower, licensee of the original Lord Lyndoch Hotel. It was known for the first year of operation as the New Lord Lyndoch Inn and licensed to Peter Ferrier. The license from the first Lord Lyndoch Hotel (originally located on the main road through the settlement) was transferred to this building in 1856, so the 'new' name was no longer necessary. Trading ceased in 1875, but in 1913 after refurbishment externally at least, the building was reopened as the Railway Hotel, with Joseph Maddocks the proprietor. This reflects the importance of location to the fortunes of a licensed premises, as the railway line was opened in 1911 and ran adjacent to the hotel allotment with the Lyndoch 'station' platform diagonally across Gilbert Street. The Railway Hotel catered for the new type of tourist to the Barossa who used the passenger rail service as a way of exploring the area.

According to Hoad, the license for the hotel was revoked in 1918, however the Railway Hotel is listed in the Sands and McDougall Directories until 1929 and most likely had continued as a private hotel. From 1925 until 1928 the proprietor was William Sloane, who ran the property as a Coffee Palace, or unlicensed 'temperance hotel'. As such, it continued to trade under the management of Mrs. Dahlitz until 1953, when because of its size and configuration, it became a boarding house during the 1960s and 1970s. It was then converted to a private residence, and is currently undergoing substantial restoration works.

REFERENCES:

- Dallwitz, J & Marsden, S, *Heritage of the Lower North: Region 8*: Adelaide, Department of Environment & Planning, 1982-3
- Francis, F. H. & Foster, G. F., *Back to Lyndoch Celebrations (Centenary Booklet)*: Lyndoch, 1936
- Hoad, J. L., *Hotels and Publicans in South Australia*: Australian Hotels Association, 1999
- Lyndoch Historical Society Pamphlet
- CT 4162/674, CT 3116/921, CT 1581/132, CT 1017/112, CT 968/178, Transfer 592327

NAME: *HOUSE (FORMER LORD LYNDOKH HOTEL)*PLACE NO.: *SHR02***SITE RECORD:**FORMER NAME: *Lord Lyndoch Hotel*DESCRIPTION OF PLACE: *Two storey stone hotel*DATE OF COMPLETION: *1855; refurbished 1913*

REGISTER STATUS:	Description:	<i>Insert Status Description</i>
	Date:	<i>Insert Status Date</i>

CURRENT USE:	Description:	<i>Private house</i>
	Dates:	<i>Insert Current Use Dates</i>

PREVIOUS USE(S):	Description:	<i>Hotel, Temperance Hotel, Coffee Palace</i>
	Dates:	<i>Lord Lyndoch Inn 1855-1875, Railway Hotel 1913-1918</i>

ARCHITECT:	Name:	<i>unknown</i>
	Dates:	<i>1855</i>

BUILDER:	Name:	<i>unknown</i>
	Dates:	<i>1855</i>

SUBJECT INDEXING:	Group:	<i>Hotels, Motels and Accommodation</i>
	Category:	<i>Hotel; Coffee Palace; Temperance Hotel</i>

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	Description:	<i>The Barossa Council</i>
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LOCATION:	Unit No.:	<i>NA</i>
	Street No.:	<i>14-16</i>
	Street Name:	<i>Gilbert Street</i>
	Town/Suburb:	<i>Lyndoch</i>
	Post Code:	<i>5351</i>
	Region No.:	<i>8</i>
	Region Name:	<i>Lower North</i>

LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title Type:	<i>CT</i>
	Volume:	<i>5218</i>
	Folio:	<i>994</i>
	Lot No.:	<i>4</i>
	Section:	<i>3250</i>
	Hundred:	<i>Barossa</i>

AMG REFERENCE:	Zone:	<i>54</i>
	Northing:	<i>6169062</i>
	Easting:	<i>306382</i>
	Map Sheet No.:	<i>662814d</i>
	Map Scale:	<i>1:2500</i>

OWNER *:	Name:	<i>Brian Ronan Training</i>
	Address:	<i>188 Ward Street</i>
	Town/Suburb:	<i>North Adelaide</i>
	Post Code:	<i>5006</i>

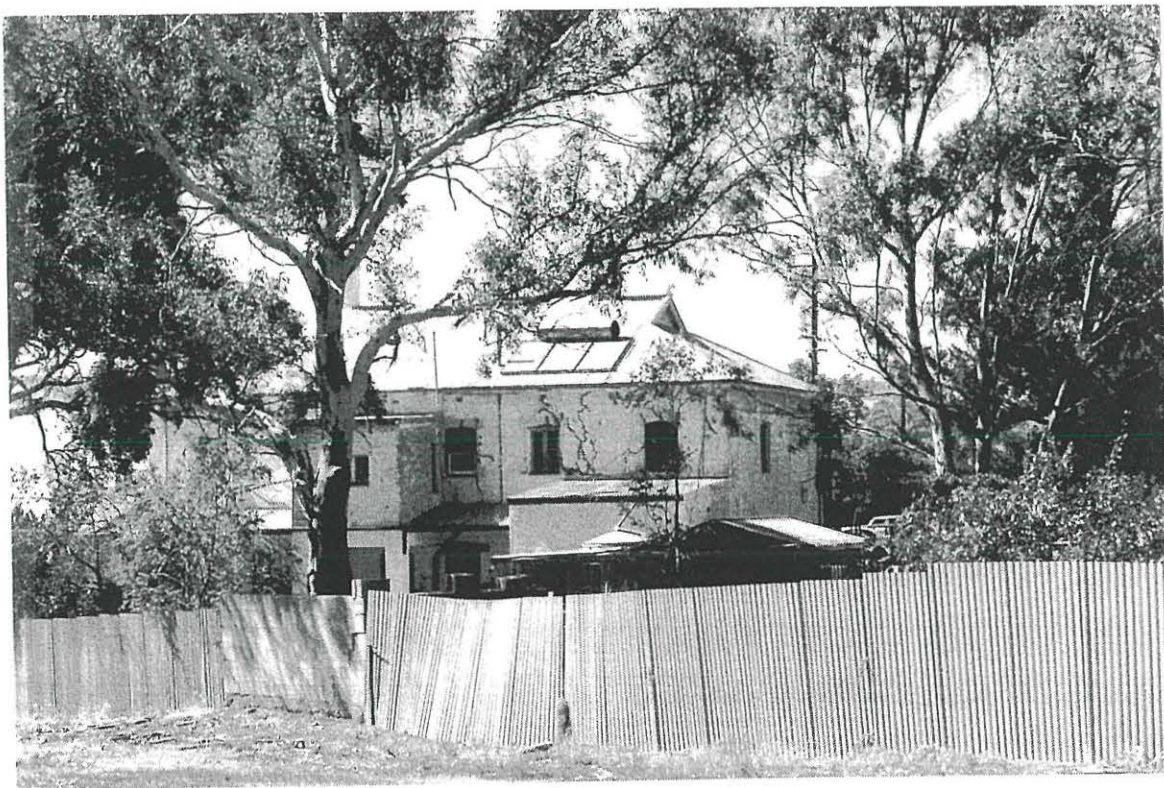
PHOTOGRAPH:	Film No.:	<i>Film No 4.</i>
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NAME: *HOUSE (FORMER LORD LYNDOKH HOTEL)*

PLACE NO.: *SHR02*



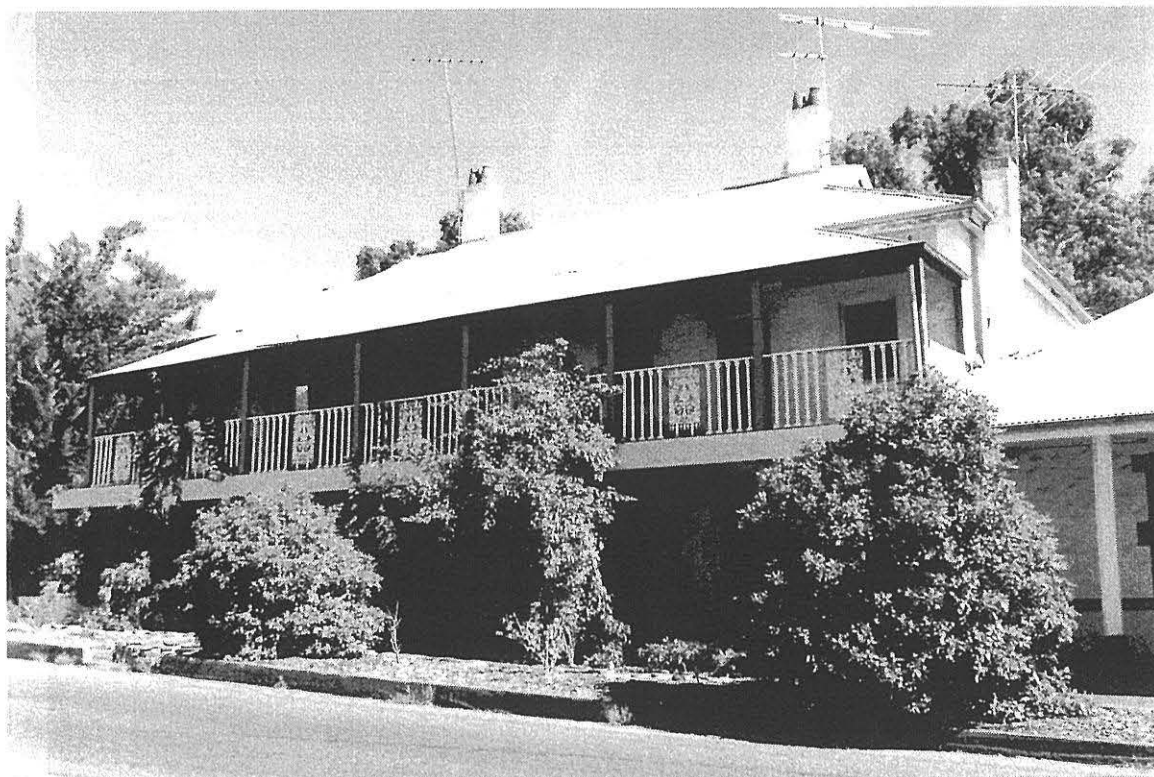
Former Lord Lyndoch Hotel looking North West



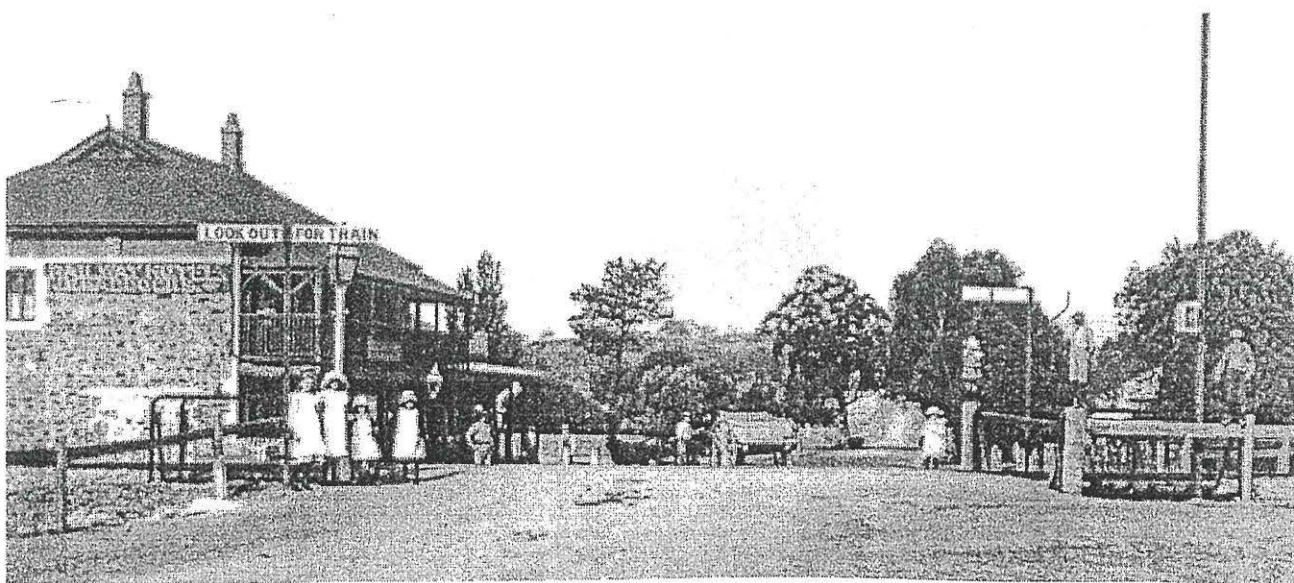
Former Lord Lyndoch Hotel looking South East

NAME: *HOUSE (FORMER LORD LYNDOCH HOTEL)*

PLACE NO.: SHR02



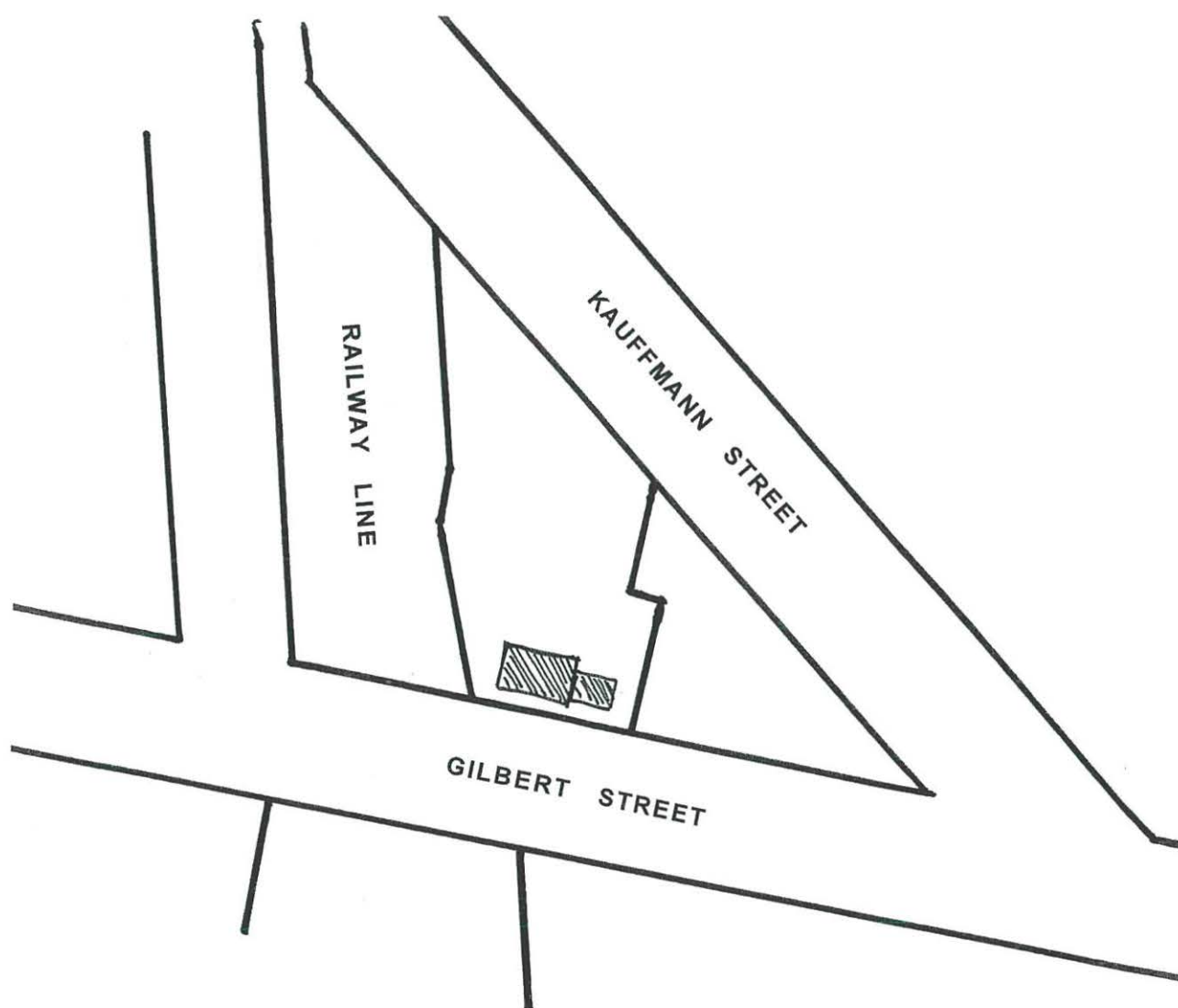
Former Lord Lyndoch Hotel looking North West



The Railway Hotel licensed 1914 to J W Maddocks (note lamp)
(Source: *Lyndoch Historical Society*)

NAME: *HOUSE (FORMER LORD LYNDONCH HOTEL)*

PLACE NO.: SHR02



Scale: not to scale



SITE PLAN OF FORMER LORD LYNDONCH HOTEL

NAME: PEWSEY VALE**PLACE NO.:** SHR03

Address: Trial Hill Road, near Mount Crawford

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:**Description:**

Pewsey Vale is a complex of stone structures which incorporates a homestead, a small chapel, a former winery building, stables, cottages and associated outbuildings. The Pewsey Vale property with its substantial associated structures is recognised as one of the historic homesteads of Australia. However, despite previous nomination for various heritage listings this has been resisted by the current owners.

Statement of Heritage Value:

The Pewsey Vale property is associated with the early pastoral settlement in the Barossa Ranges and also the establishment of the viticultural industry in the Barossa area, one of the most important in the State. It was established by Joseph Gilbert, one of the pioneer surveyors and settlers of the area north of Adelaide during the early 1840s

Pewsey Vale homestead, with all of its associated buildings, is an important representation of the early settlers' estates dating from the beginnings of settlement in the Barossa region. These early estates, most particularly Pewsey Vale, are a microcosm of transplanted British society in both physical and social structure.

Relevant Criteria (Under Section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993*):

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history*, Pewsey Vale is an important representation of the settlement and development of the lower north of the State, beginning in the 1840s soon after Wiltshire Special Survey.
- (d) *It is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance*, Pewsey Vale is an outstanding representative of the pastoral estates established by significant colonial families soon after the founding of the province.
- (g) *It has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance*, Pewsey Vale is associated with notable settler Joseph Gilbert who was involved in the first surveys of the lower north region during the 1840s and was instrumental in the development of the wine industry in South Australia.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Pewsey Vale and its associated outbuildings, on Trial Hill Road near Mount Crawford be provisionally entered in the State Heritage Register.

NAME: PEWSEY VALEPLACE NO.: SHR03

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Joseph Gilbert established Pewsey Vale when he took up land in the Wiltshire Special Survey from 1839 onwards. He named his property after his birthplace, the Vale of Pewsey in Wiltshire. Pewsey Vale became an extensive pastoral and agricultural property and Gilbert also planted some of the first vines in the Barossa region. In 1848 Gilbert married Anna Browne, sister of William and John Browne who had leased land from the SA Company and established Wongalere, to the south of Pewsey Vale.

The District of Mount Crawford Rate assessments for 1854 indicate that Joseph Gilbert's Pewsey Vale landholding consisted of 2,911 acres, comprising 12 cultivated acres, 400 acres fenced, a stone dwelling house, outhouses, stockyards, and a vineyard. By 1866 the Gilbert properties (including Wongalere) incorporated 6,433 acres, valued in the Assessment book at £1000.

As the rate assessments indicate, the Pewsey Vale property was developed by Joseph Gilbert as a quasi-English country estate with substantial buildings constructed around the main homestead. The house which began with Joseph Gilbert's first occupation of the land in 1839-40 was extended at various times, including the addition of the second story in 1848 after Gilbert's marriage. The house was also extended in 1888, when William and his family of nine children moved in after Joseph's death. In 1939 the exterior was modernised by the architect, W H Bagot, and the original verandah structure replaced.

Joseph Gilbert planted his first vines in 1841 or 1842, and exhibited dried grapes at the 1847 Adelaide Show. He planted wine grapes from NSW and Chiswick in 1847. By 1857 the vineyard extended across 15 acres. The winemaking activities were housed in substantial stone cellars which were added to over time. C A Sobels of Tanunda was employed by Gilbert as winemaking for some time. (Sobels also worked at William Jacob's Moorooroo winery and on his own account in Tanunda.) A large part of the cellars was constructed in 1878. When Joseph Gilbert died in 1888 his son William took over the estate and continued to manage all aspects of the property, including wine-making. William Gilbert received an Honorable Mention for his wine at the Bordeaux International Exhibition of 1895. The early photographs show the cellars when in full production. They are now in ruins as winemaking ceased after William's death in 1923.

Gilbert was also instrumental in providing church facilities for Anglicans in the area. At Pewsey Vale, St Thomas' Anglican Church was begun in 1860-1, with a private cemetery in the grounds. The church had a resident minister (Rev Henry Reid) appointed in 1867, and the building was completed and opened early in 1868.

Other buildings in the complex included cottages for the station hands, stables and other agricultural outbuildings. By the 1880s there was also a school building (with an enrolment of 26 in 1876), post office, laundry, bake-house, blacksmith and general store within the Pewsey Vale 'village'.

Life at Pewsey Vale was similar to a small village community, 'having the atmosphere of an English country seat' according to a member of the neighbouring Warren family of Springfield. The physical elements of the complex reflect the various facets of the lives of an important colonial family and their employees. However the economic realities of the Depression of the late 1920s meant that such a feudal lifestyle was difficult to sustain

NAME: PEWSEY VALEPLACE NO.: SHR03

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (cont):

The Gilbert family sold the property on the death of William Gilbert in 1923 but retained another family property near Williamstown, known as Wongalere. The Pewsey Vale property was purchased by the McBrides and subsequent owners did not continue with the vineyards and winemaking. In 1961, Yalumba replanted the vineyards and continued wine-making from the new vines. Pewsey Vale is now one of a number of associated pastoral companies owned by A J MacLachlan

REFERENCES:

- McDougall, Katrina, *Winery Buildings in South Australia 1836 to 1936*, University of Adelaide, 1980
- Mortlock Library of South Australiana
- Munchenberg, R. S. et al, *The Barossa A Vision Realised*: Adelaide, 1992
- National Trust file 196
- O L Ziegler, *Vines and Orchards of the Garden State, South Australia's Fruit Growing Industry*, circa 1929
- Australian Council of National Trusts, *Historic Homesteads of Australia Volume 1: NSW*, 1969
- A Aueckens, et al *Vineyard of the Empire* 1988
- Royal Geographical Society, *Explore the Barossa*: State Publishing, 1991
- Dallwitz, J & Marsden, S, *Heritage of the Lower North: Region 8*: Adelaide, Department of Environment & Planning, 1982-3

NAME: PEWSEY VALE

PLACE NO.: SHR03

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME:	NA
DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	Stone homestead, winery ruins, St Thomas chapel, stables and other outbuildings
DATE OF COMPLETION:	c1840 (house), c1852-1878 (winery), 1868 (St. Thomas)
REGISTER STATUS:	Description: Insert Status Description Date: Insert Status Date
CURRENT USE:	Description: Pastoral property Dates: c1840 - present
PREVIOUS USE(S):	Description: Winery Dates: c1850 - 1923
ARCHITECT:	Name: W H Bagot - 1939 renovations Dates: 1939
BUILDER:	Name: Unknown Dates: House c1840, Cellars 1851-2, St. Thomas Chapel 1861, Renovations 1939
SUBJECT INDEXING:	Group: Farming and Grazing Category: Homestead Complex
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	Description: The Barossa Council
LOCATION:	Unit No.: NA Street No.: NA Street Name: Trial Hill Road Town/Suburb: near Mount Crawford Post Code: Insert Post Code Region No.: 8 Region Name: Lower North
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title Type: CT Volume: 5104 & others Folio: 278 & others Lot No.: 105 Section: 1061 Hundred: Barossa
AMG REFERENCE:	Zone: 54 Northing: 6166804 Easting: 314672 Map Sheet No.: Map Scale: 1:2500
OWNER *:	Name: Pewsey Vale Pty Ltd Address: 227 East Terrace Town/Suburb: Adelaide Post Code: 5000
PHOTOGRAPH:	Film No.: Film No.

NAME: PEWSEY VALE

PLACE NO.: SHR03

NO CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS



Pewsey Vale Homestead, circa 1969

(Source: Australian Council of National Trusts, *Historic Homesteads of Australia Volume 1: NSW*, 1969)

NAME: *PEWSEY VALE*

PLACE NO.: *SHR03*



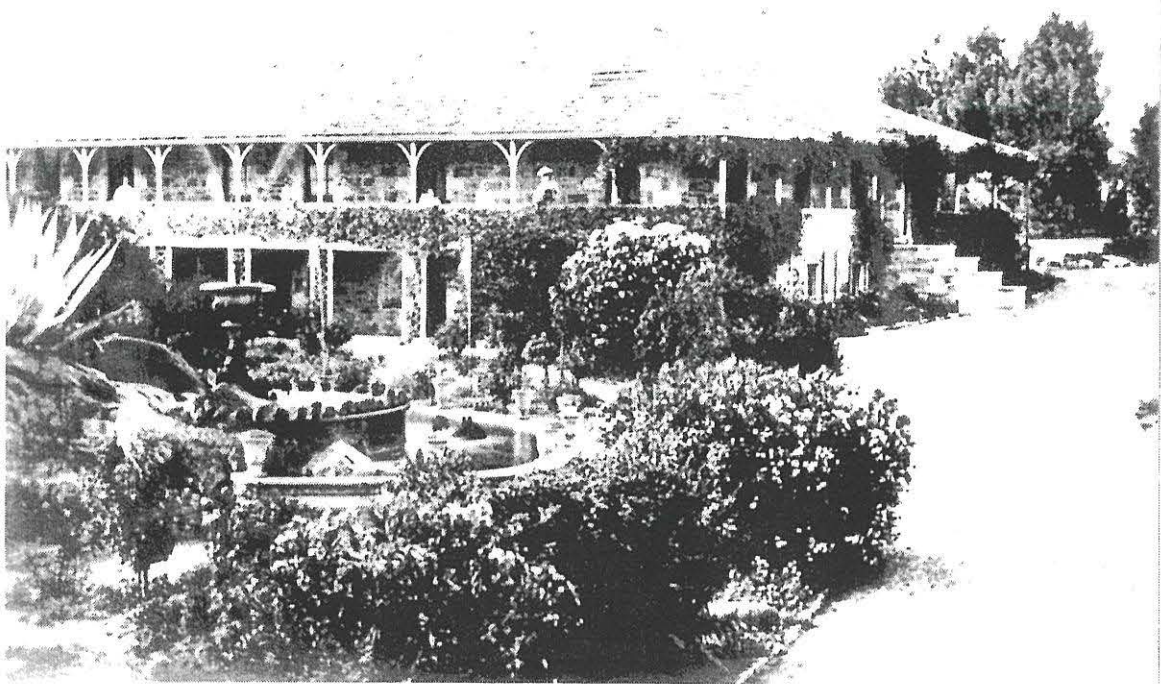
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LOCATION PLAN OF PEWSEY VALE

NAME: PEWSEY VALE

PLACE NO.: SHR03



Pewsey Vale Homestead, n.d
(Source: Mortlock Library of South Australiana, MLSA B19002)



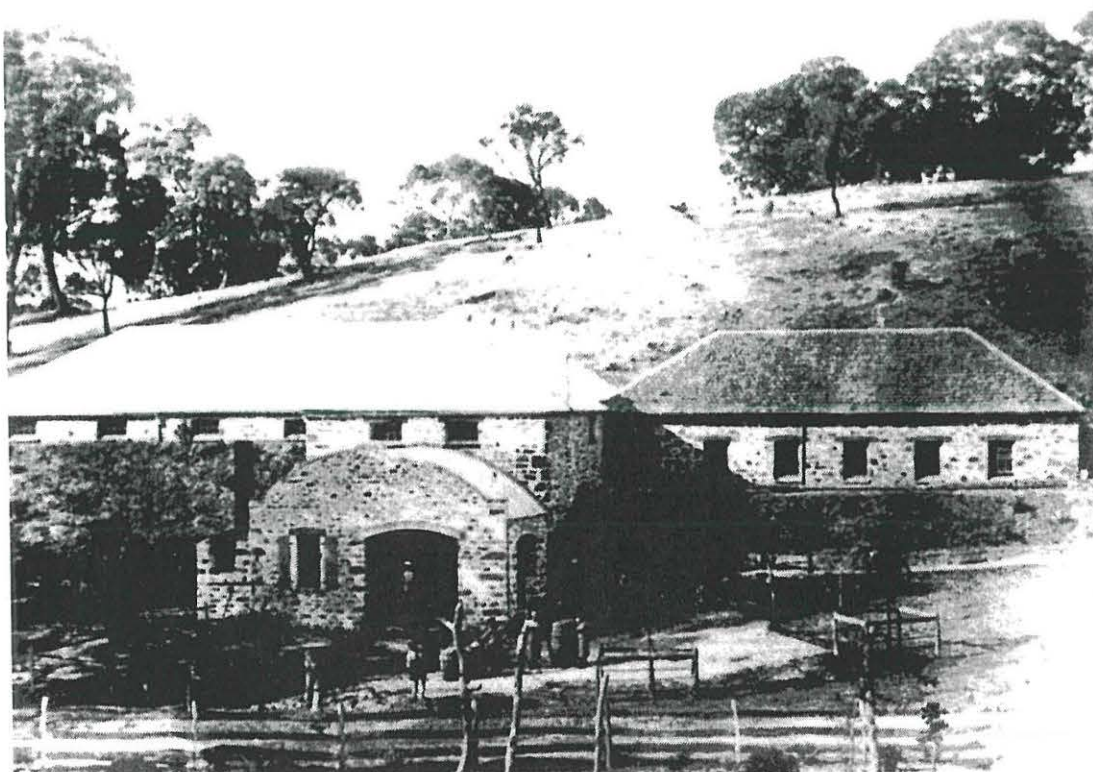
Pewsey Vale, 1872
(Source: Lyndoch Historical Society)

NAME: PEWSEY VALE

PLACE NO.: SHR03



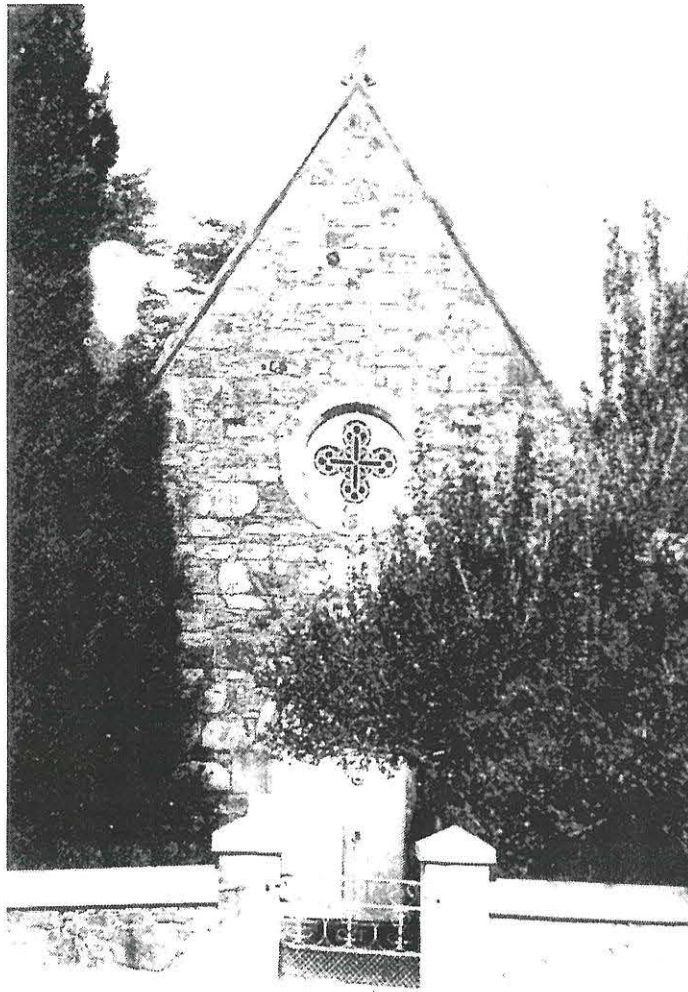
Pewsey Vale House c1969
(Source: Jensen, Elfrida, Barossan Foundations: Nuriootpa, 1969)



Pewsey Vale Wine Cellars
(Source: Mortlock Library of South Australiana, MLSA B19003)

NAME: PEWSEY VALE

PLACE NO.: SHR03



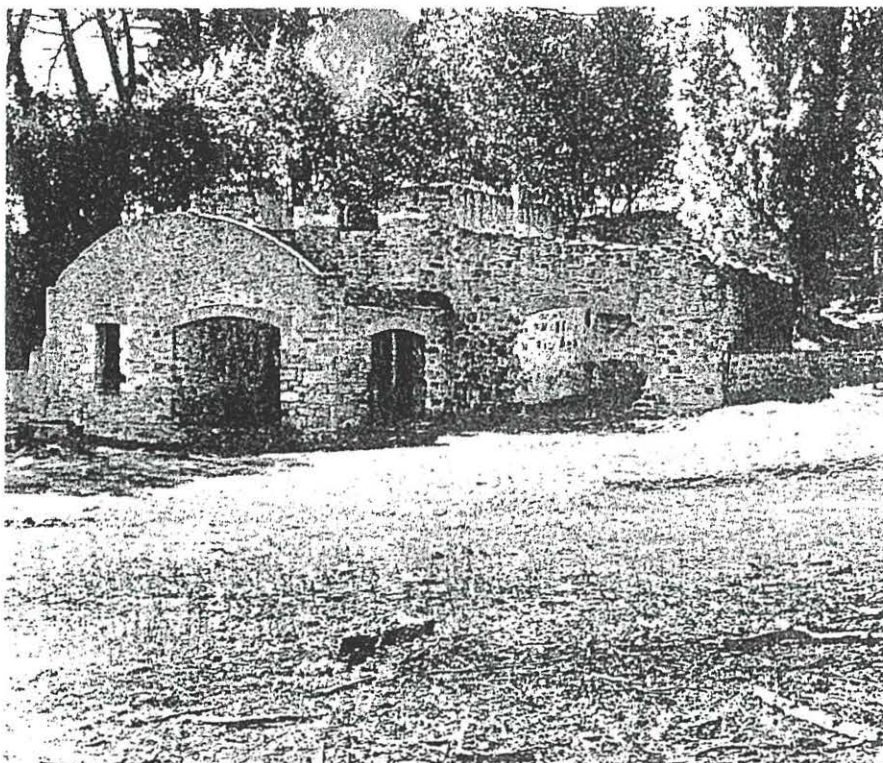
Pewsey Vale, Chapel, circa 1969
(Source: Jensen, Elfrida, Barossan Foundations, *Nuriootpa*, 1969)



Pewsey Vale circa 1970
(Source: Australian Council of National Trusts, *Historic Homesteads of Australia Volume 1: NSW*, 1969)

NAME: PEWSEY VALE

PLACE NO.: SHR03



Winery Ruins, circa 1970

(Source: Australian Council of National Trusts, *Historic Homesteads of Australia Volume 1: NSW*, 1969)

NAME: NURIOOTPA HIGH SCHOOL**PLACE NO.:** SHR04

Address: Penrice Road, Nuriootpa

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:**Description:**

The original building for the Nuriootpa High School was constructed in 1937. It is a long, low building with detailing typical of that date, constructed in rockface sandstone of a pink tinge. The building has never been painted, but retains its original face stone and stone coloured render. The entrance incorporates a covered classically detailed porch with attached columns and the main gable ended section to the western end of the building is the most detailed. The original building extends east incorporating early classrooms, most with fireplaces and chimneys and chimney breasts are expressed on the exterior of the southern elevation. The northern elevation is sheltered by the verandah which is an extension of the original roof line. The frontage of the school along Murray Street is marked by a row of mature Poplars and a random rubble stone wall.

The school has expanded in both enrolments and facilities over time but the original 1930s building remains intact.

Statement of Heritage Value:

The Nuriootpa High School is indicative of the extension of educational facilities to secondary standard through the Barossa Valley area during the 1930s. It was the first secondary school in the Council area. It is architecturally a distinctive and quite unusual educational building.

The High School building is an important example of educational buildings between the Wars, and is a significant element in the community development of Nuriootpa at the time, based on cooperative principles developed by 'The Common Cause'.

Relevant Criteria (Under Section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993*):

- (a) *It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, as it is a physical representative of the principles and cooperation espoused by the organisation 'The Common Cause'.*
- (e) *It demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, as it is an carefully designed and constructed secondary school building and is constructed in stone, rather than brick which was more commonly utilised during the 1930s.*
- (g) *It has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance, as it is a direct result of the application of the principles of cooperation espoused by the organisation 'The Common Cause' which developed in South Australia during the Inter War period.*

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the administrative building of the Nuriootpa High School on Penrice Road in Nuriootpa be provisionally entered in the State Heritage Register.

NAME: NURIOTPA HIGH SCHOOLPLACE NO.: SHR04

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:

- (a) *It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history, as it is a physical representative of the principles of community cooperation espoused by the organisation 'The Common Cause'.*

Nuriootpa had, after the First World War (and possibly even before), developed a process of community involvement in social activity and the provision of community facilities. The War Memorial Community Hall was built, partly by voluntary labour and completed in 1925, and the Community Hotel was started in 1937 with a capital investment of £18,000 raised within the community itself. The establishment of a high school in Nuriootpa also in 1937 was part of this cooperative community process which continued after the Second World War with the creation of a cooperative store in 1944 run by a local board of management. All of these activities termed 'an experiment in community building' were part of the philosophy of an organisation known as 'The Common Cause' which had its roots in Britain after the First World War. The aim was to create towns which could be considered 'living communities'. The Common Cause believed that modern, civilised society should be based on social democracy and a sense of community and belonging for all residents. Typically it was one of a series of movements based on Utopian ideals which hoped for a resurgence of the community values of the pre-industrial age in Britain where the village was the unit of social cohesion. In South Australia, Nuriootpa and prior to that Colonel Light Gardens were physical representations of this philosophy.

- (e) *It demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics, as it is an carefully designed and constructed secondary school building and is constructed in stone, rather than brick which was more commonly utilised during the 1930s.*

Once the decision was made in the early 1930s to provide secondary education facilities for the Barossa in Nuriootpa, William Coulthard provided part of his land on Murray Street at half price to the Education Department. He also financed the construction of the building in face stone, rather than have it constructed in brick which was the intention of the Education Department architects at the time. The building is in excellent condition and is an outstanding representative of its building type and style.

- (g) *It has a special association with the life or work of a person or organisation or an event of historical importance, as it is a direct result of the application of the principles of cooperation espoused by the organisation 'The Common Cause' which developed in South Australia during the Inter War period.*

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Until the construction of the Nuriootpa High School in the mid 1930s there was no provision for secondary education in the Barossa Valley. There was a full range of primary schools of all denominations, particularly of the Lutheran denomination, and there were also public primary schools in most centres throughout the area. It is interesting to note that the opening of the school year was delayed in 1938 because of a poliomyelitis epidemic.

REFERENCES:

- Munchenberg, R. S. et al, *The Barossa A Vision Realised*: Adelaide, 1992
- *A Township Starts to Live*, A Common Cause Publication, 1944-5
- *The Advertiser*, September 22, 1937

NAME: NURIOOTPA HIGH SCHOOL

PLACE NO.: SHR04

SITE RECORD:

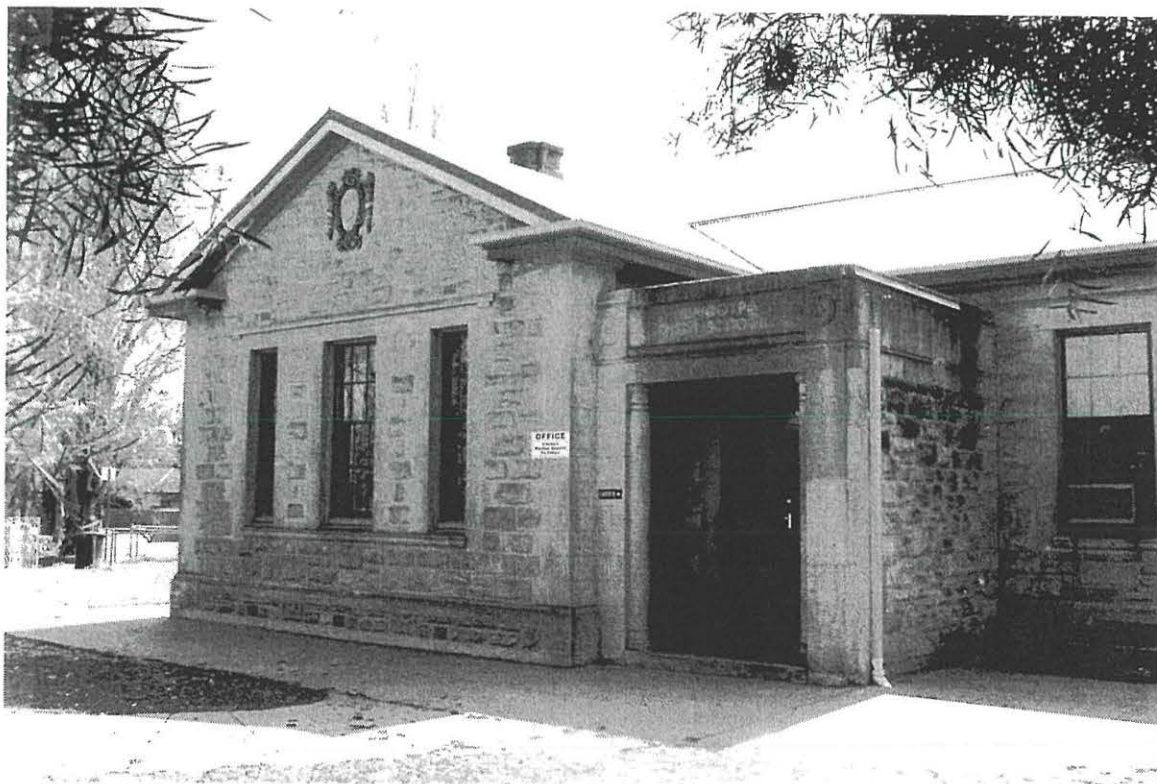
FORMER NAME:	NA
DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	Single storey face stone building constructed 1937
DATE OF COMPLETION:	1937
REGISTER STATUS:	Description: Insert Status Description Date: Insert Status Date
CURRENT USE:	Description: Secondary School Administration Building Dates: 1938 - present
PREVIOUS USE(S):	Description: NA Dates: NA
ARCHITECT:	Name: Insert Name of Architect Dates: Insert Date of Construction
BUILDER:	Name: Insert Name of Builder Dates: Insert Date of Construction
SUBJECT INDEXING:	Group: Education Category: Secondary School
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	Description: The Barossa Council
LOCATION:	Unit No.: NA Street No.: NA Street Name: Penrice Road Town/Suburb: Nuriootpa Post Code: 5355 Region No.: 8 Region Name: Lower North
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title Type: CT Volume: 5201 Folio: 574 Lot No.: 1 Section: 160 Hundred: Moorooroo
AMG REFERENCE:	Zone: 54 Northing: 6184173 Easting: 316216 Map Sheet No.: Map Scale: 1:2500
OWNER *:	Name: Department of Education, Training & Employment Address: 31 Flinders Street Town/Suburb: Adelaide Post Code: 5000
PHOTOGRAPH:	Film No.: Insert Film No. 6

NAME: *NURIOTPA HIGH SCHOOL*

PLACE NO.: *SHR04*



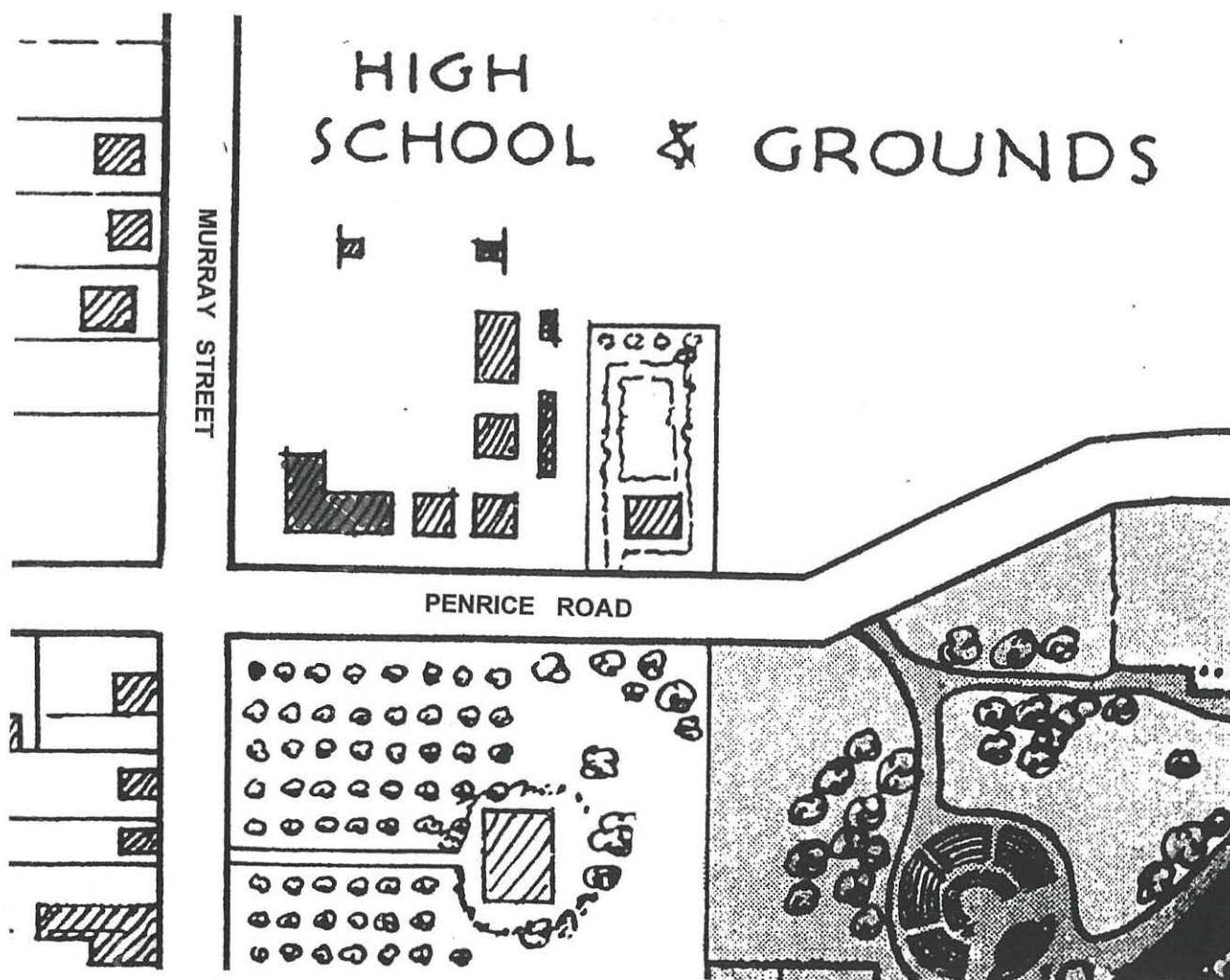
Nuriootpa High School administration building looking North



Nuriootpa High School administration building looking north

NAME: NURIOOTPA HIGH SCHOOL

PLACE NO.: SHR04



Scale: not to scale



SITE PLAN OF NURIOOTPA HIGH SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
(Source: *A Township Starts to Live, A Common Cause Publication, 1944-5*)

NAME: *FRIEDENSBURG CEMETERY***PLACE NO.:** *SHR05*

Address: *Lablacks Road, near Springton*

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:**Description:**

This is a small cemetery established in association with the early Friedensberg Church and School, which was established on land donated by G F Angas in 1861. The first recorded burial in the cemetery was that of Johann Kuchel (aged three days), in April 1861. The cemetery retains an excellent collection of marble headstones marking the graves of early German settlers in the region. The cemetery also has notable mature pine plantings, including *Cupressus sempervirens* and other trees typical of cemetery planting.

Statement of Heritage Value:

This cemetery is closely associated with the State Heritage Listed Friedensberg Church and School. It is proposed that the cemetery is included in the listing to provide representation of the full range of the elements which remain from the original Friedensberg settlement of the 1850s and 1860s.

Relevant Criteria (Under Section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993*):

- (a) *it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history.* The Friedensberg church, school and cemetery are a physical demonstration of the settlement of the areas north of Adelaide by significant groups of German migrants sponsored or supported by George Fife Angas during the 1850s and 1860s. The combination of church, school and cemetery is an important demonstration of the pervasive quality of the Lutheran faith into all aspects of the lives (and deaths) of members of its congregation.
- (e) *It demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics.* The Friedensberg cemetery is an outstanding example of a nineteenth century Lutheran cemetery in an isolated rural location, which contains headstones which reflect the spiritual and national traits of those interred there

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Friedensberg Cemetery on Lablacks Road near Springton be provisionally entered in the State Heritage Register.

NAME: FRIEDENSBURG CEMETERY**PLACE NO.:** SHR05

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The first Lutheran settlers came to the Springton district in about 1856 and worshipped at Limberg (Birdwood) until Pastor J C Haby held services in his home for the Lutherans of the Springton district. In 1861 George Fife Angas offered four acres of part Section 620 to the Lutheran community to build a church and also provided £50 towards the cost of the structure. The congregation immediately began construction of a large stone building which would incorporate a pastor's residence and a church and schoolroom. This church was known as St Johannes and was immediately utilised by the Lutheran community of the area. It served as the place of worship for the Lutherans until 1899 when the present church in Springton was constructed.

Associated with the church was the cemetery and among the teacher's duties was the allocation of plots in the cemetery with the arrangement of all children up to the age of six years to be buried in one row and all others in a separate row. The cemetery continued to be used by local notable early settlers of the Lutheran faith in the district until the church and cemetery was closed in 1899. There are many graves of the Herbig, Rorhach, and Drogemuller families, all notable early settlers in the district. The combination of church, school and cemetery is an important demonstration of the pervading quality of the Lutheran faith in all aspects of the lives (and deaths) of members of its congregation.

REFERENCES:

- South Australian Centre for Settlement Studies, *Mount Pleasant Heritage Survey*, 1987
- Heritage SA File No 13930
- Herbig, David, *An Old Faith in a New Land*: Adelaide, 1986

NAME: *FRIEDENSBURG CEMETERY*PLACE NO.: *SHR05***SITE RECORD:**

FORMER NAME:	NA	
DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	<i>Cemetery associated with the Friedensberg Church and school, established in 1861</i>	
DATE OF COMPLETION:	NA	
REGISTER STATUS:	Description:	<i>Insert Status Description</i>
	Date:	<i>Insert Status Date</i>
CURRENT USE:	Description:	<i>Cemetery</i>
	Dates:	<i>1861 -</i>
PREVIOUS USE(S):	Description:	<i>NA</i>
	Dates:	<i>NA</i>
ARCHITECT:	Name:	<i>NA</i>
	Dates:	<i>NA</i>
BUILDER:	Name:	<i>NA</i>
	Dates:	<i>NA</i>
SUBJECT INDEXING:	Group:	<i>Cemeteries and Burial Sites</i>
	Category:	<i>Graveyard</i>
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	Description:	<i>The Barossa Council</i>
LOCATION:	Unit No.:	<i>NA</i>
	Street No.:	<i>NA</i>
	Street Name:	<i>Lablacks Road</i>
	Town/Suburb:	<i>Near Springton</i>
	Post Code:	<i>5235</i>
	Region No.:	<i>3</i>
	Region Name:	<i>Mount Lofty Ranges and Eastern Plain</i>
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title Type:	<i>CT</i>
	Volume:	<i>5664</i>
	Folio:	<i>324</i>
	Lot No.:	<i>893</i>
	Section:	<i>620</i>
	Hundred:	<i>Jutland</i>
AMG REFERENCE:	Zone:	<i>54</i>
	Northing:	<i>6156478</i>
	Easting:	<i>324355</i>
	Map Sheet No.:	<i>672821e</i>
	Map Scale:	<i>1:2500</i>
OWNER *:	Name:	<i>St. John's Lutheran Church Springton Inc</i>
	Address:	
	Town/Suburb:	<i>Springton</i>
	Post Code:	<i>5235</i>
PHOTOGRAPH:	Film No.:	<i>Film No.4</i>

NAME: *FRIEDENSBURG CEMETERY*

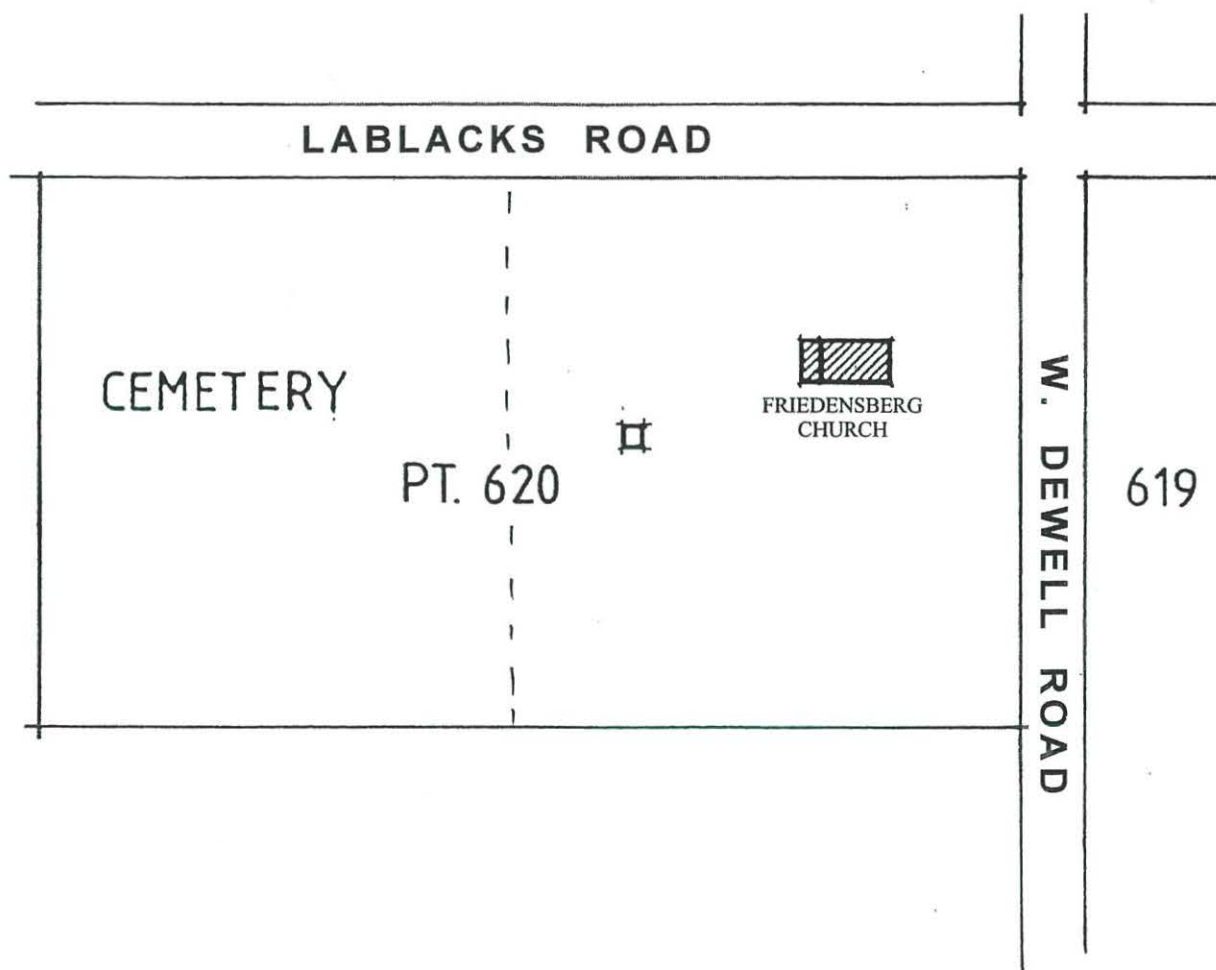
PLACE NO.: *SHR05*



Friedensburg Cemetery looking South East

NAME: *FRIEDENSBURG CEMETERY*

PLACE NO.: *SHR05*



Scale: 1:2,000 approx



SITE PLAN OF FRIEDENSBURG CEMETERY SHOWING LOCATION OF SCHOOL BUILDING

NAME: SOUTH RHINE UNITING CHURCH COMPLEX**PLACE NO.:** SHR06

Address: Springton - Jutland Road, cnr Church Road, near Springton

ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE:**Description:**

The South Rhine Presbyterian church complex consists of an early schoolroom constructed in 1864, and a later simple hall church constructed in 1882. The schoolroom is built of random ironstone and retains multi-paned casement windows, and a low stone chimney. The stonework of the exterior walls has recently been re-pointed. The church is built in random ironstone brought to course with lining and has three round headed windows on either side. There is a simple gable ended porch to the front of the church. Associated with the church are a red gum post and rail fence and a red gum hitching post. In the grounds of the church are three notable mature pines. The church continues to function as a place of worship.

Statement of Heritage Value:

The South Rhine Presbyterian Church complex is a significant early set of buildings which are indicative of the provision during the 1860s and 1880s of both educational and religious facilities for the early settlers in this district. It is indicative of the scale and style of construction possible in isolated rural areas at that time.

Relevant Criteria (Under Section 16 of the *Heritage Act 1993*):

(a) It demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history. The South Rhine Uniting Church complex demonstrates the stages of settlement of the lower north, as it is indicative of the scale and style of construction undertaken by communities in relatively isolated rural areas during the 1860s, after the initial pioneering stage, and again in the 1880s.

The ability to continue to worship in the manner which each new settler to South Australia required was an important part of the basis of the establishment of the South Australian colony. While many British migrants were not fleeing religious persecution, they nevertheless had strong beliefs that they should be able to continue their particular form of non-conformist worship in South Australia. This was essential for groups such as Presbyterians, Baptists and other non-establishment churches, as well as for the large group of Lutheran migrants who were under some degree of constraint in their worship in Germany. This need led often to settlement groups of similar religious persuasion, such as in this case with the Presbyterians, and South Rhine and the surrounding district being settled with Scottish migrants, who went to some lengths to provide suitable places of worship and education for their congregations.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the South Rhine Presbyterian Church Complex on the Springton - Jutland Road, near Springton be provisionally entered in the State Heritage Register.

NAME: SOUTH RHINE UNITING CHURCH COMPLEX**PLACE NO.:** SHR06

BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The South Rhine Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1864 by builder William Berry, and was used for both school and church services until 1882, when a second church was constructed adjacent. The church and school were built on land originally granted to Peter Miller in 1857, who transferred this section to the Presbyterian Church in 1864. The trustees of the first church/school were Peter Miller, John Dowden and William Windsor. An early minister was James Roddick, who was also minister at the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church, and went on to be Moderator of the Presbytery of South Australia. Roddick died in 1872, aged 40.

The Presbyterian congregation of South Rhine was composed of primarily Scottish migrants, including the Warrens at Springfield and the Murrays at Murray Vale, John Forbes, Peter Miller and many other notable land owners in the area. Several attempts were made to create places of worship for these settlers of the Presbyterian persuasion, and John Murray built a small church on his property in the early 1840s. This was called St Andrew's, Murray Vale but its association with the United Presbyterian Church did not suit all the Scots who wished for an association with the Church of Scotland. John Warren then had a church constructed on land close to his residence of Springfield which was opened in 1851. (The Murray Vale church was then used by Baptists for a time.) The Reverend James Roddick was sent from Scotland in 1863 to minister to the Springfield congregation. Two other congregations, those at South Rhine formed in the early 1860s and Mount Pleasant in 1865, were also Roddick's responsibility. The church at Springfield fell into disrepair after it was damaged by an earthquake in 1866, leaving the South Rhine Church/school building as the earliest reminder of the importance of the Scots in the settlement of this area.

REFERENCES:

- South Australian Centre for Settlement Studies, *Mount Pleasant Heritage Survey*, 1987
- Scrimgeour, R. J., *Some Scots Were Here: A History of the Presbyterian Church in South Australia 1839 – 1977*: Adelaide, 1986

NAME: SOUTH RHINE UNITING CHURCH COMPLEX

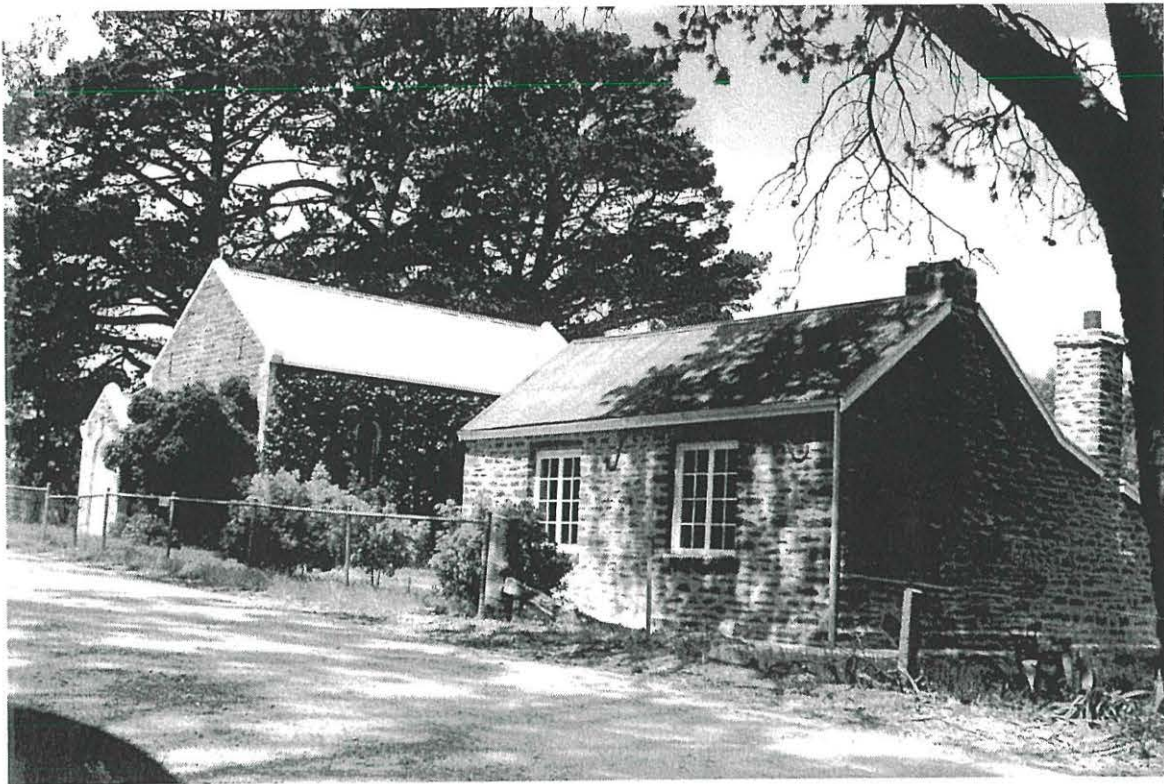
PLACE NO.: SHR06

SITE RECORD:

FORMER NAME:	NA
DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:	Small ironstone church and school hall
DATE OF COMPLETION:	1864
REGISTER STATUS:	Description: Insert Status Description Date: Insert Status Date
CURRENT USE:	Description: Church and Hall Dates: 1864 - present
PREVIOUS USE(S):	Description: NA Dates: NA
ARCHITECT:	Name: Unknown Dates: 1864
BUILDER:	Name: William Berry Dates: 1864
SUBJECT INDEXING:	Group: Religion Category: Church Hall
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:	Description: The Barossa Council
LOCATION:	Unit No.: NA Street No.: NA Street Name: Springton - Jutland Road Town/Suburb: near Springton Post Code: 5235 Region No.: 3 Region Name: Mount Lofty Ranges and Eastern Plain
LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title Type: CT Volume: 5835 Folio: 193 Lot No.: 102 Section: 112 Hundred: Jutland
AMG REFERENCE:	Zone: 54 Northing: 6158480 Easting: 328991 Map Sheet No.: 672822b Map Scale: 1:2500
OWNER *:	Name: Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust (SA) Address: 212 Pirie Street Town/Suburb: Adelaide Post Code: 5000
PHOTOGRAPH:	Film No.: Film No.4

NAME: *SOUTH RHINE UNITING CHURCH COMPLEX*

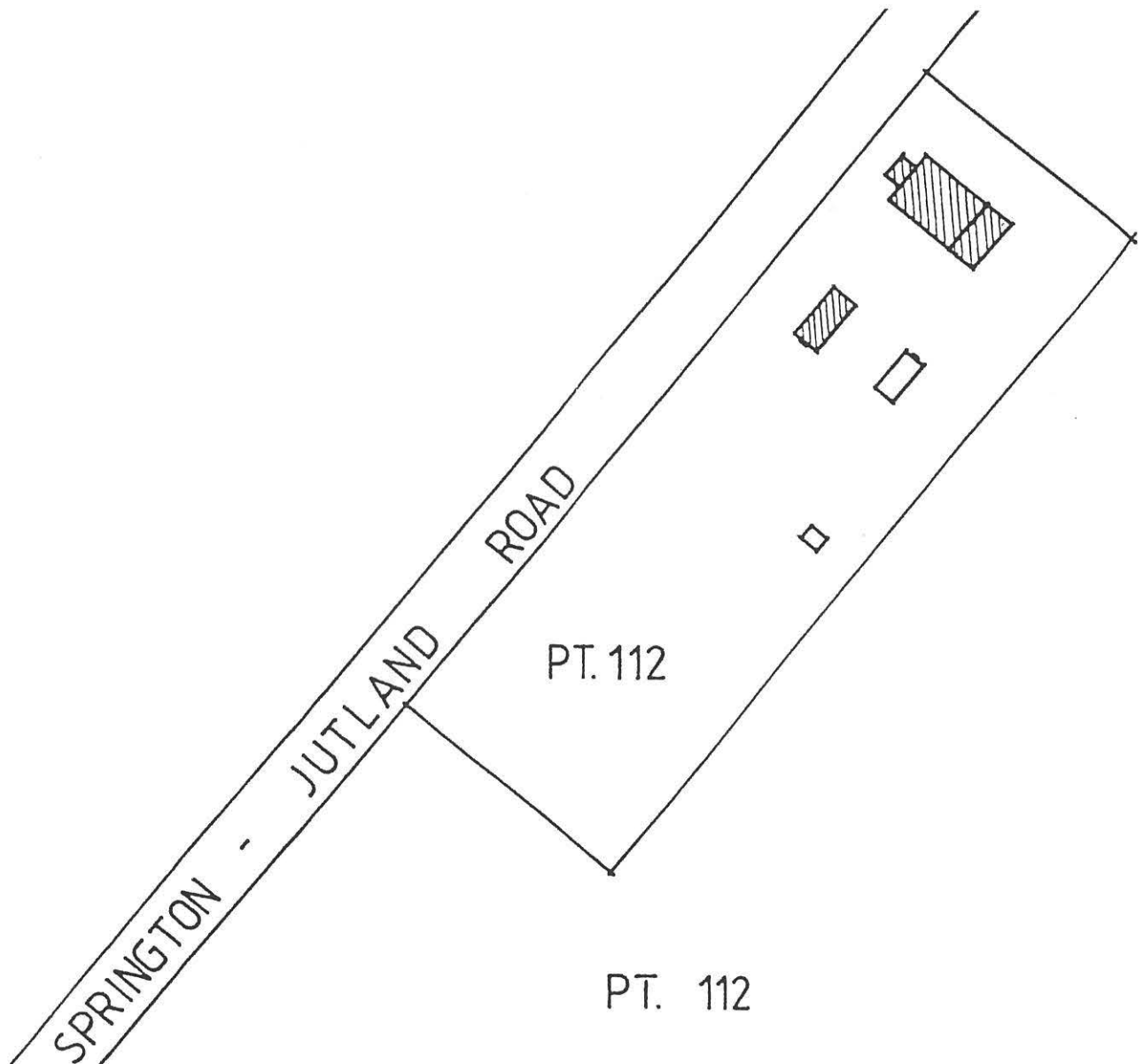
PLACE NO.: *SHR06*



School Room (front) and Church, looking South West

NAME: SOUTH RHINE UNITING CHURCH COMPLEX

PLACE NO.: SHR06



Scale: 1:1,000 approx



SITE PLAN OF SOUTH RHINE UNITING CHURCH COMPLEX

NAME: SOUTH RHINE UNITING CHURCH COMPLEX

PLACE NO.: SHR06



South Rhine School circa 1866

(Source: R. J. Scrimgeour, Some Scots Were Here: A History of the Presbyterian Church in South Australia 1839 - 1977)

6.0 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT REPORTS: STATE HERITAGE AREAS

No area within the Barossa Council has been recommended as a State Heritage Area.