

MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

1990

This is a report commissioned by the City of Marion. The recommendations contained in it are those of the consultants, and will not necessarily be acted upon by the Minister for Environment and Planning or the Marion Council.

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

PREPARED BY DONOVAN & ASSOCIATES
HISTORY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION CONSULTANTS
April, 1990

CONTENTS

PART I

Precis	1
Summary of Conclusions	2
Introduction	3
Methodology	
Note	
Marion Described	5
Chief Periods of the History of Marion	6
Population Figures	12
Summary of Items Listed	13
Recommendations	16
A. Concerning the heritage listing of items	
B. To help protect the character of the town	
Bibliography	18
Acknowledgements	19
Project Team	19

PART II

Item Inventory	
Introduction	
Explanation of Item Identification and Assessment Reports	
Item Identification and Assessment Reports	

PRECIS

This is a report on the heritage significance of items and sites in the City of Marion.

The main object of the study has been to identify those tangible items in the City that are of innate heritage significance. It is not concerned with the identification and assessment of sites of items that have long since disappeared or been destroyed.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Several items of particular significance should be submitted to the State Heritage Committee to be included in the Register of State Heritage Items, so that their conservation might be assured. These include:

Site/Item	GRANDSTAND, Morphetville Racecourse, 79 Morphet Road, Morphettville	Item No	R / 1
Site/Item	COBHAM HALL, 4 Gordon Terrace, Morphetville	Item No	R / 2
Site/Item	FORMER WINDANA REMAND HOME, 31 Naldera Street, Glandore	Item No	R / 3
Site/Item	TWO 9" RIFLED MUZZLE LOADING GUNS, 177-235 Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park	Item No	R / 4
Site/Item	TWO 6" BREECH LOADING GUNS, 177-235 Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park	Item No	R / 5
Site/Item	BALLARA, 13-15 Walkley Ave, Warradale	Item No	R / 6
Site/Item	ST ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Finnis Street, Marion	Item No	R / 7
Site/Item	ANNIE DOOLAN'S COTTAGE, George Street, Marion	Item No	R / 8
Site/Item	ALBION HOUSE AND COTTAGE, 95 Sturt Road, Dover Gardens	Item No	R / 9
Site/Item	WATTIPARINGA VINEYARD, Selgar Avenue, Clovelly Park	Item No	R / 10
Site/Item	CHRIST CHURCH and CEMETERY, 1708 Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill	Item No	R / 11
Site/Item	HALLETT BRIDGE, Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill	Item No	R / 12

The item 'WATTIPARINGA', at 1 Selgar Avenue, Clovelly Park, is already included on the Register of State Heritage Items, but we would recommend that its boundaries be altered to include the adjacent vineyard, which is considered to be the most significant in Marion, and one of the most significant in the metropolitan area.

The Council should seek to encourage appropriate development of all items of heritage significance in the city.

The Council should regularly monitor the heritage Items of the City and update this Survey.

INTRODUCTION

The study has been commissioned by the Corporation of the City of Marion.

The aim of the study has been to identify those items in the City of Marion that are of heritage significance.

In undertaking this study we have, in a sense, been trying to serve two masters, and the resultant report reflects this. For this reason it is necessary to explain its dual purposes.

Although the Corporation of the City of Marion has been the client for the project, the State Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Planning has also been concerned with its oversight and the work has been undertaken largely in accordance with a brief prepared by the Heritage Branch, though altered to address issues that were specific to Marion.

The Heritage Branch has been primarily concerned to ensure that the study identified any items that might be included on the Register of State Heritage Items. To this end it has ensured that the information has been collected and presented in a form that can readily be used by its officers and is compatible with that that already forms part of the State Register.

It is evident, however, that the identification of only those items that might form part of the Register of State Heritage Items would form only a slim report and would be of little use to the Corporation. Even in developing the list of potential State heritage Items we have had to consider a larger number of items. Many of these are of local significance, deriving their significance from their relationships to the historic areas of the City and the manner in which they reflect the development of this region. They have been included below because of this identification with the history of the City which helps to set this history apart from that of other regions.

The items that are featured below fall into several categories, (a) those that are already included on the Register of State heritage Items, (b) those that we consider warrant inclusion on the Register of State Heritage items, and (c) other items of some heritage significance because of their identification with the history and development of the City of Marion.

Methodology

This study has taken the form of an inventory. It comprised field work to locate and to record those items that might be considered for inclusion in the study. This recording was done by means of a photographic inventory and a verbal description of each item, with attention to details like foundations stones and others that might not be readily apparent from a photograph.

In conjunction with this there was a programme of documentary research to locate other items that might not be evident from the field work and at the same time to provide historical documentation for each item.

The information gained by the study has been consolidated on Item Identification Forms that provide for easy reference and comparison of items. This information has formed the basis for the assessment of the heritage significance of each item, and provides the justification for the recommendations that have been made.

Note

While this study is closely concerned with the history of Marion and that of many of its buildings and sites, it must be emphasised that this is a heritage study and not primarily a work of history. This study can be concerned only with those historical developments that found expression in some physical form that has survived to the present. Because of the intangible nature of many social and cultural developments these cannot be precisely identified in physical items. Those interested in the broader history of Marion should refer to the work of Alison Dolling, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*.

The purpose of this study is primarily to record those heritage items that are presently within the City of Marion. However, we would also hope that it might also serve to alert readers of the fragility of much of the built heritage. Many items that were once important in the social and community life of settlers within the city have been destroyed. Many of these were simple items of the type that were common throughout metropolitan Adelaide. However, there were also numbers of major items that would have been automatic inclusions on the Register of State Heritage Items had they survived a few years longer: they include *Oaklands* of Marion, *Tonsley* of South Road Estate and *Woodlands* at Edwardstown.

GULF
ST. VINCENT

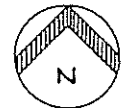
CITY OF ADELAIDE

GLENELG

1

2

3



0 1 2 3 4 5 KM.

LOCATION PLAN
CITY OF MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

MARION DESCRIBED

The City of Marion is one of Adelaide's western metropolitan local government areas. It is bounded by the Glenelg tramway in the north, the South Road to the east, the City of Noarlunga to the south and the Brighton and Glenelg councils to the west.

It comprises fifty-four square kilometres which is divided into two distinct regions. The northern part of the City is level plain, the southern part is undulating hill country, the continuation of the Mount Lofty Ranges. The two regions are divided by the Sturt River, upon which the first white settlement was made.

In the time of the most recent census, in 1986, the population of the City numbered 69,695, living in 27,861 dwellings. The northern portion of the City is primarily residential in character, though 170 hectares have been zoned for industrial and light industrial activities which are concentrated in the Edwardstown and Clovelly Park areas. The southern portion of the City currently retains a great deal of open space, much of it in government ownership, though since the 1970s, the area has undergone considerable residential development extending from the area about Hallett Cove.

CHIEF PERIODS OF THE HISTORY OF MARION

In seeking to assess the many potential heritage items in Marion it is helpful to determine the significant periods in the City's history and to identify those periods to which particular items relate. It must be noted that the periods as established here are particular to Marion and do not necessarily relate closely to the history of other regions of South Australia.

It should be noted, too, that what follows is only a summary of the history of Marion, sufficient to highlight the main features of its development and to establish the several periods. A more extensive history of the city and district was written by Alison Dolling and published in 1981.

Foundation and Settlement

Prior to the white settlement of South Australia this region formed part of the larger territory occupied by the Kurna people which stretched from Cape Jervis in the south to Crystal Brook in the north between the Mount Lofty Ranges in the east and St Vincent's Gulf in the West. They roamed freely through the area, using the Sturt River as a valuable source of water.

White explorers ventured through this area before ever the colony of South Australia was established, most notably Captain Collett Barker who had been charged with exploring parts of the South Australian coast.

Following the colonisation of South Australia and the choice of Adelaide as the site for the colonial capital, the region that was to become Marion was included in the first portion of the country districts to be surveyed by Colonel William Light and his team of surveyors. It was part of that portion of country districts opened for ballot by land-order holders and their agents on 17 March, 1837.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1 8 3 1 | Captain Collett Barker named the Sturt River in April. |
| 1 8 3 4 | South Australian Act assented to on 15 August. The South Australian Colonisation Commission was appointed in August. |
| 1 8 3 6 | The first colonists arrived at Kingscote on Kangaroo Island on 20 July. Colonel William Light arrived in August and began exploring in search of a site for the capital. GS Kingston discovered the site which Light chose for Adelaide. South Australia was proclaimed a colony on 28 December. |
| 1 8 3 7 | Light began the survey of the City of Adelaide on 11 January using as a datum point a trig point erected on Flagstaff Hill. The survey was completed on 10 March. First choice of allotments was made on 17 March. B.T. Finniss began the survey of District B in April. |

- 1838 Light resigned as Surveyor-General in June. The first selection of country sections was made on 17 May. John Hamilton took up Section 148 and there established Curtis Farm and the Hamilton vineyards, the first vines were planted in the winter. Section 117 was selected by Henry Nixon and Boyle Travers Finniss on 24 October. The village of Marion laid out in acre allotments on the banks of the Sturt River on Section 117 in November.
- 1839 Edwardstown laid out on Section 51.
- 1842 County of Adelaide proclaimed. Copper deposits were discovered at Kapunda by Dutton and Bagot.
- 1843 William Henry Trimmer took up lease on Fairford from the South Australian company, at what became known as Laffers Triangle.
- 1846 Samuel Kearne first planted vines on his Oaklands Estate.
- 1847 Copper deposits were discovered near Hallett Cove

Agricultural Settlement

The portion of the Adelaide plains south-west of the City was settled first by farmers and was characterised by large farms, many of which were later planted to vineyards and orchards.

- 1848 Foundation stone for Christ Church at O'Halloran Hill laid on 2 November.
- 1849 Central Board of Main Roads established. Christ Church was consecrated on 11 March.
- 1850 Elections for the legislative Council in July. Farriers' Arms opened on the north-east corner of Sturt Road/Marion Road junction.
- 1851 Primitive Methodist church erected. Marion Inn opened.
- 1852 Assent given to District Councils' Bill in November.
- 1853 District Council of Brighton proclaimed on 3 November.
- 1854 Bible Christian Chapel built.

Village Development

A few villages developed in the district. Those near the Glenelg road and the city developed because of their proximity to the City. For the most part though the region remained open farmland.

A traveller described several of the villages in the district in 1866,

Edwardstown, or Hammersmith is a small postal suburban village of Adelaide, lying to the S.W. of the city. It is in an agricultural district, hay being extensively grown, and has 1 flour mill, not at present worked. The nearest places are Mitcham, 2 miles E., and Marion, 2 miles S.W., there being a public conveyance to the latter place, and to

Adelaide, 4 miles distant. There are 3 hotels in the village and neighbourhood - the Maid of Auckland, Heart-in-hand, and Nelson's Victory. The population is small and scattered, and the country generally flat.

Sturt is a postal village in the electoral district of Sturt, hundred of Noarlunga, and under the control of the Brighton district council. It is situated on the Sturt river in the midst of an agricultural district where wheat and other cereals are grown largely. Marion lies only half-a-mile N., Darlington 1 mile S., and Brighton 2 miles W., there being no regular communication with any of these places. With Adelaide * miles N.E., the communication is by mail conveyance daily. Sturt has a post office, a store, and 1 hotel - the Farriers' Arms - and a flour mill. The country to the S.E. is hilly, and that to the N.W. flat. . . The population is small and scattered. [R.P. Whitworth, *Bailliere's South Australian Gazeteer and Road Guide*, F.F. Bailliere, Adelaide, 1866, pp 240-41]

The 1880s saw increased urban development at Darlington, Edwardstown and Plympton. Speculative subdivisions had been made in these areas earlier, but development there had been slow.

- 1855 Sturt Institute established.
- 1857 First elections for bicameral parliament.
- 1858 Corporation of the Town of Brighton proclaimed. .
- 1859 Foundation stone for St Ann's Church laid on 7 April.
- 1862 First Methodist Church built in Marion, the foundation stone being laid on 15 July.
- 1865 A Catholic School begun in St Ann's Church.
- 1867 Part of western portion of the District Council of Mitcham was added to that of Brighton on 11 April. Hallett Bridge on the Main South Road was opened on 23 September.
- 1874 Formation of the South Australian Jockey Club Company.
- 1875 Education Act passed, making education compulsory. First race meeting at Morphettville on 23 September.
- 1877 Marion Post Office opened.
- 1878 Sturt primary school completed in May.
- 1886 Name of District Council of Brighton changed to that of Marion on 2 September.
- 1890 Girls' Reformatory school established at Edwardstown in June.
- 1898 Edwardstown Institute founded. Edwardstown school established.
- 1899 Passage of the Phylloxera Act.

Suburban District

A description of Marion appearing in the *Cyclopedia of South Australia* in 1907 indicates that the character and function of Marion changed little during the last half of the nineteenth century, though in the meantime it had become an important citrus growing area. In 1907 it was considered to be one of Adelaide's 'Suburban Districts' and was described as 'the hinterland of Glenelg and Brighton',

which, besides the town whence it takes its name, includes Sturt, Edwardstown, Plympton Park, Darlington, etc. It has its Institute, District Hall, and numerous schools and churches. Brick-making and some other manufacturing-works are in operation, but the staple industries are agriculture, including viticulture and fruit-growing in the town. Edwardstown is a thriving village on the South Road, where there is established a large furniture-factory. Darlington lies on the slope of Flagstaff Hill. Parts of the district, especially about Oaklands have the beauty of woodland scenery, the roads being shaded by avenues of noble gum-trees, of which splendid individual specimens are to be seen in the adjacent fields. [Vol 1, p 497]

The rural nature of the district, and its relative isolation from the capital was elaborated upon later.

The District Council of Marion has its office in the township of Sturt, which has other public buildings and some good private residences, though its lack of railway communication with the city is confessedly a hindrance to its progress. The principal industries of the district are agricultural and horticultural, for which it is excellently adapted, and in the township there is a chaff-mill and machinist's establishment, with other business premises. [Vol II, p. 823]

There was a renewed spate of residential development in the boom years immediately following World War I. This development was seen in new subdivisions at Dover Heights, Kingston Park, Paringa Park, St Mary's West and Clovelly Park. A number of War Service Department homes were built at Edwardstown West.

- 1 9 1 3 Railway line from Goodwood to Marino was opened on 24 November. Lizard Lodge was acquired by the federal government for use as a remount depot on 16 June.
- 1 9 1 5 Military camps established at Ascot Park, Morphettville and Oaklands. Railway was opened to Willunga on 21 January by the Governor, Sir Henry Galway.
- 1 9 2 6 Ascot Park school opened on 29 October. South Road received the first coat of bituminous concrete.
- 1 9 2 7 Warradale Institute opened in October.
- 1 9 3 0 St Anthony's Catholic school opened at Edwardstown.
- 1 9 3 7 Council Chambers were built on Sturt Road.

- 1938** First twelve Housing Trust houses occupied at Dumbarton Ave in Edwardstown in September.

War

The war affected people in Marion much as it did other South Australians.

The period immediately after the war saw the beginning of the rapid urban development within the district that was to continued for several decades and ultimately cover the vast tracts of vineyards and almond groves. The Housing trust of South Australia had a major impact within the district, and in the five years from 1948 to 1953 built 1420 sales houses.

- 1942** Site of Warradale Army camp taken over under National Security regulations.
- 1944** Corporation of the Town of Marion proclaimed on 1 April.
- 1945** Site of Warradale Army camp acquired on 26 July.
- 1946** Lizard Lodge/ Glenthorne passed to the CSIR on 4 November.
- 1952** Imported timber framed dwellings erected by the Housing Trust at Darlington.
- 1953** Marion was proclaimed a city in November.

Urban Development

The area of the City of Marion underwent great change in the period since the 1950s. In the 1950s Marion was considered one of the 'maternity ward' districts of metropolitan Adelaide, because of the preponderance of young married couples who moved into new Housing Trust developments and new subdivisions.

During this time the the notion of separate towns within the City became anachronistic as urban development filled in the farms and open spaces between the earlier towns, and roads were curbed and sealed. However, while the physical character changed greatly, history continued, and many of the new developments have themselves become items of interest for the manner in which they have reflected the changing social patterns in the district.

- 1954** Queen Elizabeth II met South Australians at Morphettville on 19 March.
- 1956** Land acquired from Hamiltons for a drive-in cinema at Warradale.
- 1959** South-western suburbs Drainage Act.
- 1960** Area including the Hallet Cove glacial area was given to the National Trust in November. Area at Marion acquired by the Methodist Church for Westminster School.
- 1963** Chrysler announced plans to move from Keswick and Mile End plant to a new site at Tonsley.

Metropolitan City

The urban consolidation of the district continued in to 1960s and beyond. One of the most significant developments was the opening of the Marion Shopping Centre in 1968 which did a great deal to provide a new focal point in the southern plains district of the city. Perhaps nothing reflected more clearly the change of the district from a semi-rural one to a metropolitan suburb than the decision taken in 1964 to line the River Sturt with concrete and have it turned into a storm-water drain. During the 'seventies considerable subdivisional development took place in the rolling hill-country to the south of the city.

- 1964 The decision taken to line the Sturt River with concrete as a flood-mitigation measure.
- 1965 Sandison Reserve , now of eight acres was designated in order to protect the geological area at Hallett Cove.
- 1966 Sturt River flood control dam built at Blackwood. Branch railway line to service Chryslers at Tonsley was opened by Premier Walsh on 1 July. Starline Drive-in Picture Theatre at Majors Road, O'Halloran Hill opened on 19 October.
- 1967 Coat of Arms granted on 5 September.
- 1968 Glengowrie High School built on former Hamilton vineyards. Marion Shopping Centre opened by Premier Dunstan on 11 March.
- 1972 Road Safety Centre opened on 17 October. Opening of the O'Halloran Hill College of Technical and Further Education.
- 1975 Bus depot established at Morphettville on former Hamilton vineyards.
- 1979 Hamiltons' Ewell Vineyards were sold to Mildara in June.
- 1980 Mitsubishi Corporation took over the Chrysler operation on 30 April, with the plant opening under new management on 1 October.

The succeeding years are expected to see the continuation of trends already developed in the southern sections of the City and the replacement of building stock in the north. These expectations were outlined in a report 'Metropolitan Adelaide Development program, 1988-1993' released by the Urban Development Co-ordinating Committee in May, 1989.

... the rate of development is expected to slow over the five year period as the remaining residential land is progressively used up. Development over the forecast period will occur mainly in the Hallett Cove, Trott Park and Sheidpw Park areas.

... Notwithstanding substantial population growth in the areas south of O'Halloran Hill in the Hallett Cove area, the housing occupancy rates in the older suburbs of the Marion LGA will continue to decline. [p. 36]

POPULATION AND HOUSING OF MARION*

YEAR	POPULATION	HOUSES
1871	177	36
1881	253	51
1891	223	58
1901	339	75
1911	405	83
1921	361	76
1933	376	87
1947	10,967	2,826
1954	31,442	8,397
1961	58,464	15,897
1966	66,950	18,002
1971	67,572	19,769
1976	67,283	21,734
1981	66,580	25,146
1986	69,695	27,861

* Australian Bureau of Statistics

SUMMARY OF ITEMS LISTED

ITEMS ALREADY INCLUDED ON THE REGISTER OF STATE HERITAGE ITEMS

Site/Item	WATTIPARINGA, 1 Selgar Avenue, Clovelly Park	Item No	L/1
Site/Item	DWELLING - HAMILTON'S WINERY, Morphett Road, Glengowrie	Item No	L/2
Site/Item	METHODIST CHURCH, 11 Township Road, Marion	Item No	L/3
Site/Item	FAIRFORD, South Road, Sturt	Item No	L/4
Site/Item	WORTHING MINE, Section 505, Hallett Cove	Item No	L/5
Site/Item	GEOLOGICAL MONUMENT, Hallett Cove	Item No	L/6

ITEMS TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR CONSIDERATION FOR INCLUSION ON THE REGISTER OF STATE HERITAGE ITEMS

Site/Item	GRANDSTAND, Morphettville Racecourse, 79 Morphett Road, Morphettville	Item No	R/1
Site/Item	COBHAM HALL, 4 Gordon Terrace, Morphettville	Item No	R/2
Site/Item	FORMER WINDANA REMAND HOME, 31 Naldera Street, Glandore	Item No	R/3
Site/Item	TWO 9" RIFLED MUZZLE LOADING GUNS, 177-235 Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park	Item No	R/4
Site/Item	TWO 6" BREECH LOADING GUNS, 177-235 Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park	Item No	R/5
Site/Item	BALLARA, 13-15 Walkley Ave, Warradale	Item No	R/6
Site/Item	ST ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Finnis Street, Marion	Item No	R/7
Site/Item	ANNIE DOOLAN'S COTTAGE, George Street, Marion	Item No	R/8
Site/Item	ALBION HOUSE AND COTTAGE, 95 Sturt Road, Dover Gardens	Item No	R/9
Site/Item	WATTIPARINGA VINEYARD, Selgar Avenue, Clovelly Park	Item No	R/10
Site/Item	CHRIST CHURCH and CEMETERY, 1708 Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill	Item No	R/11
Site/Item	HALLETT BRIDGE, Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill	Item No	R/12

OTHER ITEMS of HORTICULTURAL and NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Site/Item	Oaklands Road Vineyard, Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park	Item No	N/1
Site/Item	Oaklands Park Vineyard, Minchinbury Terrace, Oaklands Park	Item No	N/2
Site/Item	Fairford Vineyard, Sturt Road, Sturt	Item No	N/3
Site/Item	Westminster Vineyard, Alison Avenue, Marion	Item No	N/4
Site/Item	Sturt River, Between Sturt and South Roads	Item No	N/5
Site/Item	Marked Trees, Reserve off The Parade Oaklands Park	Item No	N/6
Site/Item	Hanging Tree, 814 Marion Road, Marion	Item No	N/7
Site/Item	Almond Grove, Boyle Street, Oaklands Park	Item No	N/8
Site/Item	Almond Grove#2, Oliphant Avenue, Marion	Item No	N/9
Site/Item	Bell Tree, Marion Road, Park Holme	Item No	N/10
Site/Item	Stand of Gum Trees, Cnr Laurence Tce and Morphett Road, Marion	Item No	N/11
Site/Item	Gum Tree, Off Raglan Avenue, Edwardstown	Item No	N/12
Site/Item	Moreton Bay Fig Tree, Willoughby Avenue, Glengowrie	Item No	N/13
Site/Item	Gum Tree, 319-25 Sturt Road, Bedford Park	Item No	N/14

OTHER ITEMS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Site/Item	Maid of Auckland Hotel, 926-928 South Road, Edwardstown	Item No	O/1
Site/Item	Villa- Bleak House#1, 13-15 Deloraine Avenue, Edwardstown	Item No	O/2
Site/Item	Cottage, 57 Raglan Avenue, Edwardstown	Item No	O/3
Site/Item	Gates of Remembrance, Corner of Robert Street and Raglan Avenue, Edwardstown	Item No	O/4
Site/Item	Dwelling and Shop, 3 Wright Street, Edwardstown	Item No	O/5
Site/Item	Cottage, 18 Angus Avenue, Edwardstown	Item No	O/6
Site/Item	Cottage, 48 Angus Street, Edwardstown	Item No	O/7
Site/Item	Villa, 63 Castle Street, Edwardstown	Item No	O/8
Site/Item	Villa, 71 Castle Street, Edwardstown	Item No	O/9
Site/Item	Villa, 75 Castle Street, Edwardstown	Item No	O/10
Site/Item	Cottage, 1 Sixth Avenue, Ascot Park	Item No	O/11
Site/Item	Villa, 23 Sixth Avenue, Ascot Park	Item No	O/12
Site/Item	Cottage, 27 Sixth Avenue, Ascot Park	Item No	O/13
Site/Item	Villa, 35 Sixth Avenue, Ascot Park	Item No	O/14
Site/Item	Villa, 37 Daly Street, Edwardstown	Item No	O/15
Site/Item	Villa, 58 Daly Street, Edwardstown	Item No	O/16
Site/Item	Villa, 60 Daly Street, Edwardstown	Item No	O/17
Site/Item	Cottage, 35 Wolseley Terrace, Ascot Park	Item No	O/18
Site/Item	Cottage, 2 New Street Street, South Plympton	Item No	O/19
Site/Item	Cottage, 5 New Street Street, South Plympton	Item No	O/20
Site/Item	Cottage, 8 New Street Street, South Plympton	Item No	O/21
Site/Item	Villa, 376 Morphett Road, Warradale	Item No	O/22
Site/Item	Morphettville Racecourse, 79 Morphett Road, Morphettville	Item No	O/23
Site/Item	Warradale Army Camp, 177-235, Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park	Item No	O/24
Site/Item	Warradale Institute, Corner of Morphett Road and Murray Terrace, Oaklands Park	Item No	O/25
Site/Item	Villa - Bleak House#2, 16 Tora Court, Park Holme	Item No	O/26
Site/Item	Dwelling, 44 Condada Avenue, Park Holme	Item No	O/27
Site/Item	Dwelling, 46 Condada Avenue, Park Holme	Item No	O/28
Site/Item	Wyndham, 8 Boyle Street, Oaklands Park	Item No	O/29
Site/Item	Light Square, Intersection of Nixon and Market Streets, Marion	Item No	O/30
Site/Item	Cottage, 28 George Street, Marion	Item No	O/31
Site/Item	Laurel Cottage, 38 Nixon Street, Marion	Item No	O/32
Site/Item	Former Marion Inn, 2/6 Finniss Street, Marion	Item No	O/33
Site/Item	Former Police Station, 34 Finniss Street, Marion	Item No	O/34
Site/Item	Group of Four Cottages, 6-10 Township Road, Marion	Item No	O/35
Site/Item	Villa, 16 Township Road, Marion	Item No	O/36
Site/Item	Cottage, 240 Sturt Road, Marion	Item No	O/37
Site/Item	Sturt School, 280-284 Sturt Road, Marion	Item No	O/38
Site/Item	Former District Hall, 288 Sturt Road, Marion	Item No	O/39
Site/Item	Former Marion Council Chambers, 290 Sturt Road, Marion	Item No	O/40
Site/Item	Cottage, 231 Sturt Road, Marion	Item No	O/41
Site/Item	Dwelling, 257 Sturt Road, Marion	Item No	O/42
Site/Item	Cottage, 259 Sturt Road, Marion	Item No	O/43
Site/Item	Shop and dwelling, 269 Sturt Road, Marion	Item No	O/44
Site/Item	Cottage, 273 Sturt Road, Marion	Item No	O/45
Site/Item	Villa, 3 Franklin Street, Sturt	Item No	O/46
Site/Item	War Memorial, 31-39 Norfolk Road, Marion	Item No	O/47
Site/Item	Villa, 5 Hawkesbury Avenue, Sturt	Item No	O/48
Site/Item	Villa, 14 Travers Street, Sturt	Item No	O/49
Site/Item	Villa, 19 Parsons Street, Sturt	Item No	O/50
Site/Item	Dwelling, 15 Graham Street, Darlington	Item No	O/51
Site/Item	Cottage, 32 Galway Avenue, Seacombe Gardens	Item No	O/52
Site/Item	Cottage, 1244 South Road, Clovelly Park	Item No	O/53
Site/Item	Dwelling, 8 Ella Crescent, O'Halloran Hill	Item No	O/54

Site/Item	Outbuildings of Woodend Farm, Woodend Road, Woodend Estate	Item No	O/55
Site/Item	Weblyn, Majors Road, O'Halloran Hill	Item No	O/56
Site/Item	Perry Barr Homestead, Perry Barr Road, Hallett Cove	Item No	O/57
Site/Item	Remnants of Willunga Railway Line, Hallett Cove	Item No	O/58
Site/Item	Navigation Aid, Bundana Road, Marino	Item No	O/59

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Concerning the heritage listing of items

Several items should be submitted to the State Heritage Committee so that they might be included in the Register of State Heritage Items. These include:

Site/Item	GRANDSTAND, Morphettville Racecourse, 79 Morphett Road, Morphettville	Item No	R/1
Site/Item	COBHAM HALL, 4 Gordon Terrace, Morphettville	Item No	R/2
Site/Item	FORMER WINDANA REMAND HOME, 31 Naldera Street, Glandore	Item No	R/3
Site/Item	TWO 9" RIFLED MUZZLE LOADING GUNS, 177-235 Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park	Item No	R/4
Site/Item	TWO 6" BREECH LOADING GUNS, 177-235 Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park	Item No	R/5
Site/Item	BALLARA, 13-15 Walkley Ave, Warradale	Item No	R/6
Site/Item	ST ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Finnis Street, Marion	Item No	R/7
Site/Item	ANNIE DOOLAN'S COTTAGE, George Street, Marion	Item No	R/8
Site/Item	ALBION HOUSE AND COTTAGE, 95 Sturt Road, Dover Gardens	Item No	R/9
Site/Item	WATTIPARINGA VINEYARD, Selgar Avenue, Clovelly Park	Item No	R/10
Site/Item	CHRIST CHURCH and CEMETERY, 1708 Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill	Item No	R/11
Site/Item	HALLETT BRIDGE, Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill	Item No	R/12

These items would then come under the protection provided by the State's heritage legislation.

The item 'WATTIPARINGA', at 1 Selgar Avenue, Clovelly Park, is already included on the Register of State Heritage Items, but we would recommend that its boundaries be altered to include the adjacent vineyard, which is considered to be the most significant in Marion, and one of the most significant in the metropolitan area.

Council should closely monitor all development proposals for items considered in this study. Every effort should be made to ensure that any proposed development serves to enhance the character of the City and its different areas.

Council should agree to monitor the heritage items of the city at regular intervals.

B. To help protect the character of the City

Council should publicise the heritage study to encourage the residents to develop an appreciation of the particular character of Marion, and the manner in which individual items contribute to this. Residents should also be encouraged to suggest additional items that they consider might be considered during the course of the regular review of the heritage of Marion.

The Corporation should seek advice and help to draw up guidelines to encourage appropriate development of older items. Such guidelines should not be prescriptive, nor be considered as a bar to development. There are numerous models that can be used to draw up guidelines appropriate to the City of Marion.

It is evident that many property owners are eager to enhance the character of their buildings, but need advice on the most appropriate means.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Detailed references to individual items will be found in the relevant Identification and Assessment Report. Items included here are of a more general nature.

ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

Catholic Archives, Wakefield Street, Adelaide

Notes on St Ann's Church, Marion

Mortlock Library of South Australiana

Research Note 320

JOURNALS

The Marion Historical Society Newsletter

BOOKS

The Civic Record of South Australia, 1921-1923, Associated Publishing Service, Adelaide, 1924

The Civic Record, 1936-1986, Wakefield press, Netley, 1986

Australian Heritage Commission *The Heritage of South Australia and the Northern Territory: the Illustrated Register of the National Estate*, Macmillan, South Melbourne, 1985

Bailliere, F.F. *Bailliere's South Australian Gazetteer and Road Guide*, F.F. Bailliere, Adelaide, 1866

Burgess, H.T., *The Cyclopaedia of South Australia: A Historical and Commercial Review*, Vols I and II, Cyclopaedia Company, Adelaide, 1909, Facsimile edition, Austaprint, Hampstead Gardens, 1978

Marsden, Susan, *Business, Charity and Sentiment: The South Australian Housing Trust, 1936-1986*, Wakefield Press, Netley, 1986

Walker, Jenny, (ed), *South Australia's Heritage*, State Heritage Branch, Department of Environment and Planning, Adelaide, 1986

Williams, Michael, *The Making of the South Australian Landscape: A Study in the Historical Geography of Australia*, Academic Press, London, 1974

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Members of the Steering Committee

Councillor Graham Watts, Chairman
Mr Don Donaldson, Manager, Urban Development
Mr Claude Rankin, President, Marion Historical Society
Ms Vivien Stewart, State Heritage Branch

Other people have willingly provided information and assistance in the conduct of this study. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged. They include;

Ms Deborah Brine, City of Marion Planning Officer
Mr Brian Jones, Manager, Parks and Gardens
Mr Peter Matuschik, Community Facilities Manager
Mrs Averil Holt, Brighton Historian
Mr David Jarman, Westminster School
Mr Daniel McLachlan, South Australian Jockey Club
Mr Michael Middleton, Marion Historical Society
Ms Maggie Ragless, Mitcham City Library

Part II

ITEM INVENTORY

Introduction

The following is a list of all those items considered during the course of the Heritage Survey. A word of explanation is required to explain the inclusion of many of them.

For the sake of completeness, and so that this report will reflect the extent of significant heritage items in Marion, attention has been given first of all to include all those items already included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

We have been particularly concerned to identify other items that might be considered for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items, and indeed have given priority to the documentation of these items.

A particular requirement of the brief for this project was an assessment of the vineyards owned by the Council. This assessment constitutes a separate report already delivered to the Council, though the key features of this report are also included here, in relation to the several vineyards considered. In order to place the Council-owned vineyards into an appropriate context, other surviving vineyards were considered. This suggested that other horticultural and natural items might also be included, though there is no suggestion that the list of these items is exhaustive. Most of the items included here would be considered typical items, but they have been included to highlight the significance of these and other similar items to the history and present character of Marion.

Other items that warranted some attention because of their heritage significance to Marion, and for the manner in which they contribute to the character of parts of the City, have also been included. This list of items is far from exhaustive. Many items included on this list are unique, but many others are typical of their kind, and numbers of other examples could easily have been included. However, the conservation of these and similar items needs to be encouraged in order to foster the conservation of the character of many of the parts of Marion. In addition while there may be numbers of these 'typical' items, at present, it is certain that continued development in the city will ensure that numbers of them become rare examples. In listing these items we hope to alert

CITY OF MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

readers to the importance of these other items, and to suggest why they are considered important to Marion.

This survey has necessarily been concerned with the whole of the City of Marion. However, the City is made up of numbers of distinct districts and communities. We have endeavoured to locate and identify all items of significance, but are only too aware that different people in different communities attach differing significance to items. We would hope that this survey might encourage others to identify other significant items, that might be considered during a later survey.

Explanation of Item Identification and Assessment Reports

Several conventions have been used in the accompanying Item Identification and Assessment Reports. The explanation of these is given below.

In seeking to undertake a comprehensive study of the built heritage of Marion, in particular, a great many items must be included, if for no other reason than to provide a sense of perspective and criteria for establishing the true significance of others.

Information about items that might be of major heritage significance has been presented in a comprehensive form, after the style preferred by the State Heritage Branch: information about those items of lesser heritage significance has been presented in a more summary fashion.

SITE / ITEM provides a contemporary reference to the item that says something of its present nature and use.

ADDRESS provides the address of the item.

NO provides a discrete reference number for the item. The several letters and numbers help to differentiate the items a little more precisely. (L) items are those already included on the Register of State Heritage Items: (R) items are those that we would recommend should be considered for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items: (N) items include those that form part of the non-built, or 'natural', heritage of Marion: other items are designated (O). The lists of items are grouped generally in accordance with their location, moving from north to south through the City.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE is perhaps the most important feature of the Item Identification and Assessment Records where the heritage significance of the item is closely and precisely defined. It is based upon the data collected and also the experience that the assessors bring to bear on the task. It is not simply an arithmetic assessment based upon the summation of a given number of factors. The same features are not common to all items, and indeed, excellence in any one factor might be sufficient to suggest that an item is of significance.

CITY OF MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Significant Interest seeks to identify the criteria used in the assessment of the item and to highlight those precise features that contribute to the significance of the item, particularly.

Historical assesses the significance of the history of the item and that of persons and events associated with it

Architectural assesses the architectural merits of the item if it is a building

Environmental assesses the manner in which the item contributes to the character of the surroundings, and its place in these

RECOMMENDATION indicates what the consultants believe should be done with this item.

SITE RECORD provides a checklist of details about the item that are necessary to identify it precisely, legally and physically. The legal identification includes

Allotment Number locates the allotment within the subdivision

Section Number helps to locate the subdivision within the Hundred

Hundred indicates the broader land unit in which the property is to be found. In this instance all are found in the Hundred of Noarlunga

CT Number is the Certificate of Title Number for the property on which the item is located. Frequently government property and certainly the railway reserve is not identifiable by such a number.

L.G.A., the Local Government Area. All items assessed during this Survey lie in Marion

Ward refers to the Council ward in which the item is located.

Zone refers to the zone designated in the Council's Development Plan

Boundary designates the curtilage of the item

Owner(s) of the item as shown on council assessment records, which may be different from the occupiers. The names of owners are correct to 1 March, 1990.

STATE HERITAGE STATUS indicates whether or not an item is included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

OTHER ASSESSMENTS indicates whether or not the item has previously been assessed by other agencies, the National Trust of South Australia, or other consultants.

Film / Neg No refers to the number of the roll of film and that of the negative which records the item photographically. The negatives are stored with the other records generated during the course of the study.

CITY OF MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

View indicates the direction in which the photographer was facing when the photograph was taken.

DESCRIPTION in this section the visible features of the item are recorded. Many of these features are not always readily identifiable from photographs. In many instances the simple details are able to indicate the approximate date of construction of a building. The form has been drawn up specifically with buildings in mind, but other items can easily be accommodated.

Size indicates the number of storeys above ground level.

Wall Materials indicates the dominant material from which the walls are made if the original walls are visible.

Roof Form indicates the form of the roof if this is readily visible.

Roof Materials indicates the main material from which the roof is made.

Window Type indicates the form of the major windows.

Verandah provides a brief description of any verandah

Additions notes any evident additions that have been made

Other Features lists other noteworthy visible features. In some instances this space has been used to record the inscriptions of foundation stones. In others where the item is considered to be of little significance or where there was little of note, some points of history have also been included here rather than on a second sheet.

Inscriptions has been used to record details from foundation stones and other inscriptions found on buildings and other items

Current Use indicates the use to which the item is currently being put.

Condition indicates something of the current condition of the item. It is not a detailed assessment.

Known Threats seeks to identify threats to the integrity of the item. It cannot list possible or probable threats.

Conservation Action identified this is not meant to provide a detailed report, but simply the opportunity to comment on any evident, perhaps necessary, action that is required to conserve the character of the item.

Associated Items indicates whether or not the significance of this item complements or enhances that of other items, or whether its proper interpretation depends upon another item that is distinct from this one.

COMMENTS provides for additional comment about the item that might not be covered under the other headings.

CITY OF MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

* * * * *

HERITAGE THEME refers to those features of the State's history that the particular items most closely reflect. It is a classification system devised by the State Heritage Conservation Branch to help differentiate items.

SUB - THEME is part of the same classification system and is used to provide greater precision in identifying that theme that an items most closely reflects.

HISTORICAL provides historical data about the item sufficient to provide a sense of perspective and to establish its historical significance.

Architect indicates the name of the designer of the building when this is known.

Builder indicates the name of the builder of the item when this is known.

Date refers to the date when the item was built or made. Estimates based upon features of the item or other evidence are given when the precise dates are unknown. In these instances the year is rounded and preceded by the letter 'c' viz, *circa* = about.

Additions indicates when significant additions were made when this is known

Original Owner is frequently important in helping to establish significance

Original Use highlights the change of use when this has taken place

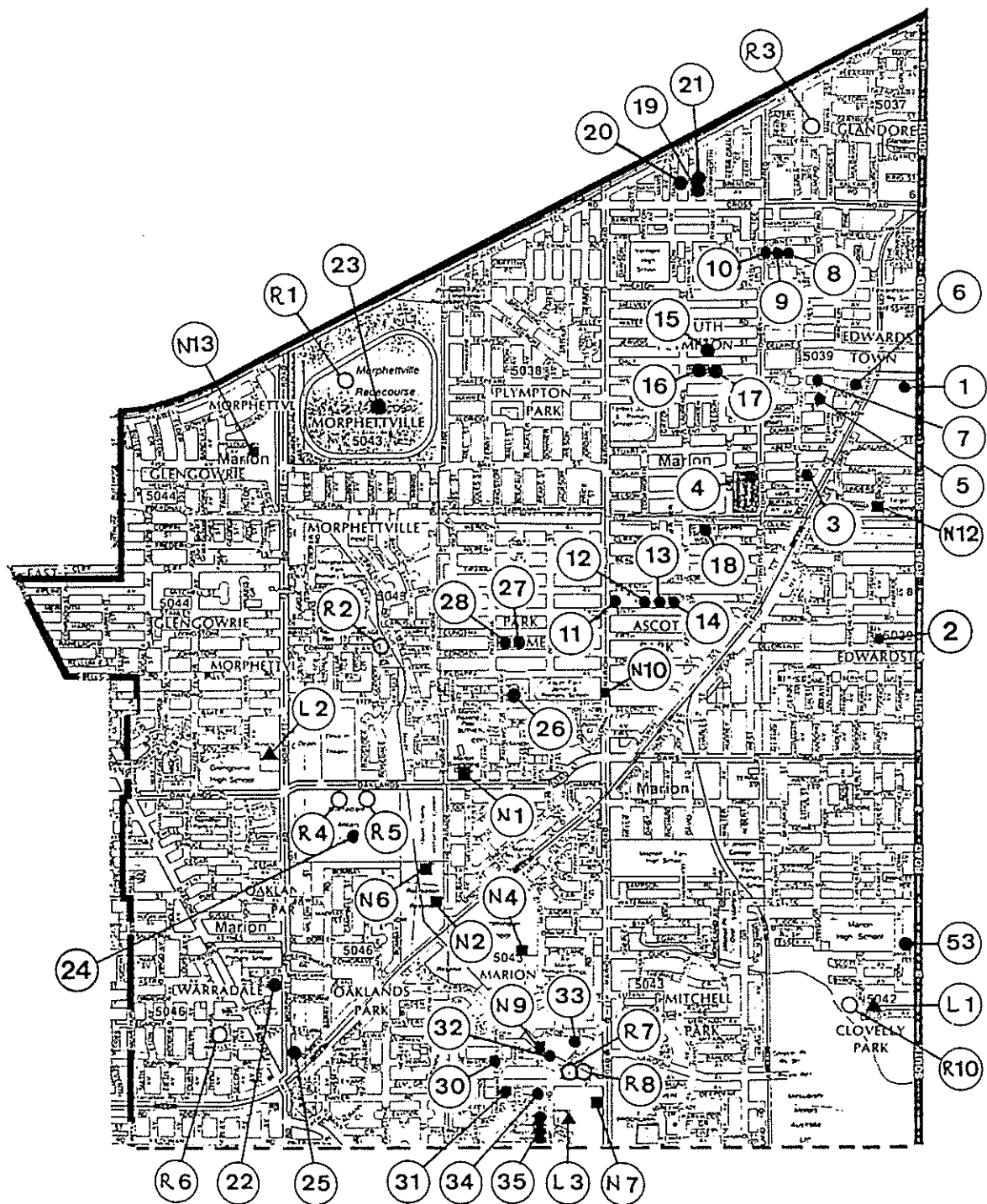
ARCHITECTURAL provides for the highlighting and assessment of those architectural features that are evident. This assessment is not always applicable to items and sites.

REFERENCES indicates the chief sources used to provide the historical summary.

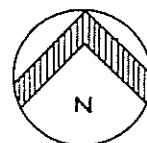
INTEGRITY provides for some assessment of the integrity of the item and some comment on the alterations that might have taken place. Sympathetic alteration need not compromise the significance of the item.

ENVIRONMENT/ PLANNING IMPLICATIONS In some instances items form part of a larger group, in others they provide meaning and context for others. This provides the opportunity to comment on the contextual significance of an item, and any implications for developments that might include the item.

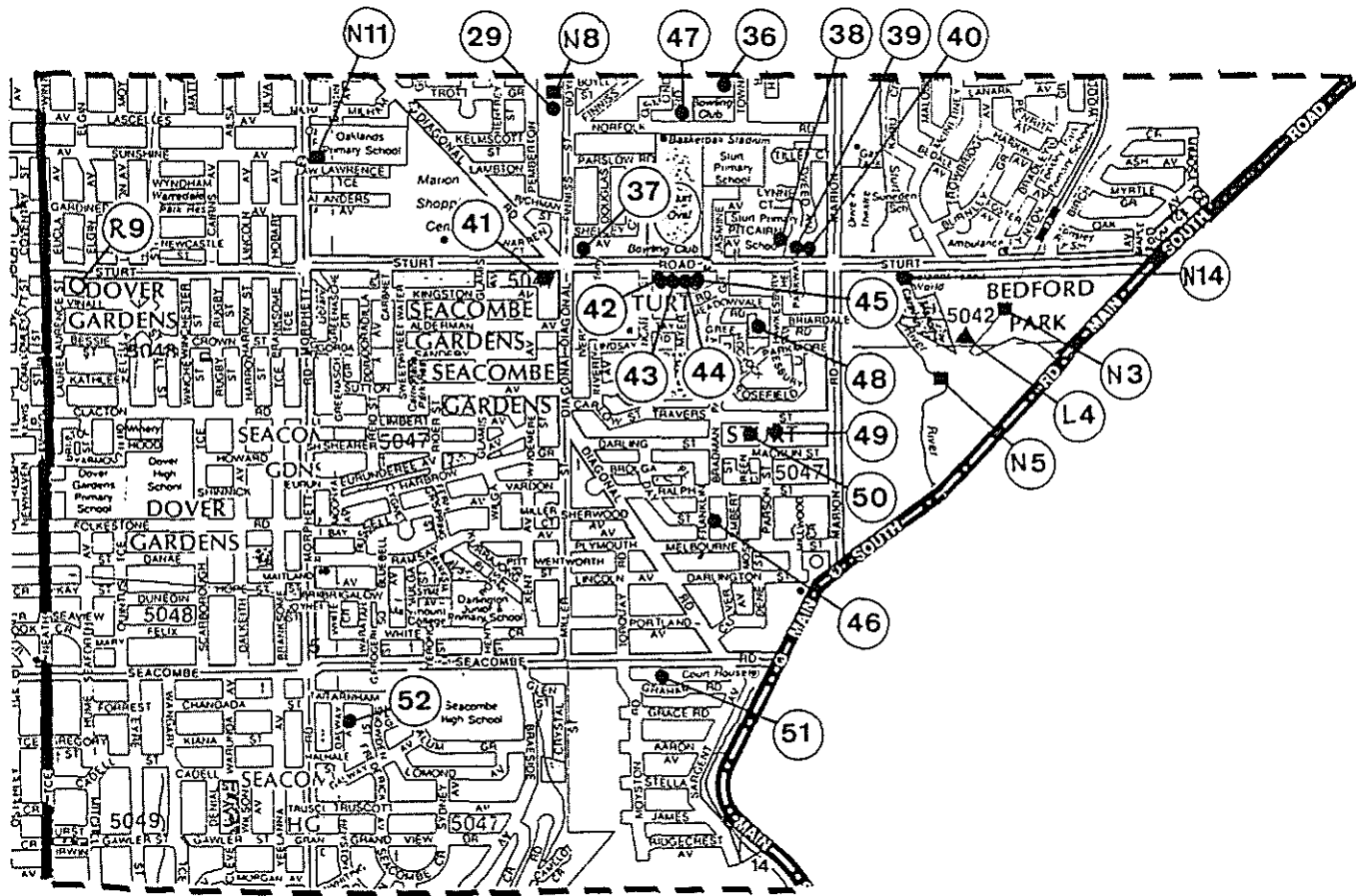
**ITEM IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT
REPORTS**



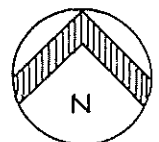
AREA 1



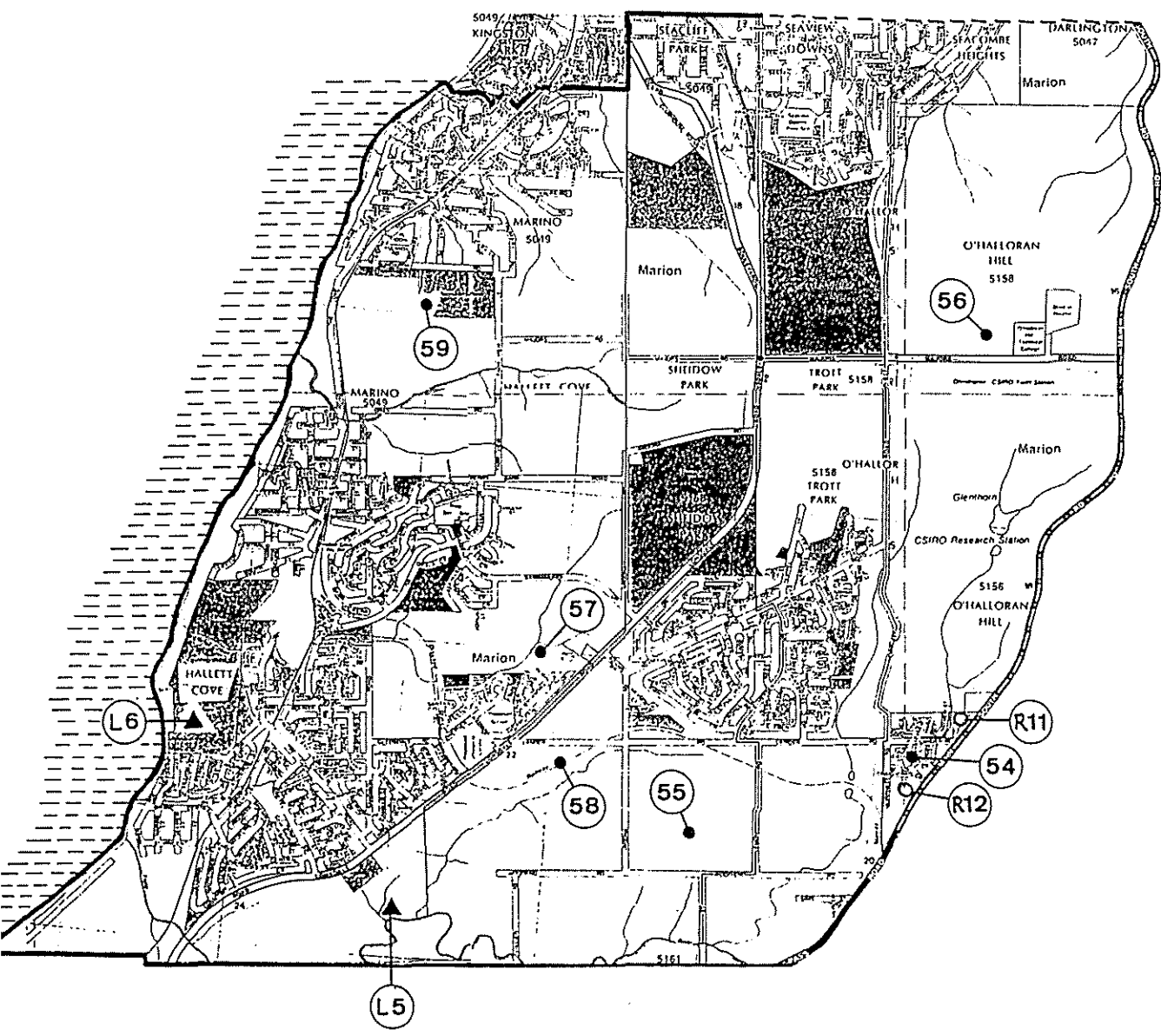
CITY OF MARION HERITAGE SURVEY



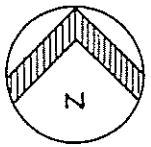
AREA 2



CITY OF MARION HERITAGE SURVEY



AREA 3



ITEMS ALREADY INCLUDED
or RECOMMENDED for INCLUSION
on the
REGISTER OF STATE HERITAGE ITEMS

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

WATTIPARINGA

Item No L/1

1 Selgar Avenue, Clovelly Park

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1902, 'Wattiparinga' is an early Federation dwelling, designed by Edward Davies and Charles Rutt for Charles and Louisa Ragless of Edwardstown. Originally part of a large holding which has been subdivided. The house reflects the patterns of rural life of the early twentieth century, and through the Ragless family has links with some of the pioneer colonists.

The remaining vineyard is one of few surviving in metropolitan Adelaide and is considered to be the most significant of the five remaining vineyards in the Marion area. The vines variously planted from 1889 are the oldest in Marion area and amongst the oldest in South Australia.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** Wattiparinga is significant because of its identification with the early agricultural life that flourished in the area until the period of the second world war. The surviving vineyards are amongst the most significant in metropolitan Adelaide: they are one of only five surviving vineyards in Marion, and are by far the most significant. The dwelling also retains close associations with the Ragless family which was one of South Australia's pioneer families.

The 0.3 hectare vineyard comprises a planting of Doradillo vines. It is part of the extensive Ragless family vineyard and orchard property. The 1889 Doradillo vines are the oldest in the Marion area and are among the oldest in South Australia, having been obtained as cuttings from Hardy's Bankside vineyard

- **Architectural** This is a fine example of a Federation-style home. It remains in good condition and its integrity is high.

- **Environmental** The home is now surrounded by residential development, but because of its style remains distinct from this recent development, and remains as a rare item that is identified with the early agricultural life of the district.

RECOMMENDATION

The remaining area of vineyard should also be included in the registration. For further discussion of the vineyard see Item No. R/10.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

WATTIPARINGA

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Architect Davies and Rutt

Builder William Ling

Date 1902

Original owner Charles Ragless

Original Use Dwelling

John Ragless and his family arrived in the colony in June, 1838, from Sussex and soon after arrival took up land at Enfield. John's sons Richard and John established Yalpara Station near Orroroo in 1857 and three years later Richard managed an inn at Willochra for another brother. Returning south in 1869, Richard acquired Section 63 on South Road, six miles from Adelaide, and named the property 'Tonsley'. Initially the property comprised eighty acres, but another one hundred acres were added in September, 1876, and another property, 'Wattiparinga' was added in September, 1878. Ragless owned 368 acres in the district and acquired more until he held 600 acres, which he used to raise sheep, and to grow cereal crops, lucerne and grapes.

After Richard's death in 1901, the property was divided between his sons: Charles acquired sections 62 and 36. Richard had planted a twenty-acre vineyard on Wattiparinga in 1889 from cutting from Thomas Hardy's Bankside vineyard at Underdale. Charles planted an additional twelve acres of vines and put thirty acres under almonds between 1914 and 1933. Charles married in 1902, and with his wife moved into the new house. Here Charles developed a new variety of almonds suitable for dry conditions which he called Selgar - the family name Ragless spelled backwards.

Charles' sons Ken and Gordon farmed the property from 1938 to 1953 when the partnership was dissolved. Ken retained the homestead and twenty-two acres, most of which comprised vines, but with about five acres of almonds.

Ken Ragless began subdividing the property in 1955. Chrysler Australia acquired the largest portion in 1968.

ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey, large villa

Wall Materials Front wall is of bluestone, with black pointing and white lines. It has brick quoins and window dressings. The side walls are of brick.

Roof Form Hipped with gable front

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber framed sash

Verandah Short return, straight timber posts

Additions Small brick building at the front, weatherboard garage

'Wattiparinga' was designed for Charles Cobb Ragless, by the architectural firm of Davies and Rutt in 1901. At the time Edward Davies was the President of the South Australian Institute of Architects, and was one of South Australia's leading architects. Charles Walter Rutt had been Davies first pupil, and he joined Davies as a partner in 1899. The drawings were completed by January, 1902 and the builder William Ling awarded the contract to build the home for £535.10s.

The triple-fronted house reflects characteristics of the Edwardian/Federation style. It was built of finely pointed bluestone from Franklin's quarry at Darlington. It has red-brick quoins, and a brick projecting gable wall on the eastern elevation which has plain twin shuttered windows in a wide front bay. The gable is finished with rough cast render infills between vertical timber battens. A similar gable is featured on the southern elevation with the projection supported by six timber brackets.

There is also a gable to the verandah near the front entrance. The roof is of corrugated galvanised iron. Chimneys are of red-brick.

The house faces east and comprises five main rooms, with entry to the kitchen and bathroom from an enclosed lobby. There is a small cellar beneath the kitchen. The dining-room is the largest room in the home and has a separate entrance from the return-verandah.

Fireplaces in the two main bedrooms and sitting room have white marble surrounds and mantle, the one in the dining room is a rusty-coloured marble: all fireplaces have cast-iron grates. The walls feature picture rails and patterned cornices. The hallway is divided by a turned timber arch. The front door features leadlight sidelights and a matching fan-light.

REFERENCES

- Bishop, Geoffrey, 'An Assessment of Vineyards in the Marion City Council Area: their heritage and horticultural significance', January, 1990.
Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 135-6
Heritage Branch Nomination Report
Ragless, M.E., *Dust Storms in China Teacups*, 1988

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CIRCUMSTANCES

The item was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 18 January, 1989 and was included on the Interim List on 15 February, 1990.

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the home is high. Verandahs have been added to the side and rear, but they have not compromised the essential integrity of the dwelling.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The home and associated vineyard are surrounded by commercial and industrial development.

WATTIPARINGA

Address 1 Selgar Avenue, Clovelly Park

Allotment No 3

Section 62

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 3803/185

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 3

Zone Light Industrial

Boundary The boundary to include the vineyard to the west of the dwelling

Owner(s) Ruth Elizabeth Ragless

State Heritage Status On the Interim List of the Register of State Heritage Items

Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

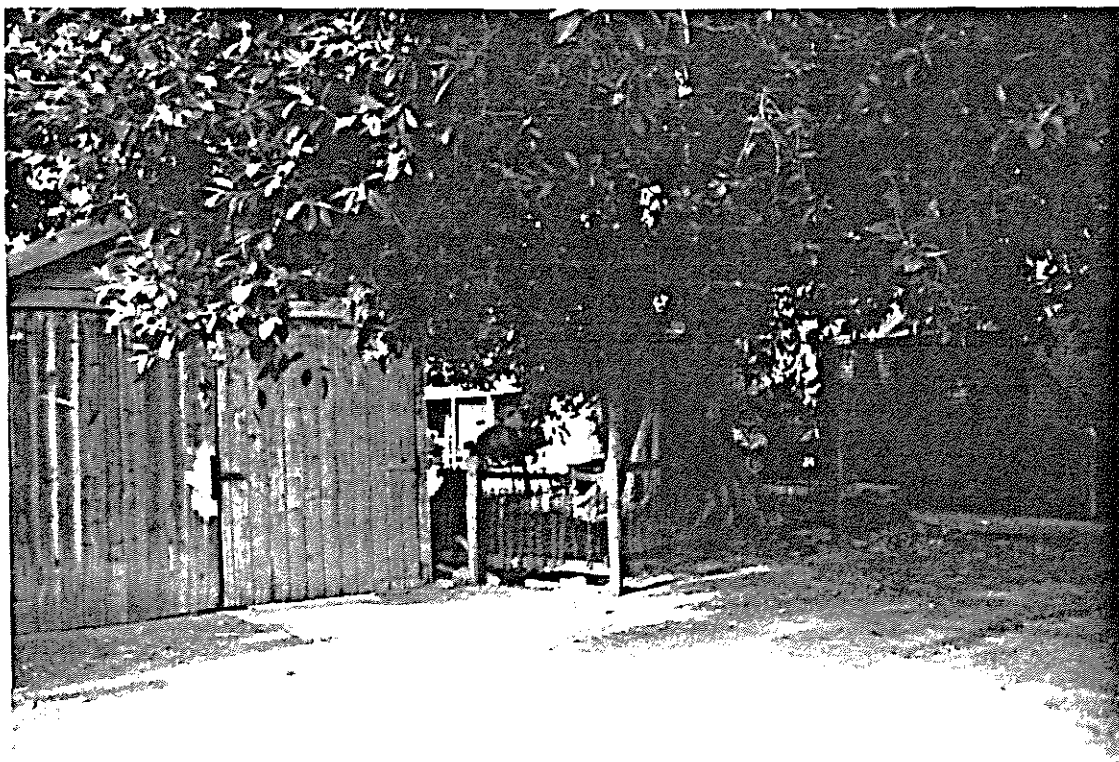
Associated item(s) Vineyard to the west

Comments Wattiparinga is a large single storey villa with bluestone main front and side walls, and brick for lesser walls. It appears to be in original condition with little alteration or additions. The various outbuildings give the impression of a rural use. The house faces to the east to South Road. Later subdivision has considerably reduced the size of the holding. The building reflects the rural use of this area in the period of the early twentieth century, and is one of the few examples in this area.

Surveyor	Barry Rowney	Date(s) of Survey	13/2/90
	Peter Donovan		15/2/90

WATTIPARINGA

Film/Neg Number SM 4/19 Direction of View To the north-east
Photographer Pamela Runge



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

DWELLING - FORMER HAMILTON'S WINERY

Item No L/2

175 Oaklands Road, Glengowrie

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Architecturally, this item is an interesting example of its period. It is particularly significant because of its historical associations with the Hamilton Family and the Ewell vineyards. Grape-growing and wine production became a significant industry throughout the area, and the Hamilton family became one of the major producers. They occupied the property for 141 years.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** The building is significant because of its association with Henry Hamilton who extended his fathers' 1838 vine planting in 1854 at his Ewell property. The Hamilton family became major grape and wine producers, and their Ewell vineyards one of the most renowned in the district. The house is associated with this development, and also reflects the rapid urban subdivision which characterised the region in the period after World War II.
- **Architectural** The dwelling is an interesting and largely typical example of a Victorian villa, though one that was a little more grand than many in Marion.
- **Environmental** The dwelling is not a dominant or landmark feature, though its Victorian style and detailing ensures that it contrasts with more recent development in the area.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

DWELLING - FORMER HAMILTON'S WINERY

Heritage Theme Agriculture
Sub-Theme Viticulture

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Date c1855
Additions 1870
Original owner Henry Hamilton
Original Use Dwelling

The house once stood in the centre of a large vineyard which developed from Richard Hamilton's 'Curtis Farm' of 1840, situated on land granted to him on 6 June, 1838. The house is significant because of its association with one of the premier wine-producing families of South Australia, and because of the manner in which it reflects the physical development of part of metropolitan Adelaide.

On 7 June, 1837, Richard Hamilton (1792-1852) obtained Land Order 449 for land in South Australia, shortly before sailing for the colony with his wife and five children. He took up his land, Section 148, near the Sturt River, in May, 1838. It seems that he planted his first vines almost immediately, and was amongst the first in the colony to do so.

Richard's son, Henry, acquired portions of Section 176 in July 1854 and began to build wine cellars on a 10-acre portion of the land. Henry named his property Ewell after a village in Surrey. He built the first portion of his house soon after his marriage to Mary Bell. This comprised a kitchen and living room and was built from limestone ballast carted from Holdfast Bay: the original dwelling also had bedrooms built of timber and mud. Two acres of vines were planted by Hamilton in 1854. In 1870, as the farm prospered, Henry Hamilton added a bluestone front to the house, thereby greatly increasing its living area.

Following the death of Richard Hamilton's widow in 1886, the original property on Section 148 was divided equally among the family and later acquired piece by piece by Henry and his son Frank. When Henry died in 1907 the vintage had increased to 18,000 gallons.

Hamilton's property reached a maximum of 200 acres in 1915. By 1929, the storage capacity had reached 400,000 gallons.

The property was gradually subdivided in the period after World War II. In 1968, twenty three acres of vines were lost for the development of the Glengowrie High School, another fifteen acres were lost for the development of the Morphettville bus depot in March, 1975. In June, 1979 the Ewell vineyard was sold to Mildara Wines Ltd along with other vineyards at Springton and Eden Valley.

ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single-storey

Wall Materials Earliest portion is limestone rubble with brick quoins, later additions are of bluestone with rendered quoins and dressings

Roof Form Gable

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Front, with cast iron frieze and brackets

Additions A sun-room added to the north side

This item is a typical Victorian villa, more significant for the piecemeal nature of its development rather than for any specific architectural features.

The U-shaped plan form is of some interest and indicates something of the piecemeal development of the property. The stages in the growth of the house are also evident in the different stone walling.

REFERENCES

Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 56-60

Heritage Branch Nomination Report

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CIRCUMSTANCES

Nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 20 October, 1983: it was entered on the Interim List on 21 February, 1985 and registered on 28 November, 1985.

INTEGRITY

The physical integrity of the item is high, although its context has changed markedly with the urban development nearby.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

This item is not a landmark or dominant feature, but its style and features contrast with the surrounding urban development.

DWELLING - FORMER HAMILTON'S WINERY

Address 175 Oaklands Road, Glengowrie

Allotment No 10

Section 176

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4142/72

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 2

Zone Residential 2

Owner(s) City of Marion

Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items

Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Community use

Condition Good **Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments

This is the only part of the former winery complex to remain.

Surveyor Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

15/2/90

DWELLING - FORMER HAMILTON'S WINERY

Film/Neg Number SM 7/28
Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the west



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

METHODIST CHURCH

Item No L/3

11 Township Road, Marion

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This building, erected in 1862, is the oldest surviving Wesleyan church in metropolitan Adelaide. It has long and close links with the Methodist community in Marion. It is one of the oldest buildings in Marion and helps reinforce the early subdivision and settlement of the village.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** The original part of this building, erected in 1862, makes it the oldest surviving Wesleyan church in metropolitan Adelaide. It has long and close links with the methodist community in Marion, and is of particular interest because of the piece-meal growth of the complex reflecting the changing needs of the congregation. It is one of the oldest buildings in Marion and helps reinforce the early subdivision and settlement of the village.
- **Architectural** The church is a simple building, predominantly Gothic in style, with a simple rectangular plan form. It's architectural interest lies in the quality of its workmanship and its lack of detailing appropriate to a Wesleyan church, rather than for any particular features.
- **Environmental** The Church is located in a residential street, and while a dominant feature of this street, is not a dominant feature of the locality.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

METHODIST CHURCH

Heritage Theme Religion
Sub-Theme Church

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Date 1862

Original owner Wesleyan Methodists

Original Use Worship

This church was built in 1862 for the Wesleyan community of Marion, and opened on 14 December. It is the oldest Wesleyan church in metropolitan Adelaide. It has been closely identified with the development of Methodism in the district.

The church was extended to the west in 1866-7 and included the building of the gallery.

The hall at the rear of the church was added in 1892 and three additional classrooms were added in 1906.

The complex includes the church, a hall and Sunday school.

ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single-storey

Wall Materials The front is of finely tooled ashlar sandstone, since painted cream: there are red-brick quoins and dressings. The side walls are rendered. There is a bluestone base to the walls and brick paving all around.

Roof Form Picked parapet gabled walls with a small bell turret at the front

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Pointed arch windows, with well detailed painted brick dressings. The windows have fine timber mullions and white frosted glass, with some coloured panes.

Additions Hall and Sunday-school

Other features Moulded brick and ornate surrounds to windows and door in main elevation. Small brick turrets and bell tower with metal finials. Splayed buttresses.

Inscription (1) ' This stone was laid by Mrs M James in her 94th year. March 14th 1892'

(2)'This stone was laid by Mrs A. Attersol, a pioneer of this church on 8th Sept. 1906'

The church is predominantly Gothic in style with pointed arch windows and doors and steep-pitched gable ends. It displays few architectural features. It is rectangular in plan form.

REFERENCES

- Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 85-7.
Heritage Branch Nomination

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CIRCUMSTANCES

The church was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 10 August, 1984: it was included on the Interim List on 12 May, 1988 and registered on 23 November, 1989.

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the complex appears to be high. Additions have been made from time to time, but these have only served to increase its utility, and reflect the changing demands of the community. The changes have not compromised the essential integrity of the building.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The complex is located on a narrow street. It is not a landmark item, but still a significant one because of its evident age and location within the original subdivision of the village of Marion. The building with its associated buildings forms a very strong element in the street.

METHODIST CHURCH

Address 11 Township Road, Marion

Allotment No 50

Section 118

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4232/599

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 5

Zone R2

Owner(s) Uniting Church in Australia Property Trust

State Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items

Other Assessments Classified List of the National Trust - 1799

Current Use Worship

Condition Very Good

Exterior Very Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Repair of spalling render on the northern side.

Associated item(s) Red brick building built in 1927. New modern church built in 1965.

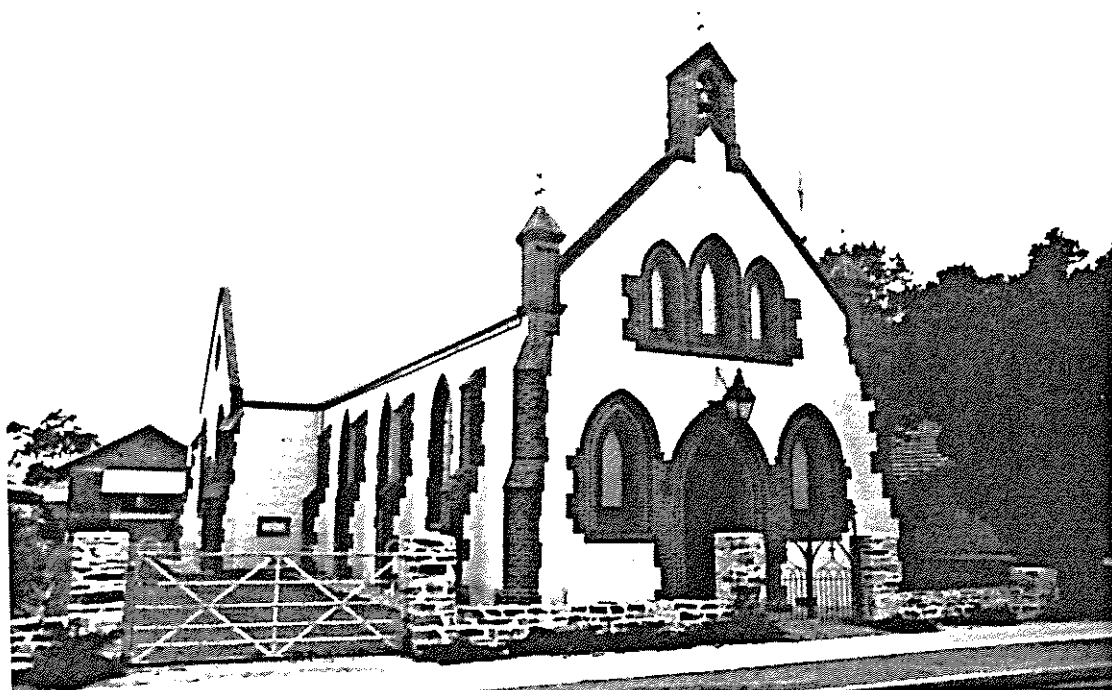
Comments

Conservation work on the church was completed in 1988

Surveyor	Date(s) of Survey
Barry Rowney	13/2/90
Peter Donovan	15/2/90

METHODIST CHURCH

Film/Neg Number SM 3/24 Direction of View To the east
Photographer Pamela Runge



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

FAIRFORD

Item No L/4

Sturt Road, Sturt

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Built in stages from about 1853, the homestead complex, surrounded by a well established garden, orchard and vineyards, is a scarce surviving example of the widespread viticultural and horticultural industries in the Adelaide metropolitan area. This is one of the last remaining complex of its type in metropolitan Adelaide. The rural character of the Sturt triangle contrasts markedly with the surrounding urban development.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** The group of items is of historical significance because of its age and identification with the early days of viticulture in this area. It is a rare survivor from this period. Its location on the banks of the Sturt River testify to the importance of this as a determinant of settlement in the area at the time of early settlement. It is also identified for more than a century with the Laffer family.
- **Architectural** The complex of buildings are typical of the period and tending to the vernacular, rather than items of particular architectural significance. However, they are attractive in their own right and rare survivors from an early period.
- **Environmental** The complex, including the house garden forms an attractive area on the banks of the Sturt River.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

FAIRFORD

Heritage Theme Agriculture
Sub-Theme Viticulture

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Original owner W.H. Trimmer
Original Use Dwelling
Date c1853

W.H. Trimmer leased section 78 from the South Australian Company from 1843 to 1861, when he purchased the property, which he named 'Fairford'.

The original six-roomed house and underground cellar was erected in or about 1853 for Trimmer, and was extended in the 1890s.

The house was the central feature of a farm complex which grew to work the associated vineyards.

Trimmer planted many different varieties of vines and made his own wine. The first five acres were planted in 1859 under Verdeilho and Gouais vines, with the first vintage in 1861 or 1862.

Ebenezer Ward described Trimmer's vineyard in detail in 1861

Fairford, The Residence of Mr W.H. Trimmer.

Fairford is on the River Sturt, about eight miles from Adelaide, at the foot of the hill on which stands the Flagstaff Inn. The only portion of the vineyard which is now in bearing is intersected by the river, and was planted in 1861. The soil is an alluvial deposit of considerable depth and richness. There are three acres of vines, principally Verdeilho, but with about one-sixth Gouais, and Mr trimmer mixes the two grapes in this proportion for a white wine. The vines stand 6 feet by 6 apart, and were trained on stakes to standards, the stems being carried 18 inches from the ground. On the brow of the hill rising from the eastern bank of the Sturt, five acres were planted in 1859 with Verdeilho and Gouais, the latter in the proportion of one-sixth, but it is Mr Trimmer's practice never to allow his vines to bear until five years old. The soil here is a stiffish loam, resting on a claylike formation. The vines are planted at 8 feet by 4 apart, but eventually every alternate vine in the rows will be removed to leave the survivors at 8 feet by 8. The land between the rows is worked with horse implements. To the southward of this piece another five acres was planted in 1861 with Black Portugal and Grenache, the latter in the proportion of one-fifth for mixing. These vines were planted at 8 feet by 8. Mr Trimmer intended to increase his vineyard even further, and for this purpose has already plough-trenched three acres on the bank of the river, and will fallow five acres more for trenching next year, and the whole of this he intends to plant with Verdeilho and Gouais. Gums, acacias, and other trees have been planted round the extent of the vineyard for the purpose of shelter. . . .

'Fairford' also featured in Bailliere's Gazetteer of 1866:

'Fairford' (Co. Adelaide) is a vineyard on the banks of the Sturt River, about 4 miles from Adelaide, and at the foot of Flagstaff Hill. The soil is alluvial, of great depth and richness. The grapes grown are Verdeilho, Gouais, Black Portugal, and Grenache. There is a grape mill on the ground, and good wines are produced there. The vineyard is the property of W.H. Trimmer, Esq.

Trimmer was a prominent man in the district. He served for a time as treasurer of the South Australian Vinegrowers' Association, was a local Justice of the Peace, Chairman of the District Council of Brighton, and Captain of the South Australian Free Rifles. He died in December, 1867, leaving Fairford to his wife, and Edward Wright, a prominent land agent, and brother of architect, Edmund Wright.

Henry Laffer acquired 'Fairford' in 1876. He ran cattle on part of the property and leased out two of the vineyards.

The vineyard was replanted and extended by Albert Laffer, in the years immediately following World War I. Following the death of Henry Laffer in 1922, Fairford was divided between the two sons, who acquired additional land as replaced the older vines. The wine grapes were sold to different wineries.

The family gradually sold off parts of the property from the 1960, to the South Australian government. For a time it was to be developed as playing fields for Flinders University, but has since been developed as a new Science Park.

ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single-storey

Wall Materials Stone/brick, rendered

Roof Form Hipped, gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Front, on same line as the roof

Other features Leadlight windows and French doors, wooden mantelpieces and metal pressed ceiling in the dining room.

The house grew from a six-roomed house built in about 1853, to its present size in the 1890s. It is an eclectic mix of styles and additions, incorporating elements of early colonial, Edwardian, Tudor, and Bungalow styles. However, the house has a unity because of the complementary form and scale of the various components and because of its colour scheme.

The coachhouse is a simple stone building with a cellar underneath. A stone lean-to shed has been built on the eastern side, and a more modern galvanised iron shed has been built on the western side.

REFERENCES

Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 61, 63, 149-51, 182, 220

Heritage Branch Nomination Report, 1981

Ward, Ebenezer, *Vineyards and Orchards of South Australia*, pp. 74-5

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CIRCUMSTANCES

The house, coachhouse and cellar were nominated for the Register of State Heritage Items on 16 May, 1985, and recommended for inclusion on the Interim List on 20 September, 1989.

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the complex appears high. The complex has been used for essentially the same purpose as that for which it was built. The house and the outbuildings have been extended, and the complex has changed from time-to-time, but this has not violated its essential integrity.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The complex, situated on the banks of the Sturt River is in a particularly attractive setting. Care should be taken in any redevelopment to retain as much of this character as possible.

FAIRFORD

Address Main South Road, Sturt

Allotment No 54

Section 78

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4344/267

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 5

Zone Special Uses

Owner(s) Government of South Australia

State Heritage Status Register of the State Heritage Items

Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Vacant pending development of the area as a Science Park

Condition Fair to good **Exterior** Fair to good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Associated item(s) Coach house and wine cellars

----- **Comments**

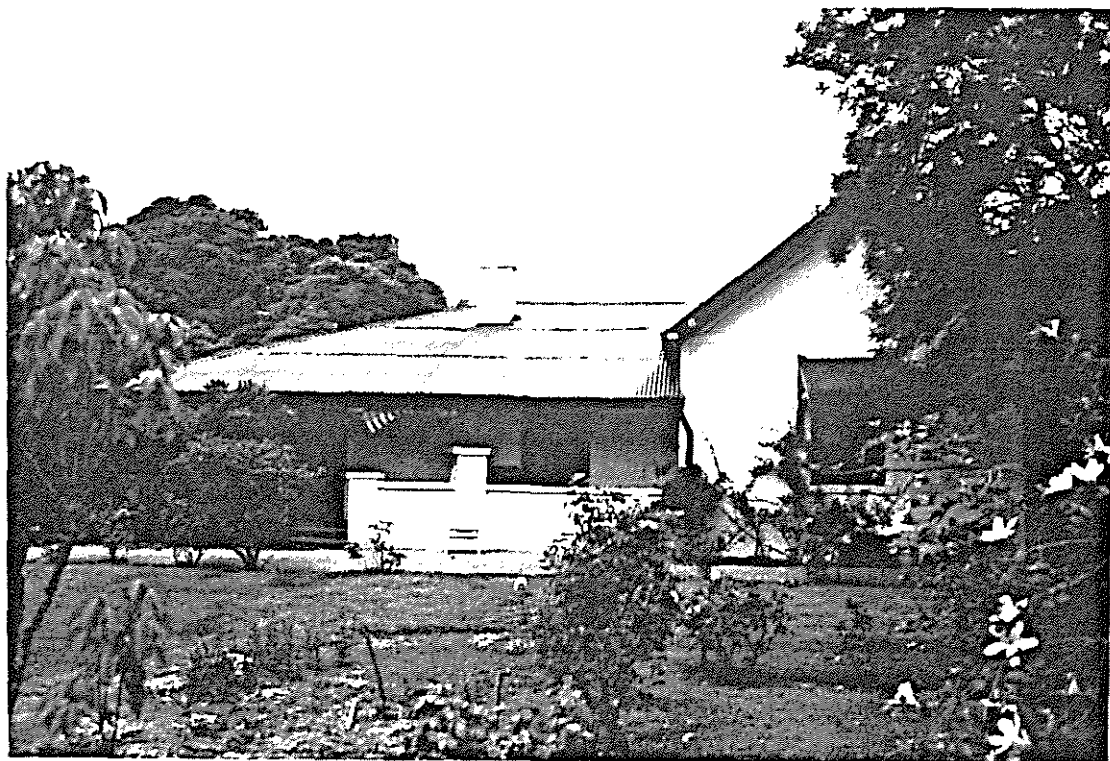
The house garden is also of interest, not because it is of particular significance but because it acts as a buffer between the house and the vineyards. The garden also features a hundred-year-old fig tree which is on the Register of Significant Trees of the National Trust.

Surveyor Barry Rowney **Date(s) of Survey** 20/2/90

FAIRFORD

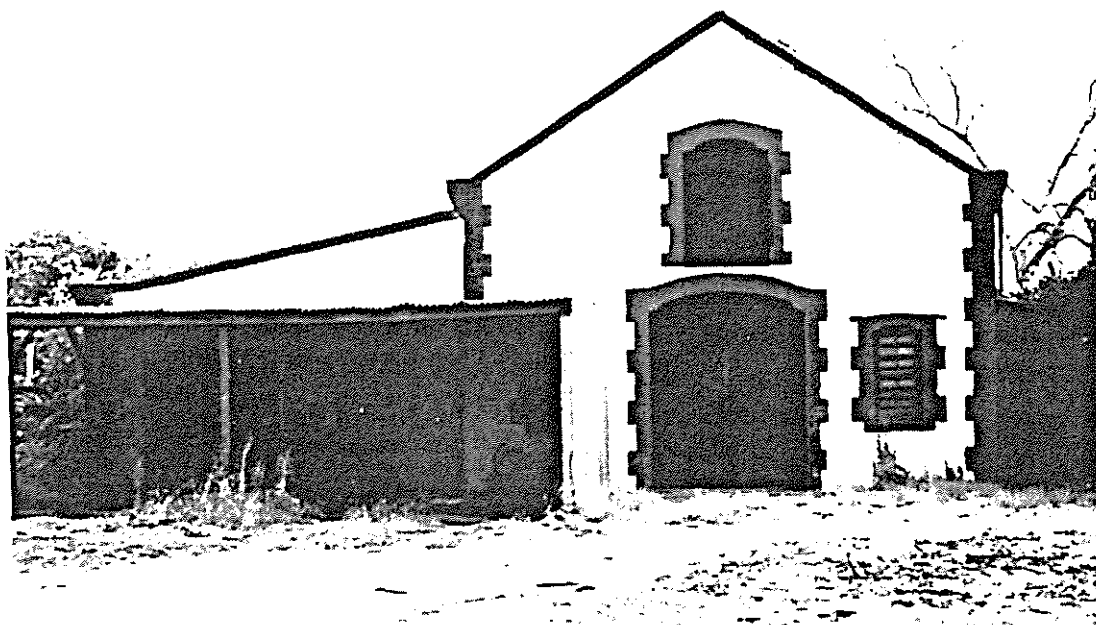
Film/Neg Number SM 5/6
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the south-east



Film/Neg Number SM 5/5
Photographer Pamela Runge
Outbuilding

Direction of View To the south-east



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

WORTHING MINE

Item No L/5

Section 505, Hallett Cove

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This site is primarily of historical interest because of its identification with early copper mining in South Australia. The enginehouse is the oldest remaining Cornish enginehouse in Australia, and one of the four different types of enginehouses built in South Australia from 1848 to 1880.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** The site is identified with the early days of copper mining in South Australia, and the enginehouse, which was built in 1850/51, is the oldest surviving Cornish enginehouse in Australia.
- **Architectural** The enginehouse is particularly noteworthy because it is one of four types of enginehouses built in South Australia during the first important period of copper mining from 1848 to 1880.
- **Environmental** The site includes a number of significant items. The enginehouse and chimney are the most prominent, but it also includes an underground flue, the main shaft, the horsewhim site, an adit and a portion of stone walling. Together they form an important site on the banks of the Field River.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

March, 1989

WORTHING MINE

Heritage Theme Mining
Sub-Theme Copper Mining

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Original owner Worthing Company
Original Use Copper Mine
Date 1847-1860

The Worthing Mine is located on what was originally Worthing Farm taken up by Alfred and John Hallett.

The mine dates from 1847, only six years after the commencement of metal-mining in Australia, at Glen Osmond, and five years after the discovery of copper ore at Kapunda, which had a major effect on dragging the South Australian economy out of the depression into which it had sunk. This mine was developed as a result of the optimism created by the development of the major mines at Kapunda and Burra.

Samples of rich copper ore were discovered on Worthing Farm near Hallett Cove in 1847 and sent to England for analysis. This prompted the floating of an English Company to develop the mine: this was to be the first significant English company formed to develop a mine in South Australia.

The Worthing Company was incorporated on 2 July 1849 under an act of parliament, 7 and 8 Victoria, to work the copper deposits found in the area. An area of 800 acres was purchased from Alfred Hallett for the mine. Five miners, the manager and a large steam engine and other necessary machinery were sent from England for the purpose of the mine. Seven shafts were sunk, one of them being equipped with a water wheel to drive the machinery.

By 1850 the mine directly supported about 100 people. The site included a horse whim, a water wheel, a Captain's residence, a powder mill, an engine house and ten miners' cottages. Old Colonist who passed close to the mine on his journey to the south in early 1851 recorded, that 'A village or township is rapidly springing up here; more than one hundred persons, we are told are already depending on this mine'. [p 21] The engine shaft was constructed in 1849.

The engine house constructed in 1850/51, was the third or fourth to be built in South Australia and is the oldest surviving Cornish engine house built in South Australia, the earlier enginehouse having been destroyed by the opencut mining at the other mines in the 1870s.

The mine was never an economic success. Mining ceased in 1857 because of a decrease in the quality of the ore, and the difficulty of combating the water which flooded into the mine. The company then acquired the Bremer Mine at Callington.

A description of the mine in 1908 appeared in HYL Brown's *Record of the Mines of South Australia*,

WORTHING MINE - This is situated near Morphett Vale, 16 miles S. from Adelaide. This mine has been abandoned for many years, owing to the hardness of the ground, and because the ore was not found in payable quantities. The lode strikes E. and W., and contains quartz, iron and copper pyrites. The rocks are clayslate. There are several shafts, and the pumps are still in the mine. A report reached London in 1859 that the ore from this mine averaged 15 per cent. for copper, and rich carbonates and good black and yellow ore were in the mine. [p.154]

The site has been derelict since the late-1850s, but it remains the most intact mining site in the Adelaide metropolitan area.

ARCHITECTURAL

The enginehouse is constructed of random rubble with timber lintels. The roof and all machinery have been removed.

This is one of four types of Cornish enginehouses built in South Australia during the first important copper mining period. It remains in fair condition.

An almost identical building, complete with its engine is to be found at the Levant Mine in Cornwall.

REFERENCES

- Austin, JB, *Mines of South Australia*, Advertiser and Chronicle Office, Adelaide, 1863.
Brown HYL, *Record of the Mines of South Australia*, Government Printer, Adelaide, fourth edition, 1908.
Drew, Greg, 'A Report to Marion Council on a Possible Interpretive Development Programme'.
Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 259-63
Heritage Branch Nomination
Old Colonist, *Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia, 1850-51*, Hawthorn Press, Melbourne, 1970.
Wells, Royce, 'Early Mining in the Adelaide Hills' in *Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia*, No. 2, 1967, pp. 46-63

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CIRCUMSTANCES

The site is owned by Woodend Park Pty Ltd as Private Mine 222 and leased to Quarry Industries.

The site was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State heritage Items on 13 September, 1979: it was included on the Interim List on 26 July, 1979, and was registered on 24 July, 1980. It is included on the Register of the National Estate and the Classified List of the National Trust. On 20 September, 1984, the whole of Section 505, Hundred of Hallett Cove was placed on the Interim List

INTEGRITY

Most of the buildings associated with the site have been destroyed or removed. The remaining pump-house and chimney are in a ruinous condition.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The surviving items are on private property in the Field River valley. They are included on the Register of State Heritage items and have therefore been afforded a measure of protection, however, the lessee intends to quarry close to the site which will destroy much of the character that the site presently possesses.

WORTHING MINE

Address Section 505, Hallett Cove

Section 505

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4345/14

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 4

Zone Rural B

Boundary Section 505

Owner(s) Woodend Park Pty Ltd

Occupier(s) Quarry Industries Ltd

State Heritage Status On the Register of State Heritage Items

Other Assessments Included on the Register of the National Estate and on the Classified List of the National Trust - 228

Current Use Derelict

Condition Fair

Known Threats Quarrying in the vicinity

Conservation action identified Establishment of a curtilage sufficiently large to preserve the amenity of the mine site.

Comments The site is in the steep valley of the Field River and includes a number of items, the remains of the enginehouse, the chimney, an underground flue, the main shaft and the site of the horse whim, a shaft, an adit with a winze, a third shaft with a horse-whim site and a section of dry stone walling.

Surveyor Peter Donovan

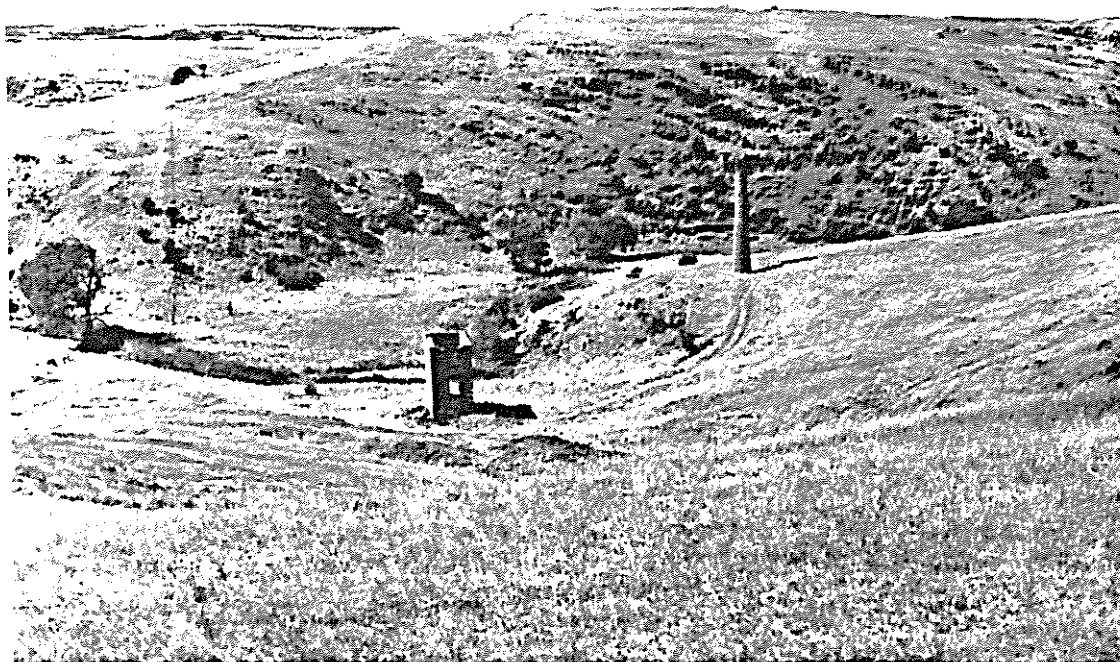
Date(s) of Survey

15/2/90

WORTHING MINE

Film/Neg Number SM 6/20
Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the east



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

GEOLOGICAL MONUMENT

Item No L/6

1 Heron Way, Hallett Cove

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This area is of unparalleled significance in Australia because of the geological information it shows about significant geological developments of this part of the continent.

Significant Interest

- **Environmental** This item is of significance because of its geological importance. It remains in its natural state. The coastal park includes low cliffs above a wave-cut platform with a sandy beach to the south. Inland erosion of soft sediments is another feature. Two outstanding features are the Sugarloaf and Amphitheatre. Vegetation where present is typically low and open, featuring many introduced species. However, remnant pockets of native scrub/heath, typical of the local vegetation remain.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

GEOLOGICAL MONUMENT

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

This coastal park features low cliffs above a wave-cut platform with a sandy beach to the south. Inland 'Badlands' erosion of soft sediments are another feature. Two outstanding features are the Sugarloaf and Amphitheatre. Vegetation where present is typically low and open, featuring many introduced species. However, remnant pockets of native scrub/heath, typical of the local vegetation remain.

GEOLOGICAL

The individual rocks at Hallett Cove show a lot of detail, but the area also gives an overall picture of many of the significant events of the geological history of South Australia over the past 600 million years. About 500 million years ago there was a period of folding which was followed by the wearing-down of mountains by erosion. Continental glaciation in Permian times was followed again by erosion, and Australia finally separated from the Antarctic about 45 million years ago. After this, part of the continent was submerged beneath the sea; this occurred five million years ago at Hallett Cove. When earth movements along fault lines caused the up-lifting of the Mt Lofty Ranges, large amounts of alluvial clay were deposited in this area. Eventually the area was elevated to its present level and the shore platform, cliffs and beach were formed by modern coastal erosion.

The Permian was a very important period for the whole of the Southern Hemisphere. The glacial evidence of Hallett Cove is representative of a small portion of this and the Permian rocks play an important part in the theory of Continental Drift. The glaciated pavements have been marked by rock fragments carried in the flowing ice and provide a direct indication of the movement of the ice sheet.

HISTORICAL

In May, 1967, the National Trust of South Australia petitioned the State government to declare 100 acres of the area a reserve.

On 16 September, 1972, the Government acquired 118 acres at Hallett Cove.

REFERENCES

- Australian Heritage Commission *The heritage of South Australia and the Northern Territory: the Illustrated Register of the National Estate*, Macmillan, South Melbourne, 1985, p. 36
- Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981. pp. 196-204.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CIRCUMSTANCES

The site was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 12 August, 1988 and recommended for inclusion on the Interim List on 17 August, 1988.

GEOLOGICAL MONUMENT

Address 1 Heron Way, Hallett Cove

Allotment Nos 85, 86, 87

Section 566

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4039/440

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 4

Zone Conservation

Boundary That of the Conservation Park

Owner(s) Government of South Australia

Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items

Other Assessments Register of the National Estate

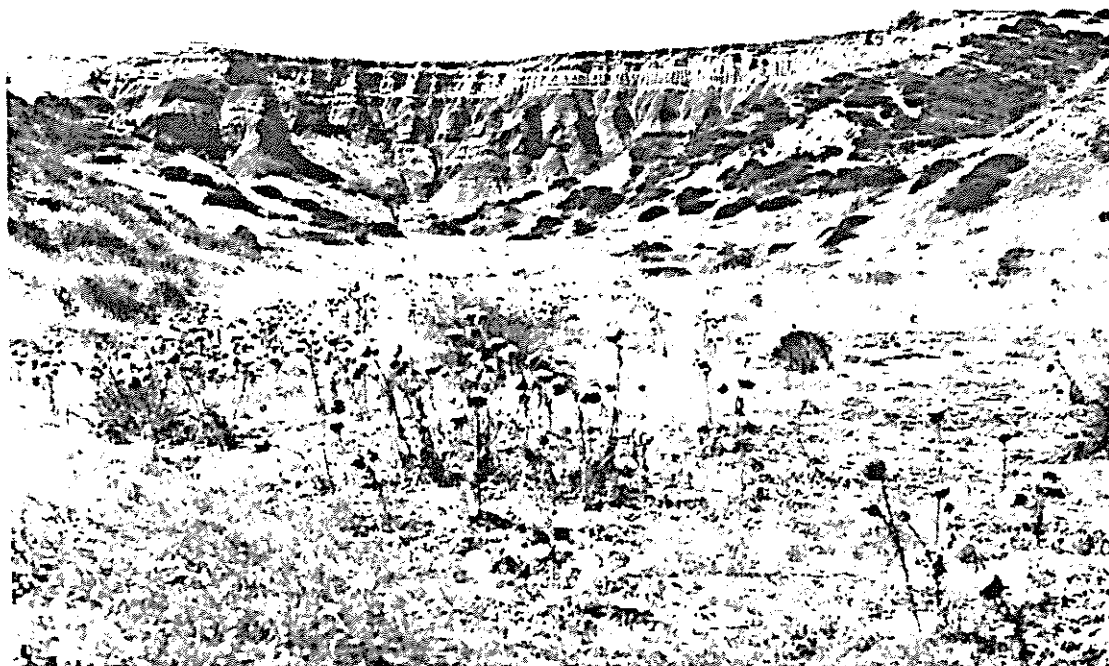
Surveyor Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey 15/2/90

GEOLOGICAL MONUMENT

Film/Neg Number SM 6/23
Photographer Peter Donovan
The Amphitheatre

Direction of View To the south-east



ITEMS RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION
on the
REGISTER OF STATE HERITAGE ITEMS

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

MORPHETTVILLE RACECOURSE GRANDSTAND

Item No R/1

79 Morphett Road, Morphettville

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This item, completed in 1913, to the design of George Soward, is a fine building, one of the few older racecourse buildings to survive, and one of considerable historical significance because of its identification with the history of horse-racing and for the manner in which it reflects the constant need for upgrading sporting amenities. It is a fine piece of architecture which contains a number of interesting design features, particularly the use of the cast iron columns.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** This item is of significance because of its identification with the earlier history of horse-racing at Morphettville. It is one of few buildings remaining from the period prior to World War I when extensive refurbishments were made.
- **Architectural** This is a fine building, designed by the notable architect, George Soward, and possesses a number of fine features.
- **Environmental** The building is a significant and distinctive one because of its size and design. It is prominently situated next to the member's stand.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this item be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

MORPHETTVILLE RACECOURSE GRANDSTAND

Heritage Theme Sport
Sub-Theme Racing

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Architect George Soward
Date 1913
Original owner South Australian Jockey Club
Original Use Grandstand

The grandstand was designed by George Soward, a principal of the firm of English and Soward, which was the architect for the South Australian Jockey Club for several decades.

English and Soward was amongst the leading architectural firms of Adelaide during this period.

Thomas English, who founded the firm, was born in Maryport in England in 1819, and arrived in South Australia in 1850. He began in business in Adelaide as a builder in partnership with his brother-in-law Henry Brown. He became a prominent citizen. He joined the City of Adelaide council, and became Mayor in 1863. He was elected a member of the Legislative Council in 1865 and continued until 1878, though he returned for a second term from 1882-4.

When he was elected to parliament English left the partnership and established himself as an architect, in partnership with Rowland Rees, and later George Soward. English died in 1884.

George Soward was born in Norwood in South Australia in 1857, and was educated at St Peter's College. He joined Thomas English as a partner in 1877, and for most of his life as a practising architect, remained a partner of the firm of English and Soward. He was responsible for many major commissions from about 1882 to 1930: he was responsible for the design of several stands at Morphettville.

Following an inspection of the amenities of the course in May 1911, plans were made for extensive permanent improvements. These were carried through in financial year 1912/13, and cost £10,703/5/5. This stand was completed early in 1913 in time for the Adelaide Cup Carnival. It was first used on the Goodwood Cup Day on Saturday 11 May, 1913. The report in the *Register* of 12 May, 1913 remarked on the occasion

The new stand in the 10/- enclosure, capable of seating 3,000 people, was used for the first time, and tended to relieve the crush on the lawns, and in the other stand, although at no time was it anything like fully occupied.

The members' stand which stood immediately to the west, also designed by Soward in 1882, and extended to his design in 1926, was destroyed by fire on 29 July, 1979.

ARCHITECTURAL

Size Large building
Roof Form Multi-gabled
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Wall Materials Bluestone
Additions Modern corporate boxes have been added at the top and rear, a new concrete and tubular steel front balustrade has been added. New rooms have been added at the rear of the stand.
Other features Cast-iron balustrades and steps, made by S. Perry, Adelaide, Cast iron columns with cast iron ionic capitals, also made by Perry, along with the cast iron supports for the timbers slatted seats. The grandstand has a timber floor and narrow fluted corrugated

iron ceiling. The dining room below the stand features lead-light sash windows with central panels bearing the etched emblem of the SAJC. The five gables feature pebble-dash render panels to the gable-ends.

The Grandstand is a well designed and balanced building. The bluestone walls are cut ashlar stone with rendered quoins with rusticated jointing. The joints are finely pointed and lined. The walls are in excellent condition.

The Grandstand has many fine details. These include the cast-iron balustrades and decorative steps and risers, made by S. Perry, Adelaide, Cast iron columns with cast iron capitals of a simplified composite order, also made by Perry, along with the cast iron supports for the timbers slatted seats. The grandstand has a timber floor and narrow fluted corrugated iron ceiling. The dining room below the stand features lead-light sash windows with central panels bearing the etched emblem of the SAJC. The five gables feature pebble-dash render panels to the gable-ends with exposed vertical timber framing and ventilation louvres.

The entrance to the dining-room is along a sunken open breezeway which is spanned by the stand's staircases. The breezeway walls are rendered and painted light blue-grey. Flower boxes along the breezeway wall contain ferns and small palm trees which give an exotic feeling to the entrances.

The structure is particularly interesting, and consists of large R.S.J.s spanning the full width of the stand, with additional tensioning being applied under the bottom flange of steel rods. The front beam spanning between the columns is a smaller R.S.J. with long steel brackets as the supports.

REFERENCES

Advertiser, 6 May, 1932 , 10 May, 1932

Register, 12, May, 1913

Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 245-9

Morgan E.J.R. and Gilbert, S.H., *Early Adelaide Architecture, 1836-1886*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1969, pp. 146, 153

Page, Michael, *Sculptors in Space: South Australian Architects, 1836-1986*, The Royal Australian Institute of Architects (South Australian Chapter), Adelaide, 1986, p. 85.

South Australian Jockey Club Minute Books and Annual Reports

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INTEGRITY

The essential integrity of the item remains high. The alterations to the stand itself have been necessary to keep it in good repair, and have been made in such a way as to retain the original elements. Additions made to the rear, make little impact on the appearance of the building. The single storey addition to the rear (north) side is mainly of bluestone, with some brickwork additions. This block has been painted a light blue-grey, and portion of the main grandstand north wall has been painted to match both in colour and height.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The grandstand is a prominent item, because of its size, and its distinctive style.

MORPHETTVILLE RACECOURSE GRANDSTAND

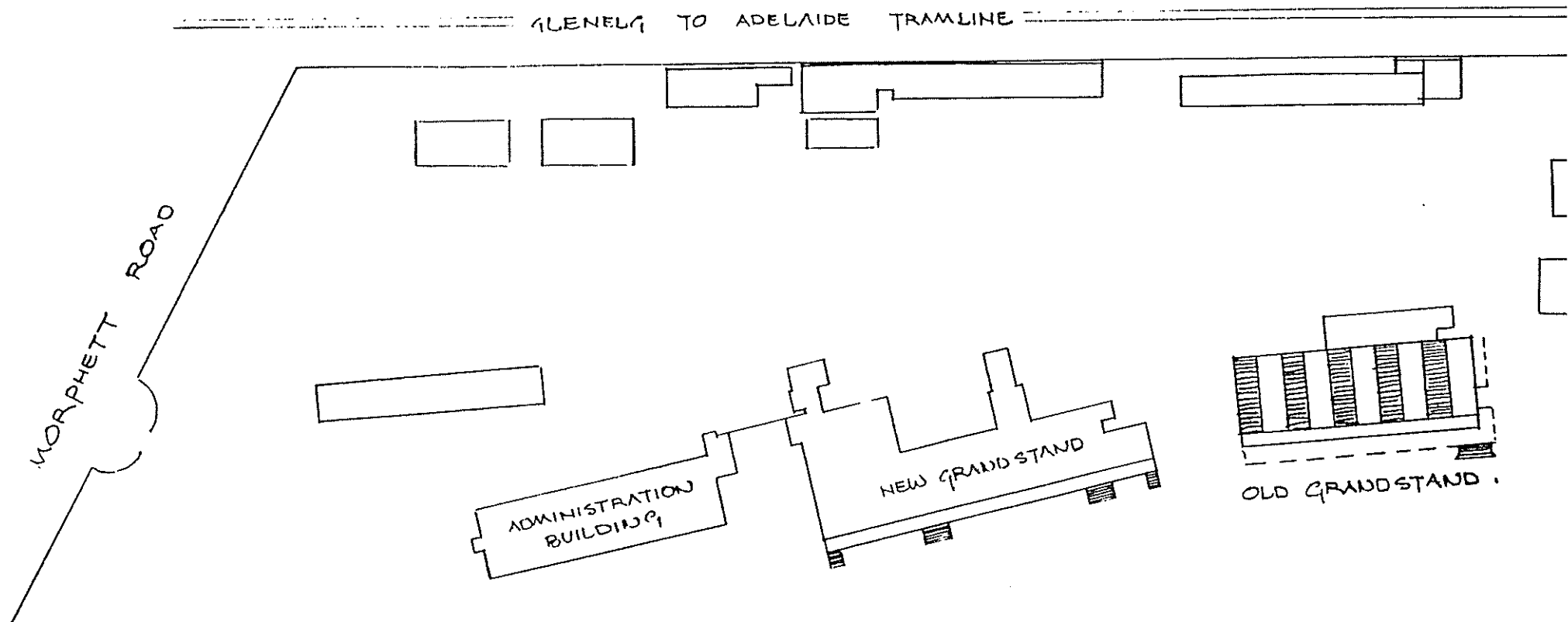
Allotment No 4
Section 135
Hundred Adelaide
A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-50-k, 275350 (E), 6126740 (N)
CT No 4209/904
L.G.A. MARION
Ward 2
Zone Special Use
Boundary The stand and the lawned area immediately in front of it to the rails
Owner(s) South Australian Jockey Club
State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Grandstand
Condition Very good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil

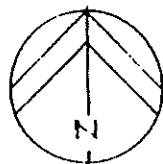
Associated item(s) Other course buildings. It is next to the new stand and near an old tote building.

Comments This is a distinctive building, in very good condition.

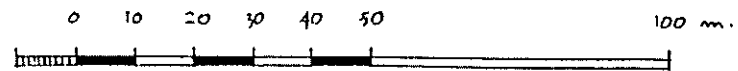
Surveyor	Date(s) of Survey
Peter Donovan	4/1/90
Barry Rowney	13/2/90
Peter Donovan	15/2/90



MORPHETTVILLE RACE COURSE



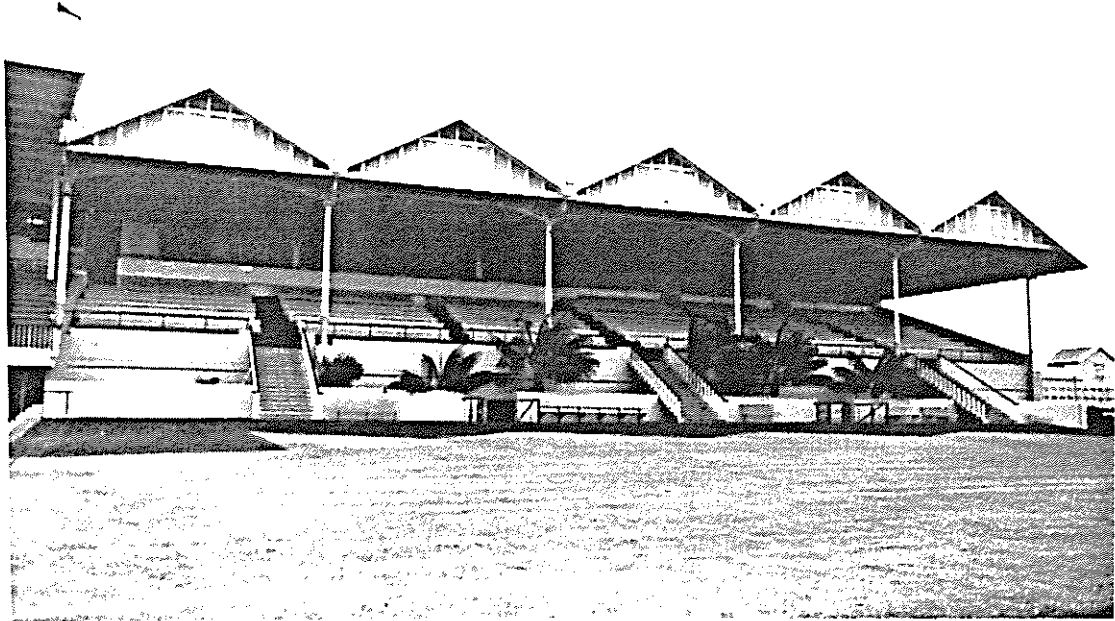
SCALE (APPROX)



GRAND STAND - MORPHETTVILLE.

MORPHETTVILLE RACECOURSE GRANDSTAND

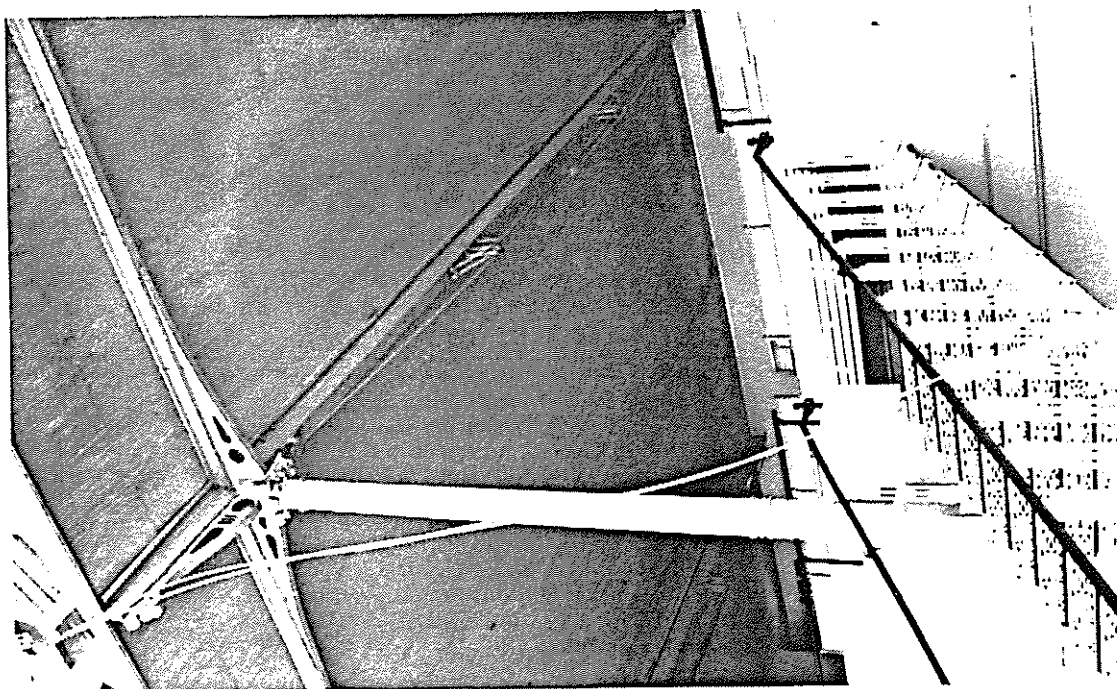
Film/Neg Number SM 4/11 Direction of View To the north
Photographer Pamela Runge



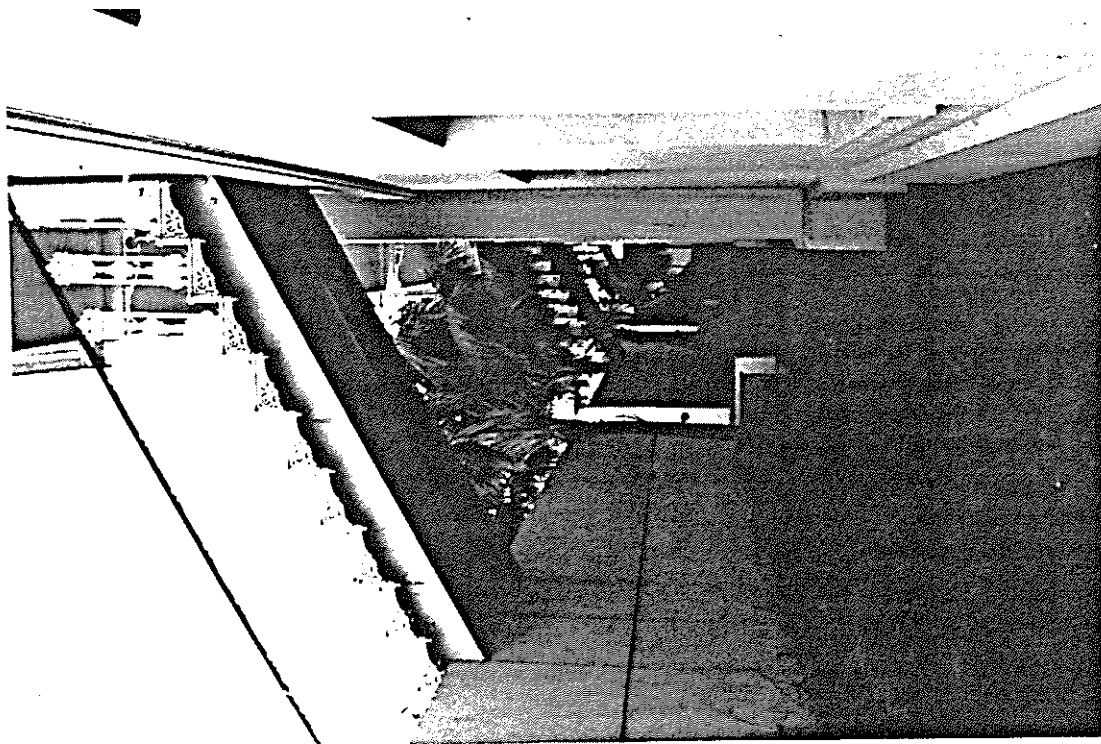
Film/Neg Number SM 4/12 Direction of View To the south
Photographer Pamela Runge



Direction of View To the north Photographer Barry Rowney
Detail of the structure



Direction of View To the west Photographer Barry Rowney
The Breezeway



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

COBHAM HALL

Item No R/2

4 Gordon Terrace, Morphettville

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This item built in 1927 is a fine example of the particular building style, certainly the best example in the Marion district. It is also of particular historical significance because of its associations with the early settlement of the district.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** This item was built in 1927, on the foundations of an earlier home that dated from the earliest days of settlement in the area.
- **Architectural** The building is a good example of this particular architectural style, one of few to be found in Marion.
- **Environmental** Though set amidst mature trees, and back from the road, the item is prominent because of its distinctive style. It backs onto the river reserve.

RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

COBHAM HALL

Heritage Theme Dwelling
Sub-Theme Residence

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Date 1927
Original owner George Bennett
Original Use Dwelling

The property is set in a large block in a bend of the Sturt River, and its location highlights the importance of this stream to the early settlers of the region.

Cobham Hall was built on the foundations of Cobham in 1927, after the original dwelling was destroyed by fire earlier that year.

Although this item is of comparatively recent origin it has direct associations with the original settlement of the region, and the original home which was built on the property in 1841 by Joseph Bell. Bell was one of the pioneers of South Australia, after having arrived in the colony from Tasmania in 1837. He acquired property in the Morphettville district and there built Cobham, where he lived for upwards of thirty years. In 1871, the property passed to the pastoralist Frederick Ransford, who had prospered at Cape Jervis and was eager to have a city property. Ransford died in 1894, but his daughter Mrs Chambers continued to live there until her death in 1926, after which the property was acquired by the pastoralist George Bennett. The original home was destroyed by fire the next year.

The present Cobham Hall was later acquired by HC Nitschke, a pastoralist and also a notable South Australian cricketer.

The home was modernised in 1950, when it was owned by Mervyn C. Wood.

The property was sold early in 1980 and converted for use as a retirement village.

ARCHITECTURAL

Size Large single storey with attic accommodation, Grand Tudor style
Wall Materials Walls rendered, timber has been painted mission brown
Roof Form A complex hipped and gabled roof
Roof Material Tiles
Window type Timber framed, double-hung
Verandah Front, of dark brown bricks, tiled to match the main roof
Other features Small hipped roof, glassed-in pavilion. There is a very large building to the north, built of similar matching materials.

Cobham Hall is a fine example of the Tudor style of residence in the grand manner. In accordance with this style, the notable feature is the very high, large and complex roof form consisting of a variety of hipped, hipped and gablet, and gable forms. The gables are the usual tudor gables, displaying a large tudor-like timber structure painted mission brown, contrasting with the infill panels painted white. The roof covering is of heavy and dark-coloured ceramic tiles. The front verandah is covered with similar tiles and is supported by dark, hard-burnt glazed brick pillars of square form set at 45°. A low verandah wall of similar bricks completes the structure. The entrance is marked by another tudor gable.

There are several large windows set in hipped gabled roofs, lighting upstairs rooms, within the large roof space.

The dark coloured roof is contrasted with rendered walls of a cream colour, with the occasional use of bluestone, as a low dado on the southern end. The chimneys are geometrically ornamental and constructed with a blue base above the roof line and the main stack being rendered as for the walls.

The windows have double hung sashes in groups of three per window, with the top panes being diagonally leadlighted in the Tudor style.

The house is fully displayed with a large lawn free from trees affording a full aspect. On the centre of the house is a low construction which appears to be a swimming pool, but is now filled with low shrubs and ground cover planting. To the south of the large front lawn area is a small tiled roofed, timber framed and glazed building. This appears to be used currently as a garden store, but was evidently constructed as a conservatory. The tiled roof is similar to the main roof, although of a lighter colour and showing some lichen growth, which is not evident on the main roof. The timber framing to the glazing is painted white, and matches that of the house; the glazing on the western side consists of louvres.

The large expanse of lawn is edged along the boundary with a continuous cover of trees and bushes, and the boundary fence is a bluestone wall. The wall (approximately one metre high) is topped with a narrow cast iron fence. Two pairs of gates open into the complex, one at the northern end of the Gordon Terrace boundary wall, and the other at the eastern end of the Alua Grove wall. Both pairs of gates are of ornate wrought iron with the name 'Cobham Hall' worked into them.

To the north of the main house a very large building has been constructed to house inmates of the retirement home. This has been constructed in matching materials and echoes some of the roof forms and construction of the house. This large building blends reasonably well with the main house, better, in fact, than the other additions to the immediate north and east of the house. These latter have been constructed in an ordinary modern manner of natural finished timber framed full height glass windows and simple panel construction. Fortunately only a portion of this can be seen from the front of the site, although a large portion is visible from the rear.

The house stands as a good example of its kind, certainly the best in the City of Marion, with the additions doing very little to compromise its heritage significance.

REFERENCES

- Advertiser*, 26 January, 1980, p. 55.
- Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 41-2, 57, 280
- Gunton Eric, *Gracious Homes of Colonial Adelaide*, Gunton, Adelaide, 1983
- South Australian Homes and Garden*, December, 1953, pp. 27-30

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INTEGRITY

Alterations have been made to the property to enable it to be used for its new purpose, and the broad areas of land that once surrounded Cobham have been subdivided for residential development, however, the essential integrity of the item remains

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

Cobham Hall is a distinctive building, located in a residential area.

COBHAM HALL

Allotment No 87

Section 149

Hundred Noarlunga

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-50-q, 275740 (E), 6125210 (N)

CT No 4300/402

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 2

Zone Residential 2

Boundary That of the title

Owner(s) Terry and Susan Then

Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Centre piece of a retirement home

Condition Very good

Exterior Very good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Surveyor Peter Donovan
Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey

8/2/90

20/2/90

STURT RIVER

MODERN BUILDING

MODERN BUILDING

CAR PORT

MODERN BUILD'G

COBHAM HALL

GATES

NEW BUILDING

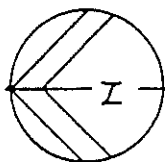
CONSERVATORY

SWIMMING POOL?

ALVA GROVE

GATES

GORDON TERRACE



SCALE (APPROX)

COBHAM HALL · 4 GORDON TERRACE.

COBHAM HALL

Film/Neg Number SM 4/10
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the east



Film/Neg Number SM 5/5
Photographer Barry Rowney

Direction of View To the east



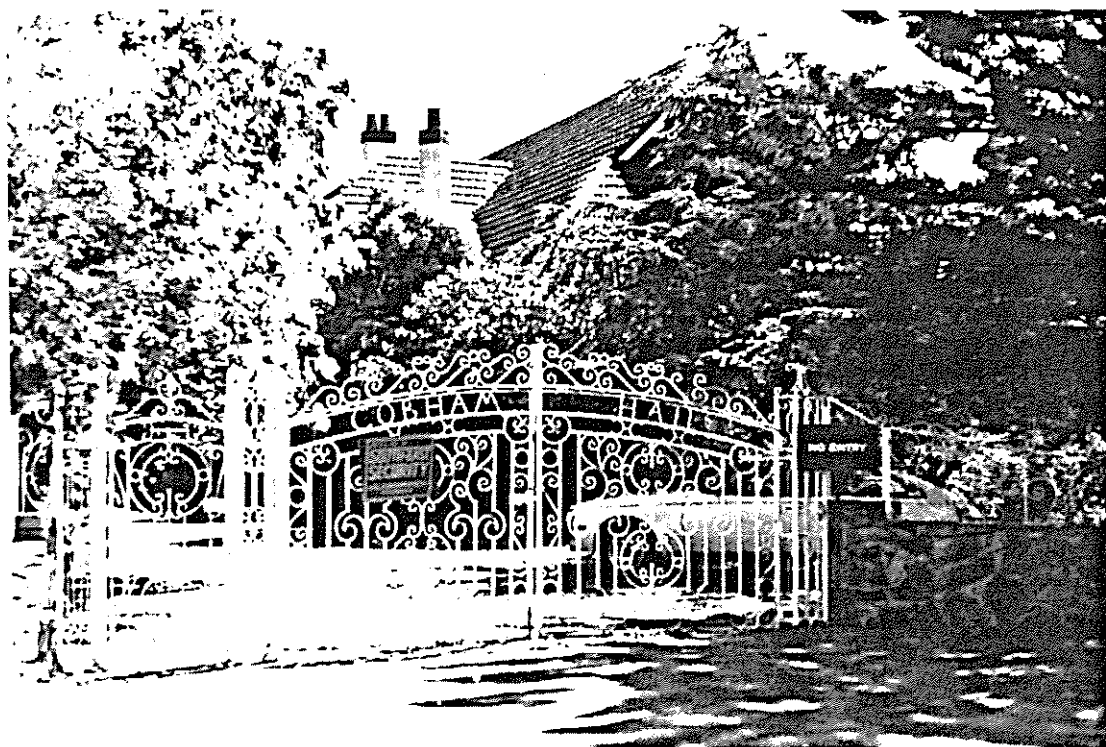
Film/Neg Number SM 5/7
Photographer Barry Rowney
Western end of modern addition

Direction of View To the south-east



Film/Neg Number SM 5/9
Photographer Barry Rowney

Direction of View To the north-east



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

FORMER WINDANA REMAND HOME

Item No R/3

25 Naldera Street, Glandore

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is an item of considerable historical significance because of its the manner in which it reflects important developments in the philosophy and practice of institutional care for wards of the State.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** This is an item of considerable historical significance because of its the manner in which it reflects important developments in the philosophy and practice of institutional care for wards of the State. The designing and building of this complex represented one of the earliest endeavours in Australia to rehabilitate delinquent girls in a 'cottage home' scheme rather than in the traditional institution. Promoters of the scheme included important social workers and philosophers as Catherine Spence, Caroline Clark and the State Children's Council. This institution is a direct successor of the former Destitute Asylum in Kintore Avenue, and the Magill Industrial School, and is the only one to be preserved virtually intact. Its conservation has been assured because it has continued to serve a number of reform uses, all of which reflect continuing changes in the philosophy and management of social rehabilitation.
- **Architectural** The several buildings that form the original complex are institutional in character and display few features of architectural significance.
- **Environmental** The complex is a large one with three street frontages. The buildings that for the complex are of little particular interest individually, but together form a significant group. The appearance of the complex is enhanced by the planting and landscaping.

RECOMMENDATION

This item has already been considered by the Committee, however, we believe that it should be reconsidered, with greater emphasis being given to the evident historical significance of the item and that it should be considered for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

FORMER WINDANA REMAND HOME

Heritage Theme Community Services
Sub-Theme Welfare and Support

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Architect Colonial Architect
Date 1890
Original owner State Children's Council
Original Use Girls' Reformatory

This site was associated with a significant new endeavour in South Australia to rehabilitate delinquent girls in a 'cottage home' scheme rather than in the traditional institution.

It exemplified the notions of social welfare and reform then being promoted by social reformers such as Catherine Spence and Caroline Clark.

The establishment of the reformatory represented one of the first initiatives of the State Children's Council which was established by the State Children's Act of 1886, and was closely bound up with initiatives to abandon the use of the *Fitzjames* for the institutional care of delinquent boys. However, before moving the boys to the Magill Industrial School, an alternative place had to be found for those delinquent girls who were kept in one of the wings there. These girls condemned to the Magill Industrial School were those who were considered too delinquent to be included in the boarding out system.

The current system provided little chance for rehabilitation, so the Council seized the opportunity to implement a system that was considered more beneficial.

This new institution was established in 1890, with the girls moving in on 16 October.

It was not the Council's preferred site, for they were well aware of the proximity of suburban housing. The government insisted. Three 'cottages', in imitation of those erected by the New South Wales State Children Relief Board at Mittagong, were built, and called Charity, Faith, and Hope, for girls in classifications one to three - that is, from good to bad. [Dickey:153]

Depending on their conduct, girls were moved from one to another of the cottages.

The matron in charge of the institution at the time of the move was Mary Holden, the widow of James Holden who founded the leather business that was to become Holden's Motor Body Builders. Mary had been widowed in 1887. She remained in charge of the institution for twenty years, until 1907 and was responsible for implementing the policy of the State Children's Council.

The three main cottages each had accommodation for ten girls and a wardswoman. There was a fourth building completing the complex. This had additional accommodation for girls as well as rooms for the matron, an office and a meeting room.

The virtues of the new institution were extolled in the 1891 report of the State Children's Council,

the institution is planned upon the cottage or family system: and up to the present time it is regarded as a marked improvement upon the congregate plan. It allows of a much more rigid separation of classes, and a more perfect system of supervision and individual training by the officers than is possible in a

large building. When the classification is systematically carried out and the discipline of the institution is well maintained, there is no doubt that the cottage plan is superior to any other. At Edwardstown the inmates are required to do all the work of the institution. They chop the firewood, dig the garden, milk the cows, and perform all the necessary duties of the place, besides doing a large amount of laundry work for the other institutions.

The social experiment was not the success for which the reformers had hoped. The proximity to the city encouraged girls to abscond when they had the opportunity; seven did so during the Christmas period in 1895. The experiment lasted seven years when it was determined to remove the girls from the metropolitan area and to segregate them in accordance with their religious denominations: the Catholic girls were sent to St John's Reformatory near Kapunda in 1897, while the following year, the others, with matron Holden were transferred to the Redruth Reformatory near Burra, previously the Gaol, but later renamed Hampton Court.

The Glandore complex served as the Industrial School from 1898, when the Magill complex became the Protestant Boys' Reformatory. During the first two years of its new use, the School housed between forty-nine and sixty-three children at any one time, though upwards of 400 passed through the institution in a year. In June 1906, the School held forty-seven inmates and was under the control of a matron, a sub-matron, a needle woman, a teacher, five attendants and a gardener. [Cyclopedia: 325]

The Edwardstown Industrial School changed its name to the Glandore Industrial School in 1949, later the Glandore Boy's Home, and continued as a reception and educational centre for neglected children.

The complex was associated with one of the most significant social experiments in South Australia and, apart from the Destitute Asylum in Adelaide which once served as a girls' reformatory, is now the oldest surviving children's institution in South Australia

ARCHITECTURAL

The buildings on the site are residential in scale and character, and, although forming a wide spread complex of institutional use are not individually architecturally outstanding. This was part of the ideology of the use of the buildings as a remand centre.

The buildings have recently been upgraded in a sympathetic manner: verandahs have been remodelled and combined with sensitive landscaping. The removal of some of the later and unsightly structures has given the complex a more open appearance and has assisted in showing off the more substantial buildings. The removal of hedges and bushes, and particularly the replacement of the front fence with the current low pipe fence have brought the buildings visually more in reach of the public.

The buildings were designed with a colonial influence, having red brick walls and simple colonial door and window forms. The house on the corner of Naldera and Malwa Streets gives a good indication of the original design style. This colonial design approach has been strengthened with the painting of all buildings in the same buff colour, and the addition of colonial design balustrading and concave verandahs painted in contrasting carriage-green. This has the effect of unifying all the buildings and imbues the whole complex with an air of a colonial settlement. While this may be perceived as a pseudo effect, it does assist to produce a distinctive unity and residential character complementing the area and reinforcing its historical associations.

The site includes a number of separate single-storey institutional buildings that complement the residential nature of the surrounding district. The original buildings are of brick construction that have since been painted. The roof of each of the original buildings is hipped and of corrugated galvanised iron.

Several later buildings have been added that are not in sympathy with the earlier buildings, but all are similar in scale. There is a great deal of planting on the site.

REFERENCES

- Barbalet, Margaret, *Far From a Low Gutter Girl: The Forgotten World of State Wards: South Australia 1887-1940*, Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1983
- Burgess, H.T., *The Cyclopedia of South Australia*, Vol I, The Cyclopedia Company, Adelaide, 1907, pp. 324-5.
- Buttfield, Nancy, *So Great a Change; The Story of the Holden Family in Australia*, Ure Smith, Sydney, 1979, pp.83-7.
- Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, p. 127
- Dickey, Brian, *Rations, Residence, Resources: A History of Social Welfare in South Australia since 1836*, Wakefield Press, Netley, 1986, pp. 150-61
- Heritage Branch, Register nomination report

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CIRCUMSTANCES

The complex was considered by officers of the Heritage Branch in 1983 at the request of the Public Buildings Department, and the recommendation went forward that the site be included on the Register of State Heritage Item, primarily because of its historical significance. It was not registered.

INTEGRITY

The complex has undergone change and adaptation in order to accommodate a number of different but related uses over a long period of time. The periodic change has not been disruptive, and much of the original fabric remains largely intact.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The complex is an unobtrusive element in the residential neighbourhood. The buildings on the site were arranged in such a manner as to provide incentives for the inmates to move from one to another.

FORMER WINDANA REMAND HOME

Section 623

Hundred Adelaide

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-50-f, 277650 (E), 6128050 (N)

CT No 10-5100/0623

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 1

Zone Residential 3

Boundary As shown on the diagram

Owner(s) Minister of Community Development

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Current Use Government, Education and Training

Condition Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) The grounds are extensive and includes a timber gazebo.

Comments The complex is a good example of appropriate re-use of government buildings.

Surveyor Peter Donovan
Barry Rowney

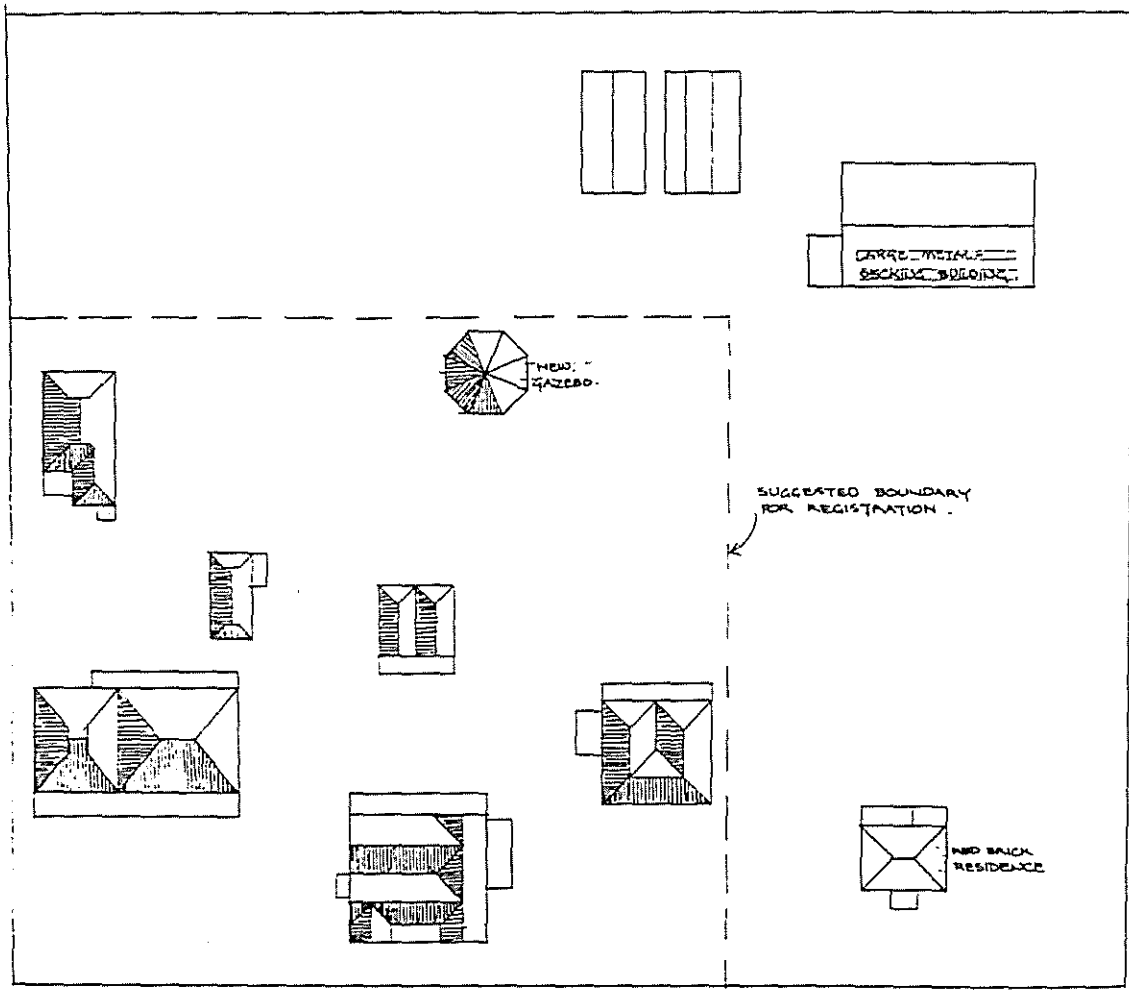
Date(s) of Survey

4/1/90

13/2/90

CLARK AVENUE.

MALWA STREET



NALDERKA STREET



FORMER WINDANA REMAND HOME : GLANDORE

FORMER WINDANA REMAND HOME

Film/Neg Number SM 4/23
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north-east



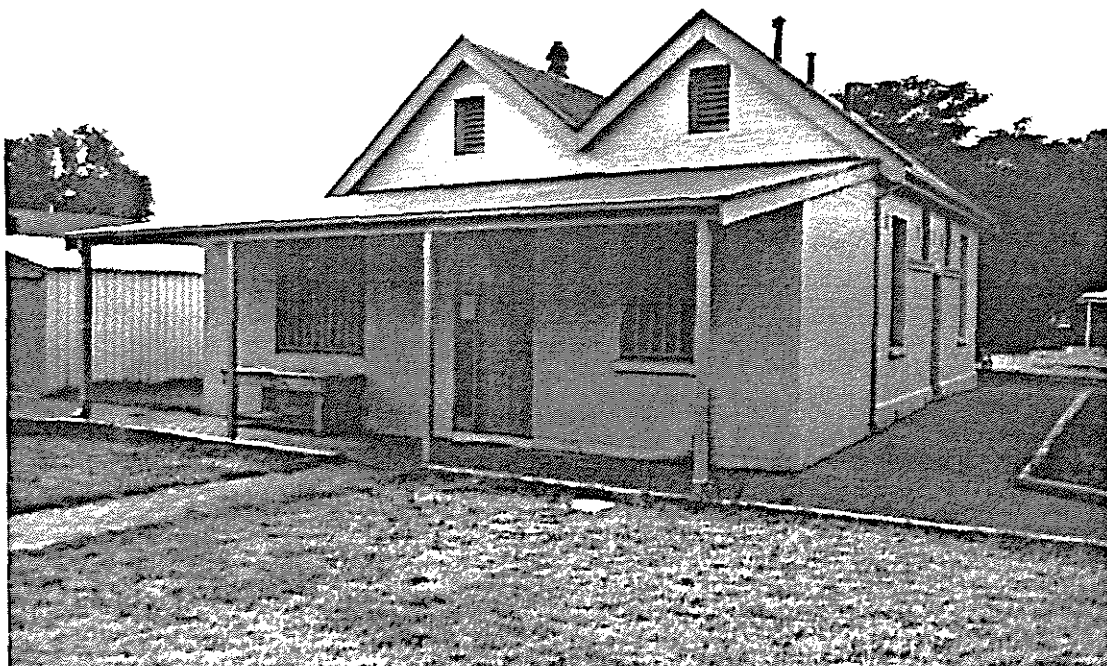
Film/Neg Number SM 4/24
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north



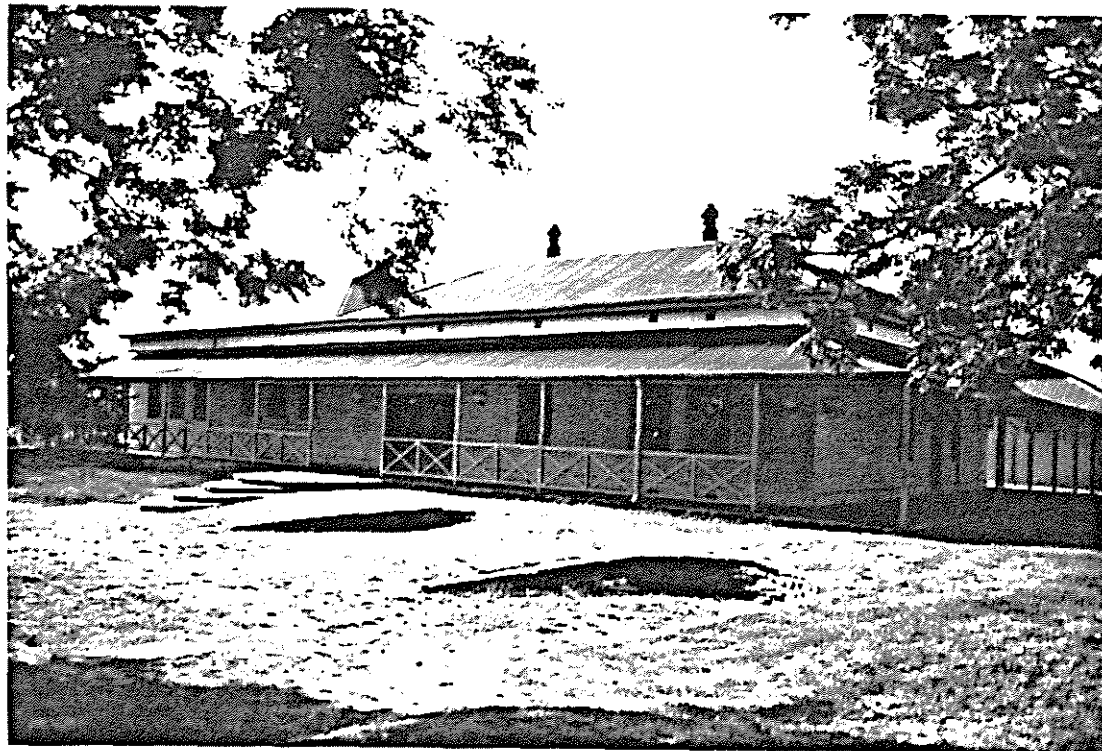
Film/Neg Number SM 4/22
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north-west



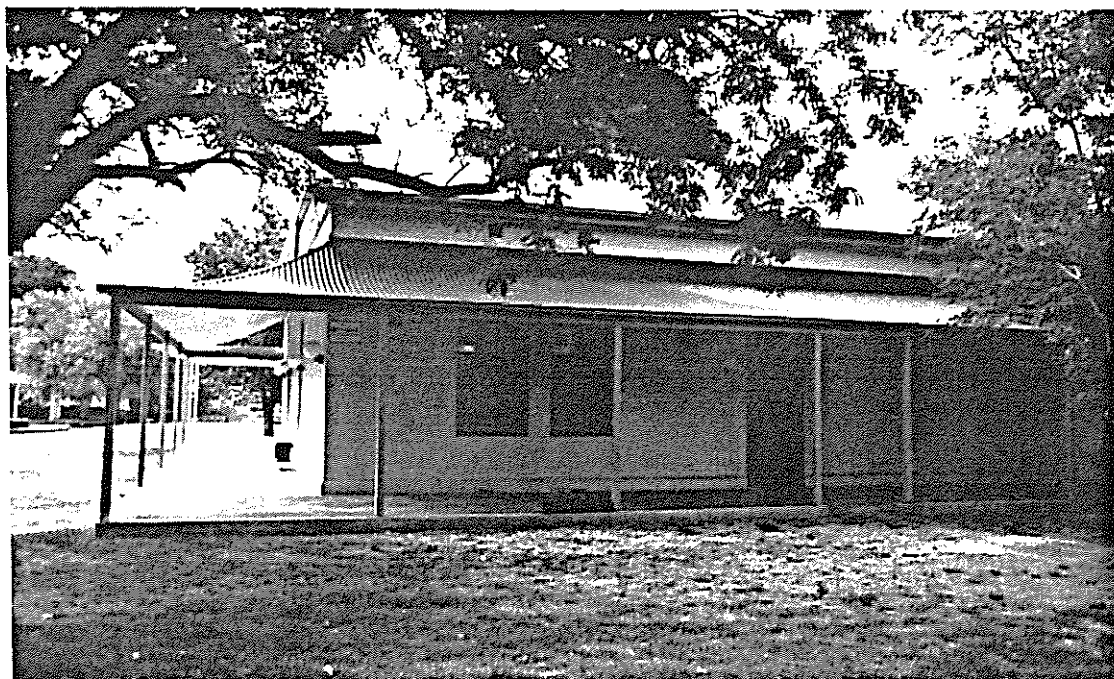
Film/Neg Number SM 4/25
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north-east



Film/Neg Number SM 4/21
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north



Film/Neg Number SM 4/27
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the west



Film/Neg Number SM 4/28
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the west



Approved 1989.12.15

NOW AT TORT IAPGS

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

BARRELS OF 9-INCH RIFLED MUZZLE LOADER GUNS Item No R/4
177-235 Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Shipped from England in 1868, these guns are rare items in South Australia, being amongst the first heavy guns acquired by the colony for its defence. The guns are particularly significant because of their identification with the issue of the defence of colonial South Australia, more particularly coastal defence and the important role of Fort Largs in that defence.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** These are rare items in South Australia, being amongst the first heavy guns acquired by the colony for its defence. The guns are particularly significant because of their identification with the issue of the defence of colonial South Australia, more particularly coastal defence and the important role of Fort Largs in that defence.

- **Engineering** The guns are significant examples of mid-nineteenth century military engineering.

RECOMMENDATION

These items should be considered for inclusion on the Register of State heritage Items.

Report Completed by . Donovan & Associates . . . April, 1990

BARRELS OF 9-INCH RIFLED MUZZLE LOADER GUNS

Heritage Theme Colonial Defence

Sub-Theme Guns

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

These are the barrels of two nine-inch rifled muzzle loading coast guns which were installed as the central armament for Fort Largs when it opened in 1883.

These 12 ton guns, Nos 218 and 220, had arrived in the colony in about 1868. In 1864, the government had ordered the guns because of defence fears arising from the outbreak of the second Polish rebellion in 1863-4. The guns arrived without mountings because the wooden traversing slides used to that time had become obsolete. These guns were a standard pattern Mark II, Fraser construction, made by the Royal Gun Factory at Woolwich in 1867.

The guns were first mounted as the central armament in Fort Largs. This Fort was built as part of the main defence of Adelaide in accordance with the recommendations submitted to the South Australian government by Major General Sir W.J. Jervois R.E. on 4 December, 1877. The purpose of the Fort was to guard the entrance to the Port River, complementing Fort Glanville which was to protect Port Adelaide and the Semaphore anchorage from bombardment.

The plans for Fort Largs, along with those for Fort Glanville were completed in June 1878. Jervois was responsible for the plans, though they were prepared under his supervision in Melbourne by A.B. Moncrieff of the South Australian Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Work on the construction of Fort Glanville began in September, 1878, and it was opened in October, 1880.

Construction of Fort Largs commenced in 1882. Unlike Fort Glanville, Largs was built in a piecemeal fashion, because of the government's wish to make economies wherever possible. In the first instance approval was given only for those works sufficient to mount four guns already in the colony, including the two nine-inch guns. The contract for the rear defence wall and stockades was not let until May 1885: plans for a third fort at Glenelg were scuttled altogether.

The two nine-inch guns became the main armament for Fort Largs and were sited in the centre of the fort. They were mounted on pedestals and wrought iron cradles

Fort Largs became the more significant of the two forts in 1889 following the installation of two six-inch breech loading disappearing guns, because the arc of fire the new guns included that of the sixty-four pounders at Fort Glanville: these guns had originally been ordered for Fort Glenelg. The new guns were sited either side of the nine-inch guns.

Fort Largs was transferred to the federal government following federation: South Australia received £16,705 in compensation. To the time No. 218 had fired 56¹/₂ Effective Full Charges (EFCs), while No. 220 had fired 47 ⁵/₈ EFCs.

The nine-inch guns were replaced in 1905 and 1910.

The guns were transferred to Warradale in 1961.

Now AT FOR LARGE

REFERENCES

- Berry Polomka Riches Gilbert, 'Fort Glanville Conservation Park: Draft Management Plan', Department of Environment and Planning, July, 1984
- Brook, David (ed), *Roundshot to Rapier: Artillery in South Australia, 1840-1984*, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1986, pp. 283-5, 287-9, 175-208, 321-25
- National Trust Records
Observer, 26 April, 1884

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INTEGRITY

These items have lost their carriages and mountings, and are no longer in their original location. However, because of the nature of the items this does not compromise their significance unduly.

Now AT FORT LARGES

BARRELS OF 9-INCH RIFLED MUZZLE LOADER GUNS

Allotment No 43
Section 147
Hundred Noarlunga
A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-50-q, 275480 (E), 6124470 (N)
CT No 4165/687
L.G.A. MARION
Ward 3
Zone Public Purposes
Owner(s) Commonwealth of Australia
State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Classified List of the National Trust - Reg No. 3225

Current Use Decorative
Condition Fair
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Two six-inch breech loading Mark V disappearing guns.

Comments

The guns are mounted, facing Oaklands Road, about 100 metres west of the six-inch guns.

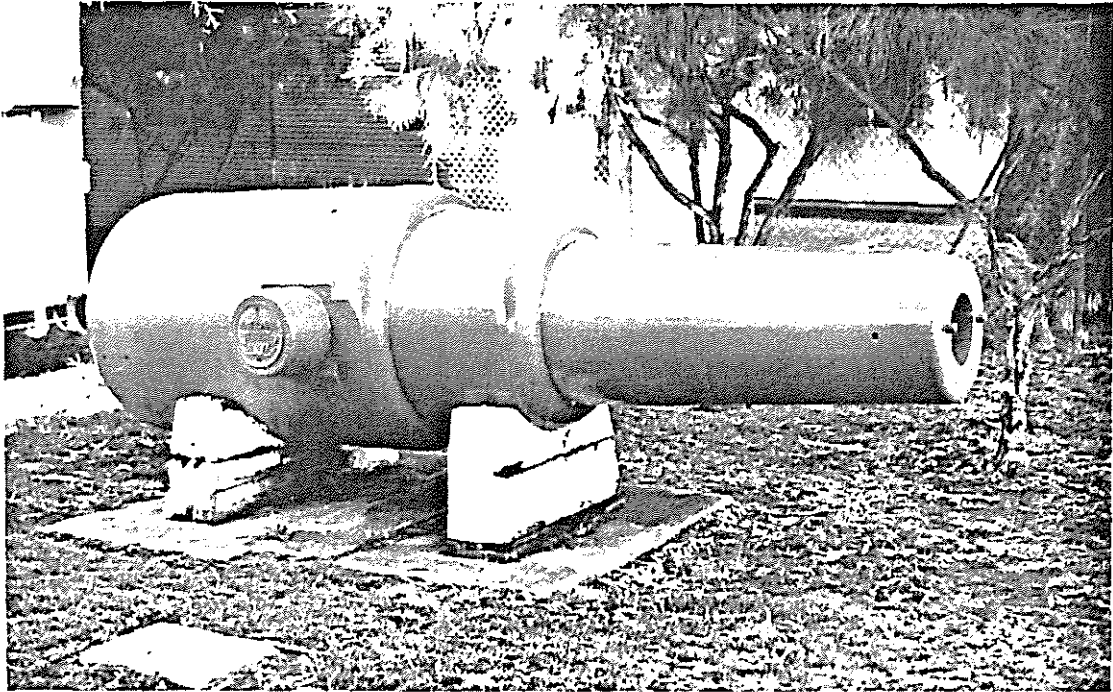
Surveyor Peter Donovan Date(s) of Survey 8/2/90

Now AT FORT LARGES

BARRELS OF 9-INCH RIFLED MUZZLE LOADER GUNS

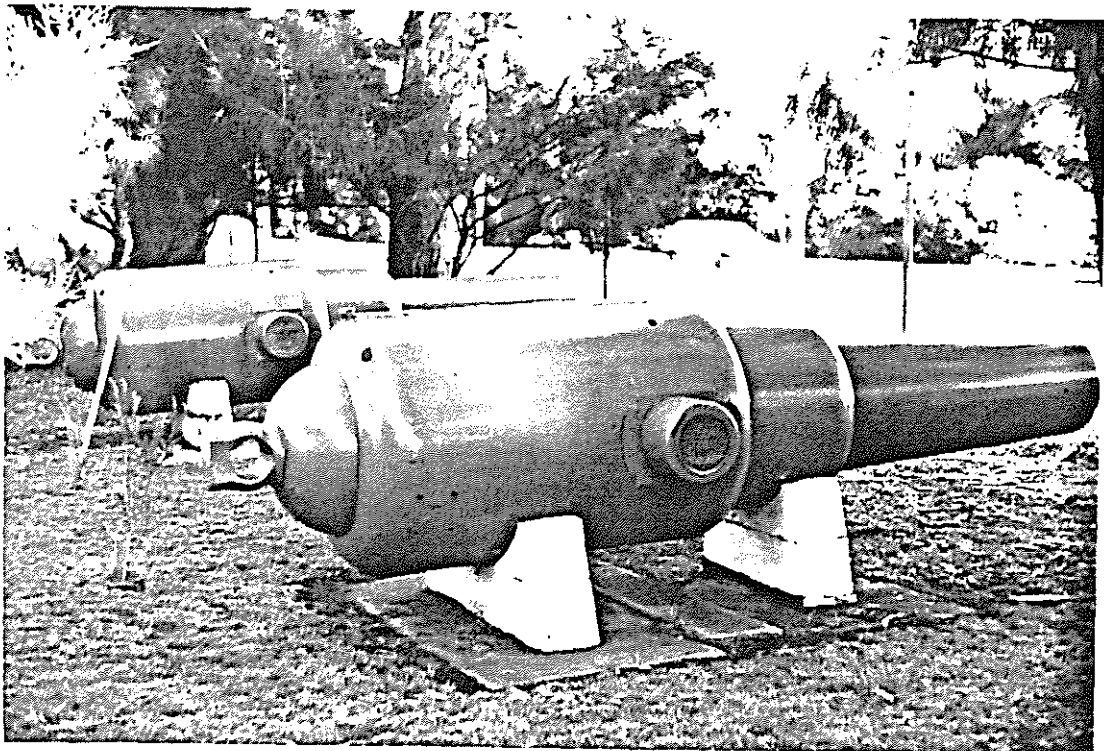
Film/Neg Number SM 6/2
Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the south-west



Film/Neg Number SM 6/3
Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the north-west



NOW AT FORT LARGS

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

SIX-INCH BREECH LOADING GUNS

Item No R/5

177-235 Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

These are rare items in South Australia and are also important because of their age. They are particularly significant because of their identification with the issue of the defence of colonial South Australia, more particularly coastal defence and the important role of Fort Largs in that defence.

Relevant Criteria

These items are particularly significant because of their close identity with the history of South Australia's coastal defence.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** These are rare items in South Australia and are also important because of their age. They are particularly significant because of their identification with the issue of the defence of colonial South Australia, more particularly coastal defence and the important role of Fort Largs in that defence.

RECOMMENDATION

These items should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

NOW AT FORT LARGS

SIX INCH BREECH LOADING GUNS

Heritage Theme Colonial Defence

Sub-Theme Guns

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

There is a bronze plaque fixed to each gun which reads:

Ordnance Breech Loading 6 inch Mark V (Disappearing)
on Carriage Hydro Pneumatic Elswick
No 5145 [No 5368]

Manufactured by R.W.G. Armstrong & Co 1887

This gun arrived in South Australia in 1888 and was installed at Fort Largs where it remained until 1928 when it was dismantled. It was mounted at Central Command Workshop RAEME Warradale July 1969

Effective Range	8000 yards
Shell	80 & 100 lbs
Weight	5 tons

HISTORICAL

These are the barrels of two six-inch breech-loading Mark V disappearing guns which were installed at Fort Largs in 1889. They were ordered as secondary armament for Fort Glenelg, and were made by the R.W.G. Armstrong Company in England in 1887. They were disappearing guns, mounted on Elswick Hydro-pneumatic carriages. These two guns are numbered 5145 and 5368.

Fort Largs was built as part of the main defence of Adelaide in accordance with the recommendations submitted to the South Australian government by Major General Sir W.J. Jervois R.E. on 4 December, 1877. Its purpose was to guard the entrance to the Port River, complementing Fort Glanville which was to protect Port Adelaide and the anchorage off Semaphore from bombardment.

The plans for Fort Largs, along with those for Fort Glanville were completed in June 1878. Jervois was responsible for the plans, though they were prepared under his supervision in Melbourne by A.B. Moncrieff of the South Australian Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Work on the construction of Fort Glanville began in September, 1878, and it was opened in October, 1880.

Construction of Fort Largs commenced in 1882. Unlike Fort Glanville, Largs was built in a piecemeal fashion, because of the effects of the drought and depression in the colony, and the government sought economies wherever possible. In the first instance approval was given only for those works sufficient to mount four guns already in the colony, including the two Nine-inch guns which had arrived in about 1868. The contract for the rear defence wall and stockades was not let until May 1885; plans for a third fort at Glenelg were scuttled altogether. The two nine-inch guns became the main armament for Fort Largs and were sited in the centre of the fort.

Fort Largs became the more significant of the two forts in 1889 following the installation of the two six-inch five-ton breech-loading disappearing guns, because their arc of fire included

Now At FORT LARGS

that of the sixty-four pounders at Fort Glanville. The new guns were sited either side of the nine-inch guns, but became the main armament.

Fort Largs was transferred to the federal government following federation: South Australia received £16,705 in compensation. To that time No 5386 had fired 44³/₄ Effective Full Charges (EFCs), while No, 5145 had fired 42¹/₂ EFCs.

The two six-inch guns were dismantled and stored in 1928, and re-mounted at Warradale in 1969.

REFERENCES

Berry Polomka Riches Gilbert, 'Fort Glanville Conservation Park: Draft Management Plan', Department of Environment and Planning, July, 1984

Brook, David (ed), *Roundshot to Rapier: Artillery in South Australia, 1840-1984*, Investigator Press, Hawthorndene, 1986, pp. 283-5, 287-9, 175-208, 321-25

National Trust Records
Observer, 26 April, 1884

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INTEGRITY

These items have lost their carriages and mountings, and are no longer in their original location. However, because of the nature of the items this does not compromise their significance unduly.

NOW AT FORT LAFFS

SIX INCH BREECH LOADING GUNS

Allotment No 43

Section 147

Hundred Noarlunga

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6628-50-q, 275580 (E), 6124470 (N)

CT No 4165/687

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 3

Zone public Purposes

Owner(s) Commonwealth of Australia

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments National Trust Recorded List - Reg No. 2643

Current Use Decorative

Condition Poor

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Two nine-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns

Comments

The six-inch guns are set, one on either side of the entrance to the Camp from Oaklands Road.

Surveyor Peter Donovan

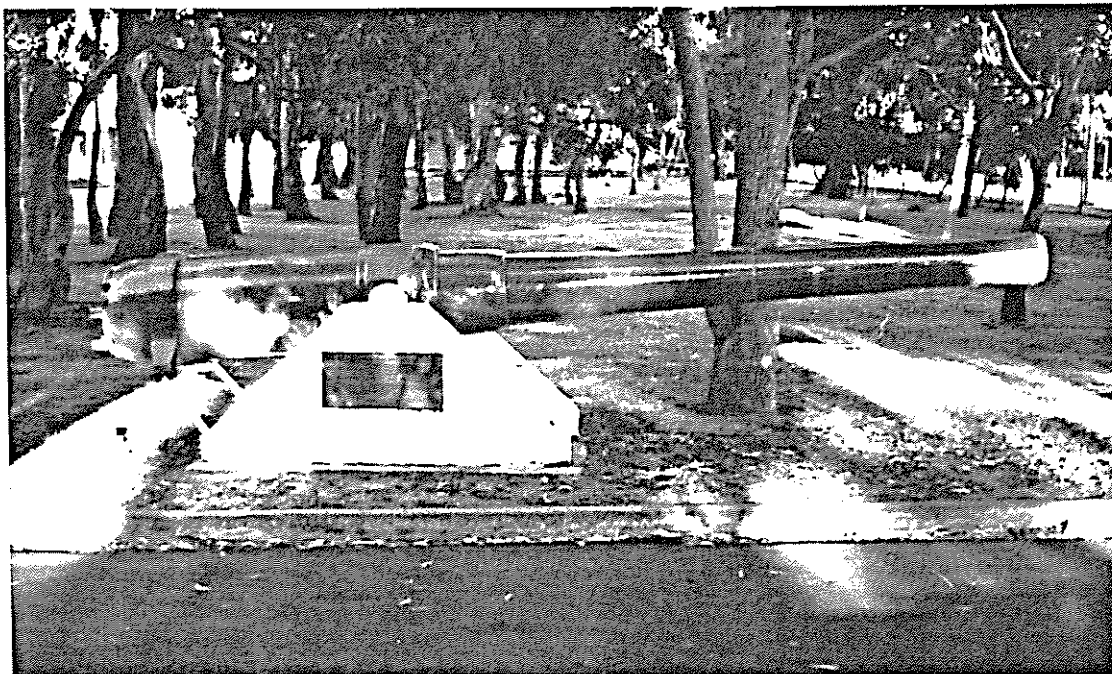
Date(s) of Survey

8/2/90

NOW AT FORT LARGES

SIX INCH BREECH LOADING GUNS

Film/Neg Number SM 5/36 Direction of View To the west
Photographer Peter Donovan



Film/Neg Number SM 6/1 Direction of View To the south-west
Photographer Peter Donovan



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

BALLARA

11 - 13 Walkley Ave, Warradale

Item No R/6

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Ballara is a fine example of a Victorian villa. In many ways it is a typical grand villa because it includes most of the details common to similar buildings elsewhere, though in the Marion district it is a rare, and indeed, the best surviving example. The item derives some historical significance from the succession of owners who were important in the development of the district, but it is of particular significance for the manner in which it reflects the subdivision and urban development of a region once renowned for its agricultural produce.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** This item was home to several people who wielded considerable influence throughout the district and who contributed to its development. Ballara was once typical of many homes throughout the Marion district that were surrounded by extensive farm lands, and though the surrounding farmlands have since been subdivided, the marked contrast with the later style of residential development exemplifies this earlier development. Ballara is a rare example of the older grand home in this area.
- **Architectural** Ballara is a fine example of a grand Victorian villa, the finest example surviving in the Marion district.
- **Environmental** This item once, sited on a large property, is now surrounded by modern urban development.

RECOMMENDATION

This item was earlier considered by the Heritage Committee and was not added to the Register of State Heritage Items at that time. The present survey has suggested that it is a rare item in the city and merits reconsideration, and inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

BALLARA

Heritage Theme Dwelling
Sub-Theme Residence

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Date c1865
Original owner Thomas King
Original Use Residence

The property was originally part of a large parcel of several sections taken up by David Sutherland in 1842. Sutherland became a farmer, but also assumed several public roles as Chairman of the District Council of Brighton, President of the District Council Association, Chairman of the Central Road Board, and member of Parliament for the electorates of Encounter Bay and Noarlunga.

Sutherland fell on hard times and was forced to sell some of his assets. Section 180 was subdivided into allotments in 1848 as the township of Dunrobin though it was 1862 before several allotments were sold. Allotment twelve was part of a parcel of ten acres acquired by John Colton of Adelaide, and in 1864 it passed to Thomas King, an accountant of North Adelaide. King retained the property until 1877 and assessment records suggest that he built the house. King later became Mayor of Brighton.

The house was later extended by the sharebroker, Bosley Jenkins, soon after he acquired it in 1901. Jenkins sold the property in 1907.

Later owners of the property included, Matthew Pelham (1907-8), John Hiscock (1908-11), Elizabeth Ryan (1911-19), James Bartlett McDougall, (1919-23), Frederick Scroop (1924), and Edwin Butcher and family (1924-79).

The property was acquired by the City of Marion in 1979 in order to preserve it. It was later sold in March 1989, after covenants had been placed on the title to protect its heritage value, and fetched \$260,000. It has been restored by its present owners.

ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey
Wall Bluestone
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Front elevation is corrugated colour bond, but roofs to the rear feature the original slate.
Window type Double-hung sash
Verandah Return concave
Additions The front is a late-Victorian addition to the original house
Other features The Villa has numbers of features. Most of them are typical of the period, but that does not make them any less significant. Evident features are the cast iron verandah posts, the lace frieze and the cast iron brackets, and cast iron balustrading: the cast iron work is from Forward Down and Co, of Adelaide. Other features are the heavy timber front door and surrounding side and fan-lights.

Ballara is a large and imposing residence on a large block, now surrounded by recent and ordinary suburban housing development. The block still retains a large variety of trees and shrubs, and there are indications that the property was originally much larger.

The building clearly shows two phases of construction. It began as a modest house of the usual central corridor and four rooms. This portion of the house still retains its slate roof, rubble stone walls, brick quoins and door and window dressings. The windows are multi-paned Georgian style. There are several additions to this section, to the east and west. These are also of limestone walling (painted) with corrugated iron skillion roofs. The back (southern side) of the building has a concave galvanised iron verandah, with timber posts and cast iron lacework. This verandah is probably original, because it shelters the entrance to a cellar, which would have been constructed at the same time as the house. An external entrance to the cellar under the verandah is a common feature in old South Australian houses. An old limestone walled watertank with a hand pump adjoins the eastern extensions. A brick and glass conservatory attached to the verandah is a later addition.

Two large front rooms were added to this house. These are of bluestone with ornately rendered quoins and dressings. The verandah has cast iron columns and lacework and balustrading to the porch entrance. The verandah floor has patterned tiles. This extension makes Ballara a fine example of a grand Victorian villa, unparalleled in Marion. An unusual feature is that the roof was continued in corrugated galvanised iron, and the extension is thereby clearly discernible from the western side. The verandah is concave galvanised iron.

Adding additional significance to this house is the setting of trees and bushes. The large Moreton Bay Fig tree is a landmark in the street, and probably had a bearing on the street layout, because Walkley Street veers at this point to avoid the tree. This also means that the tree is the focal point of Walkley Avenue when viewed from Marion Road.

REFERENCES

Marion Historical Society Newsletter, March, 1989
Files of the City of Marion

Bierbaum, H.F. 'Report on Ballara Park', 19 November, 1984
Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 31-5, 166, 186, 250, 280, 320

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CIRCUMSTANCES

This item was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 31 January, 1985, but was rejected on 18 February, 1987.

This item was previously assessed at the request of the Marion Corporation, the owner at the time. Since that time the property has been sold, subject to particular conditions aimed to ensure its preservation, and the property has been restored.

INTEGRITY

The physical integrity of the property remains high, and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. Recent restoration work has served to enhance its appearance and character.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The item is a distinctive Victorian villa now surrounded by later residential development. The subdivision of the land on which it once stood has ensured that it continues to face the street that provides access to the property.

BALLARA

Address 11 - 13 Walkley Ave, Warradale

Allotment No 12 & 13

Section 180

Hundred Noarlunga

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6627-1-b, 275070 (E), 6123080 (N)

CT No 3904/180

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 3

Zone Residential 2

Boundary That of the title

Owner(s) Anthony and Marie Yopp

Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments State Heritage Branch

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Very Good

Exterior Very Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

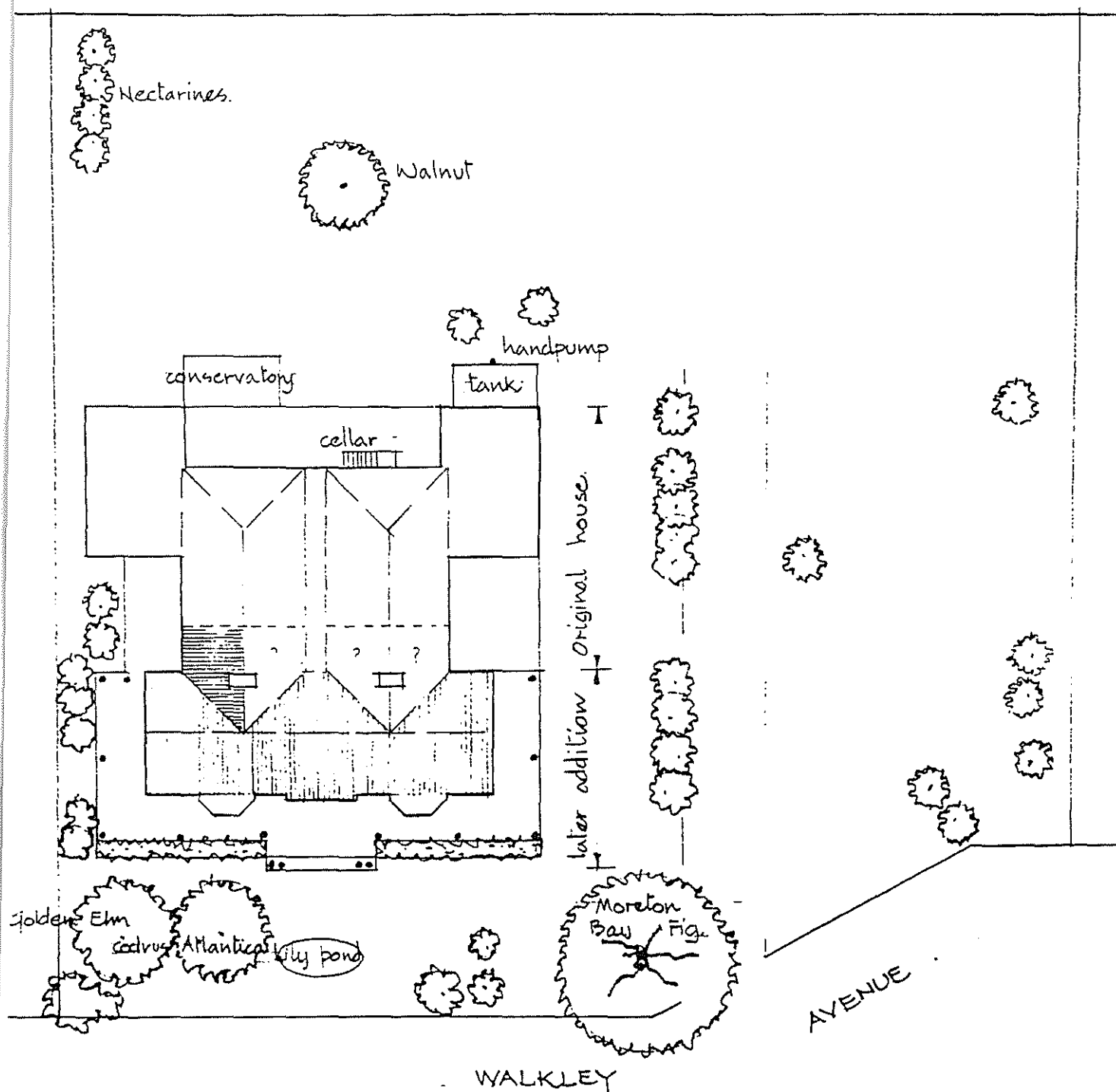
Comments This item was nominated for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items on 31 January, 1985, but was rejected on 18 February, 1987. The present assessment has not discovered any information unique to the item that is new. However, the present survey has examined the whole region of the City of Marion and suggests that this item is the most grand Victorian villa to survive. We suggest that this information is significant and sufficient to have the item included on the Register.

Surveyor Barry Rowney
Peter Donovan

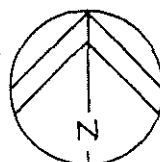
Date(s) of Survey

13/2/90

15/2/90



SCALE APPROX: 0 5 10 15 20m



BELLARA · 13-15 WALKLEY AVENUE, WARRADALE.

BALLARA

Film/Neg Number SM 4/9
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north-west



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

ST ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Item No R/7

17 Finnis Street, Marion

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is allegedly the second oldest Roman Catholic church in South Australia, and has long links with the Catholic community of Marion. At the same time it is one of the oldest buildings in Marion and one which helps reinforce the location of the original Marion village.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** St Ann's Church is one of the oldest surviving Catholic churches in South Australia. It is also one of the oldest surviving buildings in Marion and as such, an item that provides strong links with the early history and life of the village of Marion.
- **Architectural** The Church is very simple in plan-form and reflects Gothic features. It is a typical item rather than one with particular architectural features. Its significance lies in the manner in which it illustrates the form of church built by the early settlers of villages and towns when they were in a position to be able to do so.
- **Environmental** St Ann's Church is prominently situated, and helps to provide a focus for the historic village of Marion. It is the dominant feature of a cohesive complex which also includes the cottage at the rear and a bell-tower.

RECOMMENDATION

St Ann's Catholic Church should be included on the Register of State Heritage items.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

ST ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Heritage Theme Religion
Sub-Theme Church

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Date Built in 1859, extended in 1863, restored in 1971
Original owner Catholic Church
Original Use Worship

Numbers of Irish Catholic migrants settled in the township of Marion. The first church services were held in private homes in 1848 with the Catholic community being served by a priest from the nearest church at Morphett Vale. Land for a church at Marion was donated by the Marion farmer, Martin Kelly, in March, 1859, while others donated money or kind.

The foundation stone of the Church was laid on 7 April, 1859, by the Vicar-General, Fr Michael Ryan, and the newly completed church blessed and opened later in the year. The Church was consecrated on 4 February, 1864.

The bell set in the tree immediately east of the church was cast in Dublin in 1866 and blessed by Bishop Shiel on 28 October of that year.

The Church was also used as a local school. This school began in 1865 under the direction of a succession of lay teachers, but in 1869, was staffed by Sisters of St Joseph, who continued until 1882. In 1868, before the South Australian Education Act there were thirty-seven pupils at the school; by 1885, three years after the Sisters had left, the attendance varied between seven and thirteen, though there were seventeen on the roll.

The church was attached to numbers of parishes, including Morphett Vale, Glenelg, and Brighton: it never seems to have had a resident priest. It was restored in the 1970s, when a set of six stained and painted glass windows by Cedar Prest was installed.

ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single Storey
Roof Form Gabled
Window type Pointed arched
Additions Porch
Wall Materials Stone
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised Iron
Other features The church features a separate sanctuary. Set of six modern stained and painted glass windows by Cedar Prest.

This is a small church having a nave (approximately 12 metres long) and a sanctuary (approximately 5 metres long), and a small entrance porch and side vestry. The walls are limestone rubble with rendered quoins, with simple parapet gables topped with wooden crosses. The steeply pitched roof is of corrugated iron, painted slate grey. The six windows to the nave are of modern abstract leadlight and stained glass and are a distinctive feature of this early building. The porch, nave and sanctuary each have two tie rods installed which indicates previous problems in structural movement. No movement is noticeable outside the building, which suggests that the tie rods have succeeded in their task.

The walls have been painted a cream colour although evidence suggests they were formerly painted white. This may have been part of the 1971 restoration when white walls and slate grey roofs were popular for old buildings.

The building is generally in good repair, but some conservation work should be undertaken soon. This includes attention to the southern front door which is exposed to rain and the timber is beginning to break down: the northern door survives much better. There are a few surface cracks to walls which require attention; the rendering to the brick base to the walls is cracking on the southern side and needs immediate attention. The underfloor vents require cleaning out. The remains of the creepers which show on the walls should be cleaned off, and the holes in the ground which housed the creeper should be patched.

For its age, the building is in remarkably good condition, and illustrates well the form of church which the early pioneers of small villages and towns built as soon as they were able.

The simple form, derived from Gothic precedents illustrates the traditions which influenced the builders, while maintaining a simplicity which admirably suited both the function and the available funds of the congregation.

An item closely associated with the church is the bell tower. This consists of a large bell suspended from a large timber rocker, under a pitched corrugated galvanised iron roofed canopy supported on one side by a substantial, 150mm square post, and on the other by a substantial gum tree. The present twisted form of the 'campanile' shows the effects of the enveloping growth of the gum tree during many years.

This unusual bell tower, together with the church, and Annie Doolan's Cottage form a cohesive group.

REFERENCES

- Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 82-5
- Jensen, Elfrida and Rolf, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia: A Definitive Chronicle of Development 1836-1890 and the Social History of the Times*, Rigby, Adelaide, 1980, pp 164, 294
- Register* 4 February, 1864
- Roman Catholic Archives: Historical Notes

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the item is high, and it is still used for the purpose for which it was built. Those additions that have been made are appropriate and common to the development of many church plans as demand warrants and funds allow. The church was restored in the early 1970s, and new elements introduced, but these have been appropriate, and only served to extend its utility and life.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The Church is a significant element on the corner of Finnis and George Streets. Its location helps to provide the historic townscape of Marion with a sense of place. The church is the dominant feature of the small group of significant items that include the bell-tower and Annie Doolan's Cottage.

ST ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Address 17 Finnis Street, Marion

Allotment No 8

Section 117

Hundred Noarlunga

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6627-1-c, 276820 (E), 6123060 (N)

CT No 4142/9

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 5

Zone Residential 2

Boundary That of the title

Owner(s) Catholic Church Endowment Society

Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Recorded List of the national trust - 1685

Current Use Worship

Condition Good

Interior Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Associated item(s) Bell in the gum tree to the east, stone wall to Finnis and George Streets, Cottage at the rear.

Comments

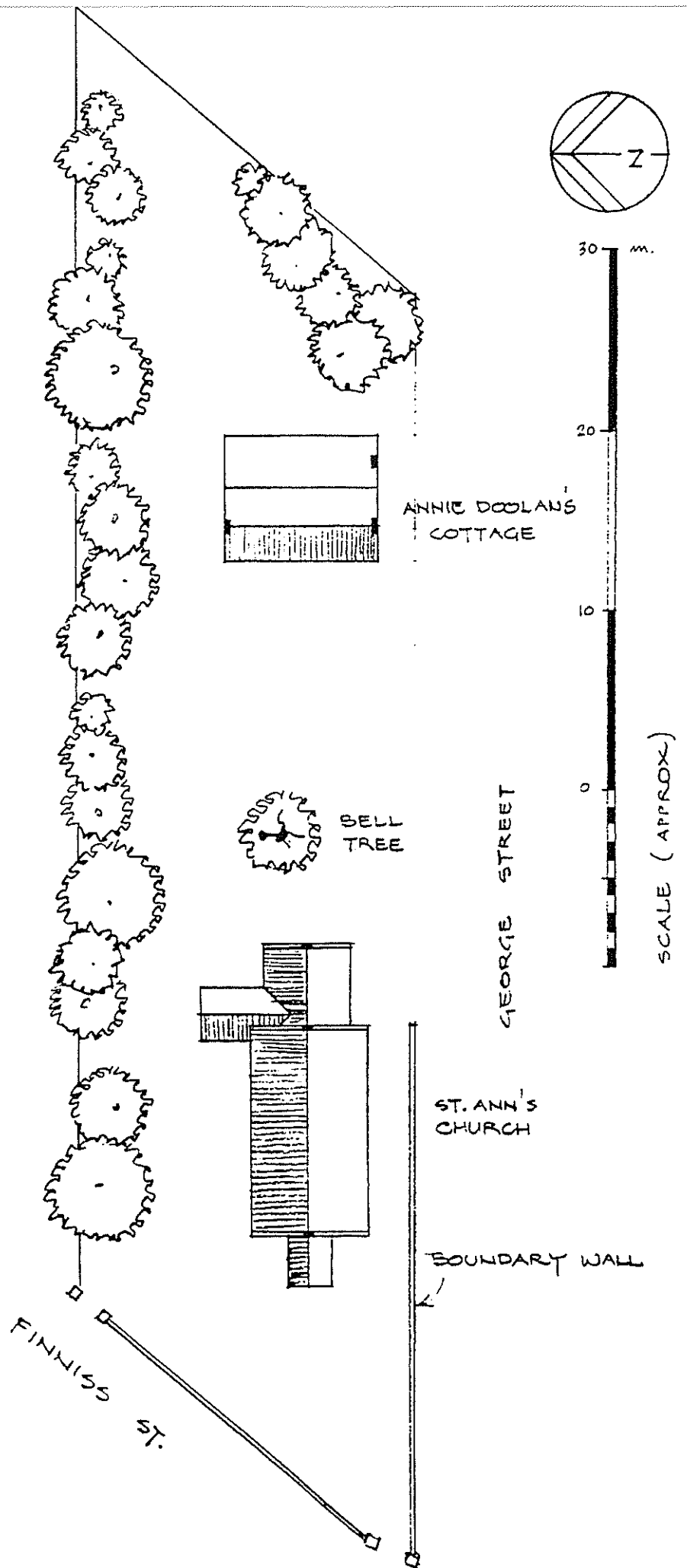
The nearby cottage has long been associated with the church but it remains a distinct item and should be so considered.

Surveyor Peter Donovan
Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey

4/1/90

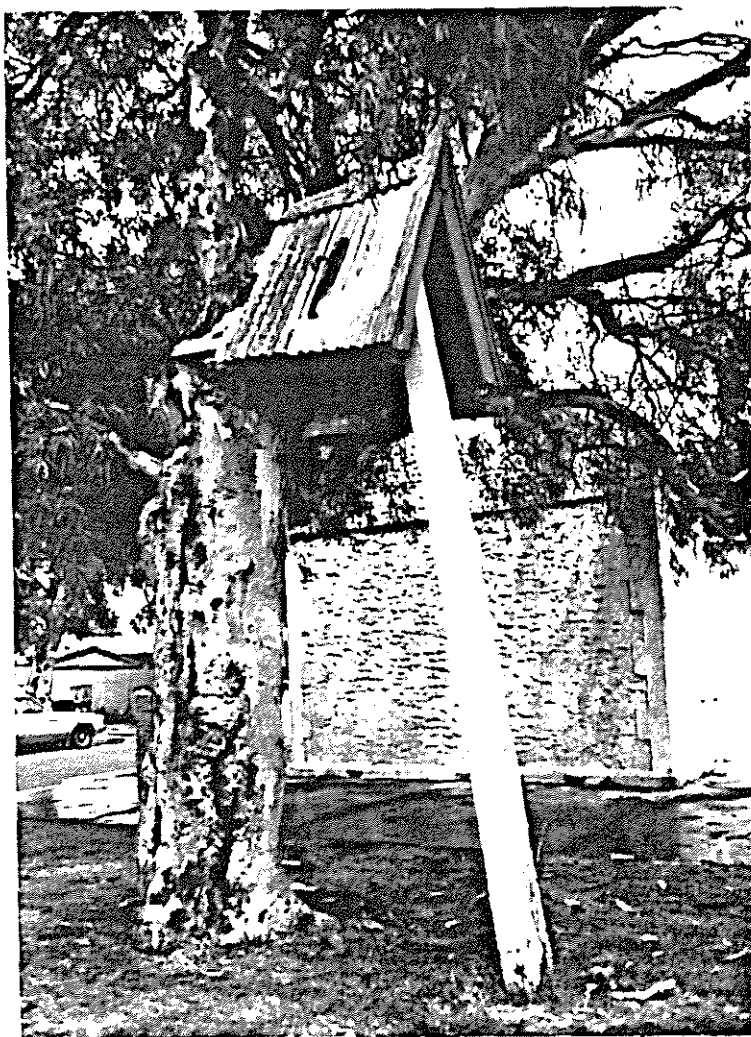
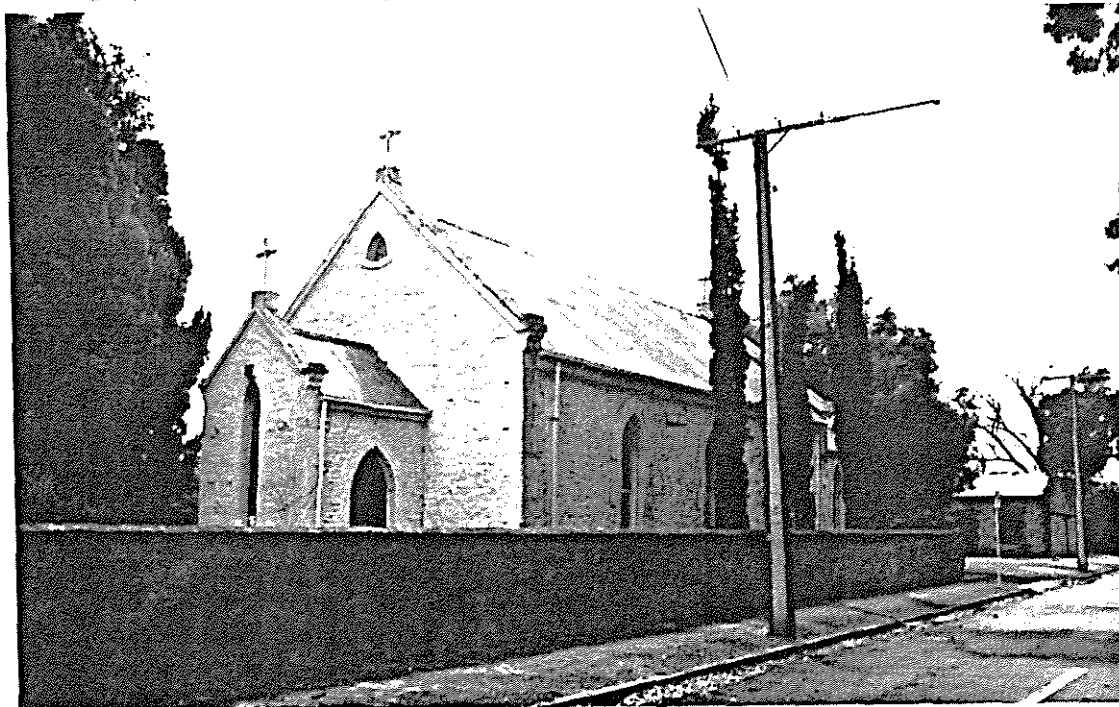
6/2/90



ST. ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

ST ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Film/Neg Number SM 3/34 Direction of View To the north-east
Photographer Pamela Runge



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

ANNIE DOOLAN'S COTTAGE

Item No R/8

George Street, Marion

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is a rare item in Marion because of its age and the positive documentation associated with it: it is also of a style and type rare in metropolitan Adelaide. It is a simple vernacular cottage and not one of particular architectural significance. However it is of particular historical significance because of its early and long association with the Catholic community of Marion, and in particular its early use as a convent for Sisters of St Joseph who taught school in the nearby church. It is one of the oldest remaining cottages in Marion and helps to illustrate the earliness of settlement in the area.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** This item is of particular historical significance because of its early and long association with the Catholic community of Marion, and in particular its early use as a convent for Sisters of St Joseph who taught school in the nearby church. It is one of the oldest remaining cottage in Marion and helps to illustrate the earliness of settlement in the area.
- **Architectural** This is a typical vernacular item, with a great deal of charm, but not one with any particular architectural significance, except as a rare example of such a cottage in metropolitan Adelaide.
- **Environmental** This is not a dominant or landmark item, but it admirably complements the church, and with the bell-tower, forms a cohesive group.

RECOMMENDATION

This item should be considered for inclusion on the Register of State heritage Items. It has been considered here as a separate item, but has been historically linked with St Ann's Church and could be listed with it.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

ANNIE DOOLAN'S COTTAGE

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Date 1876

Original owner Roman Catholic Church

Original Use Convent for Sisters of St Joseph

This cottage was built in 1876 and opened by Bishop Reynolds on 18 June. It was built as a convent for the Sisters of St Joseph who conducted a school in the nearby church. The school was opened in 1869 and continued until 1882.

Once the Sisters moved out the cottage became a private dwelling. For many years it was the home of Miss Annie Doolan, who at one time attended the school.

ARCHITECTURAL

Size Single storey, double-fronted, four-roomed cottage

Wall Materials Limestone rubble with brick quoins, lined pointing, with fish tail iron plates and tie rods

Roof Form Pitched parapet gabled walls

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Segmental brick arches, six-paned double hung sash

Verandah No verandah, but evidence that one existed for a time

Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear.

Other features Sited at right angles to George Street, and evidently closely associated with the church. Two back doors and two small four-paned windows.

This small four-roomed cottage is a good representation of the typical humble cottage of the nineteenth century in South Australia. Two rooms under the pitched roof are backed with an addition under a skillion roof, and although this addition is constructed of the same material as the main cottage, there is evidence that it is a later addition. The walls are of limestone rubble with brick quoins. The roof is of corrugated galvanised iron, set in parapet gabled walls. The windows consist of six-paned double-hung sashes, set into the walls with brick quoins and segmental brick arches.

There is no verandah, but there are signs of a former verandah: three bolts still imbedded in the stonework, and presumable used to hold a timber wall plate, and vestiges of paint on the walls.

The cottage is not without its problems. Past attempts at patching the stone and brick have been made using very hard cement mortar; the timber work such as doors and window frames require painting; the front guttering is sagging and leaking; and there is a large crack at the southern end of the chimney, which is at the apex of the gable. Several sets of tie rods point to previous problems which now seem to have abated.

The building forms part of the church complex, and supports the church as an associated item. Its faults are not irredeemable.

REFERENCES

- Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 82-5
- Roman Catholic Archives: Historical Notes - Marion

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INTEGRITY

The essential integrity of the item appears to be high. An addition has been made to the original cottage, but it is similar in material, scale and style to the original, and enhances rather than compromises the original cottage.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The cottage is not a dominant item, but it forms part of a significant complex with the Church and bell-tower.

ANNIE DOOLAN'S COTTAGE

Address George Street, Marion

Allotment No 8

Section 117

Hundred Noarlunga

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6627-1-c, 276870 (E), 6123060 (N)

CT No 4142/9

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 5

Zone Residential 2

Boundary That of the title

Owner(s) Catholic Church Endowment Society Inc

Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Vacant

Condition Fair

Known Threats Nil

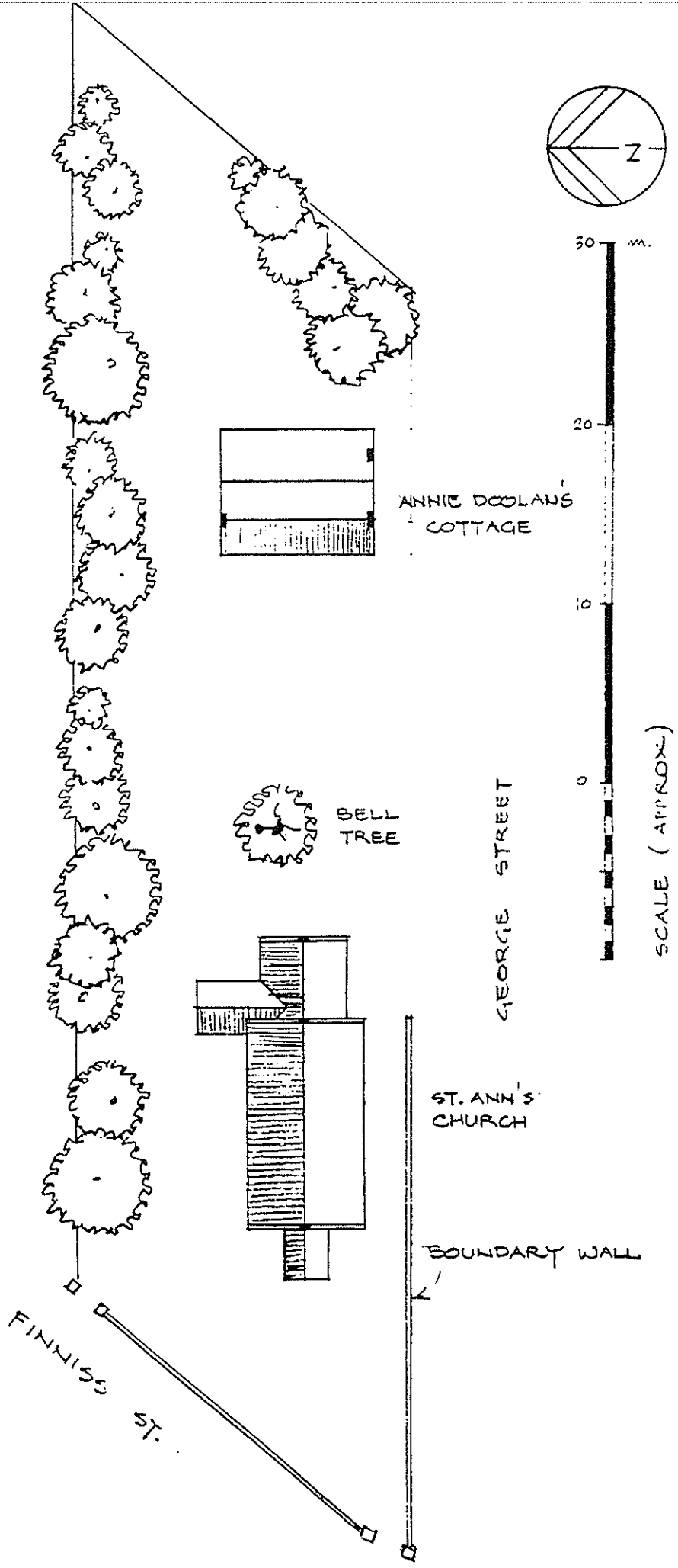
Conservation action identified Regular maintenance. A rough attempt has been made to patch walls: there is a need to remove any cement mortar and remortar with lime mortar. The front door requires painting. The front gutter is sagging and untied, allowing water to leak over the front door. There is a large crack in the south-end chimney.

Associated item(s) Forms part of a complex with the Church and bell-tower

Comments

The cottage was closely associated with the church for many years, but it also has considerable significance and interpretive value as a dwelling and should be considered as an item separate from the church.

Surveyor	Date(s) of Survey
Peter Donovan	4/1/90
Barry Rowney	6/2/90

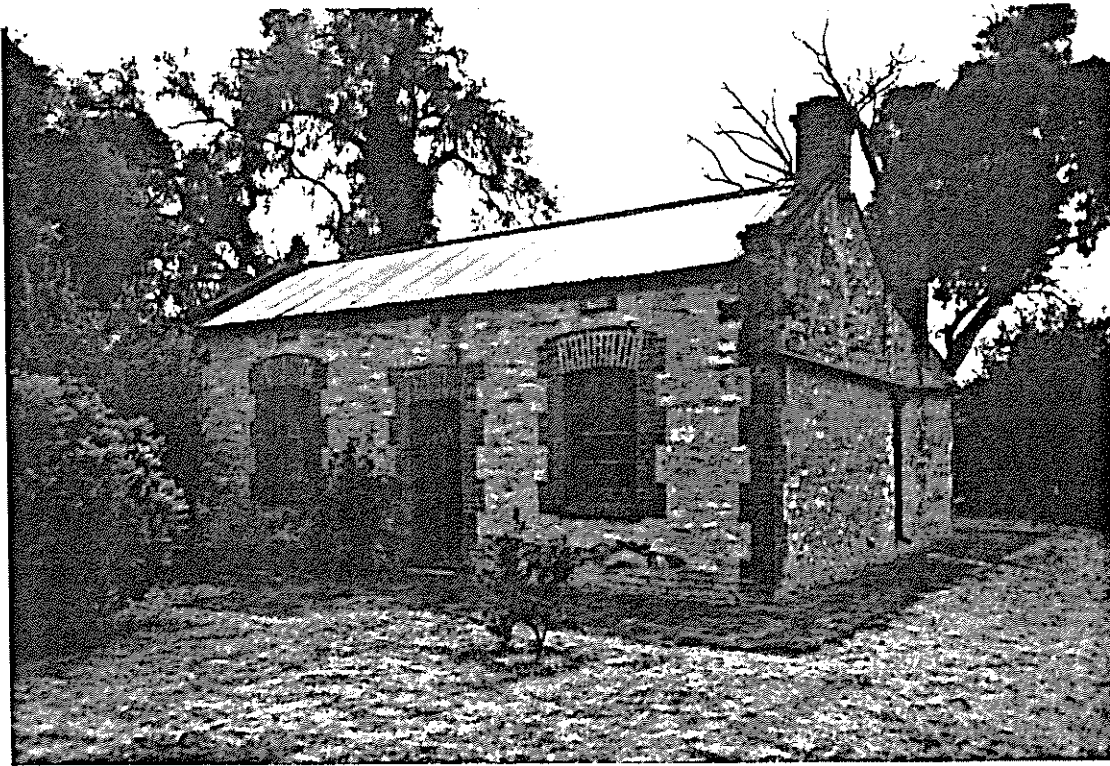


ST. ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .

ANNIE DOOLAN'S COTTAGE

Film/Neg Number SM 3/33
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north-east



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

ALBION HOUSE AND COTTAGE

Item No R/9

95-107 Sturt Road Dover Gardens

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This is a significant complex because of the age, number and arrangement of fine early buildings. The older cottage is vernacular in style and use of materials but is very well built, and is of considerable architectural interest because of this: it has design features that are rare on buildings in metropolitan Adelaide, and there are few if any other examples in Marion. The complex is of particular historical interest because of its identification with early settlers of the area, particularly because of their occupations: it is of particular historical interest because of its long use as a milk distribution centre.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** The complex is of particular historical interest because of its identification with early settlers of the area, particularly because of their occupations: it is of particular interest because of its long use as a milk distribution centre.
- **Architectural** This is a significant complex because of the age, number and arrangement of fine early buildings. The older cottage is vernacular in style and use of materials but is very well built, and is of considerable architectural interest because of this: it has design features that are rare on buildings in metropolitan Adelaide, and there are few if any other examples in Marion.
- **Environmental** This is a complex which includes several items which support one another. The complex remains on a large property that fronts Sturt Road, and is very near the western boundary of the council.

RECOMMENDATION

This complex should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

ALBION HOUSE AND COTTAGE

Heritage Theme Commerce

Sub-Theme Milk vending

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Builder Edward Turner

Original owner Edward Turner

Original Use Dwelling

The property on which the cottage and house stand was originally granted to John Gregory and others in 1842. It passed from Gregory's trustees to Edward Turner in 1878. The original cottage appears to be from an earlier date than this transfer, and may have been occupied by Turner before this time. Turner was a mason, and may also have been responsible for building the cottage: this would help to explain the craftsmanship evident in the building of the cottage. Turner was a prominent businessman of Brighton, and was also associated with the building of St Jude's Anglican Church.

The property passed to Edward Thomas Vinall on 10 October, 1908, it extended from Sturt Road south to Seacombe Road. Vinall was an agricultural labourer from Kent, who had migrated to South Australia in 1852. He worked for Turner for a time, before leasing twenty acres of land on Sturt Road from him in 1901, then acquiring the property. The property was registered as a dairy in 1902: when the property changed hands, Vinall was designated as a dairyman. However, parts of the property were also planted under vines, almonds and olives.

The Vinalls acquired additional property contiguous to their early holding and extending it to ninety-three acres. They also established a Guernsey stud on the property in 1930.

Edward Vinall died in 1938, but the dairy continued under his sons: even after its closure the property continued to be used as a milk depot. Much of the land was sold to the South Australian Housing Trust in 1955.

This property is of particular historical interest because of its long use as a farm, dairy, and milk distribution depot, even though most of the distribution network was through the Brighton district rather than Marion. The history of the property reflects that of much of Marion.

ARCHITECTURAL

Cottage

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Stone, painted

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Eight-paned, casement, with off-centre glazing bars

Verandah Front, concave

Other features Decorative timber frieze to the verandah

The cottage in this complex is a simple hipped roof structure with a return at the eastern end. A lower skillion roof section completes the rectangular plan form.

The whole cottage has recently been renovated in a sympathetic manner. It retains original doors and windows, which give considerable character to the cottage. The door has four flush panels and is topped with a four-paned rectangular fanlight, similar in design to its windows. The windows are casements, with off-set mullions producing four square panes and four thin rectangular panes to each sash. This is a rare pattern for South Australia and unusual for Australia generally, and used mostly in very early buildings, e.g. Experimental Farm Cottage in Parramatta, New South Wales. The walls are of smooth render, but the walls to the eastern

return are of stone. All walls have been painted a buff colour, and the timber-work painted carriage-green, imparting an authentic colour combination.

The verandah is brick paved, which is probably not original, although the old looking and slightly worn bricks give an authentic appearance. The timber posts are topped with a scalloped fascia board and roofed with concave corrugated iron.

The back verandah is a newer addition, being straight corrugated iron on simple timber posts. The verandah is generally wide, and as a continuous form with the skillion roof, although slightly shallower, gives a long low appearance to the rear of the cottage.

The chimneys are of red brick, and appear in original condition although some obvious repointing has been done on one chimney.

House

Size Single storey

Roof Form Hipped

Window type Sash

Wall Materials Stone

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

The larger house is of more recent date than the cottage. It is built of bluestone to the front wall and rendered on the remaining external walls, lined to simulate random stonework. The chimneys of red brick (most likely the structure of the rendered walls), are well constructed with fine detailing, and are in good condition. This is an unremarkable house, but is significant in its relationship to the older cottage, and serves to illustrate the growth of the complex.

Outhouses

There are several structures to the rear of the block, which are vernacular in form and construction, and others of more modern construction. They consist of a variety of materials, roughly rendered bluestone with brick quoins and brick dressings to the openings, corrugated galvanised iron leantos, with the most recent being of cream brick.

One shed is unusual because of its walls of bluestone and limestone, with red brick quoins. The limestone has the appearance of the stone walls of the eastern return of the cottage, and may have been built at the same time. The bluestone is patchily inserted in the lower portion of the wall and suggests perhaps renovations to a salt-damp damaged wall.

Another shed is of limestone random-rubble construction with a brick gable. All of the buildings, including the cream-brick dairy building, are evidence of the growth of the complex from its most simple beginnings through to its latest period as a successful dairy. All add to the significance of the complex.

REFERENCES

Averil Holt, Brighton Historian

Lands Title Office records

Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 157-8

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INTEGRITY

The physical integrity of each of the items of the complex seems to be high.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The complex is sited on a large block of land fronting Sturt Road.

ALBION HOUSE AND COTTAGE

Address 95-107 Sturt Road Dover Gardens

Allotment No Pt Sec 183

Section 183

Hundred Noarlunga

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6627-1-g, 274900 (E), 6121900 (N)

CT No 2410/73

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

Boundary That of the title

Owner(s) Albion Distributors Pty Ltd

Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments

The several items form an important complex

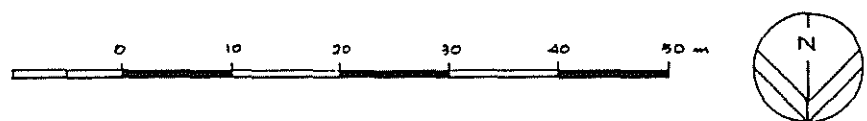
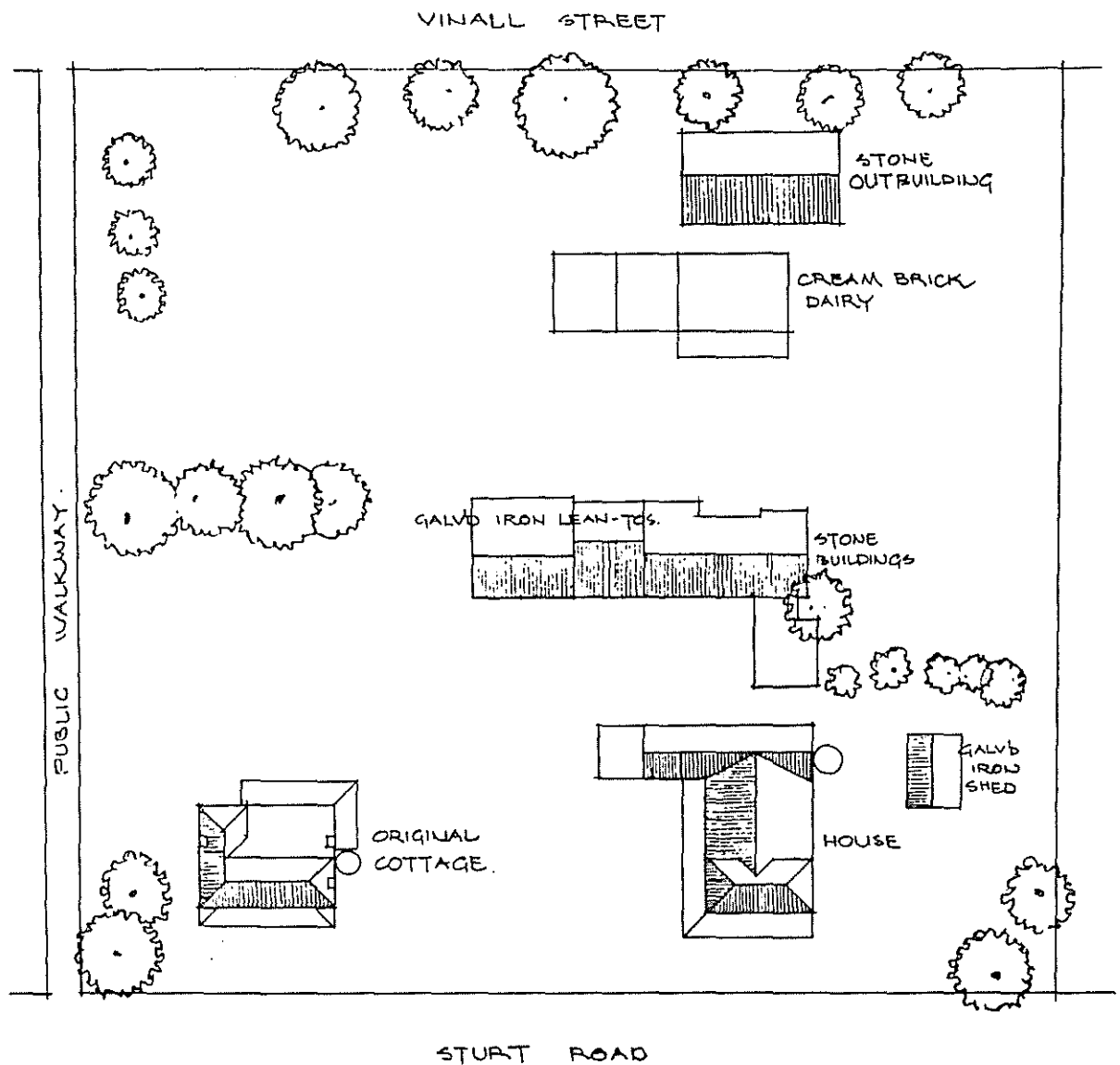
Surveyor Peter Donovan

Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey

8/2/90

20/2/90



ALBION HOUSE AND COTTAGE • DOVER GARDENS

ALBION HOUSE AND COTTAGE

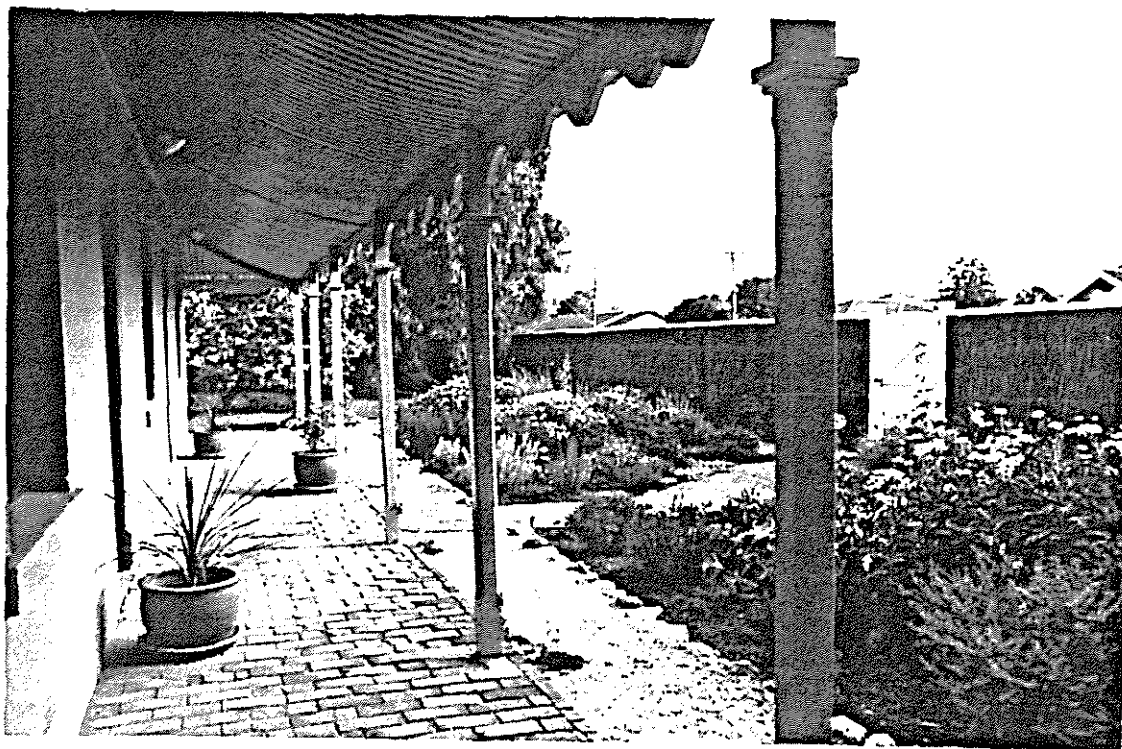
Cottage - front

Photographer Iris Iwanicki

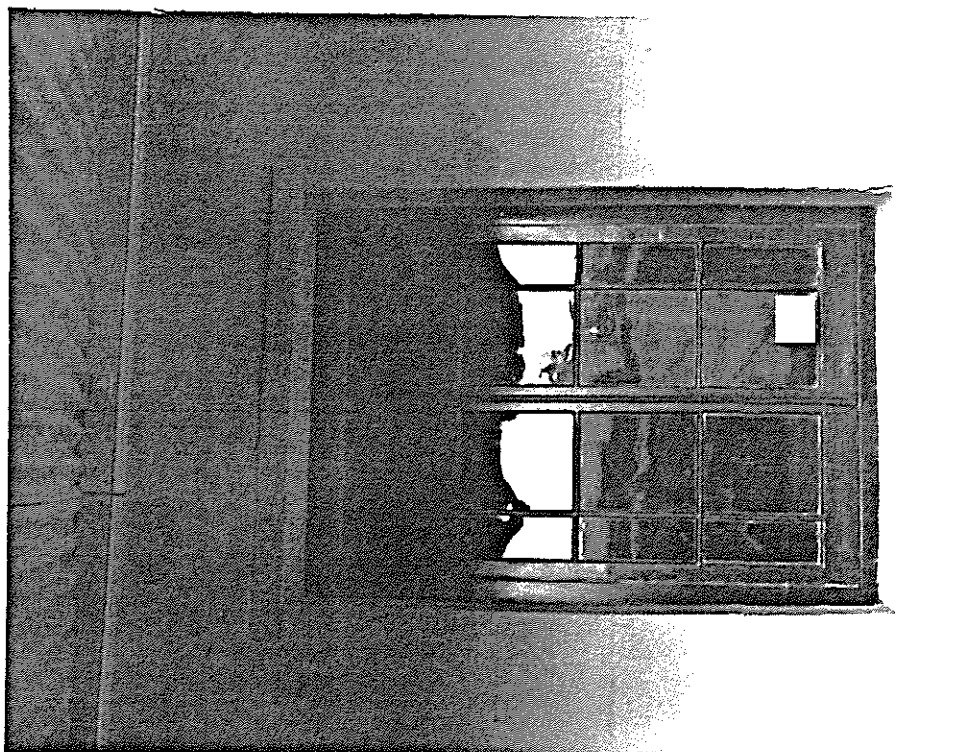


Cottage - view along verandah

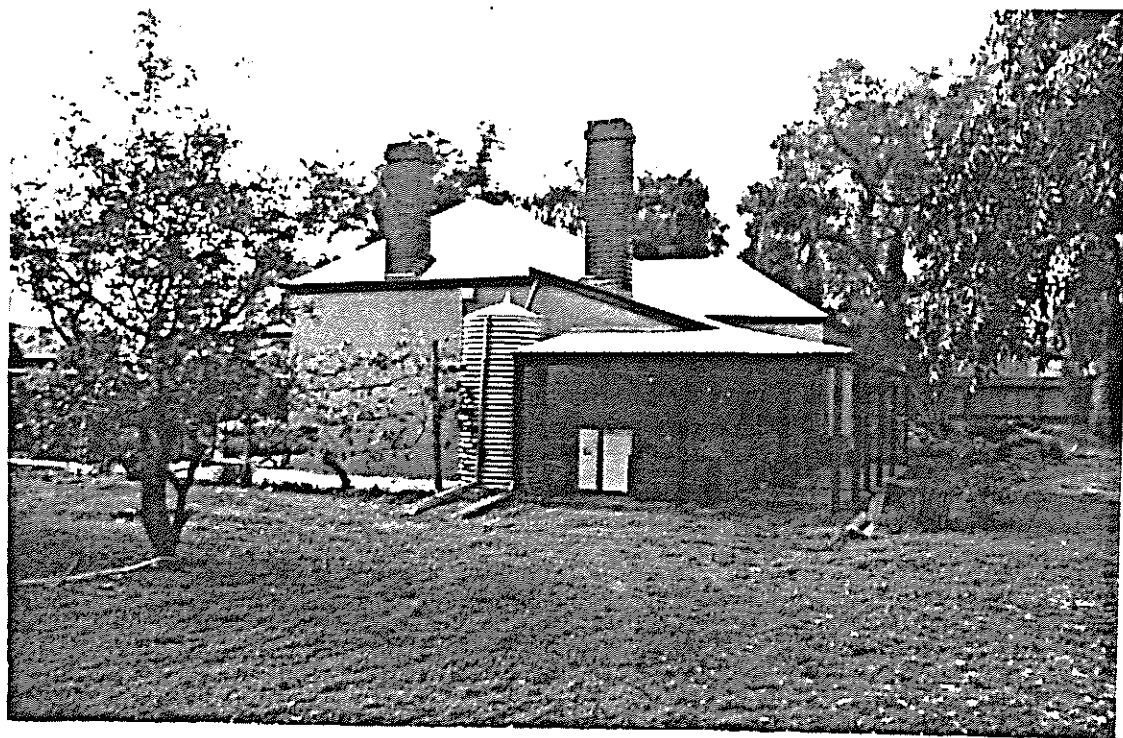
Photographer Iris Iwanicki



Cottage - view of casement window Photographer Iris Iwanicki



Cottage - rear view to east Photographer Iris Iwanicki



Cottage - rear view to west

Photographer Iris Iwanicki



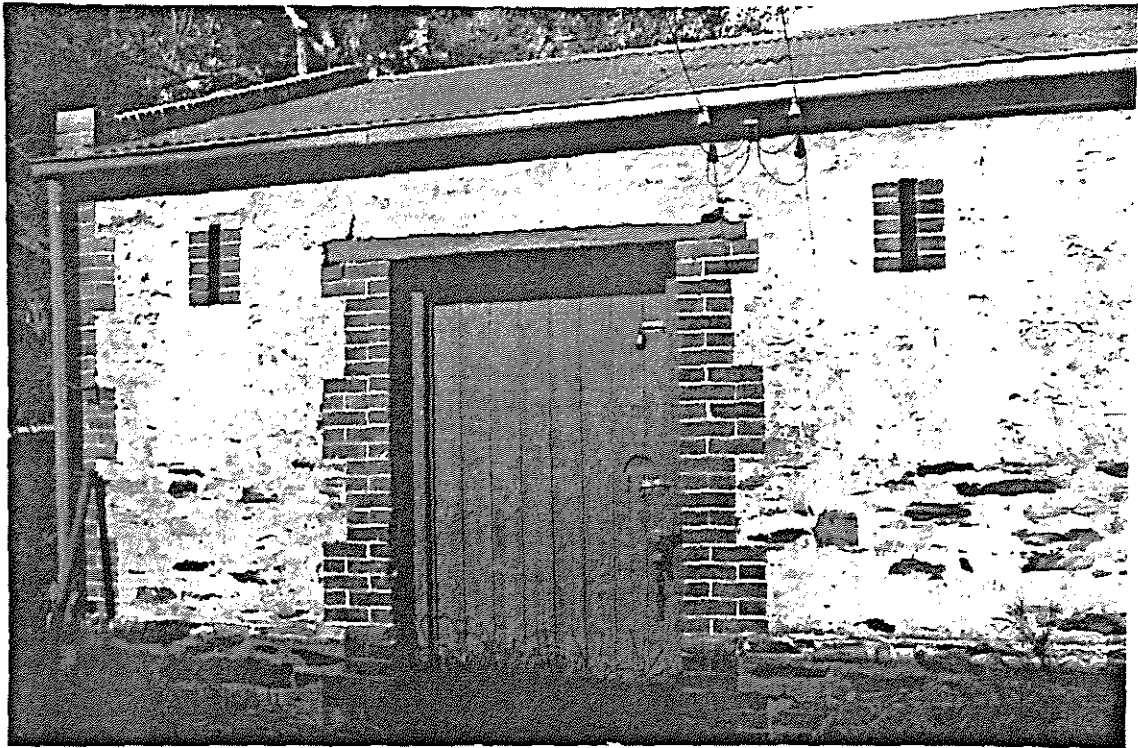
House

Photographer Pamela Runge



Outbuilding

Photographer Iris Iwanicki



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

WATTIPARINGA VINEYARD

Item No R/10

Selgar Avenue, Clovelly Park

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This small vineyard is particularly significant because the vines are the oldest in Marion and amongst the oldest in South Australia. The vines are of additional significance because they were propagated from cuttings for Hardy's Brookside Vineyards at Marion, which in turn probably came from Thomas Hardy's famous Bankside Vineyards at Underdale.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** This small vineyard is particularly significant because the vines are the oldest in Marion and amongst the oldest in South Australia. The vines are of additional significance because they were propagated from cuttings for Hardy's Brookside Vineyards at Marion, which in turn probably came from Thomas Hardy's famous Bankside Vineyards at Underdale.

- **Environmental** The site is surrounded by light industrial development, though historically associated with the nearby dwelling.

RECOMMENDATION

This item should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items. However, rather than being included as a separate item, we recommend that the boundary of the Wattiparinga registration be extended to include this vineyard.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

WATTIPARINGA VINEYARD

Heritage Theme Agriculture
Sub-Theme Viticulture

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

The Marion area was an important grapegrowing district of South Australia and remained so until residential land-use and associated pressures forced the sale of properties during the period from 1950 to 1965. Grape-growing and market gardening were the main industries in the Marion area for more than 100 years, yet today little evidence of these once flourishing industries remains.

The Sturt River area at Marion was renowned for the production of both table and wine grapes. The table grape industry was arguably the more significant part of the grapegrowing in the district. High quality table grapes were produced for both local and export markets on the flood plains of the Sturt River. Names such as Wright & Co, Quick, Laffer and Pethick were synonymous with the production of table grapes. Until large quantities of table fruit started to come from the vineyards in the Riverland, 85% to 90% of table grapes sold on the Adelaide market came from the Marion district.

Grape-growing in the area dates from the early years of European settlement. Vineyard acreage increased gradually from 107 acres in 1876 to 470 acres in 1900. Plantings continued to increase this century and reached a maximum of 1300 acres in 1925. Wine made in the district increased from 13,800 gallons in 1876 to 20,870 gallons in 1915. Total grape production figures are not available before 1900, but 1847 tons were harvested in 1910, and production peaked at about 4000 tons in the 1920s.

Winemaking was a significant industry in the Marion area until relatively recent years. The main winemakers at Marion were the Kearne and Crozier families at Oaklands, W.H. Trimmer at Fairford, Thomas Hardy & Sons of the Brookside Vineyard and the Hamilton family of Ewell Vineyards. Other vigneron came into the area in the 1920s.

Urban development since the 1950s has eliminated commercial viticulture from the Marion area. The few remaining vineyards are the remnants of an important horticultural enterprise.

The present plantings of Dorodilla vines that form part of the Wattiparinga vineyard were variously planted by Richard Ragless in 1889 or by his son C.C. Ragless in about 1930. The planting is of considerable historical significance because it is part of the once extensive Ragless family vineyard and orchard property. The 1889 Dorodilla vines are the oldest in the Marion area and are amongst the oldest vines in South Australia. These vines also have considerable horticultural significance because the cuttings were obtained from Hardy's Brookside Vineyards at Marion. The Brookside vines probably came from Thomas Hardy's famous Bankside Vineyards at Underdale.

REFERENCES

- Bishop, Geoffrey, 'An Assessment of Vineyards in the Marion City Council Area: their heritage and horticultural significance', January, 1990.
Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 135-6

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INTEGRITY

This small vineyard is all that remains of once large vineyard and orchard holdings of the Ragless family.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The vineyard is about 0.3 hectares in extent and is now surrounded by light industrial activity. However, it remains closely identified with the home of the Ragless family.

WATTIPARINGA VINEYARD

Address Selgar Avenue, Clovelly Park

Allotment No 3

Section Part 63

Hundred Adelaide

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6627-1-c, 278430 (E), 6123560 (N)

CT No 3803/185

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 3

Zone Light Industrial

Boundary See attached plan

Owner(s) Ruth Elizabeth Ragless

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Condition

The vines are in good condition and are well managed.

Comments/Significance This vineyard is about 0.3 hectares in extent and comprises plantings of Doradillo vines.

Site Surveyor Geoffrey Bishop **Date(s) of Survey** 10/1/90

WATTIPARINGA VINEYARD

Film/Neg Number SM 6/8
Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the North



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

CHRIST CHURCH ANGLICAN CHURCH and CEMETERY Item No R/11
1708 Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1848, this church is one of the oldest buildings in the Marion district, and the second oldest Anglican church in the Diocese of the Murray. It reflects a form and style that was common amongst the early churches built in South Australia. Major Thomas O'Halloran after whom the district took its name was a major benefactor of the church, and it remains an outstanding example of the manner in which prominent colonists endowed their communities: Douglas Pike suggested this was one of the sure ways to respectability in the pioneer community.

The cemetery is the only one in the City of Marion, but it is of significance primarily because of its identification with Christ Church, and the manner in which it records much of the early history of the district.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** Christ Church is one of the oldest surviving churches in Marion; it is certainly the oldest Anglican church. It is also one of the oldest surviving buildings in the vicinity of O'Halloran Hill, and as such, an item that provides strong links with the early history and life of the the region. It is also of particular interest because of its association with Thomas O'Halloran and reflects the manner in which leading colonists endowed the community.
 - **Architectural** The Church is very simple in plan-form and reflects Gothic features. It is a typical item rather than one with particular architectural features. Its significance lies in the manner in which it illustrates the form of church built by the early settlers of villages and towns when they were in a position to be able to do so.
 - **Environmental** Christ Church is prominently situated, and is complemented by the nearby cemetery. It helps to provide a sense of history for settlement in the vicinity of O'Halloran Hill.
-

RECOMMENDATION

Christ Church should be included on the Register of State Heritage Items, in association with the nearby cemetery.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

CHRIST CHURCH ANGLICAN CHURCH and CEMETERY

Heritage Theme Religion
Sub-Theme Church

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Christ Church

Builder Richard Henley
Date 1848
Original owner Anglican Church in Australia
Original Use Worship

Christ Church was built on a twenty-acre gift of land made in 1848, by Major Thomas O'Halloran who owned nearby Lizard Lodge, and who settled on land in the area that bears his name.

The foundation stone was laid on 2 November, 1848, and the church was opened and consecrated by Bishop Augustus Short on 11 March, 1849. It is the third oldest surviving Anglican church in South Australia.

Major O'Halloran worshipped in the Church until his death in 1870. He is buried in the family vault in the nearby cemetery.

This building is one of the oldest in Marion, and is one with strong links with the history and social life of those who lived at the top of the ranges.

Cemetery

This cemetery dates from the time of the foundation of the Church in 1848 and forms part of the original gift of Major Thomas O'Halloran.

Its historical significance lies in its direct links with those who pioneered the district.

A feature of the cemetery is the family vault of the O'Hallorans. The vault indicates that Thomas Sheldham O'Halloran who died on 16 August, 1870, arrived in the colony on 15 November, 1838. Other markers give other local history information. The marker above the grave of Samuel Myles who died on 3 February, 1866 suggests that he was 'A first settler at Morphett Vale'.

The cemetery includes a range of grave markers and headstones common in Anglican cemeteries. There are a number of slate headstones, that probably came from the nearby Willunga slate quarries: other grave markers feature statues.

The cemetery also contains some modern burials.

ARCHITECTURAL

Christ Church

Size Single Storey

Wall Materials Limestone-rubble, large limestone quoins, painted

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Pointed arch

Additions New concrete block hall, blends with the church with its painted walls

Other features Small entrance porch on front elevation, belfry on top of front gable, two stained and painted glass windows, metal shoe-scraper at the front door

Inscriptions AD 1848

This is a small church having a nave and a sanctuary, and a small entrance porch; the plan form of the church is unusual with the vestry on the southern side forming an integral part of the Sanctuary. This produces an asymmetrical extension to the back of the church. This unusual feature is accentuated by the extra height produced by the drop in the land which leaves the floor level approximately 1m above the ground level. The walls are limestone rubble with large limestone quoins, with simple parapet gables with a small belfry above the front gable. The steeply pitched roof is of corrugated iron. The slate floor has been surfaced with pine floor boards.

The walls have been painted a cream colour.

The building is generally in good repair, but some conservation work is required to repair the cracking in the western wall. The tie rods suggest that wall movement has been severe, and has since been retarded.

For its age, the building remains in good condition, and illustrates well the form of church which the early pioneers of small villages and towns built as soon as they were able.

The simple form, derived from Gothic precedents illustrates the traditions which influenced the builders, while maintaining a simplicity which admirably suited both the function and the available funds of the early congregation. The outline of a sanctuary window is visible in the rear wall, but this may never have been built.

Cemetery

Though not an architectural item specifically, the cemetery contains a number of significant examples of grave markers that are good examples of the masons' craft.

REFERENCES

Australian Heritage Commission, *The Heritage of South Australia and the Northern Territory: The Illustrated Register of the National Estate*, Macmillan, South Melbourne, 1985

Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 96-7

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INTEGRITY

Christ Church

The essential integrity of the item appears to be high. There seems to have been an addition made to the western end of the church, but this is of similar materials and style to the original and is unobtrusive. The church is still used for the purpose for which it was built.

Cemetery

The integrity of the item is high. The cemetery continues to be used for burials, so maintains strong links with its establishment.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

Christ Church

This is a distinctive building beside the road. It is a landmark building because of its long identification with the region and its location beside the Main South Road. It remains set back from the road.

Cemetery

The cemetery is an important item on the brow of the hill beside the Main South Road.

CHRIST CHURCH ANGLICAN CHURCH and CEMETERY

Address 1708 Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill
Section 482
Hundred Noarlunga
A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6627-10-k, 276570 (E), 6115820 (N)
CT No 4124/99
L.G.A. MARION
Ward 4
Zone Residential 2
Boundary That of the title
Owner(s) Anglican Church Diocese of the Murray
State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments On National Trust Classified List - 1789

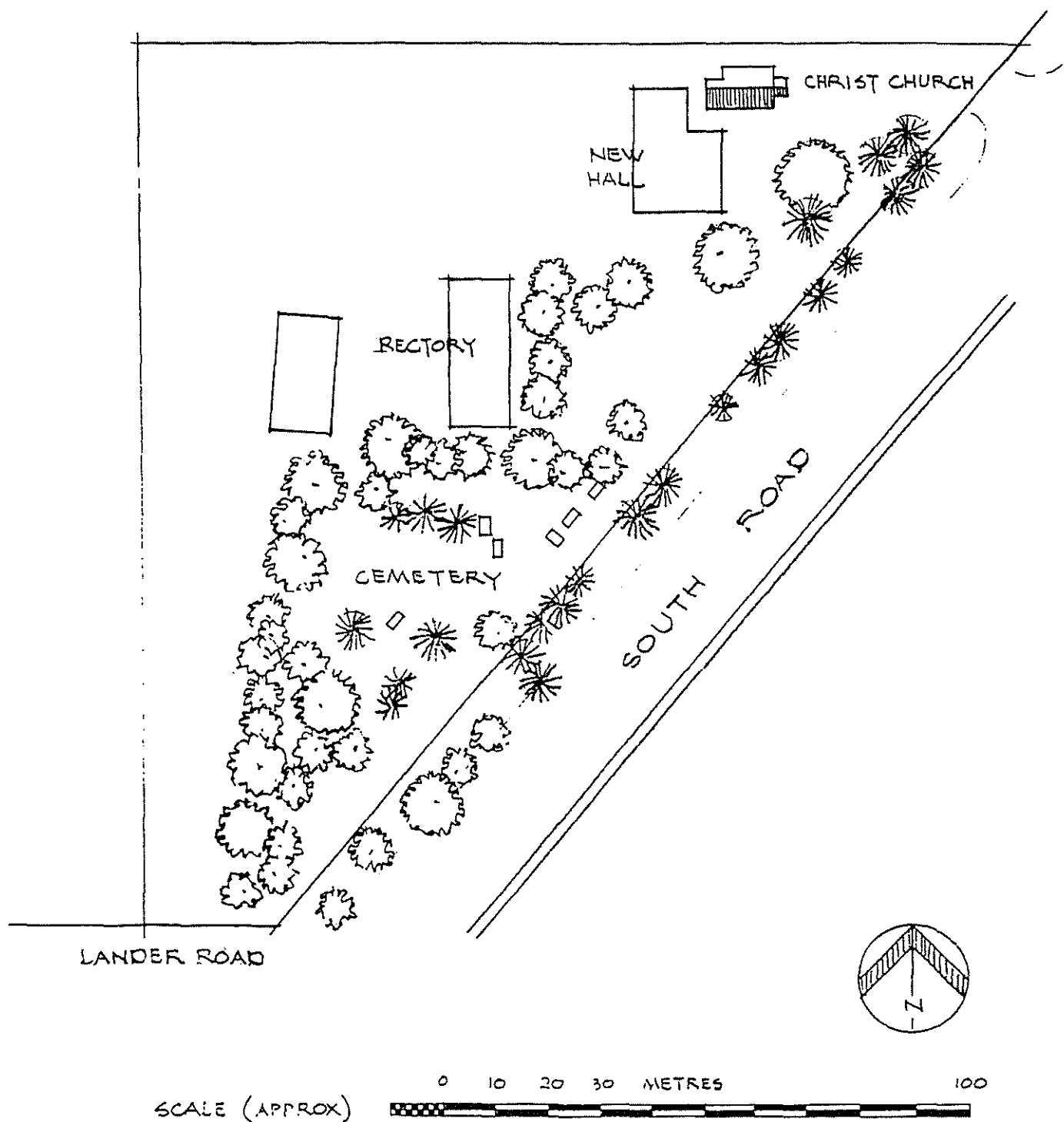
Current Use Worship
Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair, major cracking to chancel
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Cemetery

Comments

The cemetery should be considered for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items in association with the nearby Church. It is logically an extension of the Church, though upwards of 100m removed. It is not sufficiently significant to be included on the Register in its own right.

Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
	Barry Rowney		20/2/90

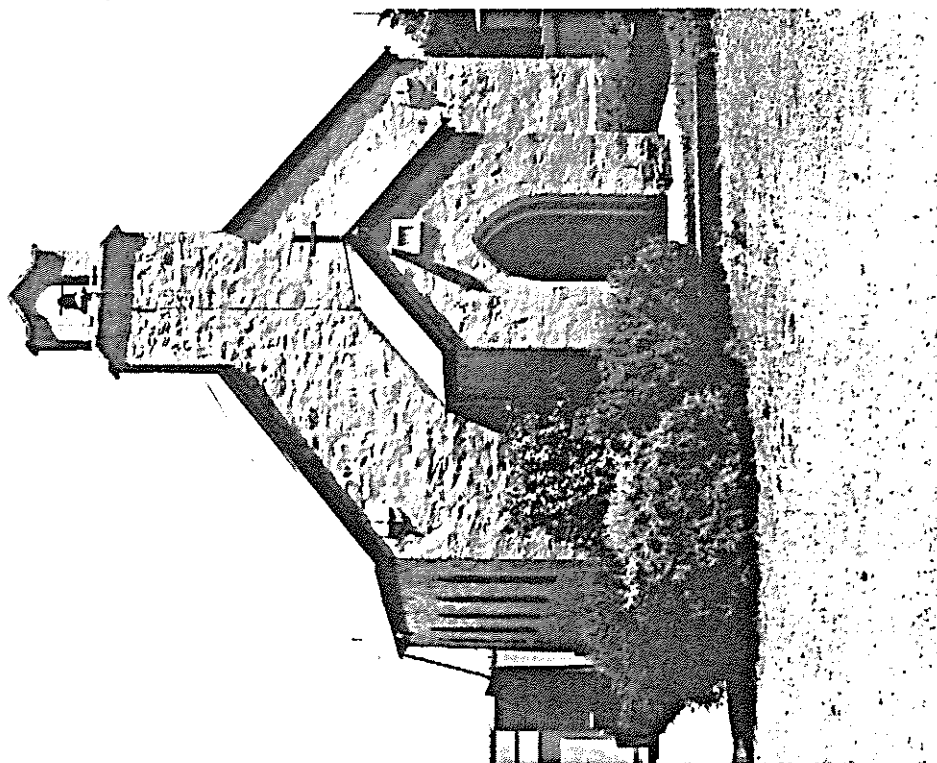


CHRIST CHURCH, 1708 MAIN SOUTH ROAD.

CHRIST CHURCH ANGLICAN CHURCH and CEMETERY

Film/Neg Number SM 5/16
Photographer Barry Rowney

Direction of View To the north-west



Film/Neg Number SM 5/19
Photographer Barry Rowney

Direction of View To the west



CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

HALLETT BRIDGE

Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill

Item No R/12

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This item is a fine example of its type, and is one of the oldest surviving examples in South Australia. It formed part of one of South Australia's major roads, that leading south from the capital to the important agricultural areas south of the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Significant Interest

- **Historical** This item is of particular interest because of its age, and the fact that it is a rare example of its type to have survived in such good condition. However, it is of particular historical significance because it once formed part of the important Main South Road which connected the capital with the important agricultural regions to the south.
- **Architectural** The item is a good example of its type.
- **Environmental** This item is no longer a significant functional item, but it continues to be an important landscape element beside the main South Road.

Report Completed by

Donovan & Associates . . .

April, 1990

HALLETT BRIDGE

Heritage Theme Transport
Sub-Theme Road Transport

ANALYSIS OF SIGNIFICANT INTEREST

HISTORICAL

Date 1867

Something of the importance of the Main South Road, of which the bridge formed a part was highlighted in the *Cyclopedia of South Australia*,

'... the road forms the main artery for the passenger traffic and trade of what was at one time the most populous and productive region of the State. Some part of the area which it once served is now supplied with other roads, but though often agitated for a railway line has not yet been constructed through the portion near the coast. Over Tapley Hill, therefore, still pours the stream of merchandise one way and produce the other. . . [Vol II, p 823]

This bridge was opened on 23 September, 1867, to replace an earlier 1863 structure. The occasion was a very grand affair which indicated something of its significance to local people, and was described at length in the daily press. In a short article Bill Stacy recounted the occasion,

A large procession headed by Schrader's Band and comprising members of the Manchester Unity, Forresters and Druids Friendly Societies, members of the Ministry and Central Road Board in a six-horse coach hired from Cobb and Co for £5/-/- and other private coaches, started from the Victoria Hotel at the summit of Tapley's Hill at 10.00 a.m. On reaching the gaily decorated bridge, the procession halted.

The 'christening' was performed in the usual manner of the period by Miss Janet L. Smith, a young lady who had been born within a very short distance of the site of the bridge. She broke a bottle of wine on one of the parapets in a 'most graceful manner' and pronounced 'in the name of the Great Architect of the Universe, I declare this bridge complete, and to be henceforth called Hallett's Bridge'. The bridge was then declared open to traffic by Mr Alfred Hallett, J.P., Chairman of the Central Road Board. Mr Hallett had previously resided in the neighbourhood, having been associated with the nearby Worthing Mine. [W. Stacy, 'The Opening of Hallett's Bridge', in *Highway*, Vol 20, No.3, p. 13]

The bridge was redecked in 1927 and continued to carry traffic until the South Road was realigned in 1963.

The bridge is about the sixth oldest surviving masonry-arch bridge in South Australia.

ARCHITECTURAL

The bridge, crossing the tributary of the Field River, is to be found about 1.5 kms south-west of O'Halloran Hill and 450m south of Candy Road to the west of the Main South Road. It is on the original alignment of Main South Road.

The bridge is a masonry-arch bridge featuring an elliptical arch profile of stone voussoirs, and a single span of 9.1 metres. It is high above the river, and about three metres higher than its

predecessor. The facing stone is white freestone from the neighbourhood, and appears to remain in good condition. The pavement is modern with concrete kerbs and timber balustrading painted mission brown.

REFERENCES

- Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its people*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981.
- Jensen, Elfrida and Rolf, *Colonial Architecture in South Australia: A Definitive Chronicle of Development 1836-1890, and the Social History of the Times*, Rigby, 1980, p. 390.
- O'Connor, C., *Register of Australian Historic Bridges*, Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra, 1983, p. 52.
- O'Connor, C., *Spanning Two Centuries: Historic Bridges of Australia*, University of Queensland Press, St Lucia, 1985, p. 140
- Stacy, W., 'The Opening of Hallett's Bridge' in *Highway; South Australia*, June-August, 1982, Vol 20, No. 3.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INTEGRITY

The essential integrity of the bridge appears to be high. The redecking has not compromised this integrity.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The bridge is no longer used for the carriage of traffic, and lies immediately to the west of the main South Road.

HALLETT BRIDGE

Address Main South Road, O'Halloran Hill

Section 509

Hundred Noarlunga

A.M.G. Reference 1:2500 Series, 6627-10-k, 276270 (E), 6115320 (N)

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 4

Zone Rural B

Owner(s) Department of Road Transport

Heritage Status Register of State Heritage Items

Other Assessments Recorded List of the National Trust, O'Connor.

Current Use Monument

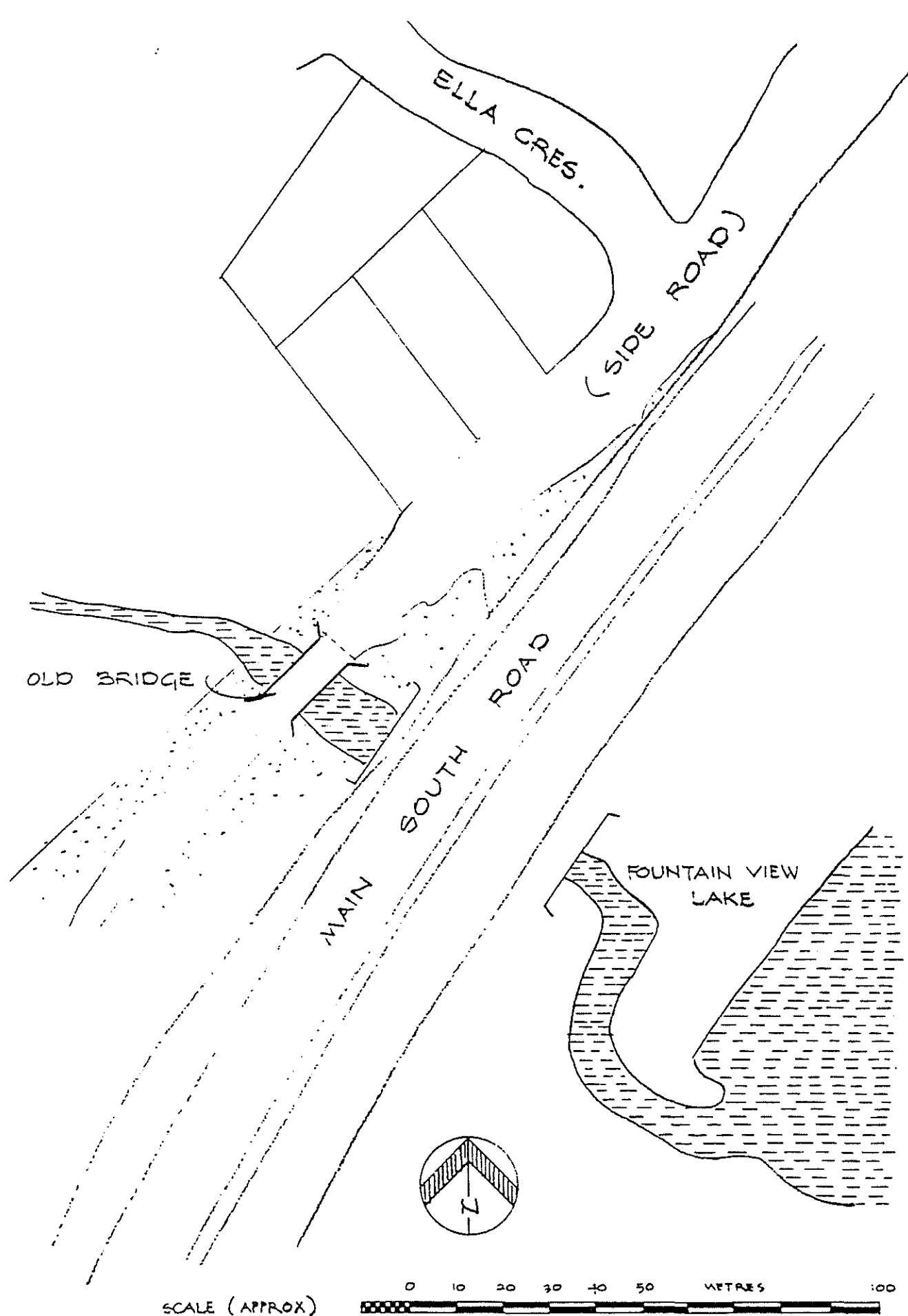
Condition The bridge is in excellent condition. It was redecked in 1927. The structure retains its original form.

Known Threats Nil other than gradual decay

Conservation action identified Some coping stones missing from the abutments need to be replaced or reconstructed to prevent the ingress of water on the top of the abutments.

Comments The bridge is an excellent example of early transport routes construction, and is in no danger of destruction, though care will be required to ensure that it is regularly maintained.

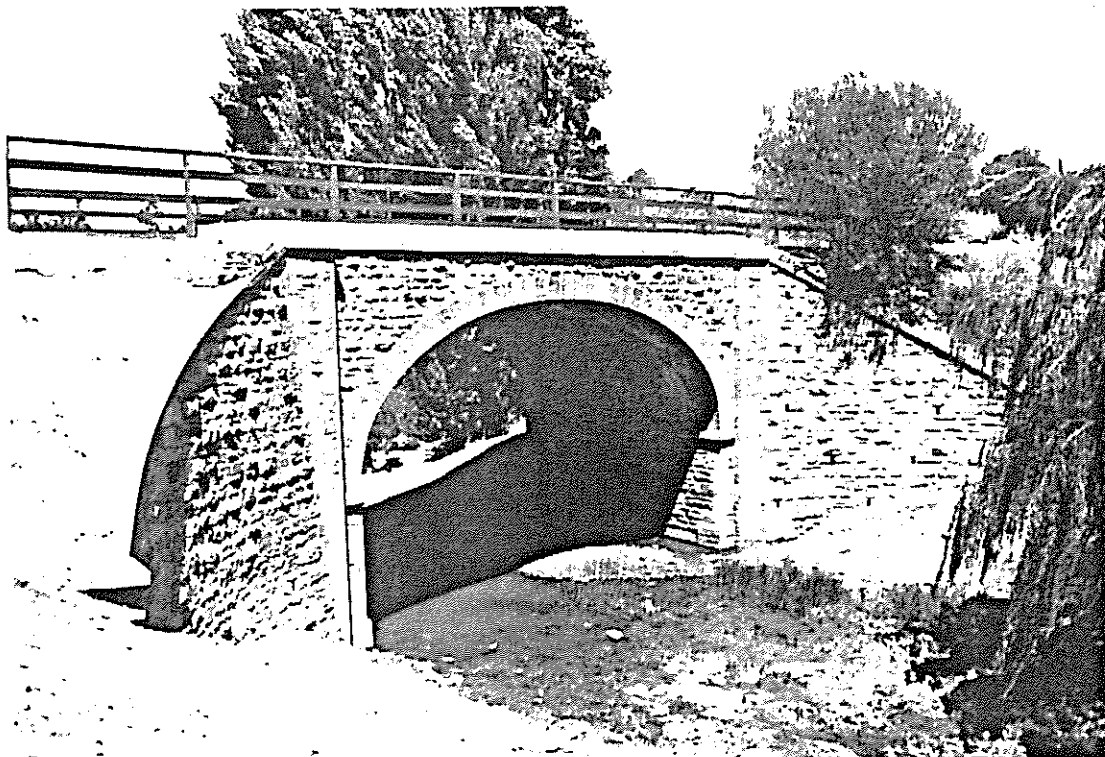
Surveyor Barry Rowney **Date(s) of Survey** 20/2/90



HALLETT BRIDGE · MAIN SOUTH ROAD .

HALLETT BRIDGE

Film/Neg Number SM 5/20 Direction of View To the south-east
Photographer Barry Rowney



**OTHER ITEMS of
NATURAL and
HORTICULTURAL ITEMS**

Note

Any items assessed during the course of a heritage survey manifest different degrees of significance. The following list includes numbers of items that contribute to the physical character and heritage of Marion, although none was judged sufficiently significant to recommend its inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items. Nevertheless all the items listed below reflect features of the development of the town, and are of some significance because of this.

Indeed, many of the items listed below are of particular significance because of their associations with people or developments within the district or region, and are irreplaceable. Care must be taken to ensure that these items are not destroyed unknowingly, and they are listed here to alert readers to their significance.

A number of other items contribute to the physical character of parts of Marion, but they are typical rather than special items. Numbers of these items are included here, but the list is not exhaustive, and numbers of others could easily have been included. This is so particularly for numbers of old gum trees that are still to be found through the district, and exotic trees that once formed part of homestead gardens. As some of these items are destroyed, the others will become increasingly significant.

None of the items included in this list are subject to any statutory form of development control.

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

OAKLANDS ROAD VINEYARD

Item No N/1

Heritage Theme Agriculture
Sub-Theme Viticulture

LOCATION

Address Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park
Owner(s) City of Marion
Allotment No Reserve
Section Part 115
Hundred Adelaide
Ward 2
Zone Community Recreation

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 6/5
Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the west



OAKLANDS ROAD VINEYARD

DESCRIPTION

This vineyard comprises north and south parts, separated by the Marion Swimming Centre.

The South Section of 1.85 hectares is divided by an access track. The eastern portion is planted to Grenache vines and the western portion to Grenache and Rhine Riesling. All vines are reasonably old, some probably more than fifty years, but the planting is not of a uniform age. The Grenache are of two different plantings and it appears that the Rhine Riesling were a later planting to replace Grenache vines that had died.

The North Section of 0.74 hectares is a mixed planting of Grenache and Shiraz, formerly on a T-trellis but now free-standing bush vines.

Condition

The condition of the southern planting of vines is fair to good, especially considering the lack of attention in recent years. The vines have not been cultivated or irrigated for many years, and pruning has been for maintenance purposes. The vines were originally on a single wire trellis, but are now free-standing bush vines. Some vines have wood rot in the main trunk and in the arms. Overall, approximately 30% of vines have died. The gaps are generally at random in the vineyard, but there is a large area of missing vines towards the western end of the planting.

The condition of the northern section of vines is not as good as the southern planting. There are many gaps where vines have died and many have trunk and arm wood rot.

Comments/Significance

The vines are in fair to good condition and with appropriate culture could readily be restored to producing condition.

The South section is in far better condition than the north section and has greater visual impact.

HISTORY

The Marion area was an important grapegrowing district of South Australia and remained so until residential land-use and associated pressures forced the sale of properties during the period from 1950 to 1965. Grape-growing and market gardening were the main industries in the Marion area for more than 100 years, yet today little evidence of these once flourishing industries remains.

The Sturt River area at Marion was renowned for the production of both table and wine grapes. The table grape industry was arguably the more significant part of the grapegrowing in the district. High quality table grapes were produced for both local and export markets on the flood plains of the Sturt River. Names such as Wright & Co, Quick, Laffer and Pethick were synonymous with the production of table grapes. Until large quantities of table fruit started to come from the vineyards in the Riverland, 85% to 90% of table grapes sold on the Adelaide market came from the Marion district.

Grape-growing in the area dates from the early years of European settlement. Vineyard acreage increased gradually from 107 acres in 1876 to 470 acres in 1900. Plantings continued to increase this century and reached a maximum of 1300 acres in 1925. Wine made in the district increased from 13,800 gallons in 1876 to 20,870 gallons in 1915.

Total grape production figures are not available before 1900, but 1847 tons were harvested in 1910, and production peaked at about 4000 tons in the 1920s.

Winemaking was also a significant industry in the Marion area until relatively recent years. The main winemakers at Marion were the Kearne and Crozier families at Oaklands, W.H. Trimmer at Fairford and the Hamilton family of Ewell Vineyards. Other vigneronns came into the area in the 1920s.

Urban development since the 1950s has eliminated commercial viticulture from the Marion area. The few remaining vineyards are the remnants of an important horticultural enterprise.

Curtis Farm was established by Richard Hamilton in 1837 and the Ewell Vineyards by his son Henry in 1854. The Ewell Vineyards eventually included Richard's property and additional land which Henry Hamilton and his son purchased. By 1915, the Ewell Vineyards covered 156 acres. Urban development gradually reduced the size of the property, with the last remaining ten acres being sold in 1979.

This vineyard comprises part of a twenty-acre vineyard on Section 115 which was added to the Ewell Vineyards in 1902 by Frank Hamilton. It was subsequently owned by his son Dr Ian Hamilton and worked by Hamilton's Ewell Vineyards Pty Ltd. It was sold to the South Australian Housing Trust in 1955.

This is the only remaining portion of the Ewell Vineyards.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The vineyard is historically significant because it is the last remaining portion of the Ewell Vineyards, which was Marion's most significant wine and grapegrowing vineyards.

The old, gnarled vines have considerable horticultural, historical and visual significance.

Site	Surveyor	Geoffrey Bishop	Date(s) of Survey	10/1/90
------	----------	-----------------	-------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

OAKLANDS PARK VINEYARD

Item No N/2

Heritage Theme Agriculture

Sub-Theme Viticulture

LOCATION

Address Minchinbury Terrace, Oaklands Park

Owner(s) City of Marion

Allotment No Reserve

Section Part 110

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 1036/120

Ward 3

Zone Community Recreation

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number 5/35

Direction of View To the south

Photographer Peter Donovan



OAKLANDS PARK VINEYARD

DESCRIPTION

This vineyard comprises a block of Muscat Gordo Blanco vines, approximately sixty years old. The vines were once on a single wire trellis, but are now free-standing bush vines. The vineyard has been neglected for some years, not being cultivated or irrigated, and the vines reflect this.

Condition

The general condition of the vines is fair to poor, with a scattering of gaps throughout the vineyard. Several rows at the southern end have been affected by a row of *Eucalyptus citriodora* planted nearby.

Comments/Significance

The vines are in reasonable condition and would respond well to improved management.

The old vines have considerable horticultural, historical and visual significance

HISTORY

The Marion area was an important grapegrowing district of South Australia and remained so until residential land-use and associated pressures forced the sale of properties during the period from 1950 to 1965. Grape-growing and market gardening were the main industries in the Marion area for more than 100 years, yet today little evidence of these once flourishing industries remains.

The Sturt River area at Marion was renowned for the production of both table and wine grapes. The table grape industry was arguably the more significant part of the grapegrowing in the district. High quality table grapes were produced for both local and export markets on the flood plains of the Sturt River. Names such as Wright & Co, Quick, Laffer and Pethick were synonymous with the production of table grapes. Until large quantities of table fruit started to come from the vineyards in the Riverland, 85% to 90% of table grapes sold on the Adelaide market came from the Marion district.

Grape-growing in the area dates from the early years of European settlement. Vineyard acreage increased gradually from 107 acres in 1876 to 470 acres in 1900. Plantings continued to increase this century and reached a maximum of 1300 acres in 1925. Wine made in the district increased from 13,800 gallons in 1876 to 20,870 gallons in 1915. Total grape production figures are not available before 1900, but 1847 tons were harvested in 1910, and production peaked at about 4000 tons in the 1920s.

Winemaking was also a significant industry in the Marion area until relatively recent years. The main winemakers at Marion were the Kearne and Crozier families at Oaklands, W.H. Trimmer at Fairford and the Hamilton family of Ewell Vineyards. Other vigneron came into the area in the 1920s.

Urban development since the 1950s has eliminated commercial viticulture from the Marion area. The few remaining vineyards are the remnants of an important horticultural enterprise.

This vineyard is the last remaining portion of the Oaklands Vineyards. Vines were first planted at Oaklands by Samuel Kearne in 1849-50, and wine-making commenced there in about 1858. The property was bought by pastoralist John Crozier in 1866. The Croziers expanded the vineyard and continued to make wine at Oaklands until 1906. In 1923 William

Pethick purchased forty-seven acres of the Oaklands property and set about replanting the vineyards and orchard. The remaining vineyard dates from the Pethicks' ownership and was primarily used for table grape production. Apart from a small area of vines at Westminster School, this is the only area of table grape vineyard remaining at Marion.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This vineyard is historically significant because of its location and identification with the Oaklands Vineyard, and with several vigneron, Kearne, Crozier and Pethick. It is the only remaining table grapes vineyard at Marion and in the Adelaide area.

Site	Surveyor	Geoffrey Bishop	Date(s) of Survey	10/1/90
------	----------	-----------------	-------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

FAIRFORD VINEYARD

Item No N/3

Heritage Theme Agriculture

Sub-Theme Viticulture

LOCATION

Address Sturt Road, Sturt

Owner(s) South Australian Government

Allotment No 54

Section Part 78

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 4344/267

Ward 3

Zone Special Use

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 6/7

Direction of View To the south

Photographer Peter Donovan



FAIRFORD VINEYARD

HISTORY

The Marion area was an important grapegrowing district of South Australia and remained so until residential land-use and associated pressures forced the sale of properties during the period from 1950 to 1965. Grape-growing and market gardening were the main industries in the Marion area for more than 100 years, yet today little evidence of these once flourishing industries remains.

The Sturt River area at Marion was renowned for the production of both table and wine grapes. The table grape industry was arguably the more significant part of the grapegrowing in the district. High quality table grapes were produced for both local and export markets on the flood plains of the Sturt River. Names such as Wright & Co, Quick, Laffer and Pethick were synonymous with the production of table grapes. Until large quantities of table fruit started to come from the vineyards in the Riverland, 85% to 90% of table grapes sold on the Adelaide market came from the Marion district.

Grape-growing in the area dates from the early years of European settlement. Vineyard acreage increased gradually from 107 acres in 1876 to 470 acres in 1900. Plantings continued to increase this century and reached a maximum of 1300 acres in 1925. Wine made in the district increased from 13,800 gallons in 1876 to 20,870 gallons in 1915. Total grape production figures are not available before 1900, but 1847 tons were harvested in 1910, and production peaked at about 4000 tons in the 1920s.

Winemaking was a significant industry in the Marion area until relatively recent years. The main winemakers at Marion were the Kearne and Crozier families at Oaklands, W.H. Trimmer at Fairford and the Hamilton family of Ewell Vineyards. Other vigneron came into the area in the 1920s.

Urban development since the 1950s has eliminated commercial viticulture from the Marion area. The few remaining vineyards are the remnants of an important horticultural enterprise.

This vineyard was formerly part of the Laffer family vineyard and orchard property. The vineyards were progressively replanted by Albert and Roy Laffer from the mid-1920s. The remaining vines were planted in about 1955.

The vines on the eastern side of the Sturt River are of some historical significance because of their association with the site on which W.H. Trimmer planted his vineyard in 1859. Trimmer was one of the earliest winemakers in the Marion district. The original plantings of Pedro Ximenes vines was still in production when Albert Laffer assumed management of the property after World War I. Fairford was purchased by Henry Laffer in 1876 and remained in the Laffer family until 1965.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The vines on the eastern side of the Sturt River are of some historical significance because of their association with the site on which W.H. Trimmer planted his vineyard in 1859. Trimmer was one of the earliest winemakers in the Marion district.

Site Surveyor	Geoffrey Bishop	Date(s) of Survey	10/1/90
---------------	-----------------	-------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL VINEYARD

Item No N/4

Heritage Theme Agriculture

Sub-Theme Viticulture

LOCATION

Address Alison Avenue, Marion

Owner(s) Westminster School Inc

Allotment No 651

Section Part 110

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 3739/137

Ward 3

Zone Community Recreation

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM6/6

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Peter Donovan



WESTMINSTER SCHOOL VINEYARD

DESCRIPTION

This vineyard of approximately 0.4 hectares comprises 0.2 hectares of old Muscat vines and was formerly part of the Pethick family's vineyard. The balance of the planting is of recently planted varieties.

Condition

The condition of the vineyard is good.

Comments/Significance

The vineyard is well-managed and the grapes are sold by the school

Site	Surveyor	Geoffrey Bishop	Date(s) of Survey	10/1/90
------	----------	-----------------	-------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Sturt River

Item No N/5

Heritage Theme Settlement

Sub-Theme Early occupation

LOCATION

Address Between Sturt and South Roads

Owner(s) Government of South Australia

Section 78

Hundred Noarlunga/Adelaide

Ward 5

Zone Industry/Research

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/3

Direction of View To the south

Photographer Pamela Runge



Sturt River

DESCRIPTION

This part of the Sturt River remains the only part in anything like its natural state, although even this small portion has been largely altered over the years because of intense human occupation.

Comments/Significance

The Sturt River played a fundamental role in the early human settlement of the region, and was long an important resource for the Aboriginal people long before the first white settlement. This small portion is significant because it remains the only portion that resembles its natural state.

Numbers of large old gum trees in the district were once associated with the course of the river; so too were numbers of Aboriginal relics, including scarred trees, camp sites and burial sites.

HISTORY

The Sturt River played a fundamental role in facilitating human settlement on the Adelaide plains. It was used by Aborigines before white settlement, which is attested by numbers of camp sites found along its banks, and a burial ground near the present location of Sturt Road.

The River also influenced the location of white settlement in the area. It used flood regularly, but farmers welcomed the silt that was left on their agricultural lands.

The flooding was perceived as a greater problem as residential development spread across the Adelaide plains. In April, 1964, the South Western Suburbs Drainage Committee decided to realign and concrete the Sturt River as a flood-control measure. The work commenced in November.

Sources David Jarman, 'Up the Creek (or, Look for a Concrete Lining)' in *Taminga*, South Australian Geography Teachers' Association Journal, Vol 10, No.4, December, 1973, pp. 263-70A.G. Beales, 'The South-Western Suburbs Stormwater Drainage Scheme', in *Highway*, Vol 6, No. 2, March-April 1968, pp. 19-26: Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, passim especially pp. 1-7, 313-6.

INTEGRITY

Little remains of the early character of the river. As part of flood mitigation works in the mid-1960s it was realigned and concreted.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The River Sturt was probably the most significant factor influencing early white settlement and enterprise in the district.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	15/2/90
------	----------	---------------	-------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Marked Trees

Item No N/6

Heritage Theme Aboriginal Heritage
Sub-Theme Marked Trees

LOCATION

Address Reserve off The Parade, Oaklands Park
Owner(s) City of Marion
Allotment No Reserve
Section 110
Hundred Noarlunga
CT No 1036/120
Ward 3
Zone Residential 1

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 5/12 Direction of View To the north-west
Photographer Barry Rowney



Marked Trees

DESCRIPTION

The two gum trees feature excisions of the bark in the shape of Aboriginal dishes.

The trees once marked the course of the Sturt River, though are now some distance removed from it because of its realignment.

Comments/Significance

The scars on these trees remain the most tangible evidence of early Aboriginal use and occupation of the district. The Aboriginal scarring of the tree was verified by Robert Edwards, at one time Curator of Anthropology at the South Australian Museum. **Source** Mr David Jarman, Geography master at Westminster School.

Site	Surveyor	Barry Rowney	Date(s) of Survey	20/2/90
------	----------	--------------	-------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Hanging Tree

Item No N/7

Heritage Theme Aboriginal Heritage

Sub-Theme Food Gathering

LOCATION

Address 814 Marion Road, Marion

Owner(s) Longyear (Aust) Pty Ltd

Section 118

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 3608/112

Ward 5

Zone Light Industrial

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/24

Direction of View To the west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Hanging Tree

DESCRIPTION

This is a large gum tree, at one time closely associated with the Sturt River, but since the river's realignment is some distance removed from it. It now stands in the rear yard of a light industrial complex, though it has been made the feature of this yard, and is surrounded by a wide grassed area.

Comments/Significance A Mrs Cracknell, now an old woman but one who lived in the area as a child, remembers Aborigines hanging recently-killed meat in this tree. This ensures that the tree is one of very few items in the district that were associated with the early Aboriginal inhabitants. **Source** Mr David Jarman, Geography master at Westminster School.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Almond Grove

Item No N/8

Heritage Theme Agriculture
Sub-Theme Almond growing

LOCATION

Address Boyle Street, Oaklands Park, adjacent to No 8

Section 143

Hundred Noarlunga

L.G.A. MARION

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/1

Direction of View To the west

Photographer Pamela Runge



Almond Grove

DESCRIPTION

This is an avenue of almond trees that line a walkway between Boyle Street and the continuation of Trott Grove. These trees once formed part of the almond grove on Wyndham.

This section was originally taken up by John and Elizabeth Howard in July, 1842. The Howards sold section 143 to the miller, William Collins, who also owned section 140, and took the opportunity to have Diagonal Road surveyed. The remaining 77 acres of Section 143 were acquired by farmer William Vincent in 1865 and leased to Michael Kinnane. In the meantime ownership of the land passed to Peter Fergusson and Adolphus Attersoll. The land to the east of Diagonal Road was sold to two Glenelg surgeons, Jim Phillips and Frank Singleton in August, 1892. They planted the first grapes on the property soon afterwards.

In 1895, winemaker Ernest Howard, a descendant of the original title-holders, with his wife, Lucy, leased the 59-acre property from the surgeons, together with 10 acres of section 118. Howard called his farm 'Wyndham'. Howard extended the plantings of vines and added almonds and citrus fruits.

The Howards built 'Wyndham' in 1903 with bricks from the nearby brickworks, near the intersection of Diagonal Road and Morphett Road.

Ernest Howard during World War I, but afterwards the property was managed by his nephew, Captain Clarence Hawker. The younger hawker later became a part-owner of the Woodley Winery at Glen Osmond, and sent the harvest to Woodleys.

A report in the *Chronicle* in 1934 indicated that 55 acres of the farm were given over to vines, the remaining 15 acres were given over to peaches, apricots and almonds. At the time, hawker was president of the Marion branch of the Fruitgrowers' and market Gardeners' Association, and secretary of the Grape Grower's Association.

Lucy Howard died in 1948, and Captain Howard retired to New South Wales. The property was sold to the Housing Trust of South Australia. The property was subdivided by the Trust.

Source, Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 148-9, 160-9.

Comments/Significance A sign at the Boyle Street end of the grove reads, 'Prunus Sp var Brown Brandis. The last remaining avenue of a soft shelled Almond'

The Almond groves of Marion were significant in the local economy, and a feature of Adelaide. Almond Blossom Tours were a feature of Marion from about twenty years from the mid-1930s. The extensive almond groves have all but disappeared, so that any groups of remaining almond trees that reflect this heritage are of particular interest.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	4/1/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	--------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Almond Grove #2

Item No N/9

Heritage Theme Agriculture
Sub-Theme Almond growing

LOCATION

Address Oliphant Avenue, Marion
Owner(s) City of Marion
Section 117
Hundred Noarlunga
CT No Reserve
Ward 5
Zone Community Recreation

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/30 **Direction of View** To the south
Photographer Pamela Runge



Almond Grove

DESCRIPTION

This small almond grove, once part of a much more extensive property has now been incorporated into a small council reserve and playground.

Comments/Significance The Almond groves of Marion were significant in the local economy, it has been estimated that a third of the Australian crop of almonds during the 1930s came from the region of the southern Adelaide plains. Almond Blossom Tours became a feature of Marion from about twenty years from the mid-1930s. **Source**, Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 148-9, 160-9.

The extensive almond groves have all but disappeared, so that any groups of remaining almond trees that reflect this heritage are of particular interest.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	4/1/90
---------------	---------------	-------------------	--------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Bell Tree

Item No N/10

Heritage Theme Early Settlement
Sub-Theme Education

LOCATION

Address Marion Road, Ascot Park
Owner(s) City of Marion
Section 114
Hundred Noarlunga
Ward 2
Zone District Centre

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/7
Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the west



Gum Tree

DESCRIPTION

A large gum tree on the pavement outside the Ascot Park School on the western side of Marion Road

Comments/Significance This is an old gum tree that has a particular association with the Ascot Park School. Evidently for some time the school bell was hung in this tree. The widening of Marion Road has meant that the tree is now outside the school property. The tree is important because of its links with earlier life in the district.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
-------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Stand of Gum Trees

Item No N/11

Heritage Theme Settlement

Sub-Theme Early Occupation

LOCATION

Address Corner of Laurence Terrace and Morphett Road, Marion

Owner(s) State Government Insurance Commission

Section 142

Hundred Noarlunga

Ward 5

Zone Regional Centre

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/19

Direction of View To the west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Stand of Gum Trees

DESCRIPTION

This is a stand of trees that are under some threat because of plans to redevelop the site of the Westfield shopping centre.

Comments/Significance These trees are of little innate significance, but are typical of many stands to be found throughout the City which are under threat because of industrial and residential development.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	15/2/90
-------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Gum Tree

Item No N/12

Heritage Theme Settlement
Sub-Theme Early Occupation

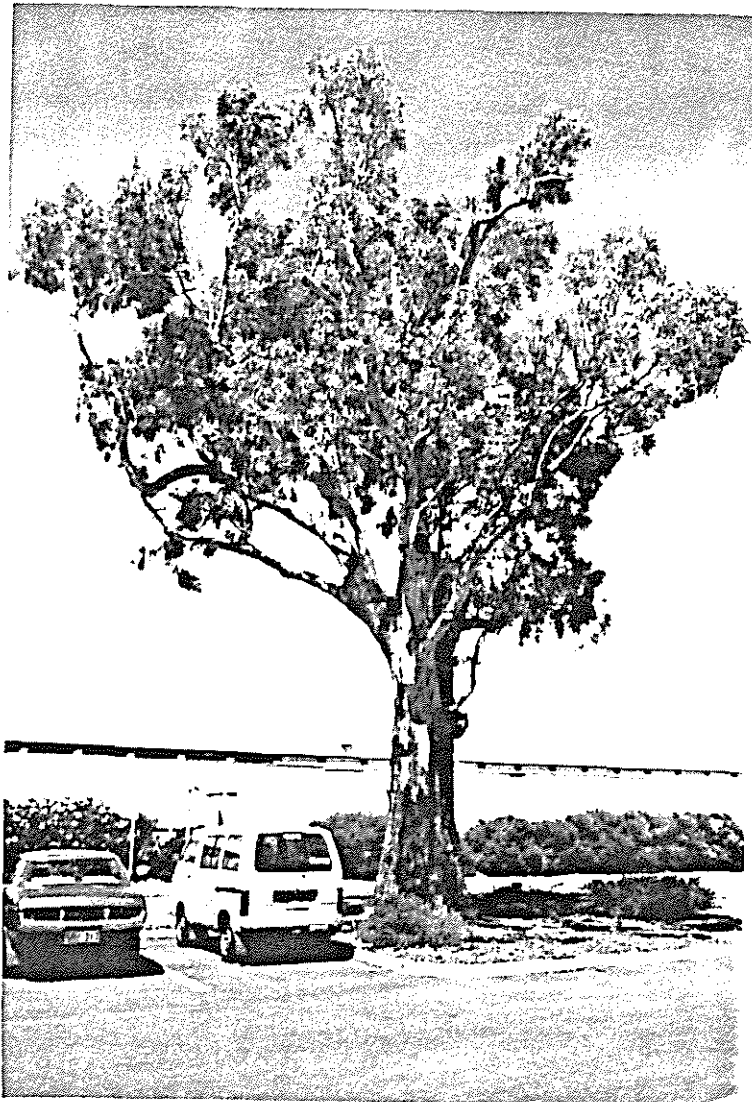
LOCATION

Address Raglan Avenue, Edwardstown, rear of Arrow supermarket
Section 55
Hundred Adelaide
Ward 1
Zone District Centre

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 5/26
Photographer Barry Rowney

Direction of View To the south-east



Gum Tree

DESCRIPTION

This is a large gum tree in the car park at the rear of the Arrow Supermarket.

Comments/Significance This was once claimed to be amongst the oldest surviving trees in Edwardstown. The claim was made on a notice, since removed, that was fixed to the tree when large scale development was to take place nearby requiring the removal of the tree. The accuracy of the claim cannot easily be proved, but the tree was spared. Regardless of the earlier claim this is undoubtedly an old tree, but only one of several in this area remaining from the very early days of settlement. This and similar trees contribute to the amenity of the district.

Site Surveyor	Barry Rowney	Date(s) of Survey	20/2/90
----------------------	--------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Moreton Bay Fig Tree

Item No N/13

Heritage Theme Settlement
Sub-Theme Early Occupation

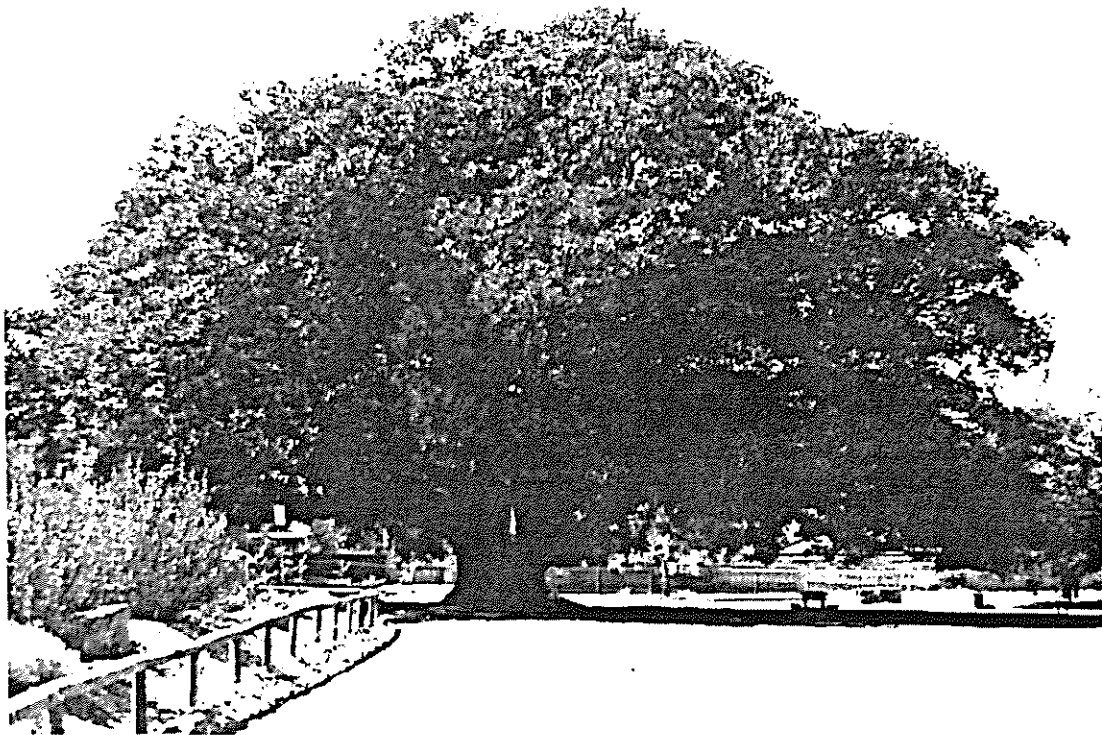
LOCATION

Address Willoughby Avenue, Glengowrie
Owner(s) City of Marion
Section 153
Hundred Noarlunga
Ward 2
Zone Community Recreation

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/18
Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the east



Moreton Bay Fig Tree

DESCRIPTION

A large Moreton Bay Fig Tree, now the dominant feature in a City reserve.

Comments/Significance This is an exotic tree, but because of its size and evident age has assumed significance, so much so that the City acquired a portion of land to ensure that proposed new development would not damage the tree. It is the dominant feature of this reserve.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Gum Tree

Item No N/14

Heritage Theme Settlement

Sub-Theme Early Occupation

LOCATION

Address 319-325 Sturt Road, Bedford Park

Owner(s) A Ross

Section 78

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4045/958

Ward 5

Zone Special Use

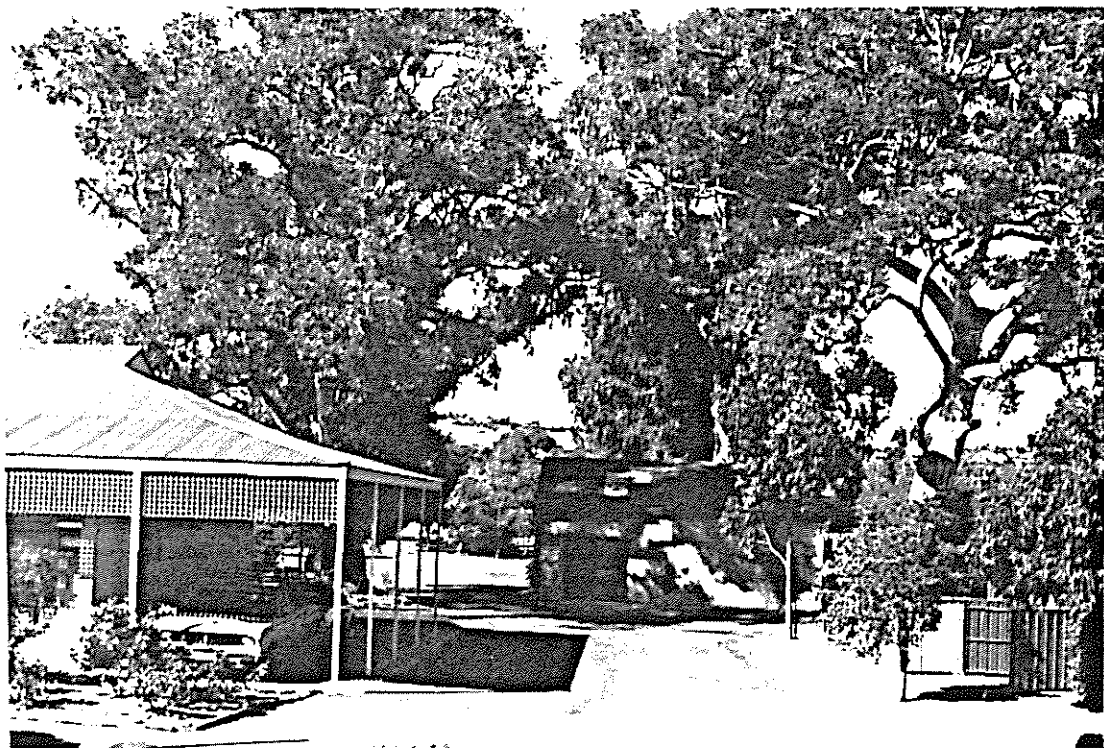
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/26

Direction of View To the south

Photographer Peter Donovan



Gum Tree

DESCRIPTION

There are numbers of gum trees at the Marion Caravan Park.

Comments/Significance The scented gum tree is the first in Marion having been developed by nurseryman, Deane Ross. **Source**, M. Ragless, of Mitcham City Library, also see Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 185-6.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

OTHER ITEMS

Note

Any items assessed during the course of a heritage survey manifest different degrees of significance. The following list includes numbers of items that contribute to the physical character and heritage of Marion, although none was judged sufficiently significant to recommend its inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items. Nevertheless all the items listed below reflect features of the development of the town, and are of some significance because of this.

Indeed, many of the items listed below are of particular significance because of their associations with people or developments within the district or region, and are irreplaceable. Care must be taken to ensure that these items are not destroyed unknowingly, and they are listed here to alert readers to their significance.

A number of other items contribute to the physical character of parts of Marion, but they are typical rather than special items. Numbers of these items are included here, but the list is not exhaustive, and numbers of others could easily have been included. Nevertheless as some of these items are destroyed, the others will become increasingly significant.

None of the items included in this list are subject to any form of statutory development control.

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Maid of Auckland Hotel

Item No O/1

Heritage Theme Commercial

Sub-Theme Hotel

LOCATION

Address 926-928 South Road, Edwardstown

Owner(s) South Australian Brewing Holdings Pty Ltd

Allotment No 283

Section 54

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 3952/28

Ward 1

Zone General Industry

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/20

Direction of View To the south-west

Photographer Pamela Runge



Maid of Auckland Hotel

DESCRIPTION

Size Double storey

Wall Materials Stone, painted, upper floor has been rendered

Roof Form Hipped, gablet ventilation at the northern end

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Originally double hung sash, but now fixed sashes

Verandah Two storeyed timber verandah, simple timber balustrade

Additions Brick additions

Other features

Current Use Hotel

Associated items Nil

Condition Good Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance

Modern work had obscured many of the earlier features. This is the oldest of the operating hotels to be found in the City of Marion.

HISTORY

The hotel was first licensed in April 1851, though it is evident that the present hotel dates from later in the nineteenth century. The first title indicates that it was transferred from Francis Grey Smith to James Morford Tapley, of Tapley's Hill on 15 February, 1870. From him it passed to his executors and to Francis J Botting, an auctioneer, on 15 July, 1896. Botting died on 10 July, 1906, and the property passed to Haessen & Co on 31 March, 1911, and finally to SA Brewing on 3 February, 1883.

The hotel helps to mark the village and town centre of Edwardstown, one of the earliest town subdivisions within the present City of Marion. The hotel would have been an important social and community centre in Edwardstown.

The hotel is the oldest operating hotel remaining in Marion.

ARCHITECTURE

The hotel clearly illustrates the continual use and growth common to hotels. The earlier hotel can clearly be seen against the variety of additions that surround it on three sides.

The hotel is a two-storey building with a full length double storey verandah. The walls are of stone, but are now rendered to an almost smooth finish and have been painted. The front of the building has a red/brown glazed tile dado with a black and white small tile frieze at approximately 1.2m height. It is possible that the dado was part of the upgrading of the hotel during the 1930s, because the elaborate door surrounds in the rounded and fluted Art Deco decoration in stucco is obviously not the original construction.

The windows were originally double hung sashes, but these are now fixed, apparently because of the air-conditioning. In addition, the glass has been replaced with amber-coloured wined and figured glass. The doors are new, being heavily framed full-glazed (amber coloured) timber doors with a heavy push bar.

The hotel has been extended to the south in more recent times, and continues the roof line through to the parapet gable. The original roof would no doubt have been a hipped end with a

gabled ventilation as is currently its northern end. The addition does not have a verandah, but continues the main appearance of the older building in rendered brickwork, with windows which echo the original forms, and a heavily rendered dado coloured to match the red/brown tiles. At the northern end a less successful single-storey addition of a toilet brings the whole complex to the building line of Angus Street. At the back of the hotel there are several additions of varying age, the most recent being a red-brick single-storey block in strong contrast with the original. Air conditioning units can be easily seen on the skillion roof at the rear, and spoils the appearance of the building.

The main building which faces South Road and is easily seen down Angus Street is painted in the corporate colours of the West End Brewing company, thereby reducing the character of the building.

INTEGRITY

Though the building has evidently been upgraded on several occasions, it retains its essential integrity, and continues to be used for the purpose for which it was originally built.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

This item is a significant building in Edwardstown, it is one of the few older buildings on South Road that serves to mark the location of the early village and town centre.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This hotel is the oldest survivor in the Marion district which is still used for its original purpose. The hotel helps to mark the village and town centre of Edwardstown, one of the earliest town subdivisions within the present City of Marion. The hotel would have been an important social and community centre in Edwardstown.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan Barry Rowney	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90 20/2/90
----------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa - Bleak House#1

Item No O/2

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 13-15 Deloraine Avenue, Edwardstown

Owner(s) Ranleigh Ware Ltd

Section 57

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 2045/1

Ward 1

Zone Light Industrial

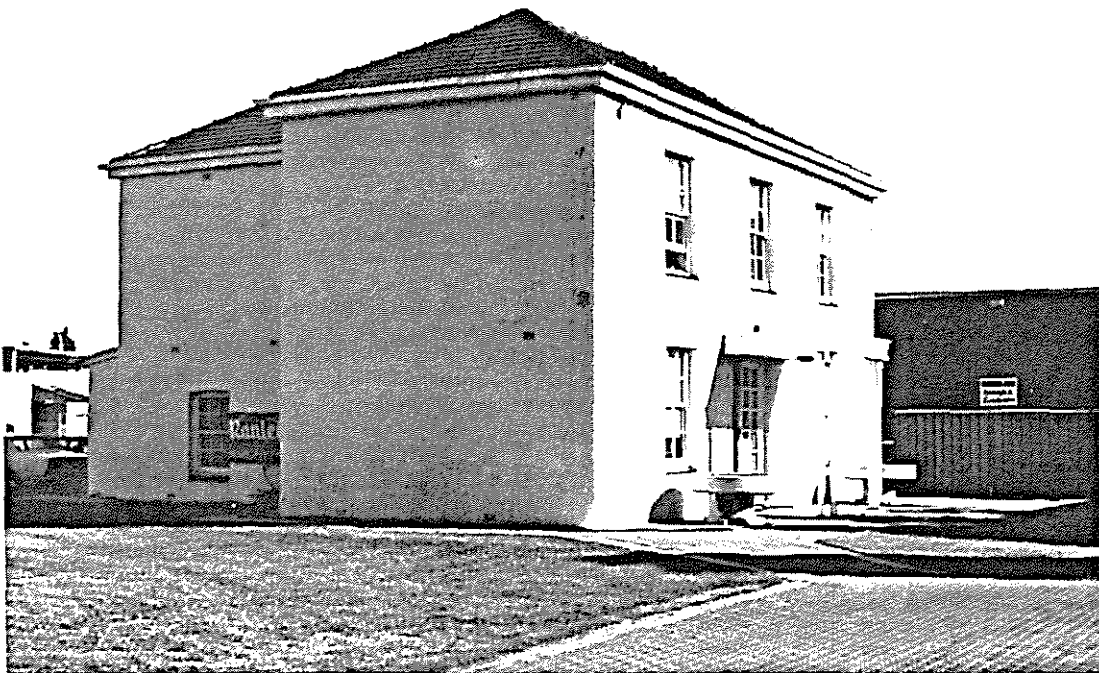
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number 6/9

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa - Bleak House#1

DESCRIPTION

Size Double-storey, Double fronted
Wall Materials Stone, rendered and painted
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Tiles
Window type Six-paned, double hung sash

Current Use Offices

Condition Good **Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance This item has a very simple plan form and is now lacking much of its character. It was originally a grand residence, fronting South Road. It was built in about 1854 by a Mr John Howard, but is probably chiefly significant because of its acquisition by Francis Hardy Faulding on 19 August, 1858. Faulding arrived in South Australia in 1842, and founded the pharmaceutical company which bears his name in May, 1845. If he lived there, Faulding did not do so for long. He built a new home at Glen Osmond and took up his residence there in 1862, and died there in 1868. This home was leased to Arthur Bean in 1869, and remained associated with the Beans until the 1920s. An intriguing feature of this arrangement was that Faulding's partner, Luther Scammell married a Miss Bean.

This item is of significance primarily because of its historical associations. It no longer retains features that are of architectural significance.

The property was acquired by Ranleigh in 1958.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/3

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 57 Raglan Avenue, Edwardstown

Owner(s) Edward B and Roslyn Bennett

Allotment No 34

Section 55

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 551/152

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/8

Direction of View To the south-east

Photographer Peter Donovan



Cottage

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, Double fronted

Wall Materials Front and side walls are of bluestone, with brick quoins and dressings

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Pressed metal tiles

Window type Double hung sash

Verandah Front, bullnosed, central gable

Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance The essential integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built, though it presently is in poor condition. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-nineteenth century dwelling. There are a number of these villas in the older parts of Edwardstown. They are not special to the area, but were common throughout similar metropolitan areas. Although this item has no particular architectural significance, it is of some interest because it reinforces the older area of Edwardstown.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

24/3/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Gates of Remembrance

Item No O/4

Heritage Theme Memorial

Sub-Theme War

LOCATION

Address Corner of Robert Street and Raglan Avenue, Edwardstown

Owner(s) City of Marion

Hundred Adelaide

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 6/10

Direction of View To the west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Gates of Remembrance

DESCRIPTION

The larger area features an oval with a modern grandstand: the Bowling Club faces Raglan Avenue, directly to the west of the gates.

The feature of the site is the Memorial gate at the intersection of Robert Street and Raglan Avenue.

The tablet which is a feature of the memorial bears the inscription:

'The Gates of Remembrance

Erected by the People, the City of Marion Corporation, and the Edwardstown Sub Branch of the RSS & AILA

In Grateful Memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice in the Cause of Freedom'

Current Use Recreation

Associated items Football ground and bowling club

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance The gates represent a relatively modern memorial and are not of great heritage significance. However, they are of some historical interest. They attest to the major impact that war has had on South Australian communities. The idea that the gates were erected by local people also reflects the notion that Edwardstown was for long a distinct community within the larger council area: this idea has been lost with the urban development since the second war which has served to blur the differences between the early village and town developments of Marion.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	15/2/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Shop and Attached Residence

Item No 0/5

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 3 Wright Street, Edwardstown

Owner(s) Beth Hassett

Section 54

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 3171/186

Ward 1

Zone Residential 3

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/21

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Shop and Attached Residence

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey
Wall Materials Brick
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Double hung sash/ Shop
Verandah Front, cantilevered
Features The brick pediment facing the street

Current Use Dwelling

Associated item An old style petrol pump

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high. It is an item of some interest to the extent that it reflects an earlier notion of community and the location of small convenience stores. This sort of commercial development has largely disappeared with the popularisation of motor transport and the development of large shopping centres.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

24/3/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/6

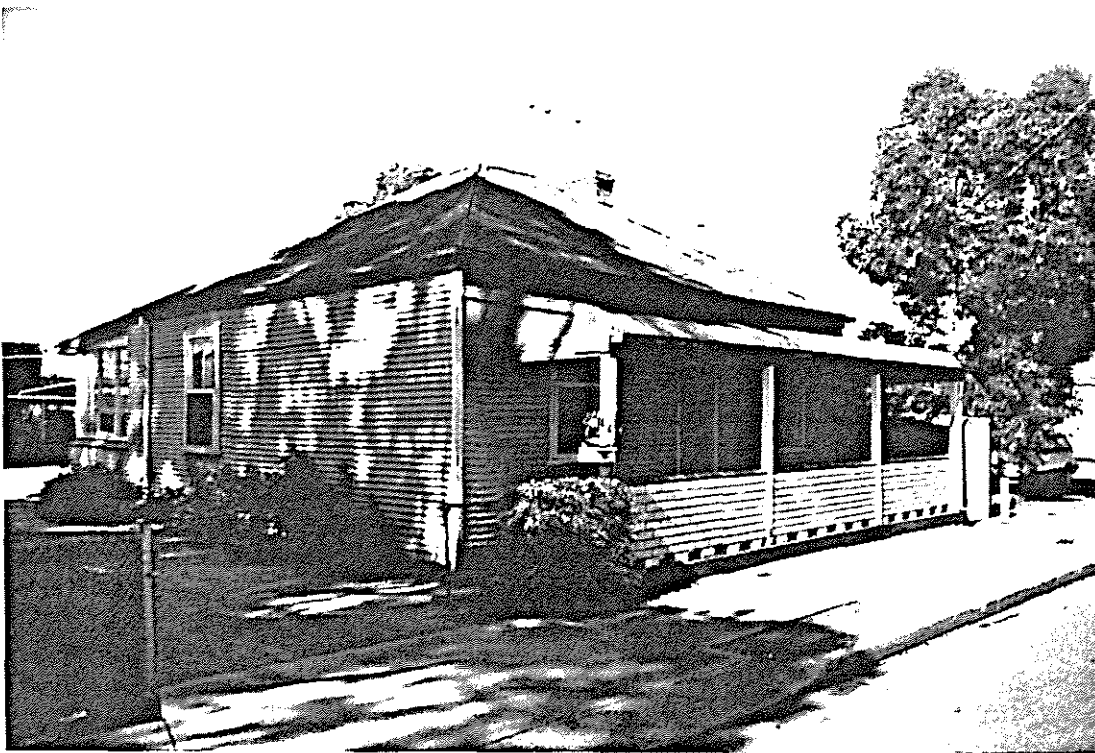
Heritage Theme Dwelling
Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 18 Angus Avenue, Edwardstown
Owner(s) Public Trustee
Allotment No 161
Section 54
Hundred Adelaide
CT No 3849/62
Ward 1
Zone Residential 3

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/32 Direction of View To the north-east
Photographer Barry Rowney



DESCRIPTION

Wall Materials Horizontal corrugated galvanised iron

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Verandah Front, bullnosed

Additions Cream brick skillion at the back, cream brick infill to verandah

Current Use	Dwelling
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30
31	31
32	32
33	33
34	34
35	35
36	36
37	37
38	38
39	39
40	40
41	41
42	42
43	43
44	44
45	45
46	46
47	47
48	48
49	49
50	50
51	51
52	52
53	53
54	54
55	55
56	56
57	57
58	58
59	59
60	60
61	61
62	62
63	63
64	64
65	65
66	66
67	67
68	68
69	69
70	70
71	71
72	72
73	73
74	74
75	75
76	76
77	77
78	78
79	79
80	80
81	81
82	82
83	83
84	84
85	85
86	86
87	87
88	88
89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified	Removal of brick to verandah, regular maintenance
---------------------------------------	---

Comments/Significance The essential integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-nineteenth century dwelling made from corrugated galvanised iron. There are a number of these villas in the older parts of Edwardstown. They are not special to the area, but were common throughout similar metropolitan areas. Although this item has no particular architectural significance, it is of some interest because it reinforces the older area of Edwardstown.

Site Surveyor Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/7

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 48 Angus Street, Edwardstown

Owner(s) Gerald W Wittmann

Allotment No 169

Section 54

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 2539/185

Ward 1

Zone Residential 3

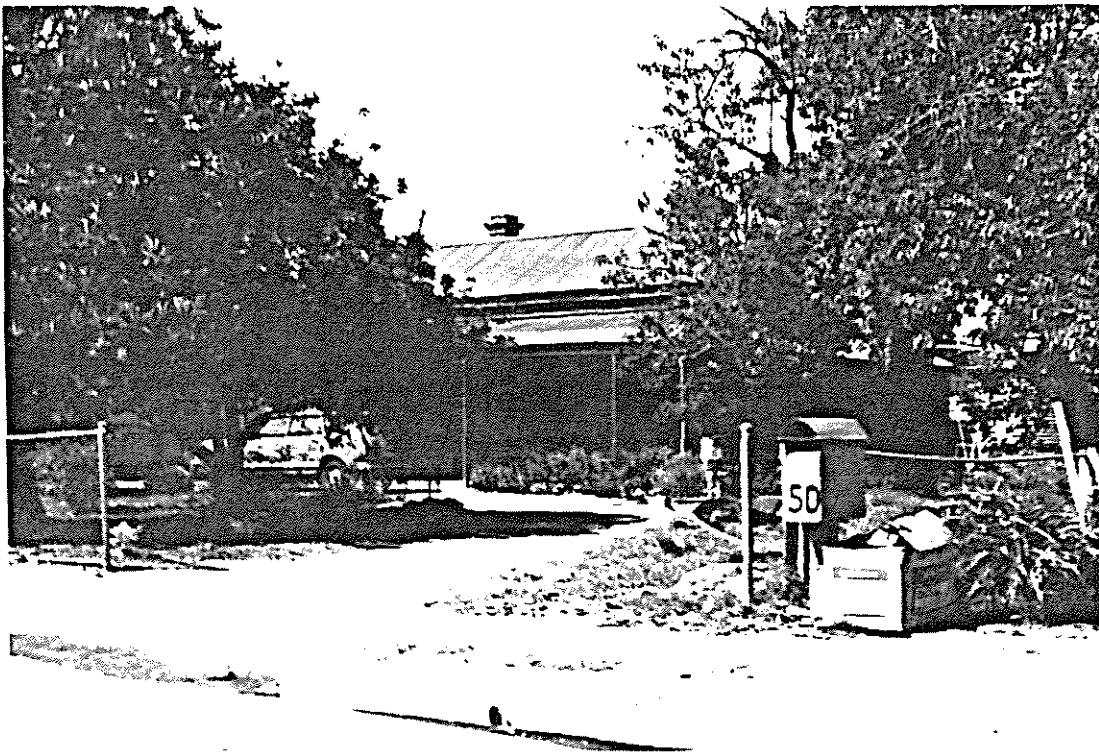
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/10

Direction of View To the south-east

Photographer Peter Donovan



DESCRIPTION

Wall Materials Bluestone, dark-painted and lined to the front, light-painted to side

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Verandah Return, bullnosed

Additions Corrugated galvanised iron, skillion on the rear

Other features Set in a large block

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified	Regular maintenance
--------------------------------	---------------------

Comments/Significance This is a typical, rather than a special item, and is not one of significant heritage value. Yet it is of some historical interest because it is a lone example of a late Victorian Villa amidst a street of post-war housing development. The house is well set back on a double block.

Site Surveyor Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey 20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/8

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 63 Castle Street, Edwardstown

Owner(s) Edwin and Karen Reinig

Allotment No 104

Section 52

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 2878/157

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/11

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, Double fronted

Wall Materials Front wall of ashlar bluestone, side walls of random bluestone, quoins and window and door surrounds of rendered brick. Vermiculated quoins

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Double hung sash

Verandah Front, bullnosed, turned timber posts

Features Brackets under the eaves

Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-nineteenth century villa development. There are a number of these villas in the older parts of Marion.

The villa would be enhanced by an appropriate front fence, perhaps of pickets, and a flower garden.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/9

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 71 Castle Street, Edwardstown

Owner(s) South Australian Housing Trust

Allotment No 108

Section 52

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 1814/199

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/12

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, Double fronted

Wall Materials Front wall of rusticated stone, painted, side walls of brick

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Aluminium Double hung sash

Verandah Front, bullnosed

Additions Dark brick modern additions to the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance The integrity of this item has been compromised by the extensive renovations. Only the essential form of an earlier Victorian cottage remains. The units constructed at the rear seriously detract from the character of the dwelling.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

24/3/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/10

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 75 Castle Street, Edwardstown

Owner(s) William and Winifred Robins

Allotment No 202

Section 52

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 2036/48

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

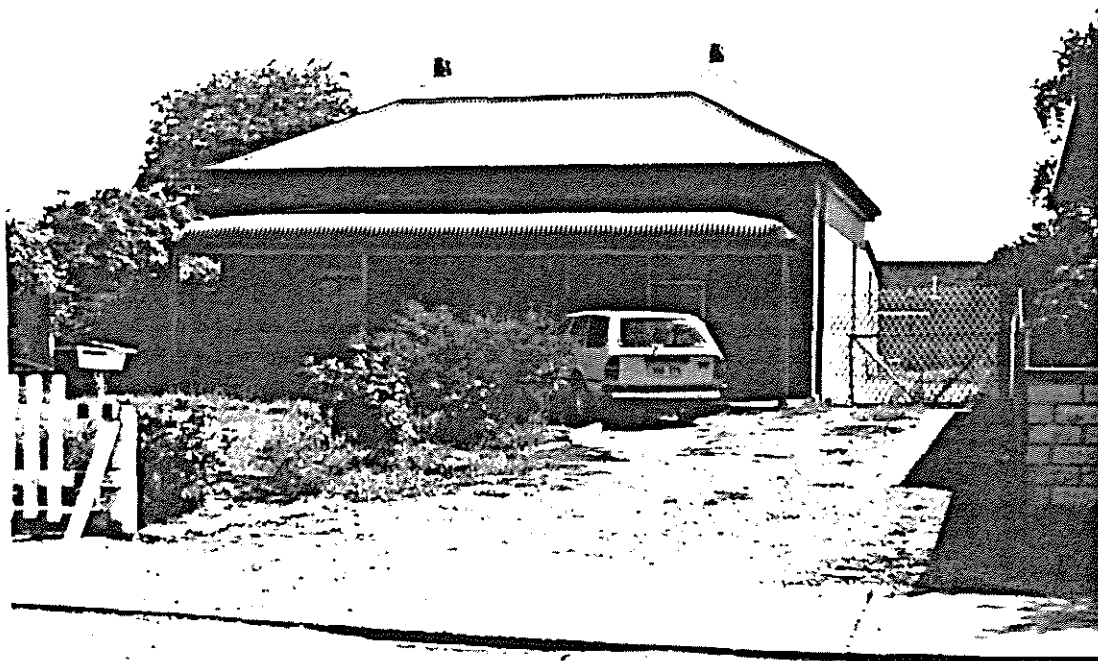
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number S> 7/13

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, Double fronted
Wall Materials Front wall of bluestone, side walls painted
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Double hung sash
Verandah Front, bullnosed
Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-nineteenth century villa development. There are a number of these villas in the older parts of Marion.

The picket fence serves to enhance its character, though the wide entrance and unkempt garden compromise this.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

24/3/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/11

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 1 Sixth Avenue, Ascot Park

Owner(s) Grozdana and Damir Culic

Allotment No 252

Section 87

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 1011/53

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

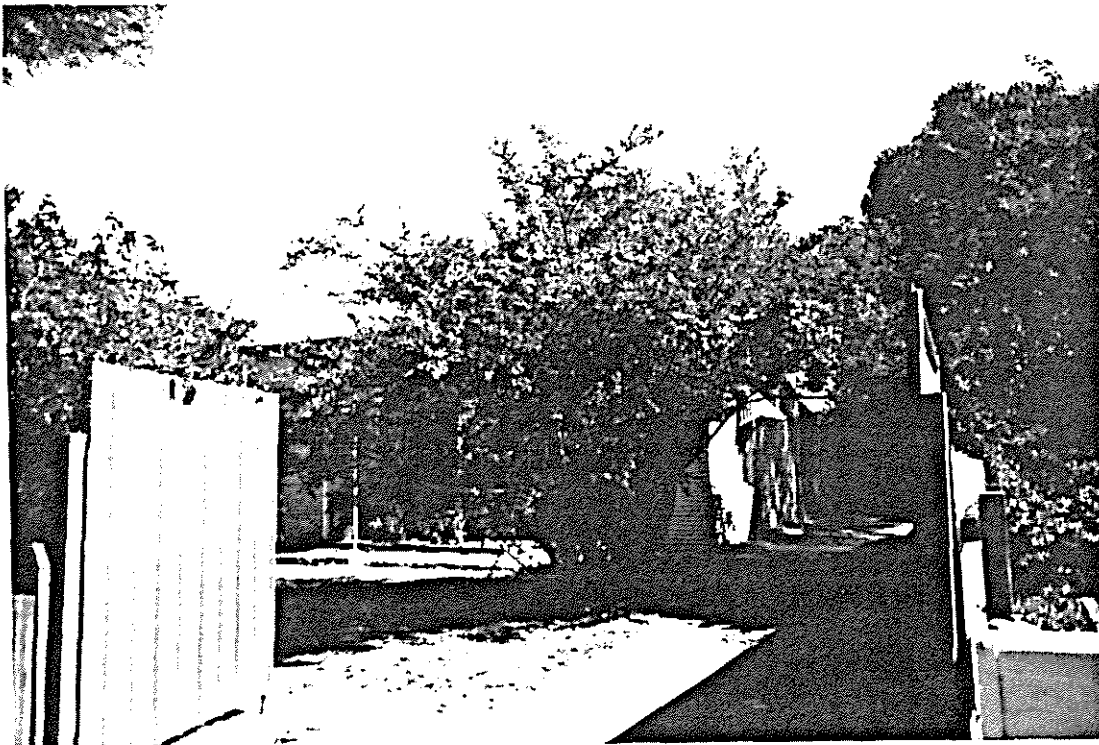
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/35

Direction of View To the south

Photographer Barry Rowney



DESCRIPTION

Other features Timber finials at the gable ends

Conservation action identified	Regular maintenance
--------------------------------	---------------------

Site Surveyor	Barry Rowney	Date(s) of Survey	20/2/90
----------------------	--------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/12

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 23 Sixth Avenue, Ascot Park

Owner(s) Margaret Carter

Allotment No 52

Section 87

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 4175/469

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

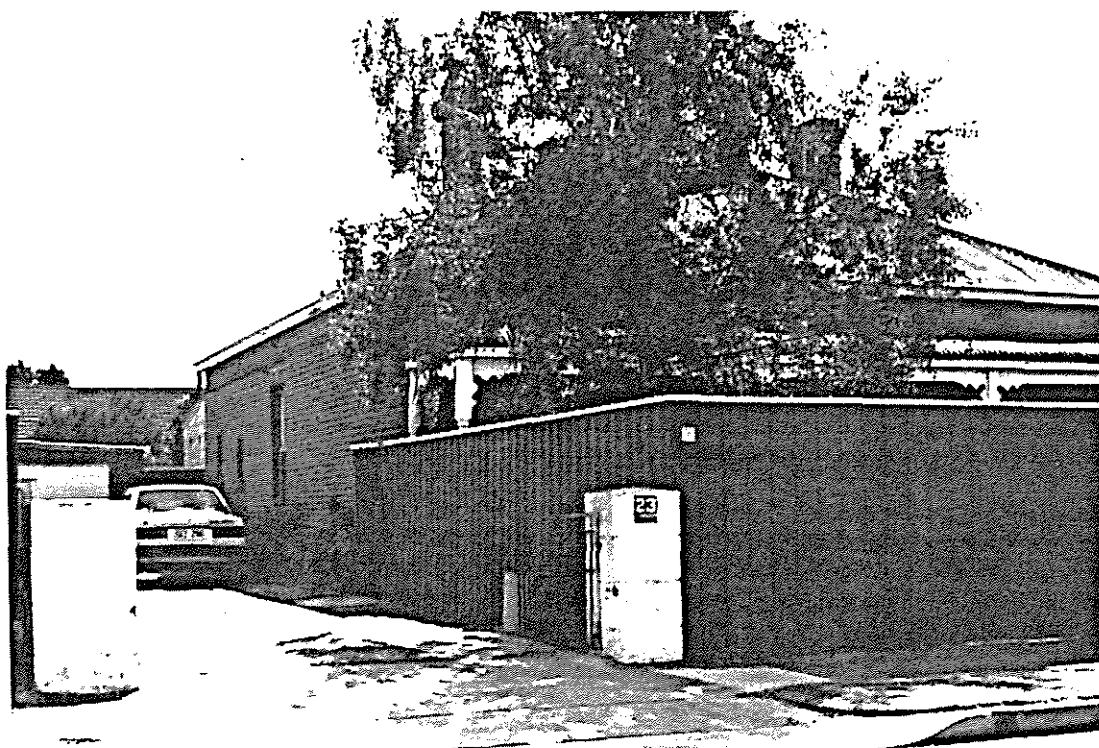
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/15

Direction of View To the north-east

Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, Double fronted

Wall Materials Front wall of bluestone, side walls of brick

Roof Form Hipped gablet

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Double hung sash

Verandah Front, bullnosed, turned timber posts

Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified	Regular maintenance
1. Regularly inspect the roof for leaks or damage.	
2. Clean gutters and downspouts regularly.	
3. Check for water stains or mold on walls and ceilings.	
4. Insulate pipes to prevent freezing.	
5. Seal cracks in the foundation.	
6. Trim trees and shrubs around the house.	
7. Test smoke detectors and carbon monoxide alarms.	
8. Check the operation of windows and doors.	
9. Monitor indoor air quality.	
10. Schedule professional inspections for major systems like HVAC and plumbing.	

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of later-Victorian villa development. There are a number of these villas in the older parts of Marion.

The villa is hidden behind a large front fence.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

24/3/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/13

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 27 Sixth Avenue, Ascot Park

Owner(s) Lilian Flint

Allotment No 50

Section 87

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 3340/173

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

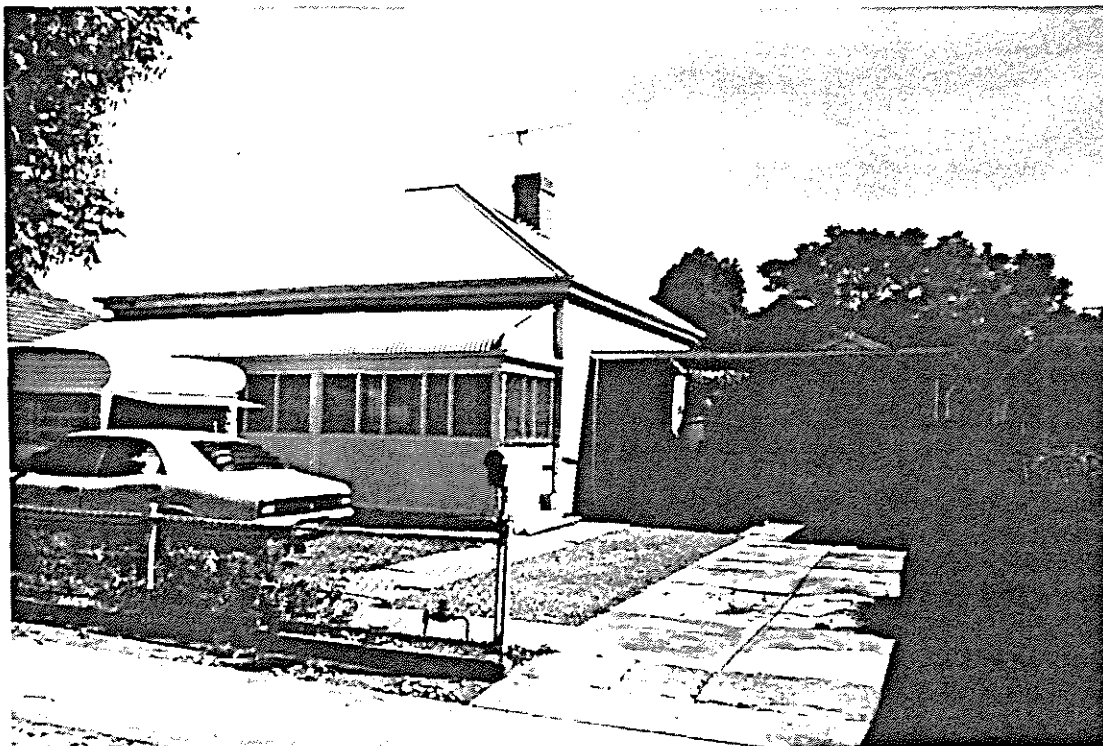
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/36

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Pamela Runge



DESCRIPTION

Wall Materials Corrugated galvanised iron

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Verandah Front, bullnosed

Other features Verandah has been filled in to make a sleepout.

Associated items Nil

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified	Regular maintenance
1. Regular maintenance of the building structure, including roof, walls, and floors.	1. Regular maintenance of the building structure, including roof, walls, and floors.
2. Regular maintenance of the building's mechanical systems, including heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) units.	2. Regular maintenance of the building's mechanical systems, including heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) units.
3. Regular maintenance of the building's electrical systems, including wiring, outlets, and lighting fixtures.	3. Regular maintenance of the building's electrical systems, including wiring, outlets, and lighting fixtures.
4. Regular maintenance of the building's plumbing systems, including pipes, faucets, and toilets.	4. Regular maintenance of the building's plumbing systems, including pipes, faucets, and toilets.
5. Regular maintenance of the building's exterior, including landscaping, painting, and cleaning.	5. Regular maintenance of the building's exterior, including landscaping, painting, and cleaning.
6. Regular maintenance of the building's interior, including cleaning, painting, and repairs.	6. Regular maintenance of the building's interior, including cleaning, painting, and repairs.
7. Regular maintenance of the building's security systems, including alarms, cameras, and access control.	7. Regular maintenance of the building's security systems, including alarms, cameras, and access control.
8. Regular maintenance of the building's fire safety systems, including smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and fire escapes.	8. Regular maintenance of the building's fire safety systems, including smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and fire escapes.
9. Regular maintenance of the building's energy efficiency systems, including insulation, windows, and doors.	9. Regular maintenance of the building's energy efficiency systems, including insulation, windows, and doors.
10. Regular maintenance of the building's accessibility systems, including ramps, elevators, and accessible restrooms.	10. Regular maintenance of the building's accessibility systems, including ramps, elevators, and accessible restrooms.

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of later-Victorian cottage development. There are a number of these galvanised-iron-clad cottages in the older parts of Marion.

Date(s) of Survey 20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/14

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 35 Sixth Avenue, Ascot Park

Owner(s) Bessie Crase

Allotment No 46

Section 87

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 3398/159

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

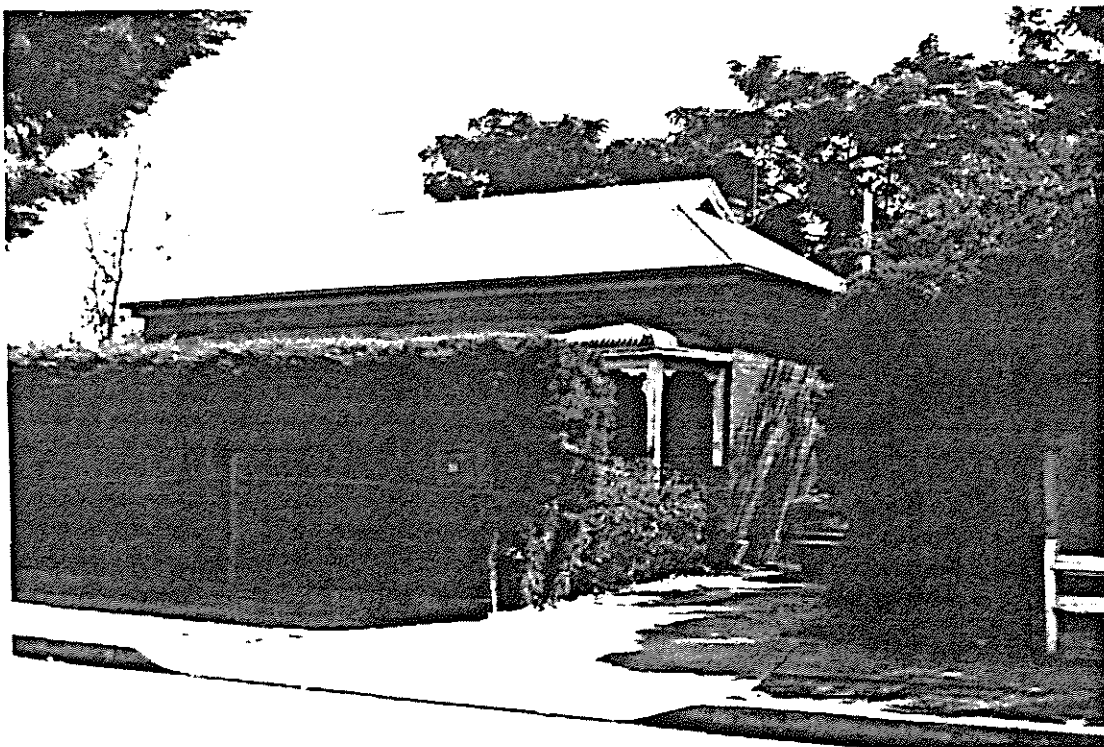
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/14

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, Double fronted
Wall Materials Brick
Roof Form Hipped gablet
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Double hung sash
Verandah Front, bullnosed, timber brackets
Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-Victorian villa development. There are a number of these villas in the older parts of Marion.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey 24/3/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/15

Heritage Theme Dwelling
Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 37 Daly Street, Edwardstown
Owner(s) Lynette Lambett
Allotment No 38
Section 91
Hundred Adelaide
CT No 4167/591
Ward 1
Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 6/14 Direction of View To the north-west
Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, Double fronted
Wall Materials Front wall and sides are of pressed metal
Roof Form Hipped gablet
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Double hung sash
Verandah Front, bullnosed, turned timber posts
Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items This is one of three similar villas in close proximity

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-Victorian villa development. There are a number of these villas in the older parts of Marion. They are not special to the Marion area, but were common throughout the less affluent parts of the metropolitan area with large numbers in areas such as Campbelltown, Port Adelaide and Torrensville. They reflect the general economic level of those people who resided in these areas of Marion. The houses generally have steep hipped roofs and horizontally laid corrugated iron on the side and rear walls. Sometimes the front wall is corrugated iron, but in the 'grander' examples such as this, the front wall is of pressed metal, made to simulate stonework. Chimneys are usually of brick. Although this item has no particular architectural significance, it is of some interest because of its construction and use of galvanised iron cladding. Such villas are not rare, though now becoming uncommon and examples are of interest because of this.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	15/2/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/16

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 58 Daly Street, Edwardstown

Owner(s) South Australian Housing Trust

Allotment No 128

Section 91

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 4176/476

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

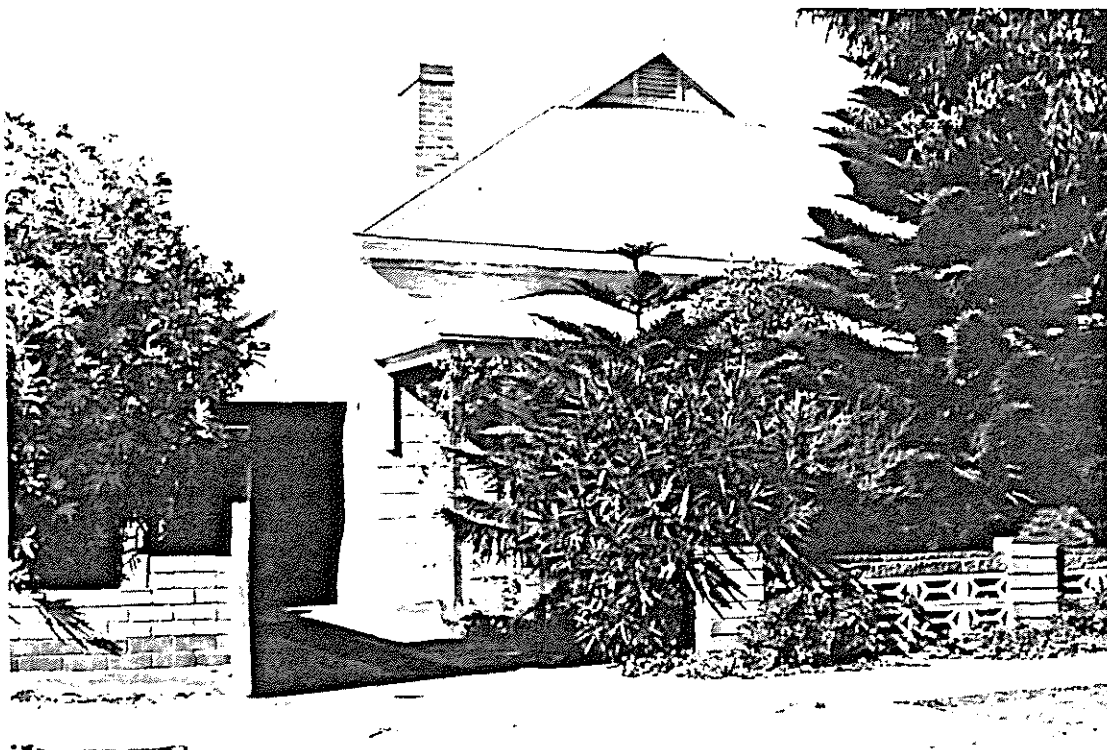
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 6/12

Direction of View To the south -east

Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, Double fronted
Wall Materials Front wall and sides are of pressed metal
Roof Form Hipped gablet
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Double hung sash
Verandah Front, bullnosed
Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items This is one of three similar villas in the immediate vicinity

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-Victorian villa development. There are a number of these villas in the older parts of Marion. They are not special to the Marion area, but were common throughout the less affluent parts of the metropolitan area with large numbers in areas such as Campbelltown, Port Adelaide and Torrensville. They reflect the general economic level of those people who resided in these areas of Marion. The houses generally have steep hipped roofs and horizontally laid corrugated iron on the side and rear walls. Sometimes the front wall is corrugated iron, but in the 'grander' examples such as this, the front wall is of pressed metal, made to simulate stonework. Chimneys are usually of brick. Although this item has no particular architectural significance, it is of some interest because of its construction and use of galvanised iron cladding. Such villas are not rare, though now becoming uncommon and examples are of interest because of this.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	15/2/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/17

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 60 Daly Street, Edwardstown

Owner(s) South Australian Housing Trust

Allotment No 129

Section 91

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 1823/36

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 6/13

Direction of View To the south-west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, Double fronted
Wall Materials Front wall and sides are of pressed metal
Roof Form Hipped gablet
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Double hung sash
Verandah Front, bullnosed
Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items This is one of three similar villas in the immediate vicinity
Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-Victorian villa development. There are a number of these villas in the older parts of Marion. They are not special to the Marion area, but were common throughout the less affluent parts of the metropolitan area with large numbers in areas such as Campbelltown, Port Adelaide and Torrensville. They reflect the general economic level of those people who resided in these areas of Marion. The houses generally have steep hipped roofs and horizontally laid corrugated iron on the side and rear walls. Sometimes the front wall is corrugated iron, but in the 'grander' examples such as this, the front wall is of pressed metal, made to simulate stonework. Chimneys are usually of brick. Although this item has no particular architectural significance, it is of some interest because of its construction and use of galvanised iron cladding. Such villas are not rare, though now becoming uncommon and examples are of interest because of this.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	15/2/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/18

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 35 Wolseley Terrace, Ascot Park

Owner(s) Rosalind Jones

Allotment No 201

Section 88

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 3298/6

Ward 1

Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 6/11

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Cottage

DESCRIPTION

Size Single Storey
Wall Materials Galvanised iron with pressed metal front
Roof Form Hipped Gablet
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised Iron
Window type Sash
Verandah Front, bullnosed
Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-Victorian cottage development. There are a number of these cottages in the older parts of Marion. They are not special to the Marion area, but were common throughout the less affluent parts of the metropolitan area with large numbers in areas such as Campbelltown, Port Adelaide and Torrensville. They reflect the general economic level of those people who resided in these areas of Marion. These cottages were generally built on small blocks of land with the cottage close to the front boundary. The houses generally have steep hipped roofs and have horizontally laid corrugated iron on the side and rear walls. Sometimes the front wall is corrugated iron, but in the 'grander' examples the front wall is of pressed metal, made to simulate stonework. Chimneys are usually of brick. Although this item has no particular architectural significance, it is of some interest because of its construction and use of galvanised iron cladding. Such cottages are not rare, though now becoming uncommon and examples are of interest because of this.

Site Surveyor Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey

20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/19

Heritage Theme Dwelling
Sub-Theme Residence

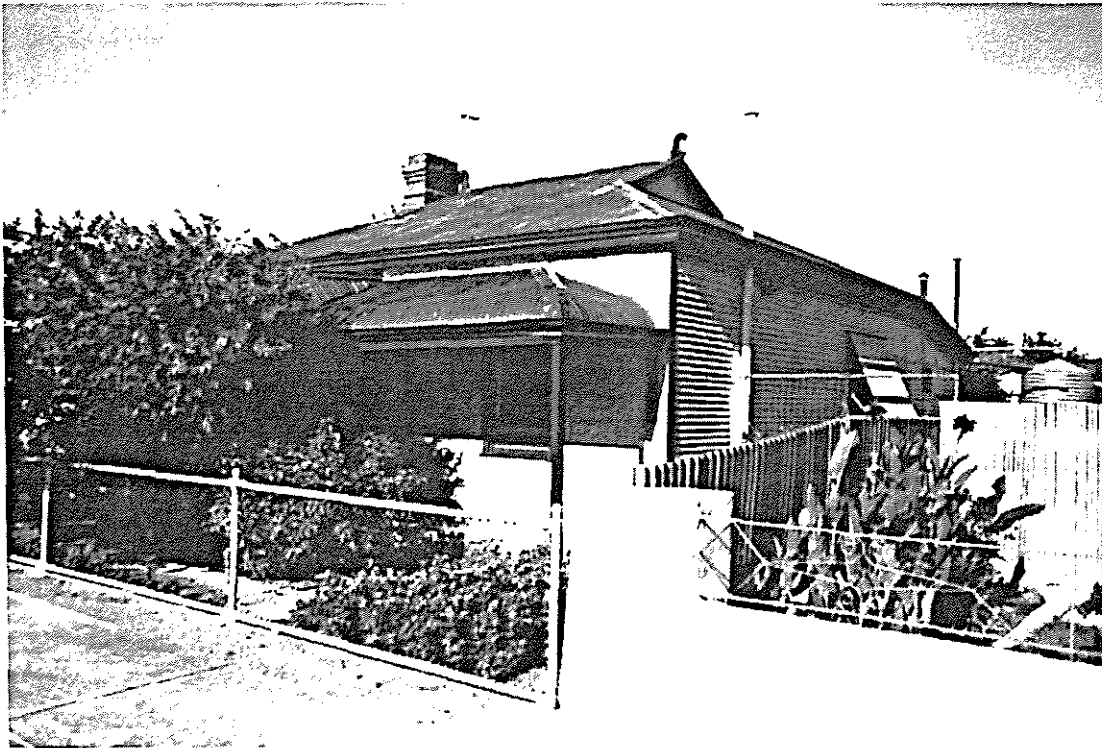
LOCATION

Address 2 New Street, South Plympton
Owner(s) P. and S. Tsantes
Allotment No 37
Hundred Adelaide
CT No 2018/109
Ward 1
Zone Residential 3

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/29
Photographer Pamela Runge

Direction of View To the north-east



Cottage

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, Double fronted

Wall Materials Pressed metal to the front, with corrugated galvanised iron on the side walls

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Pressed metal tiles

Window type Sash

Verandah Front, straight, turned timber posts

Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Good Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-Victorian villa development. There are a number of these villas in the older parts of Marion. They are not special to the Marion area, but were common throughout the less affluent parts of the metropolitan area with large numbers in areas such as Campbelltown, Port Adelaide and Torrensville. They reflect the general economic level of those people who resided in these areas of Marion. The houses generally have steep hipped roofs and horizontally laid corrugated iron on the side and rear walls. Sometimes the front wall is corrugated iron, but in the 'grander' examples such as this, the front wall is of pressed metal, made to simulate stonework. Chimneys are usually of brick. Although this item has no particular architectural significance, it is of some interest because of its construction and use of galvanised iron cladding. Such villas are not rare, though now becoming uncommon and examples are of interest because of this.

The pressed metal tiles compromise the character of the dwelling.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

15/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/20

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 5 New Street, South Plympton

Owner(s) Joyce Hooper

Allotment No 48

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 1148/80

Ward 1

Zone Residential 3

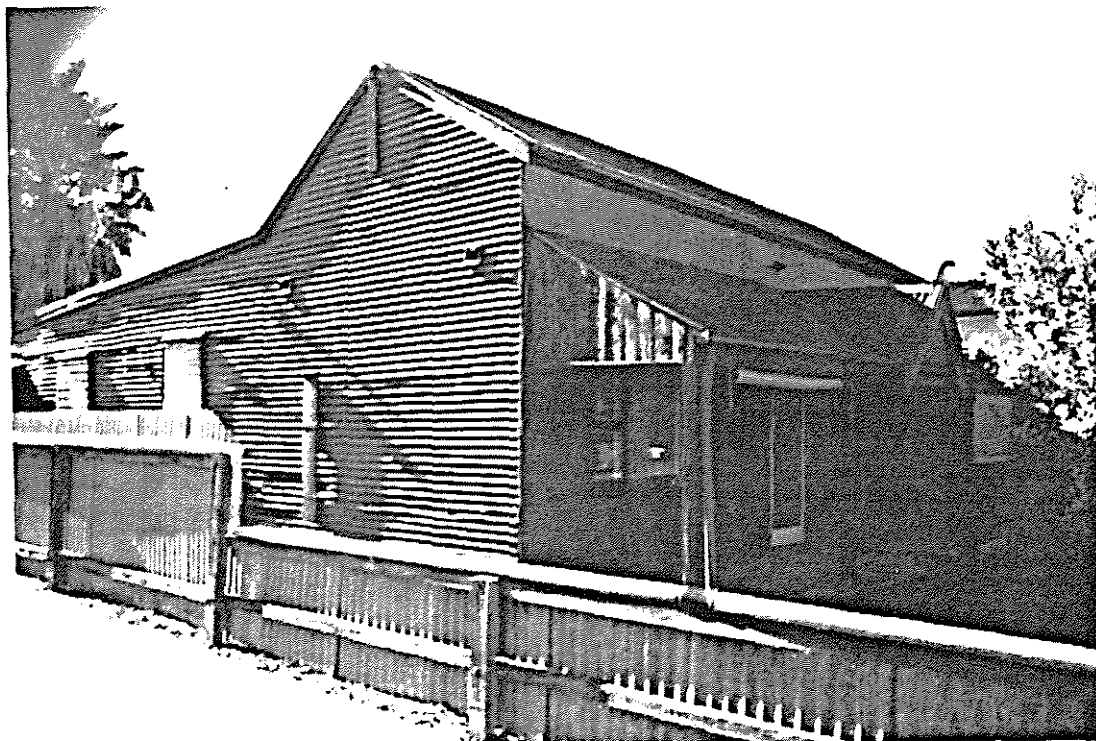
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/30

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Barry Rowney



Cottage

DESCRIPTION

Size Single Storey
Wall Materials Galvanised iron with imitation stone pressed metal front
Roof Form Hipped Gablet
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised Iron
Window type Sash
Verandah Front, bullnosed
Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-nineteenth century cottage development. There are a number of these cottages in the older parts of Marion. They are not special to the Marion area, but were common throughout the less affluent parts of the metropolitan area with large numbers in areas such as Campbelltown, Port Adelaide and Torrensville. They reflect the general economic level of those people who resided in these areas of Marion. These cottages were generally built on small blocks of land with the cottage close to the front boundary. The houses generally have steep hipped roofs and have horizontally laid corrugated iron on the side and rear walls. Sometimes the front wall is corrugated iron, but in the 'grander' examples the front wall is of pressed metal, made to simulate stonework. Chimneys are usually of brick. Although this item has no particular architectural significance, it is of some interest because of its construction and use of galvanised iron cladding. Such cottages are not rare, though now becoming uncommon and examples are of interest because of this.

Site Surveyor	Barry Rowney	Date(s) of Survey	20/2/90
----------------------	--------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/21

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 8 New Street, South Plympton

Owner(s) Trevor and Lynton Gasmier

Allotment No 32

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 3226/18

Ward 1

Zone Residential 3

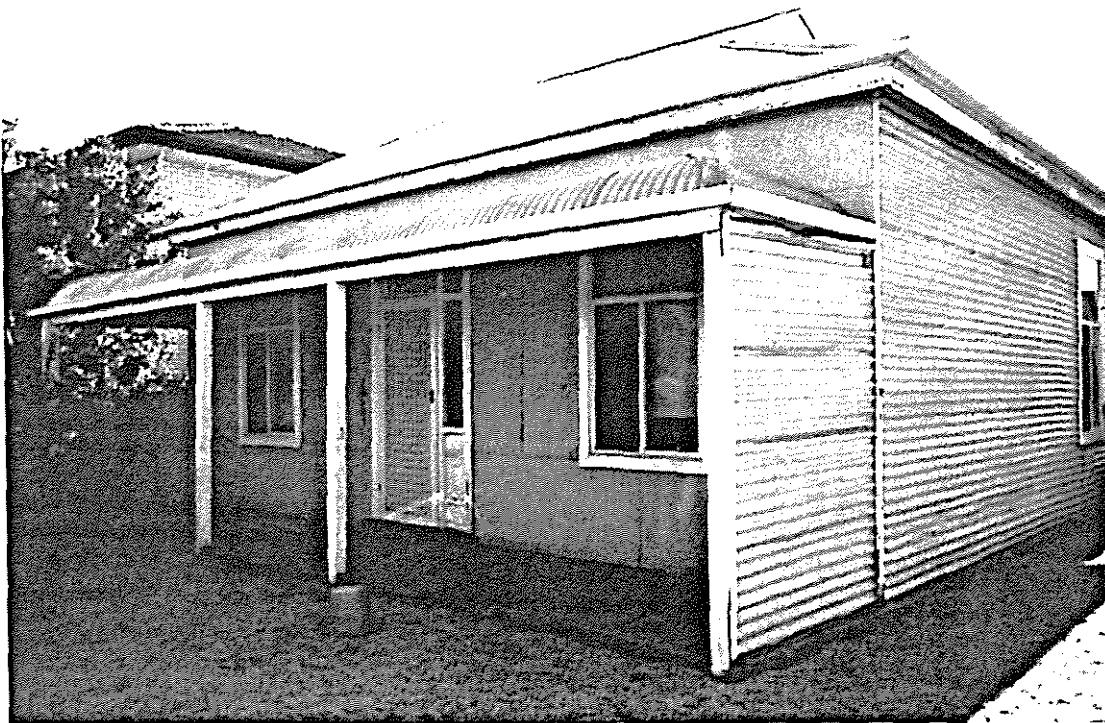
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/31

Direction of View To the north-east

Photographer Barry Rowney



Cottage

DESCRIPTION

Size Single Storey
Wall Materials Galvanised iron with pressed metal front
Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised Iron
Window type Sash
Verandah Front, bullnosed
Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late-Victorian cottage development. There are a number of these cottages in the older parts of Marion. They are not special to the Marion area, but were common throughout the less affluent parts of the metropolitan area with large numbers in areas such as Campbelltown, Port Adelaide and Torrensville. They reflect the general economic level of those people who resided in these areas of Marion. These cottages were generally built on small blocks of land with the cottage close to the front boundary. The houses generally have steep hipped roofs and have horizontally laid corrugated iron on the side and rear walls. Sometimes the front wall is corrugated iron, but in the 'grander' examples the front wall is of pressed metal, made to simulate stonework. Chimneys are usually of brick. Although this item has no particular architectural significance, it is of some interest because of its construction and use of galvanised iron cladding. Such cottages are not rare, though now becoming uncommon and examples are of interest because of this.

Site Surveyor Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey

20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/22

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 376 Morphett Road, Warradale

Owner(s) R & DJ Forster

Allotment No 2

Section 179

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4170/532

Ward 3

Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/7

Direction of View To the west

Photographer Pamela Runge



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single Storey
Wall Materials Sandstone
Roof Form Hipped, gabled
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Casement
Verandah Return
Other features Castellated portion

Current Use Dwelling
Associated Items Front wall and fence
Condition Good **Exterior** Good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance

First Title, dated 12 October, 1912, shows the owner to be Montague Bruce, and the property to be part of a much larger area stretching between Morphett and Diagonal Roads, that was gradually subdivided and sold off in separate parcels. The property was acquired by Geo J Phillis on 28 March 1919. It remained in the Phillis family until 5 November, 1979 when it passed to R.J. and A Scott, and from them to the present owners on 3 April, 1987.

This is a fine home, well built and detailed, and well-maintained. It is a typical, rather than a singular house. Architecturally it has features common to its style and period, and it does not appear to have any particular historical significance.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	15/2/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Morphettville Racecourse

Item No O/23

Heritage Theme Sport

Sub-Theme Horseracing

LOCATION

Address 79 Morphett Road

Owner(s) South Australian Jockey Club Inc

Allotment No 4

Section 135

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 4209/904

Ward 2

Zone Special Use

State Heritage Status Nil

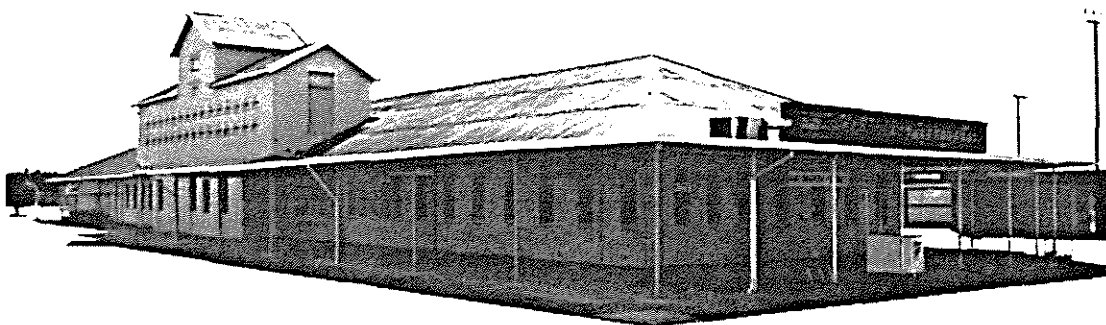
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/13

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Pamela Runge

The older tote building



Morphettville Racecourse

HISTORY

The land for the racecourse was donated by Sir Thomas Elder, who had acquired it from Sir John Morphett in February, 1874. The course was laid out by R.C. Bagot of Melbourne and was closely based upon that at Flemington. First race meeting was held on the course on 23 September, 1875.

The course was regularly used by the Adelaide Hunt Club for its meeting in the Spring, though its premier meeting was the Adelaide Cup carnival which was held in Autumn.

During 1916 and until mid-1917, the racecourse was occupied by the Commonwealth Military Department and used as a camp for Light Horseman prior to embarkation overseas.

Regular meetings were held immediately after the war.

The Julius totalisator was installed in 1921 and remained in use until 1950.

At times in the period after the war it was used as an airstrip: Bert Hinkler landed at Morphettville on 21 April, 1928.

On 29 July, 1979, a large fire destroyed the members' stand: it has since been replaced by a new stand.

Sources

History and Growth of the South Australian Jockey Club, Adelaide, 1955

Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 245-9

Register, 21 July, 1917, p. 5

Thomson, MDA, 'The Development of the South Australian Racing Industry' BA (Hons) Thesis, University of Adelaide, 1969.

Vamplew, Wray, 'From Sport to Business: The First Seventy-Five Years of Horse-Racing in South Australia' in *Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia*, No. 11, 1983, pp 15-33

Surveyor	Date(s) of Survey
Peter Donovan	4/1/90
Barry Rowney	13/2/90
Peter Donovan	15/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Warradale Barracks

Item No O/24

Heritage Theme Defence

Sub-Theme Army Camp

LOCATION

Address 177-235, Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park

Owner(s) Commonwealth of Australia

Allotment No 43

Section 146

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4165/687

Ward 3

Zone Public Purpose

State Heritage Status Nil

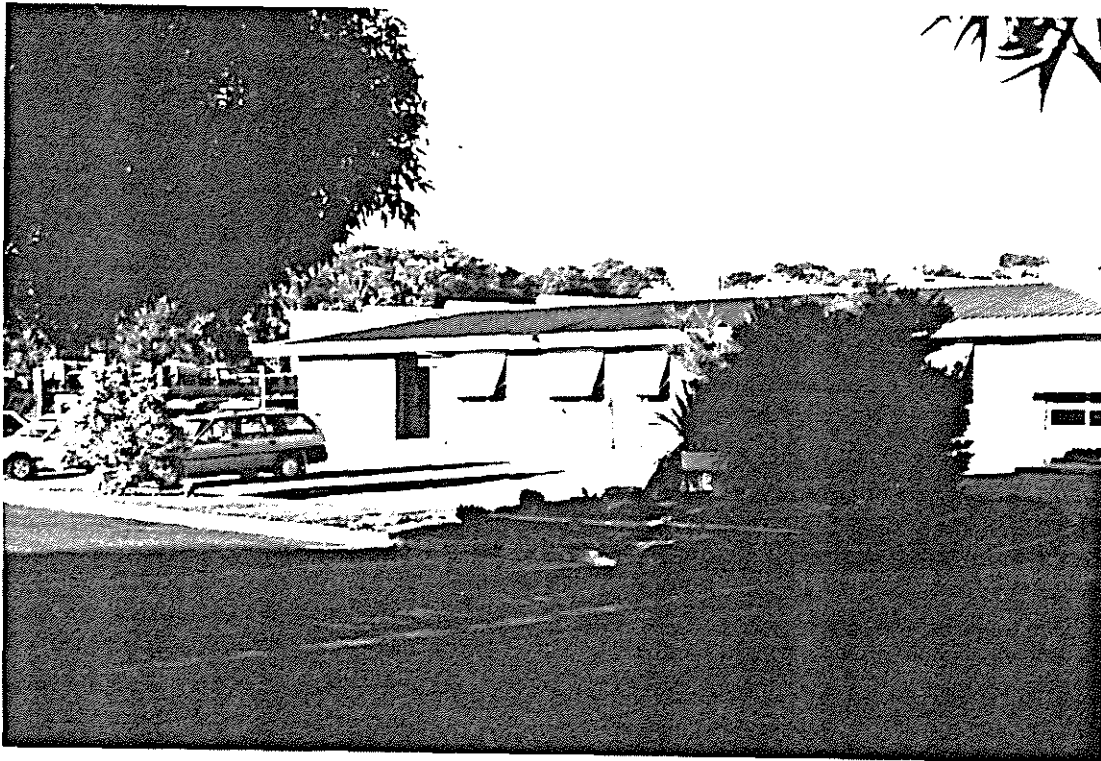
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 6/4

Direction of View To the south-west

Photographer Peter Donovan

Administration Building



Warradale Barracks

DESCRIPTION

The camp is a large area containing living areas and vehicle workshops. There is also a large oval area for parades and recreation.

Comments/Significance The site was originally part of the Oaklands Estate.

It was used for Army purposes during both the first and second world wars, and was finally acquired by the Commonwealth on 4 October, 1945.

The camp is now the headquarters of the Adelaide Logistic Battalion.

Source Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 296-7, 318-9, 332-4

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	--------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Warradale Institute

Item No O/25

Heritage Theme Recreation/Entertainment

Sub-Theme Meeting Hall

LOCATION

Address 12 Murray Terrace, Oaklands Park

Owner(s) City of Marion

Allotment No 29

Section 144

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 1905/43

Ward 3

Zone Residential 3

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/8

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Pamela Runge



Warradale Institute

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Red brick

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Additions Bio-box added to front and red-brick additions made to eastern side.

Current Use Meetings

Associated items Nil

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance The Institute as a body of people was founded in October, 1927, but the building was not completed until 1938. It is of little architectural significance but it is of historical interest because of the manner in which it reflects community aspirations. The Institute was the catalyst for much good work in the community, including the provision of scholarships for schools. The Library which was the essential part of the Institute closed in November, 1979.

The building continues to be used for community purposes.

Source Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 319-20

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

8/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa - Bleak House#2

Item No

O/26

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 16 Tora Court, Park Holme

Owner(s) Michael and Philippa Middleton

Allotment No 406

Section 114

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 4067/230

Ward 2

Zone Residential 2

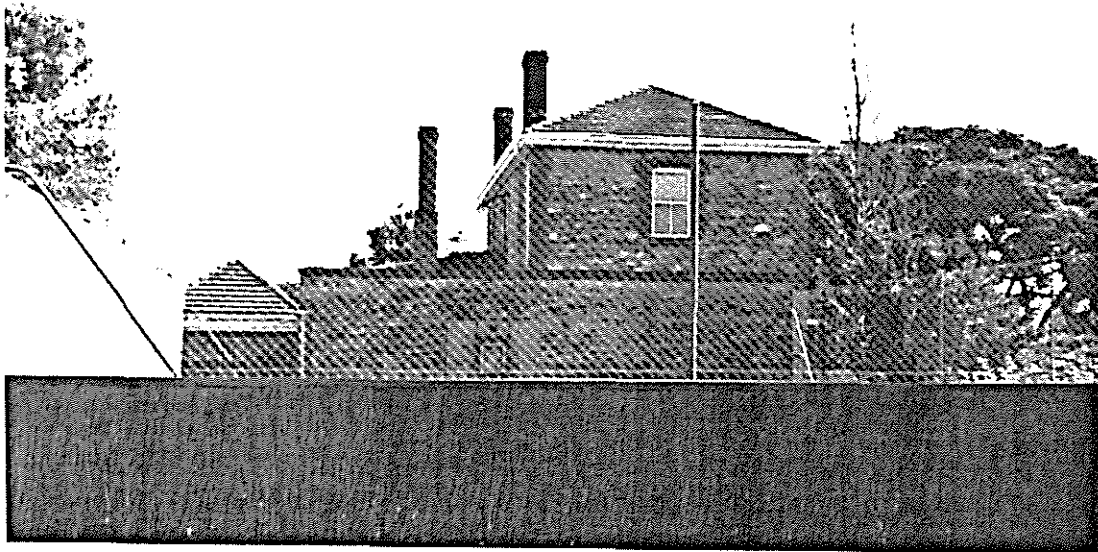
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 5/4

Direction of View To the north

Photographer Barry Rowney



Bleak House#2

DESCRIPTION

Size Double storey, Georgian style

Wall Materials Bluestone

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Tiles, (not original)

Window type Timber-framed double-hung sash, some six-paned windows survive.

Verandah Small new porch to the front door

Additions New single storey brick addition at rear for kitchen

Other features Brick quoins and dressings

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats

Conservation action identified It seems that work has recently been completed

Comments/Significance Bleak House was designed by the architect W. Beck and built by Brown and Thompson between September, 1866 and January, 1867. It was built for John Thompson, a butcher, who had acquired the property in March, 1862. This property was built to 420 acres in extent between 1862 and 1865. Thompson named the property Ayrewood, and lived there until his death on 3 August, 1875. The property remained in the ownership of the family, though Thompson's widow and family moved to another property, Mirreen, located at the intersection of Daws Road and South Road.

The property had numbers of tenants but continued to be used for grazing purposes.

Thompson's properties were sold off in four lots by his trustees though this property was passed in at the auction on 3 December, 1901. The Ryan family acquired the property in 1902, and some years later leased the house and sixteen acres to V Kappler.

Kappler acquired the property in 1908, and it gained some local fame as a duck farm. It passed to Archibald Nickels in February, 1920, and he renamed it 'Bleak House'. It later passed to his nephew, Allan Lunn. The Lunn family subdivided and sold the surrounding land during the 1950s. Lunn remained living at Bleak House until 1971.

This house is a two-storey colonial style building with light bluestone. It is the large original building in the area with much larger grounds. The entrance from Tora Court leads directly to a matching bluestone garage on the side of the main building. There is no verandah but a new porch to the front door. When the building was built it seems that it was a typical Georgian style house without a verandah with three window/door openings symmetrically placed. It is a good example of South Australian Georgian, but its architectural significance is compromised by the much reduced setting, the now alien orientation to the main entrance, and the new garage.

The essential integrity of the building appears to be high, though its character has been compromised by the small block on which it stands and its orientation to the main entrance.

Sources Michael Middleton: 'Bleak House since 1866' in *The Marion Historical Society Newsletter*, Vol 6, Nos 1 & 2, January/March, 1990.

Site Surveyor

Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey

20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/27

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 44 Condada Avenue, Park Holme

Owner(s) Douglas and Rita Rush

Allotment No 351

Section 114

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 3665/157

Ward 2

Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/16 Direction of View To the north

Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, Double fronted
Wall Materials Stone, painted
Roof Form Hipped
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type ,Leadlight casement
Verandah Small porch

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Good **Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance This is a small item of an indeterminate style and is of some interest because of this, although it displays few significant architectural features. The historical significance of the item is not readily evident.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
-------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Dwelling

Item No O/28

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 46 Condada Avenue, Park Holme

Owner(s) Sylvia Wing

Allotment No 350

Section 114

Hundred Adelaide

CT No 4048/598

Ward 2

Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/17

Direction of View To the north

Photographer Peter Donovan



Dwelling

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey

Wall Materials Front wall and sides are of red brick

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Multi-paned, double hung sash

Verandah Recessed porch

Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance This item has few features that are of architectural significance and any historical significance is not readily apparent. However, it is an item that is of some interest because of its distinctiveness.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

24/3/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

WYNDHAM

Item No O/29

Heritage Theme Residence

Sub-Theme Dwelling

LOCATION

Address 8 Boyle Street, Oaklands Park

Owner(s) Peter and Elizabeth Brokensha

Section 143

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 2052/65

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

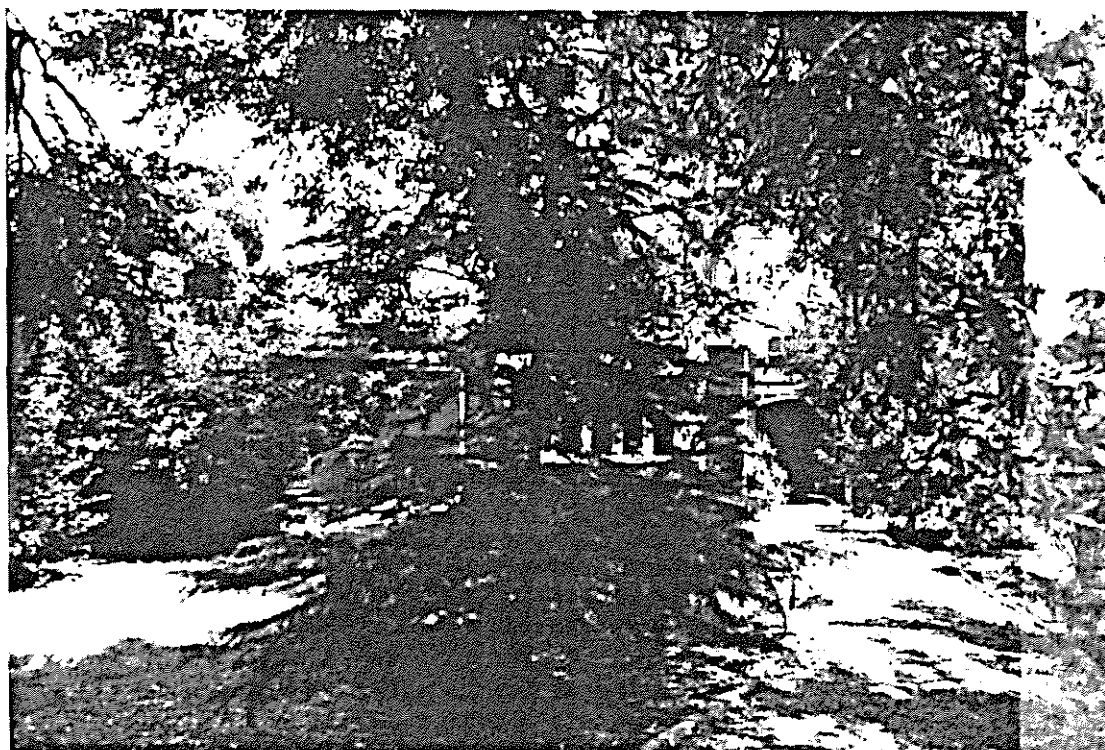
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/2

Direction of View To the south-west

Photographer Pamela Runge



WYNDHAM

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey

Wall Materials Brick, rendered

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Front

Other features Leadlight casement windows to the lounge

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Associated item(s) Almond grove immediately to the north

Comments/Significance This item was originally the farmhouse associated with a large vineyard. The section was originally taken up by John and Elizabeth Howard in July, 1842. The Howards sold section 143 to the miller, William Collins, who also owned section 140, and took the opportunity to have Diagonal Road surveyed. The remaining 77 acres of Section 143 were acquired by farmer William Vincent in 1865 and leased to Michael Kinnane. In the meantime ownership of the land passed to Peter Fergusson and Adolphus Attersoll. The land to the east of Diagonal Road was sold to two Glenelg surgeons, Jim Phillips and Frank Singleton in August, 1892. They planted the first grapes on the property soon afterwards.

In 1895, winemaker Ernest Howard, a descendant of the original title-holders, with his wife, Lucy, leased the 59-acre property from the surgeons, together with 10 acres of section 118. Howard called his farm 'Wyndham'. Howard extended the plantings of vines and added almonds and citrus fruits.

The Howards built 'Wyndham' in 1903 with bricks from the nearby brickworks, near the intersection of Diagonal Road and Morphett Road.

Ernest Howard during World War I, but afterwards the property was managed by his nephew, Captain Clarence Hawker. The younger hawker later became a part-owner of the Woodley Winery at Glen Osmond, and sent the harvest to Woodleys.

A report in the *Chronicle* in 1934 indicated that 55 acres of the farm were given over to vines, the remaining 15 acres were given over to peaches, apricots and almonds. At the time, hawker was president of the Marion branch of the Fruitgrowers' and market Gardeners' Association, and secretary of the Grape Grower's Association.

Lucy Howard died in 1948, and Captain Howard retired to New South Wales. The property was sold to the Housing Trust of South Australia. The property was subdivided by the Trust and the block with the house was sold to Joan Overall, who lived in the house for twenty years.

Member of the House of Representatives for Kingston, Dr Richie Gunn, acquired the property from Ms Overall in 1970. Gunn was born in Adelaide on 27 May, 1936. He was educated at St Peter's College and the University of Adelaide where he graduated as a medical practitioner. He was elected as the Labor member for Kingston in 1969.

Sources *Chronicle*, 8 March, 1934: *Marion Historical Society Newsletter*, May, 1989: Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 148-9, 160-9.

Surveyor Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

15/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Light Square

Item No O/30

Heritage Theme Settlement

Sub-Theme Early Occupation

LOCATION

Address Intersection of Market and Nixon Streets

Owner(s) City of Marion

Section 117

Hundred Noarlunga

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/28

Direction of View To the south

Photographer Pamela Runge



Light Square

DESCRIPTION

Comments/Significance The central square was a feature of the survey of the town of Marion made by Light, Finniss & Co in 1838, and is significant because of this association and as the birthplace of Marion.

The four plaques were unveiled by Mayor Kevin Hodgson on 27 November, 1988.

Sources *South Australian Register*, 21 December, 1839, *Southern Australian*, 10 November, 1838; Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 8-13.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	4/1/90
-------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	--------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/31

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 28 George Street, Marion

Owner(s) S McCarthy

Allotment No 103

Section 117

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4345/266

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

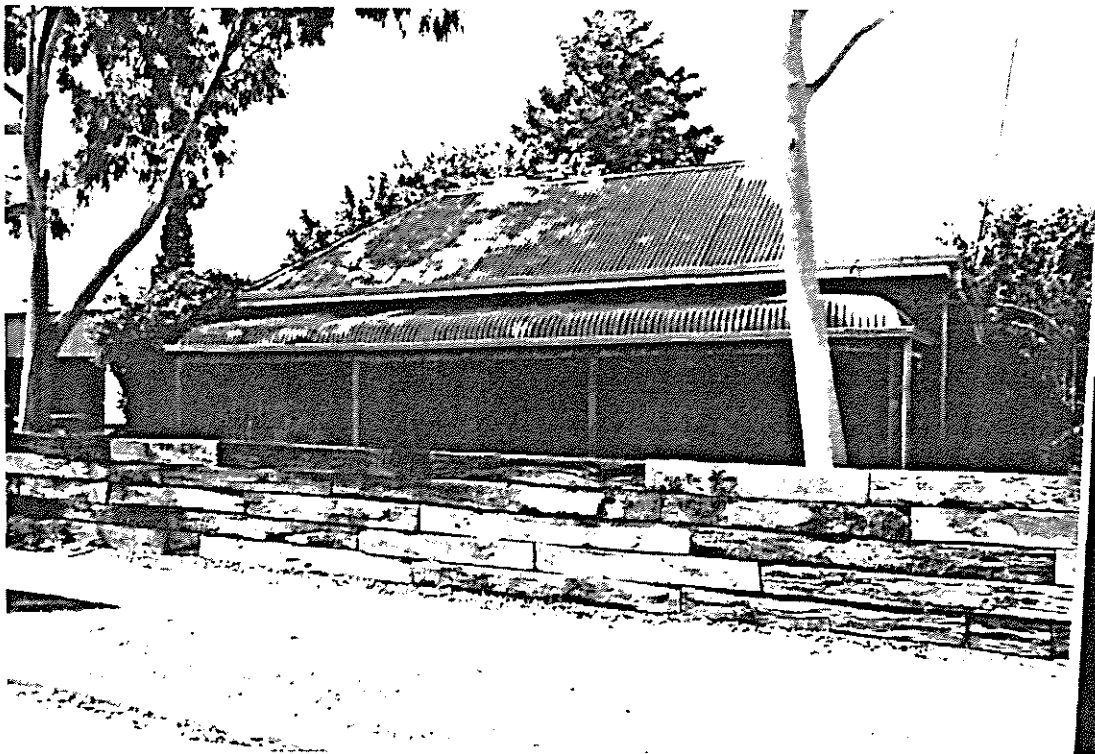
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/27

Direction of View To the south-east

Photographer Pamela Runge



DESCRIPTION

Other features Moulded front door with side-light and fan-light. Quoins are toothed, dressings are not toothed.

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance This cottage is typical of the simple stone cottages found throughout the Adelaide metropolitan area, having a central corridor and balancing rooms on either side. This cottage has an unusual feature of ashlar stonework with fine white lined pointing. The red-brick quoins are toothed, but the window and door dressings are not toothed into the stonework. The other features are the the two brick string courses, one below the window sill level and the other tying together the window and door dressings at approximately 1600mm height. The side walls are of brick which are now painted slate-grey and the house exhibits a number of modern additions and alterations to the back and sides. The exceptionally heavy fence of railway sleepers is inappropriate and overpowering.

20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Laurel Cottage

Item No O/32

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 38 Nixon Street, Marion

Owner(s) RJ & M Baume

Allotment No 7

Section 117

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4174/114

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

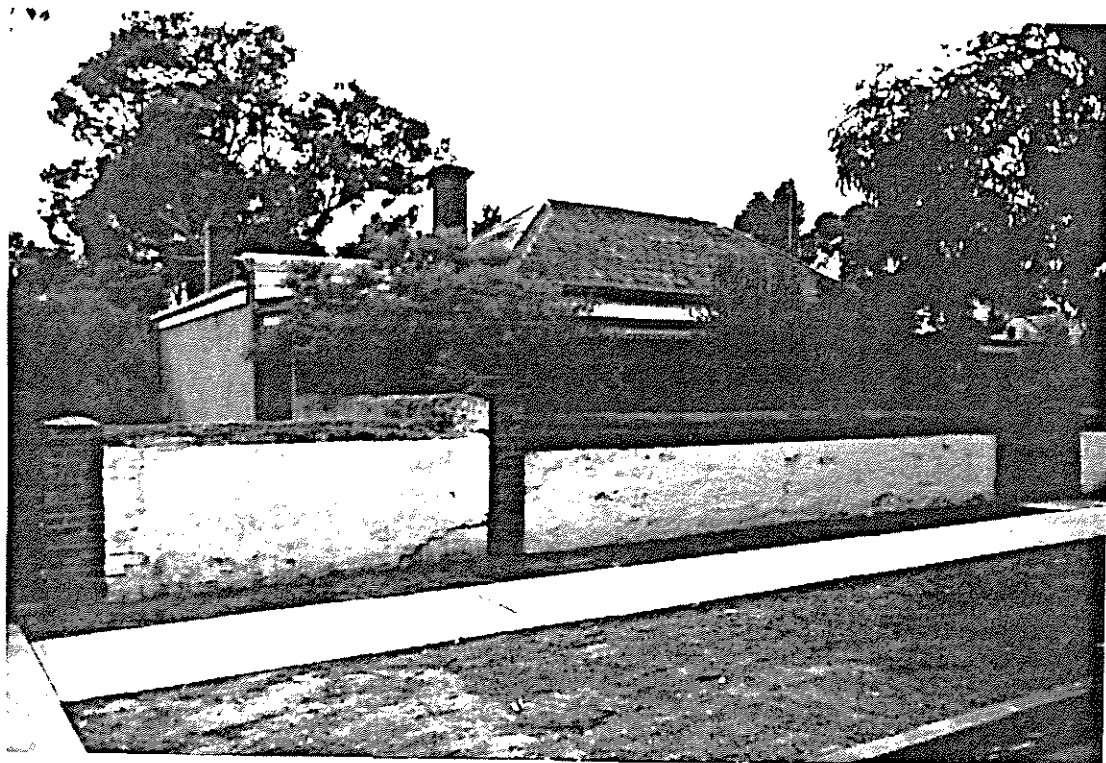
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/29

Direction of View To the North-east

Photographer Pamela Runge



Laurel Cottage

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Sandstone with brick quoins

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Asbestos tiles

Window type Six-paned sash

Verandah Front, concave

Other features Cast iron brackets and lace to the verandah

Current Use Dwelling

Associated item Well, horse-trough and cellar

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance This cottage was built in about 1858. Later it became Marion's first post office from 1877 to 1899, and the home of Henry Shearing, the first post-master. It is particularly significant because of these associations and because it helps to re-inforce the early centre of Marion. **Source** Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 85, 95-6, 282-8.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
	Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Former Marion Inn

Item No O/33

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 2/6 Finnis Street, Marion

Owner(s) Peter Hargreaves

Allotment No 23

Section 117

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4184/543

Ward 3

Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/32

Direction of View To the west

Photographer Pamela Runge



Former Marion Inn

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Bluestone, brick quoins, painted

Roof Form Hipped, Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised Iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Bullnose

Other features Chamfered corner that was once an entrance, with distinctive brackets.

Current Use Offices

Associated items Nil

Condition Good **Exterior** Good

Known Threats

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance This is one of the more significant buildings of the early buildings that remain in the early village of Marion. It was originally the Marion Inn, which was first licensed by Benjamin Daw in 1851. It remained a licensed hotel until 1935. It remains the oldest of the one-time hotels in Marion. It is also significant because of its prominent location on the corner of Jacob and Finnis Streets, where it provides a focus for the early village of Marion.

The essential integrity of the item appears high, though it has long been used for purposes other than those for which it was built and has been adapted for these new uses.

Sources Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 44, 74, 78, 81, 131, 141, 294-5.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
	Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Former Police Station

Item No O/34

Heritage Theme Government

Sub-Theme Law and Order

LOCATION

Address 34 Finniss Street, Marion

Owner(s) PW & DA Besanko

Allotment No 69A

Section 117

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 3603/141

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/36

Direction of View To the west

Photographer Pamela Runge



DESCRIPTION

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair

Exterior Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan
Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey

8/2/90
20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Group of Four Cottages

Item No O/35

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 6-10 Township Road, Marion

Owner(s) Resthaven Inc

Allotment No

Section 118

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4059/300

Ward 5

Zone Residential 2

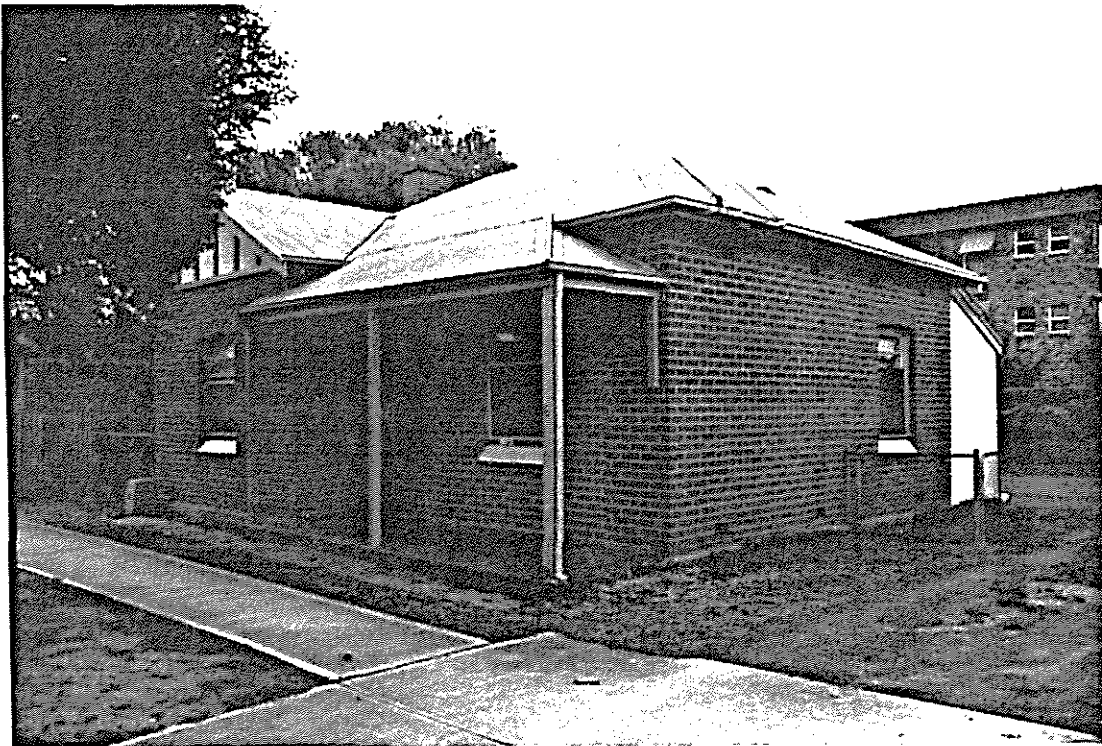
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/21

Direction of View To the south-west

Photographer Pamela Runge



Group of Four Cottages

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double-fronted

Wall Materials Red brick

Roof Form Hipped with gable

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Bottom sash

Verandah Small front

Additions Timber-framed, corrugated galvanised iron skillion lean-to at the rear

Other features This is one of four identical houses

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Three other identical dwellings form a group

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance. Number 6 has a bad crack at the front window which suggests footing failure and the need for underpinning.

Comments/Significance These are four almost identical houses, obviously built as a group and still showing only minor differences, e.g. front fly-wire door patterns and one missing fly-wire screen to a front window.

They were built basically of simple red-brick, with a timber-framed front gable: each house has a similar timber-framed and corrugated iron lean-to built at the rear. This suggests that the lean-toes were part of the design and were all built to the same pattern as for the houses themselves.

Individually, the houses are unremarkable, and they do not appear to have a remarkable history, but given their similarities, they form a strong group and should be considered as such. Their position in relation to the old Methodist Church is also a strong feature, and in contrast to the surrounding newer buildings.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
	Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/36

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 16 Township Road, Marion

Owner(s) M & JO Edward-Cole

Allotment No 1

Section 118

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4146/79

Ward 5

Zone Residential 2

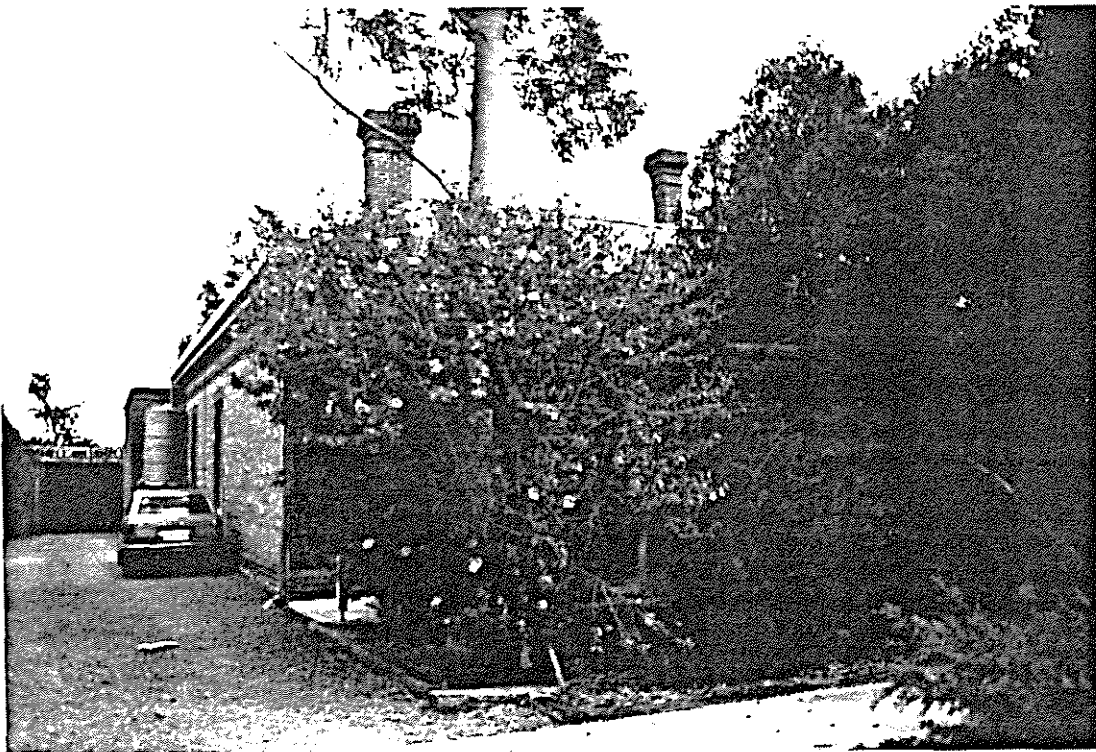
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/25

Direction of View To the west

Photographer Pamela Runge



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double-fronted

Wall Materials Bluestone with brick quoins to the front, with limestone rubble walls to the side

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Double-hung sash

Verandah Front bullnosed, with cast iron lace

Other features Front door of moulded timber, with side-lights

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Good

Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance This is a substantial single-storey stone residence, with features typical of Victorian villas. The front wall is bluestone, and the side walls are of limestone rubble. The residence consists of the main house of typical villa design - with a central hallway and rooms on both sides - with a substantial addition at the rear with parapet limestone rubble walls. Redbrick quoins are throughout the complex.

The house generally appears to have been recently 'restored' which raises doubt about the authenticity of some of the detail, such as cast iron and the colour of the timber-work, though the essential integrity of the design and form remains. The villa is typical rather than unusual and is of little particular architectural significance.

The certificates of title for the property extend back to 1874, before the house would have been built, when the property was owned by Joseph Samuel and Joel Moss Solomon. The subsequent list of owners does not reveal any of particular significance.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
		Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/37

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 240 Sturt Road, Marion

Owner(s) CWP & JA Donnell

Allotment No 10

Section 119

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 2752/186

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

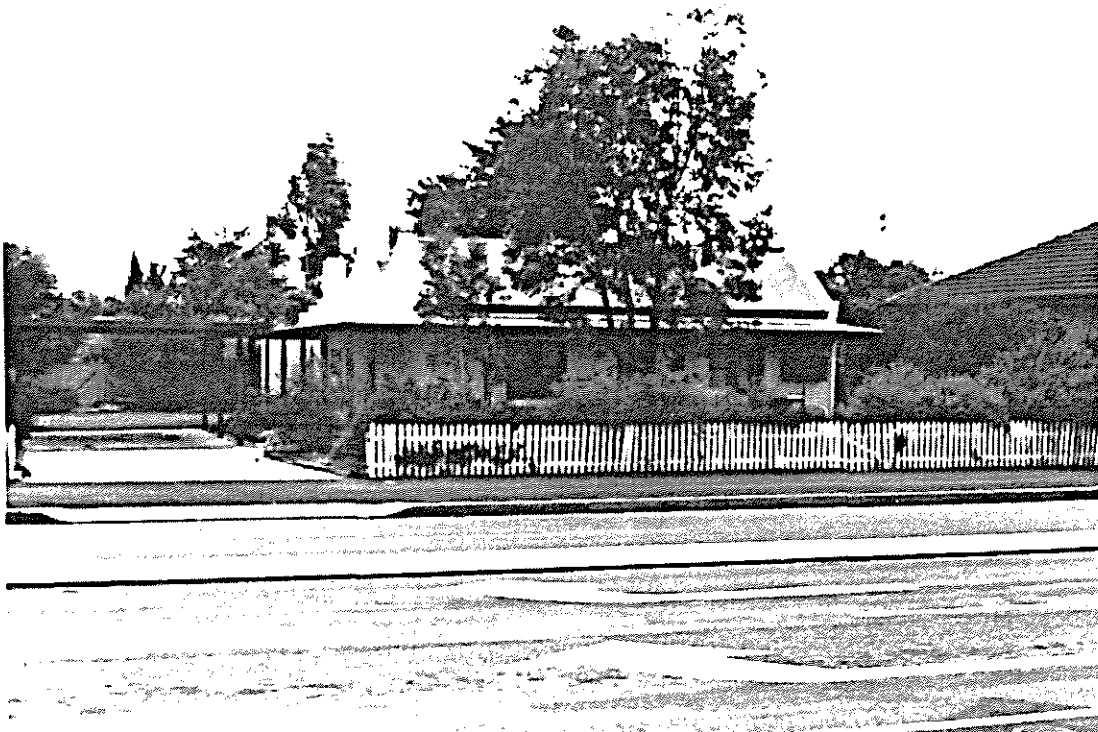
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 4/4

Direction of View To the North

Photographer Pamela Runge



Cottage

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Masonry, painted white

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Front

Other features The picket fence to the main road is appropriate and enhances the character of the item.

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Good **Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified None other than the need for regular maintenance

Comments/Significance This item is significant largely because of its early cottage form and its location which serves to strengthen the focus of the early village of Marion and indicate the importance of Sturt Road. The cottage appears to have been extensively restored, though its early form remains evident. Items such as this are becoming rare in Marion.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
	Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Sturt School

Item No O/38

Heritage Theme Education

Sub-Theme Primary School

LOCATION

Address 280-284 Sturt Road, Marion

Owner(s) South Australian Housing Trust

Allotment No 200

Section 119

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4230/285

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

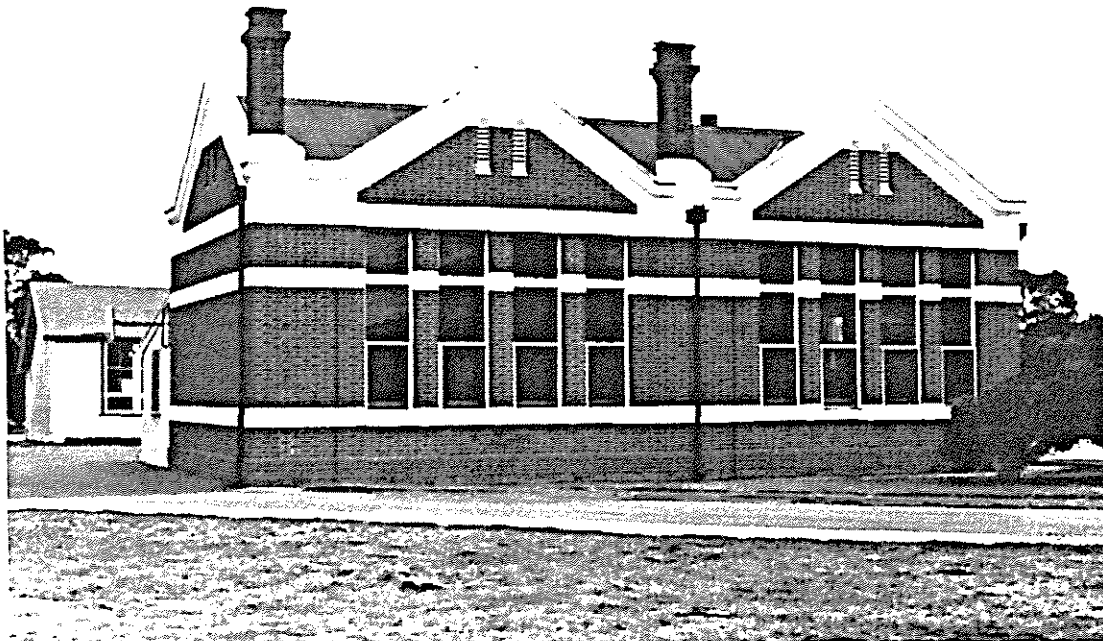
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/6

Direction of View To the north

Photographer Pamela Runge



DESCRIPTION

Wall Materials Red brick

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type High, three paired windows

Additions Timber-framed skillion lean-to

Other features Rendered string courses and parapets, gable vents. Corner fireplace

Current Use School

Associated items Nil

Condition Good Exterior Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance A simple school building, with features that were typical of many build at the time. This building is an addition to the original Sturt school which stood much closer to Sturt Road and was opened in 1878, soon after the passage of the Education Act in 1875.

The simple two-roomed school building is of red brick and rendered string courses and parapets. It follows a common pattern of school buildings of the early twentieth century. It presents a distinctive school-looking building with the white painted render contrasting strongly with the red brick and red-painted roof. The long high three sash windows and corner fireplace with the high red-brick chimneys are typical of the style.

Source Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 76, 89-90, 175, 189, 286, 292, 328; E Hasenohr, *Sturt Primary School, A Centenary History*, 1978.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan
Barry Rowney

Date(s) of Survey

8/2/90
20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Former District Hall

Item No O/39

Heritage Theme Local Government

Sub-Theme District Hall

LOCATION

Address 288 Sturt Road, Marion

Owner(s) Maranatha Christian Assembly

Section 119

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 3559/81

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/5

Direction of View To the north

Photographer Pamela Runge



Former District Hall

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Dark ashlar bluestone with white painted lines. Red-brick quoins, dressings and parapet

Roof Form Hipped gablet with a vent

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Additions Front porch

Other features Excellent brick detailing to the front wall, ledge course to windows, terracotta detail, brick panels

Inscription '1895' in the pediment

Current Use Meetings

Associated items Former council chambers adjacent

Condition Good **Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Remove the front porch

Comments/Significance This building served as the first council office and district hall, and is significant because of this use as the first community centre..

This building, dated 1895, displays some very fine brickwork, particularly on the front facade. It is basically a T-shaped building of bluestone walling, but is considerably enobled with the display of brick detailing. Panels of dark ashlar bluestone, with fine white-lined painting are framed with brick quoins of alternating large and small elements sometimes called a Gibbs surround, and brick dressings, with added brick and terracotta details working up to the crowning segmental pediment. The details include string courses, hood-moulds with label stops and a central sculptured terracotta panel.

The side-walls are of bluestone, not ashlar as the front wall, and the brick quoins, dressings and hood-moulds are consistently carried through. The detailing on the T-section at the rear of the main building has the same detailing which suggests that it forms an integral part rather than an addition. The western wall has been rendered and painted, although the brick hood-moulds remain. This may have been a conservation measure in the past in an attempt to mend some wall problems caused by weathering.

The whole building, and particularly the front facade has been spoilt by the addition of an unsympathetic porch of manganese brick and modern timber framed windows and doors. No doubt a practical measure to provide shelter to the front door, the porch not only looks obtrusive, but also some brickwork has been damaged in order to accommodate the structure. A skillion roofed addition has been added to the rear of the building in concrete block. There are also several modern additional blocks at the rear of the building.

Source Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 288-9

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
	Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Former Marion Council Chambers

Item No O/40

Heritage Theme Local Government

Sub-Theme Council Chambers

LOCATION

Address 290 Sturt Road, Marion

Owner(s) RW & PR King

Section 119

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 3559/80

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/4

Direction of View To the north

Photographer Pamela Runge



Former Marion Council Chambers

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Red brick, rendered quoins. Large square moulded art deco style, 'frame' the red-brick walls. Side walls are painted

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Trout windows, steel-framed, with 'jazz,moderne' style decoration, with some coloured glass

Other features The art-deco stuccoed decoration and the chevron front windows. Timber doors. Small concrete porch

Inscriptions Marion Council - 1937

Current Use Meeting

Associated items Former District Hall to the west

Condition Good **Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance This building served as the first officially designated council chambers, and is particularly significant because of this.

This striking building, dated 1937, is a good example of Art Deco architecture in South Australia. The front facade of the building consists of brightly contrasted brick-red and off-white coloured stucco decoration framing panels of natural red brick. The square moulding of the stucco is consistently carried through the central feature enclosing the main doorway, including the cantilevered concrete porch canopy.

The front windows are steel framed in the Art Deco style, illustrating why the style was sometimes referred to as 'Jazz' style. The zig-zag pattern steel framing holds figured and some coloured glass panels.

Consistent with this style, all the decoration is on the front facade. The side walls are of brick and unadorned. The original building can be easily identified by the brick walls and hipped roof with its gabled vents. Additions to the building have been carried out using cement block and a contrasting roof with wider overhangs.

Source Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 296-9

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
	Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/41

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 231 Sturt Road, Marion

Owner(s) Murray Venz

Section 141

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 2850/76

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/14

Direction of View To the south-east

Photographer Pamela Runge



DESCRIPTION

Current Use Dwelling

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Site Surveyor

Date(s) of Survey

8/2/90
20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Dwelling

Item No O/42

Heritage Theme

Sub-Theme

LOCATION

Address 257 Sturt Road, Marion

Owner(s) HM & YBM Adamson

Allotment No 22

Section 120

Hundred Noarlunga

CT N 4032/669

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

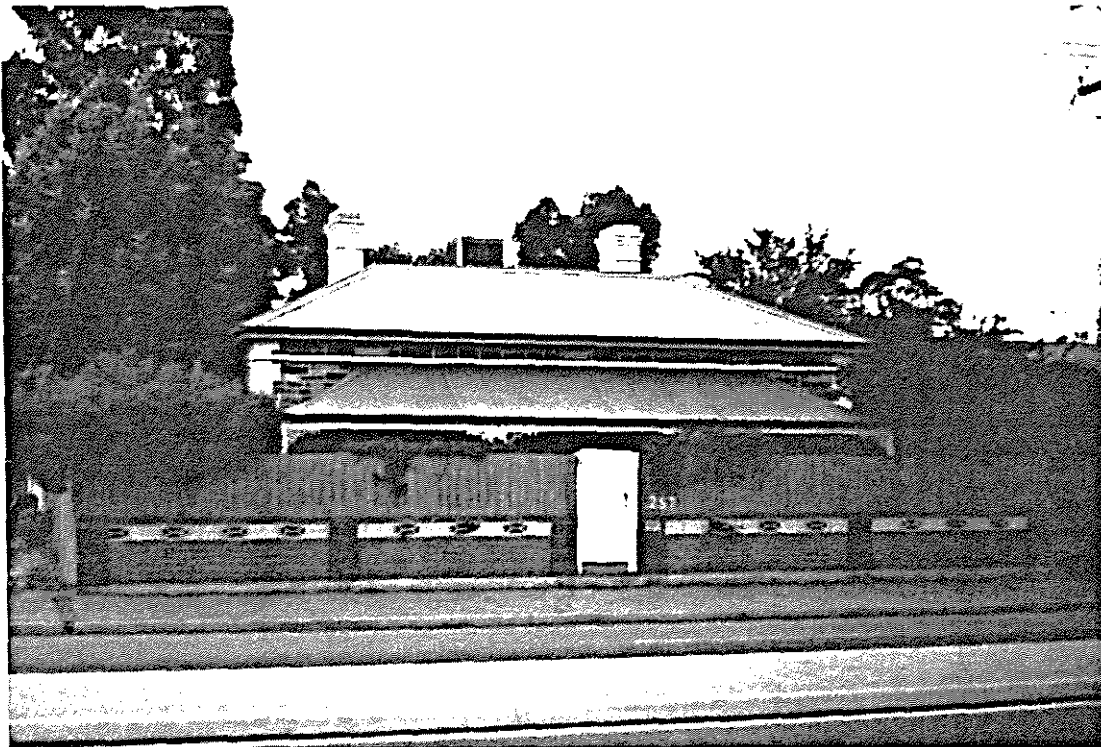
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/13

Direction of View To the south

Photographer Pamela Runge



Dwelling

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey, Double-fronted

Wall Materials Bluestone

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised Iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Concave front

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition	Fair	Exterior	Fair
-----------	------	----------	------

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance This item is a typical item rather than one of any particular heritage significance. Any heritage significance lies largely in its evident Victorian date and because of its location which serves to strengthen the focus of the early development about Marion and it also indicates the importance of Sturt Road.

The front fence is unsympathetic to the style of the building, though the utility of it is evident because of the nearness of the busy road

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
		Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/43

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 259 Sturt Road, Marion

Owner(s) L & M Pastro

Allotment No 24

Section 120

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 3783/3

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/12

Direction of View To the south-east

Photographer Pamela Runge



DESCRIPTION

Additions Cream brick additions have been made to the rear

Conservation action identified Nil

Date(s) of Survey 8/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Shop and dwelling

Item No O/44

Heritage Theme Commercial

Sub-Theme Local Commercial

LOCATION

Address 269 Sturt Road, Marion

Owner(s) F Petrucci and P Modica

Allotment No 25

Section 120

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4183/909

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/11

Direction of View To the south-west

Photographer Pamela Runge



Shop and dwelling

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Masonry
Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised Iron
Window type Shopfront
Additions Shop front is new

Current Use Shop and dwelling

Associated items Three other cottages in close proximity

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance This item has been drastically altered, but the simple cottage form remains evident. This helps reinforce the notion of early development in and about the village of Marion. The item is of little architectural or historical significance except for the manner in which it helps reflect the age of Marion and the early importance of Sturt Road.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
	Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/45

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 273 Sturt Road, Marion

Owner(s) AN Abraham

Allotment No 2

Section 120

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4215/189

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

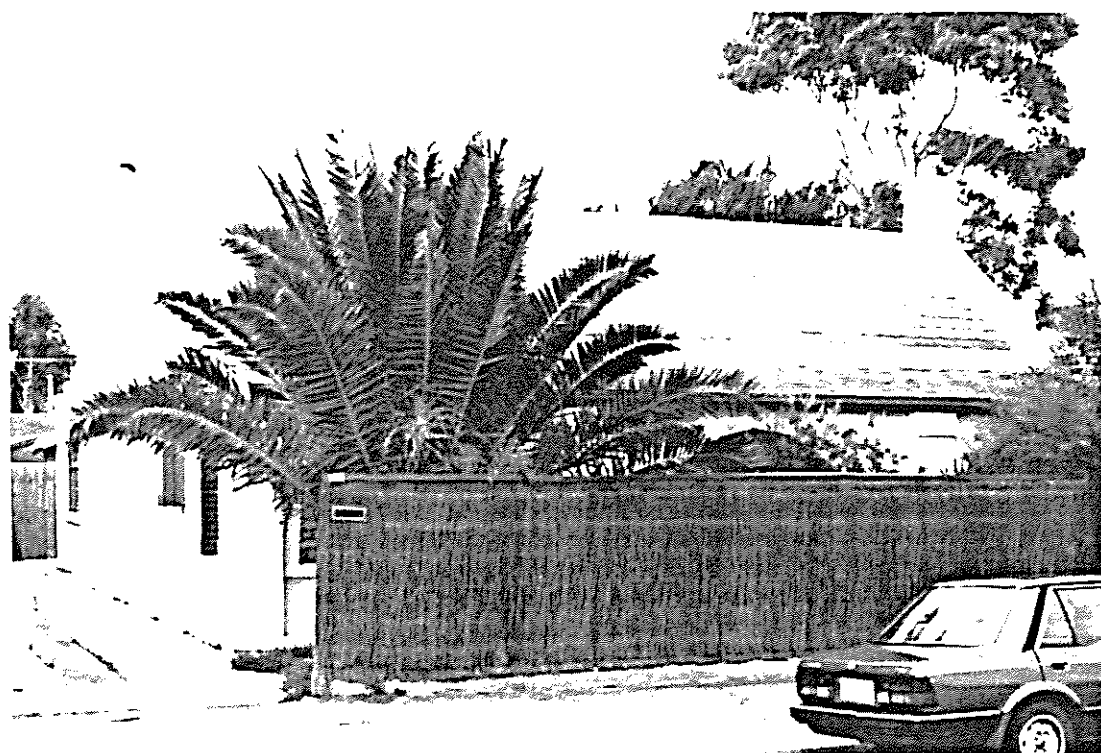
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/9

Direction of View To the south-west

Photographer Pamela Runge



Cottage

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey
Wall Materials Limestone with brick quoins
Roof Form Gabled
Roof Material asbestos tiles
Window type Sash
Verandah Front
Additions An arched front verandah

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Good **Exterior** Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance This item is a typical item rather than one of any particular heritage significance. Any heritage significance lies largely in its evident Victorian date and because of its location which serves to strengthen the focus of the early development about Marion and it also indicates the importance of Sturt Road.

The item has evidently been renovated. The front verandah is inappropriate.

The brush fence to the street alignment is inappropriate, though no doubt fulfils a useful purpose

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	8/2/90
	Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/46

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 3 Franklin Street, Sturt

Owner(s) Brian and Una Fisher

Section 121

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 3045/143

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/27

Direction of View To the east

Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey
Wall Materials Stone
Roof Form Hipped gablet
Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron
Window type Double hung sash
Verandah Front, same line as the roof

Current Use Dwelling
Associated items Nil
Condition Good **Exterior** Good
Known Threats Nil
Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance This item is set on a large allotment. It was evidently originally associated with a larger property. Its integrity appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is an item of little particular historical interest except as an example of late Victorian villa development, and the extent to which it reflects the residential development of the City.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
----------------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

War Memorial

Item No O/47

Heritage Theme Memorial

Sub-Theme War

LOCATION

Address 31 - 39 Norfolk Road

Owner(s) Corporation of the City of Marion

Allotment No 18 + 20

Section 118

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 2828/11

Ward 5

Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 3/20

Direction of View To the north-east

Photographer Pamela Runge



War Memorial

DESCRIPTION

The memorial consists of a black granite column on a granite pedestal. The names of the war dead from the district have been inscribed on two faces of the column.

Current Use Memorial

Associated items RSL Club

Condition Very Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance The monument was erected very soon after the First World War, and it was something of which the Council was evidently proud, because a photograph of the memorial introduced the features on Marion Council in the *Civic Record* of 1923.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey 15/2/90

INSCRIPTIONS

Face 1

Erected in Memory of
W. Pfehl
D.J. Roberts
E.W.S. Threadgold
W.R. Wigglesworth
K.L. Wigglesworth
C. Wilson
S.J. Weir
H. Hamilton

For Duty Nobly Done
In the World's Great War
1914-1919

Face 2

Erected in Memory of
H.F.C. Baker
A.E. Cracknell
S. Dyson
J.L. Franklin
B. Lincoln
G. Lucas
H.G. Nicolle
W.G. Nicolle

For Duty Nobly Done
In the World's Great War
1914-1919

INTEGRITY

The integrity of the item is high, and it remains in good condition.

ENVIRONMENT/PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

The memorial is a relatively simple one, that is almost inconspicuous because it is set in one corner of the allotment. It has evidently been moved because of subsidence in its original position.

STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE The monument is a very simple one and is not of great heritage significance. However, it is of some historical interest. It attests to the major impact that war has had on South Australian communities. The idea that the monument was erected by local people also reflects the notion that Marion was for long a distinct community within the larger council area: this idea has been lost with the urban development since the second war which has served to blur the differences between the early village and town developments of Marion.

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Large Villa and Stable

Item No O/48

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 5 Hawkesbury Avenue, Sturt

Owner(s) Desmond Sunquist

Section 120

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 3159/36

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

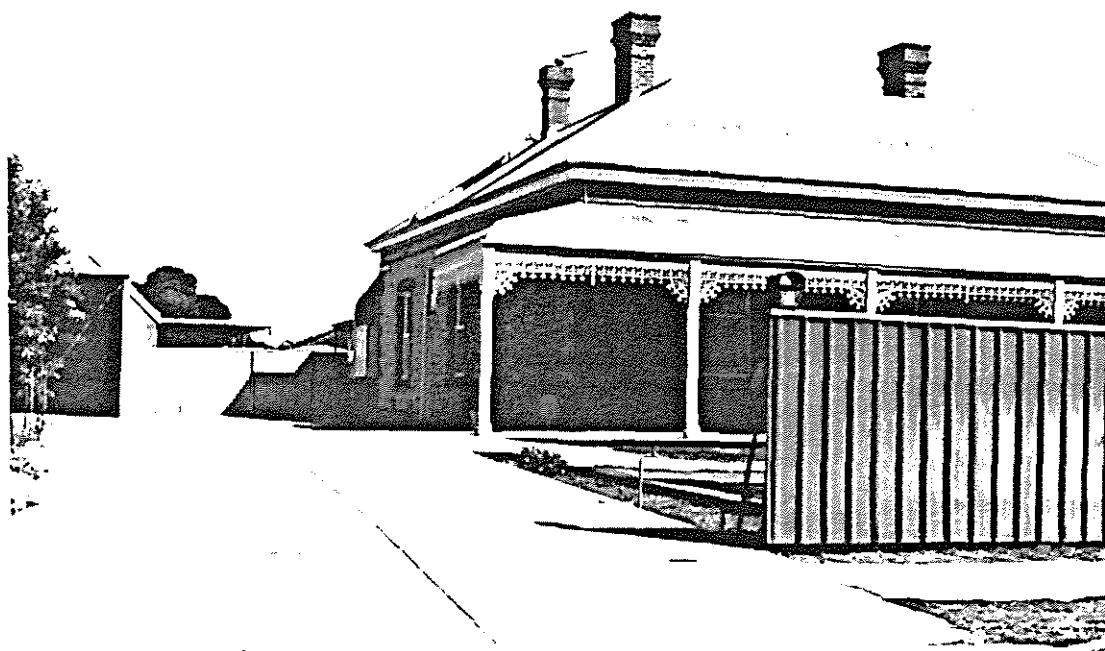
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/6

Direction of View To the west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Large Villa and Stable

DESCRIPTION

Size Large single-storey, double fronted villa

Wall Materials Front wall is of bluestone with red brick quoins and dressings, the sides are of random rubble limestone

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Double hung sash

Verandah Front, bullnosed, with cast iron brackets and frieze

Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items One-time stable at the rear which appears on a separate block.

Condition Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance The item is a large villa, which displays features which were typical of dwellings built during the late-Victorian period. The integrity of the item appears high and it continues to be used for the purpose for which it was built. It is item is of little evident historical interest, except for the manner in which it reflects the early sparse population of the area, since developed for housing.

The front fence is inappropriate.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
-------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/49

Heritage Theme Dwelling
Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 14 Travers Street, Sturt

Owner(s) Lucy Edwards

Section 121

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 1301/195

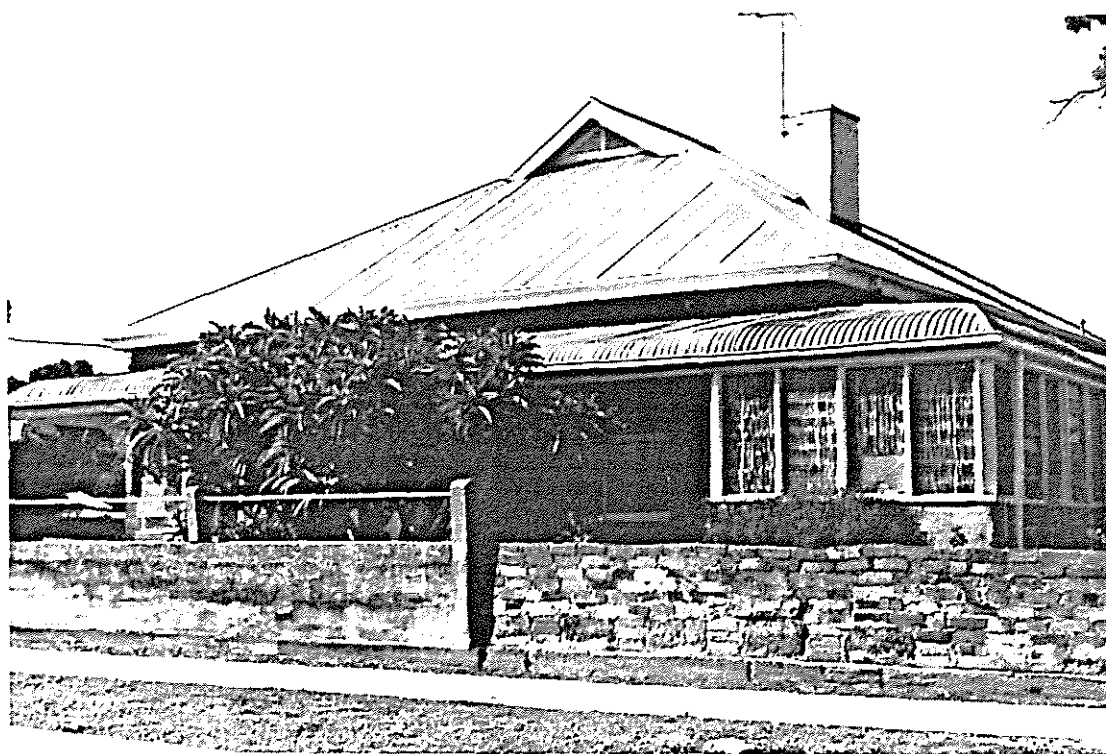
Ward 5

Zone Residential 1A

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/2
Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the south east



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storied, double-fronted

Wall Materials Bluestone with red brick quoins and surrounds

Roof Form Hipped Gablet

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Double-hung sash

Verandah Return bullnosed, with turned timber posts and cast iron brackets

Additions A sleep-out has been added to the western side

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance This item is of little evident historical significance, though it reflects features of earlier residential development of the district. The item is a typical modest late-Victorian villa.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
-------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/50

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 19 Parsons Street, Sturt

Owner(s) R. Moure and M Davis

Section 121

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 2357/94

Ward

Zone Residential 1A

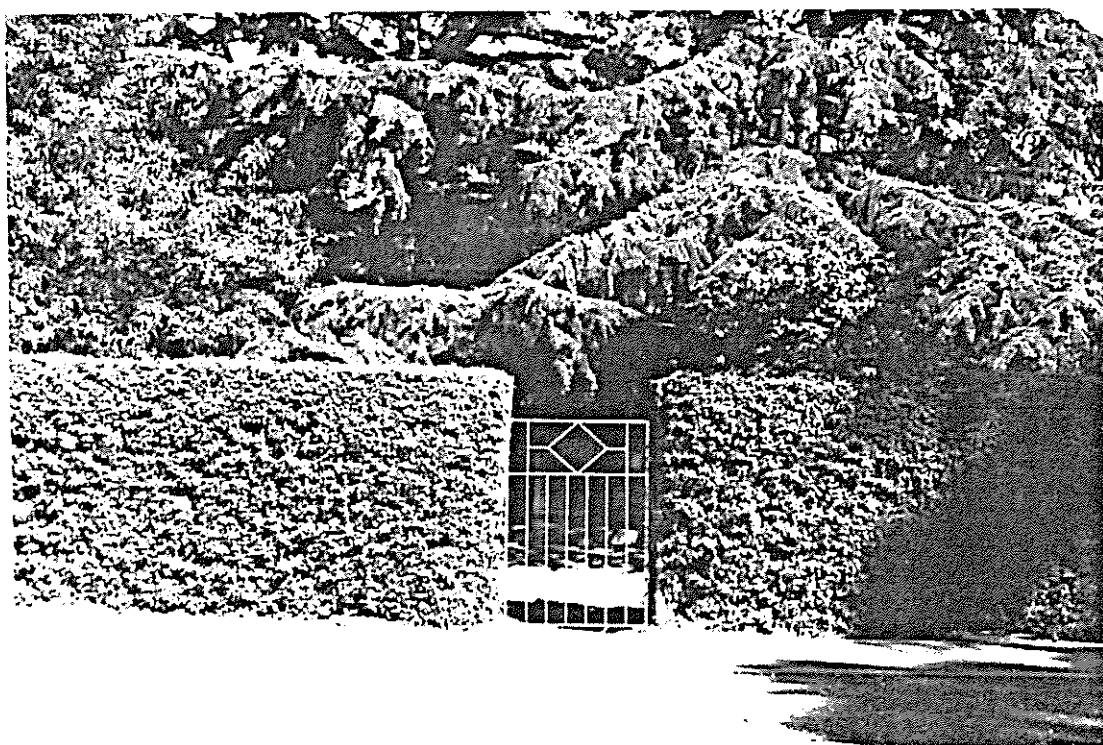
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/3

Direction of View To the west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single-storey, double fronted

Wall Materials Stone, painted

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Double-hung sash

Verandah Front, bullnosed

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance This item largely hidden by mature trees, is of little evident historical significance, though it reflects features of earlier residential development of the district. The item is a typical modest late-Victorian villa.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
-------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Dwelling

Item No O/51

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 15 Graham Road, Darlington

Owner(s) W. and M. Millard

Section 123

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 4008/35

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1

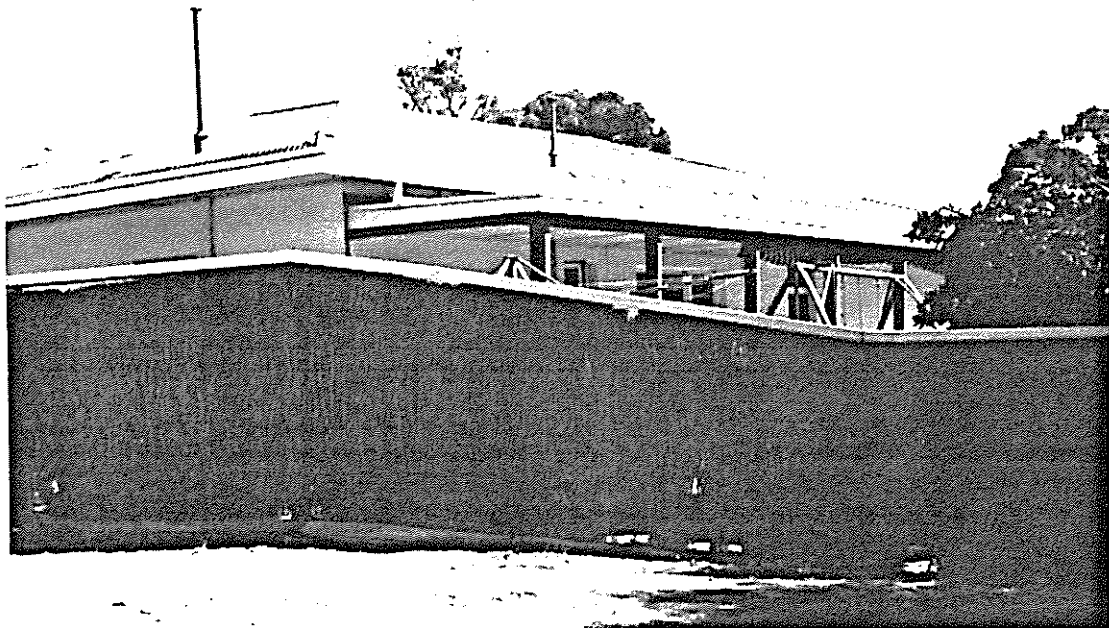
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/4

Direction of View To the north-west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Dwelling

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Masonry painted white

Roof Form Hipped, wide eaves

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Straight

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance This is a large dwelling, of an indeterminate style which suggests that it grew in something of a piece-meal fashion. The fact that the street deviates around the dwelling indicates that it predates the subdivision, and suggests that it was originally located on a much larger block. Because of this the item reflects the general development of the area. The older building is not readily evident.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
-------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/52

Heritage Theme Dwelling

Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 32 Galway Avenue, Seacombe Gardens

Owner(s) Bessie Flores

Section 138

Hundred Noarlunga

CT No 3018/129

Ward 5

Zone Residential 1

State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number Direction of View

Photographer Peter Donovan



Cottage

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Stone, cladding

Roof Form High hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

The dwelling is a very simple form, but features unusual design details. The roof is continued to form the verandah. The dwelling seems to have been refurbished, with the verandah being closed in at the corners.

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance The form of the cottage suggests that the dwelling is of considerable age, although recent refurbishment makes this difficult to assess. The main orientation to the north, at right angles to the street indicates that the subdivisions was made after its construction. The dwelling is primarily of local interest and significance as the onetime home of Miss Herring, who managed a vineyard on an enlarged property. The cottage displays few features of evident architectural significance. **Source** Dolling, Alison *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 138, 152-3, 174, 295.

Site Surveyor

Peter Donovan

Date(s) of Survey

24/3/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Cottage

Item No O/53

Heritage Theme Dwelling
Sub-Theme Residence

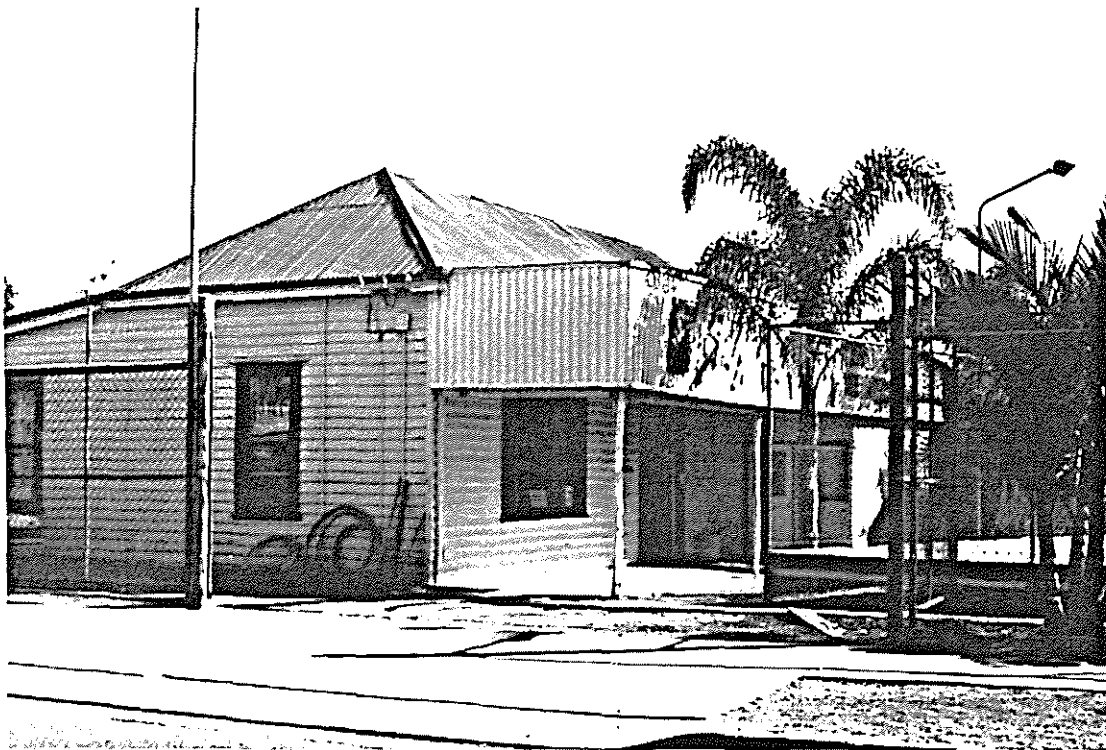
LOCATION

Address 1244 South Road, Clovelly Park
Owner(s) Jim and Julie Deer
Section 483
Hundred Adelaide
CT No 3064/3
Ward 3
Zone District Commercial

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 7/23
Photographer Peter Donovan

Direction of View To the north-west



Cottage

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Weather-board

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Front

Additions Skillion lean-to at the rear

Current Use Office

Condition Poor

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance This item is of interest because it served as the home of Henry and Sarah Daw, and named 'Kangaroo Grove'. Daw was a butcher who had a slaughter house on South Road at Edwardstown.. It was built in 1911. **Source** Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 124, 131, 138-9, 229, 245, 252; Ms M. Ragless.

The item has been greatly altered and its character almost totally changed. It is now used for commercial purposes.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	24/3/90
-------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Villa

Item No O/54

Heritage Theme Dwelling
Sub-Theme Residence

LOCATION

Address 8 Ella Crescent
Owner(s) ST & DM Lane
Allotment No 40
Section 518
Hundred Noarlunga
CT No 4064/395
Ward 4
Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 5/21 Direction of View To the north
Photographer Barry Rowney



Villa

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey

Wall Materials Bluestone with rendered quoins

Roof Form Gabled

Roof Material Corrugated Galvanised Iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Return, bullnosed

Other features Bay window to the west, rendered and painted chimneys

Current Use Dwelling

Condition Good

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Regular maintenance

Comments/Significance The Title information suggests that this was originally the farmhouse of a large farming property. The first owner noted was John Gibson, a butcher of Happy Valley, who owned the property in July, 1894. At that time the title included all of section 518, on both sides of South Road. The property remained associated with butchers for many years. Other owners included Geo Sauerbier and Geo Lines from 19 May, 1904, Sarah Gibson from 16 May, 1929, HH & UR Eitzen from 6 May, 1944 and Stanelane Pty Ltd from 8 April, 1960. This last owner evidently subdivided the property in 1975 in accordance with Deposit Plan 10193.

The home has lost much of its amenity because of the close subdivision about it. Ella Crescent runs at the rear of the building.

The detailing of the building is typical for such dwellings built during the late-Victorian period. It is a typical item rather than one of particular significance.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	4/1/90
	Barry Rowney		13/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Outbuildings of Woodend Farm

Item No O/55

Heritage Theme Primary Industry
Sub-Theme Farming

LOCATION

Section 498
Hundred Noarlunga
Ward 4
Zone R2

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 5/22 Direction of View To the south-west
Photographer Barry Rowney



Outbuildings of Woodend Farm

DESCRIPTION

The complex includes three sheds. All are of random rubble construction, the two smaller sheds having brick quoins and dressings. The roofs of the two smaller sheds are gabled, the larger shed has a gable at one end and a hip at the other: all roofs are of corrugated galvanised iron.

The items are presently incorporated within modern subdivision development.

Current Use Unused
Condition Poor

Comments/Significance These three items are all that remain of Woodend Farm. The property on an eighty acre section, was originally granted to William Smith a farmer of Black Forest on 15 July, 1847, though it was later worked in conjunction with sections 489, 490 and 499. These four sections were once part of the property of the Smith family of Bath Bank, O'Halloran Hill. Jesse Lemon, a butcher of Reynella, acquired section 498 from William Smith in 1896. Six years later he leased the adjoining section 489 and acquired it in 1906.

The homestead, to the south of a collection of sheds, has been demolished along with other buildings, but three outbuildings remain. These include a stone butcher's shop, a barn and meat store. These items reflect the fact that Lemon worked as a butcher, serving the area to the south, about Reynella.

The Lemon family farmed the Woodend property until 1967. **Sources** Geoffrey Bishop Research Notes. Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 102, 239.

The remaining buildings are of interest because of their local associations, but are not items of particular historical or architectural significance.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	4/1/90
	Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Weblyn

Item No O/56

Heritage Theme Primary Industry
Sub-Theme Farming

LOCATION

Address Majors Road, O'Halloran Hill
Owner(s) CSIRO
Allotment No 2
Section 132
Hundred Noarlunga
CT No 4129/765
Ward 4
Zone Rural B

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 5/14 Direction of View To the north
Photographer Barry Rowney



Weblyn

DESCRIPTION

Size Single storey, large

Wall Materials, Bluestone, white-lined dark-pointing

Roof Form Hipped

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Timber-framed, double-hung

Verandah Return, concave with white cast iron columns and lace

Additions Garage

Other features Approached by a long pine-lined drive

Current Use Dwelling

Associated items Nil

Condition	Good	Exterior	Good
-----------	------	----------	------

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Nil

Comments/Significance Weblyn Farm was established by George Mason who arrived in South Australia in 1854, and worked for a time for John Reynell. Mason worked the property as a mixed farm. His son later took over the general store at O'Halloran Hill. Weblyn was continued by Mason's sons until sold to the Davidsons of Perry Barr Farm in 1922. **Source** Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 100, 102, 280

The homestead is of interest because of its local associations, but it's history is typical of that of numbers of other farms in the area. The planform and detailing of the homestead is also typical of others built at the time.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	4/1/90
		Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

PERRY BARR HOMESTEAD

Item No O/57

Heritage Theme Primary Industry
Sub-Theme Farming

Address Madison Court, Hallett Cove
Owner City of Marion
Allotment No 625
Section 470
Hundred Noarlunga
CT No 4249/976
Ward 4
Zone Residential 2

State Heritage Status Nil
Other Assessments Heritage Branch

Film/Neg Number SM 6/24 Direction of View To the south-west
Photographer Peter Donovan

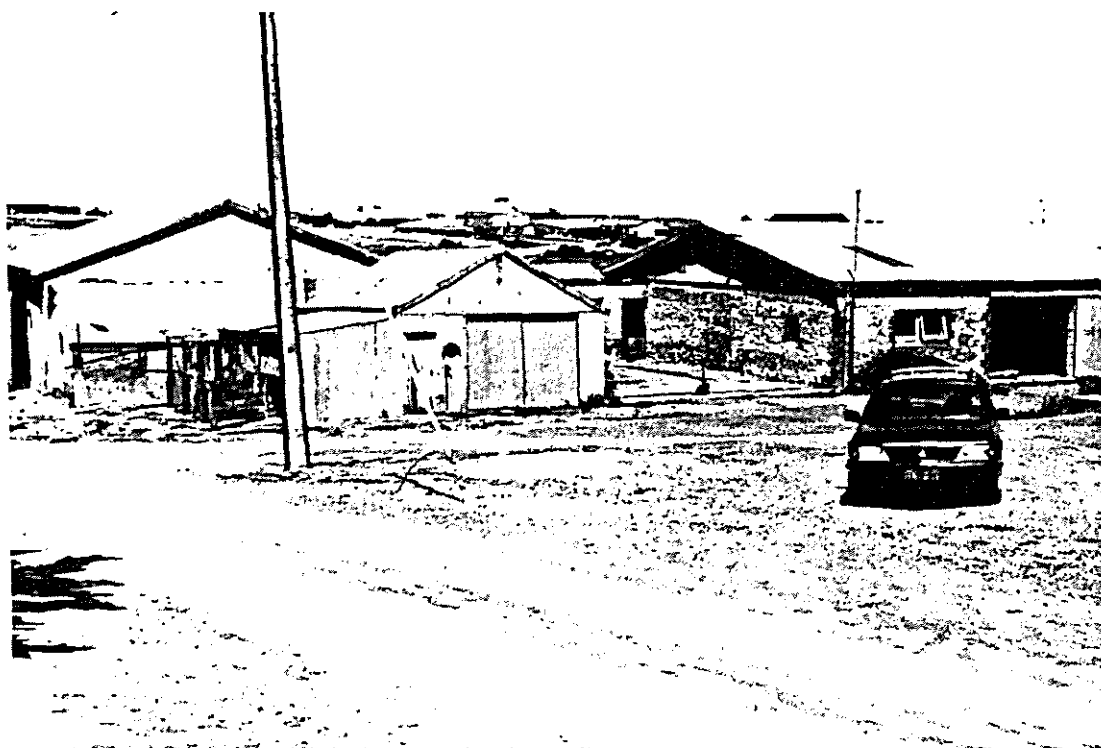


PERRY BARR HOMESTEAD

Film/Neg Number SM 6/26 Direction of View To the south-west
Photographer Peter Donovan
Outbuildings



Film/Neg Number SM 6/27 Direction of View To the south-west
Photographer Peter Donovan
Outbuildings



PERRY BARR HOMESTEAD

DESCRIPTION

Homestead

Size Single-storey, double-fronted

Wall Materials Masonry

Roof Material Corrugated galvanised iron

Window type Sash

Verandah Return

The complex comprises the homestead and two other main outbuildings and is a typical example of the functional and utilitarian plan of nineteenth century farms. The several buildings a typical examples of their type.

The large farmhouse features a rectangular planform with return verandahs. It has a double medium hipped roof line with a box gutter and projecting eaves. There is a skillion addition to the west.

The homestead is of random rubble stone with brick quoins and dressings. A central passage opens to six rooms, three on either side.

Current Use Vacant

Condition Fair **Exterior** Fair

Known Threats Nil

Conservation action identified Maintenance

Associated item(s) Outbuildings

HISTORICAL

The original grant of the land on which the farmhouse and associated buildings stand was made to C.S. Hare in June, 1847, and sold a few months later to James Graham of Graham Hall. The property passed to his wife after his death, and following her death in 1888 was finally put up for auction on 25 April, 1891. It failed to sell at the auction but soon afterwards was sold to Robert Bartlett and James Trott in 1891. Both Bartlett and Trott were farmers of O'Halloran Hill, and at the time of the sale the property comprised sections 461, 470, 469 and 480. The partnership was dissolved in about 1900, and in 1909 Bartlett sold the property to Thomas Davidson of O'Halloran Hill and his spinster sister, Dorothy Davidson. Dorothy married Allan Sheidow of Reynella in 1910, and both Davidson and Sheidow worked the farm in partnership with one another. Davidson sold his share of the farm to Sheidow in 1922. It remained in the Sheidow family until sold for subdivision purposes.

Thomas Davidson and Allan Sheidow were prominent members of the community. Davidson organised the O'Halloran Hill Agricultural Show, was a member of the Royal Adelaide Show, and was Chairman of the Marion District Council. Sheidow also served as a member of the Marion District Council, and was a prominent local sportsman.

There are a number of items that make up the complex.

The Castrol shed was added to the farm during the interwar period. It was originally a service station for motor cars travelling the South Road and was located opposite the Victoria Hotel at O'Halloran Hill.

The shearing shed was probably built during the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Sources Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 100-2, 281, 290:

COMMENTS/SIGNIFICANCE This a complex including several farm buildings. It is now incorporated as park area for community use within new subdivision development. The complex is characterised by numbers of mature trees. The essential integrity of the homestead complex remains high, though it is now largely divorced from the larger property of which it formed part. Any additions represent legitimate growth of the complex.

The complex is of interest because it is a rare survivor of the many farms that once characterised the area: in many other instances only the farmhouse remains. However, the historical associations of this item are typical of that common to other farms, rather than being of innate significance because of its associations with people or events of particular importance. The homestead and outbuildings are also of little particular architectural significance.

Following a request from the City of Marion on 27 June, 1985, this property was assessed by the Heritage Branch: the recommendation was that it not be included on the Register of State Heritage Items. The ownership by the City of Marion will ensure that the complex is retained.

Site Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	4/1/90
	Barry Rowney		20/2/90

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Remnants of Willunga Railway

Item No O/58

Heritage Theme Transport

Sub-Theme Rail Transport

LOCATION

Sections 562, 469, 478, 488, 479, 480, 489, 490, 499

Hundred Noarlunga

Ward 4

Zone R2, LC

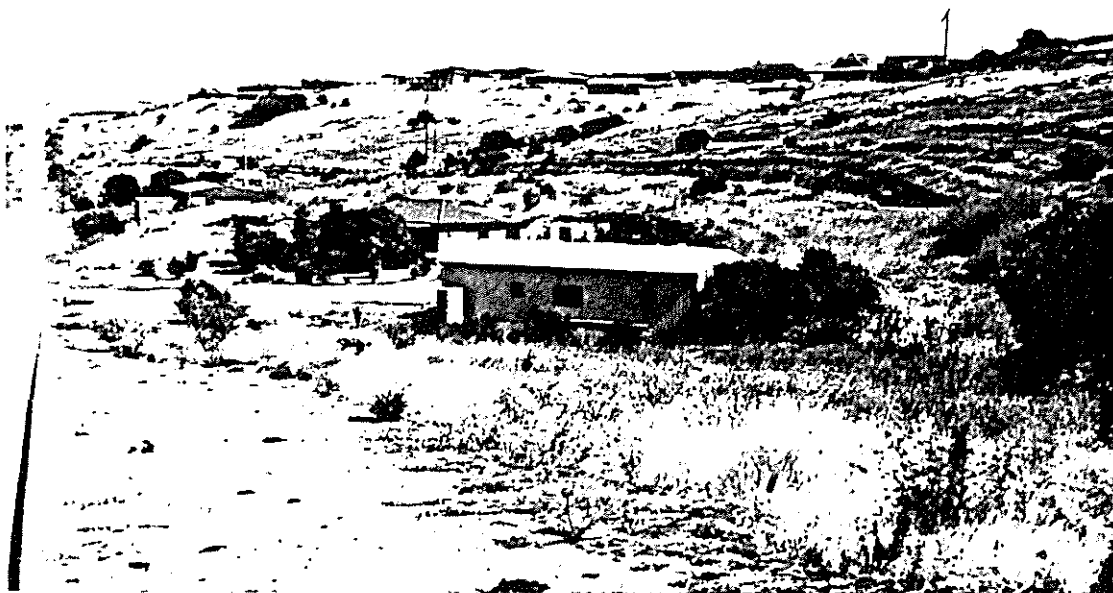
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 6/18

Direction of View To the south-west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Remnants of Willunga Railway

DESCRIPTION

The permanent way has been removed, but the route of the railway remains evident on maps because of the long reserve, and evidence remains on the landscape with the built up areas and the cuttings in the side of hills.

Current Use Abandoned

Comments/Significance The notion of the railway was proposed in 1859, but nothing eventuated. It was raised again in 1883, but went no further. The work was authorised by parliament on 11 December, 1909, but did not proceed. Work was authorised again on 7 December, 1910, and construction work on the railway finally began in 1913. The first section, from Goodwood to Marino opened for traffic on 24 November, 1913, while the portion from Brighton to Willunga was opened by the Governor, Sir Henry Galway, on 21 January, 1915. It never became a major railway and was dismantled in 1972. **Sources** M.H. Thompson, 'Goodwood-Brighton-Willunga Railway' in the *Australian Railway Historical Society Bulletin*, October, 1965; Dolling, Alison, *The History of Marion on the Sturt: The Story of a Changing Landscape and its People*, Peacock Publications, Frewville, 1981, pp. 229-234, 315-9, 329.

The route of the railway remains of interest because of the early attempts to provide a rail link to the southern agricultural regions, though this was never one of great significance to South Australia.

Those parts of the one-time right of way still remaining in public ownership would make an ideal linear park that might be used as a walking or riding trail.

Site	Surveyor	Peter Donovan	Date(s) of Survey	23/2/90
-------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------------------	---------

CITY of MARION HERITAGE SURVEY

Navigation Aid

Item No O/59

Heritage Theme Transport

Sub-Theme Maritime Transport

LOCATION

Address Bundana Road Marino

Owner(s) South Australian Government

Sections 252

Hundred Noarlunga

Ward 4

Zone Community Recreation

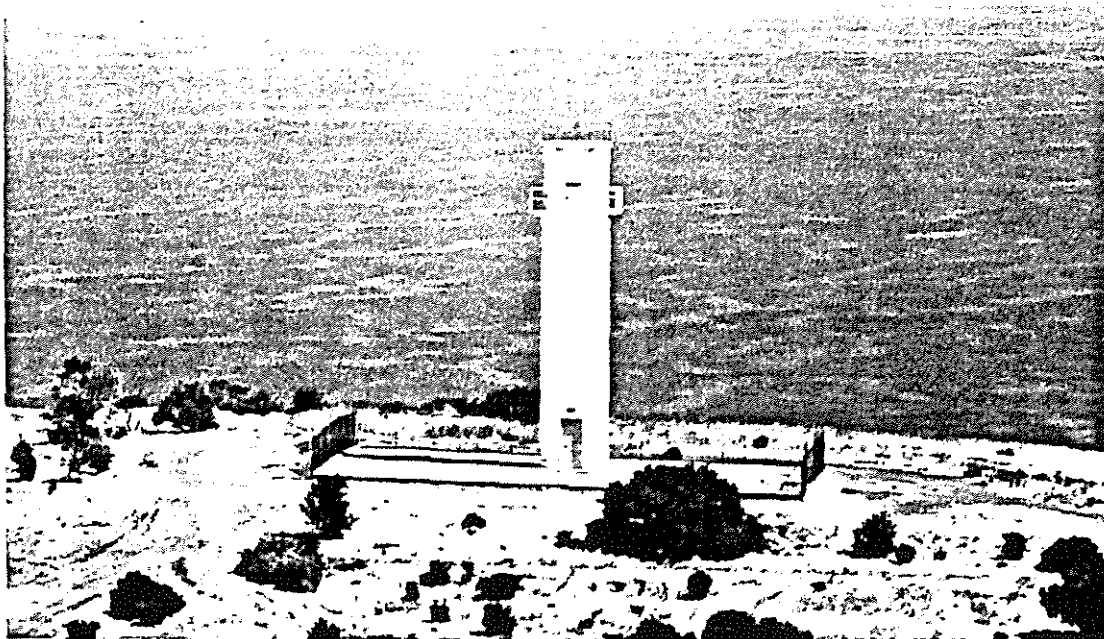
State Heritage Status Nil

Other Assessments Nil

Film/Neg Number SM 6/28

Direction of View To the west

Photographer Peter Donovan



Navigation Aid

DESCRIPTION

This is a modern beacon built in a small fenced reserve within a nature reserve on the hills behind Marino.

Current Use A navigation aid

Comments/Significance This is a modern item, but a prominent one within the district. Its significance lies with its identification with marine transport.

Site Surveyor Peter Donovan **Date(s) of Survey** 23/2/90