



# Noarlunga Heritage Study



THE CORPORATION OF  
THE CITY OF NOARLUNGA



## Noarlunga Heritage Study

*Survey and compilation by Lester Firth & Murton Pty. Ltd.*

*Commissioned, edited and published by the City of Noarlunga,  
for the benefit of the Noarlunga Community.*

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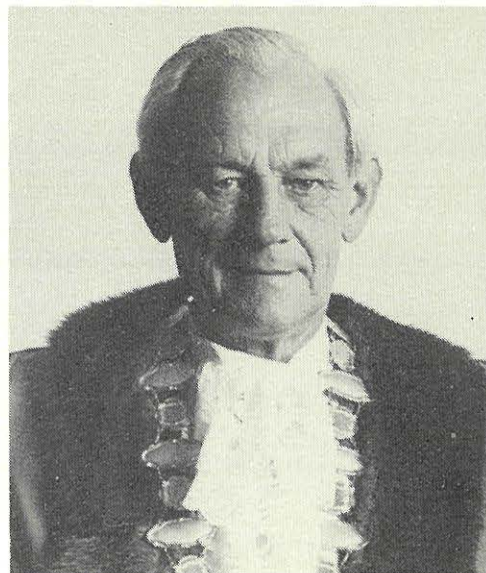
# Foreword

The City of Noarlunga consists of both urban and rural sectors with a great percentage of the 60,000 strong community being of differing origins. The Noarlunga Heritage Study may serve to fill a void in the lives and memories of such community members, giving them the means by which they can relate to the historical backgrounds of both the land of their birth and the area in which they have chosen to settle.

The buildings and landmarks dotted throughout the district provide all of us with monuments to those pioneers who opened the Noarlunga area and laid the foundations to what has today become a thriving community.

This study was undertaken with the aim of researching, documenting and preserving the heritage of the Noarlunga area. This publication marks the completion of the first stage of what is to be a far greater and more comprehensive programme identifying all the elements of local heritage and their significance.

We are aware of the deficiencies in the information provided in this publication and are keen to rectify this position through the acquisition



of additional information and local knowledge from any source or member of the community.

I sincerely hope that all residents, whether they be firmly established or new members of the community, will, through this publication, develop a respect and affinity for all elements of our local heritage.

W.M. HUNT, M.B.E., J.P.,  
MAYOR.

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## COVER PHOTO:

*St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Morphett Vale, said to be the oldest Catholic Church in South Australia. In the photo, believed taken prior to 1879, are Father (later to become Bishop) Reynolds and Patrick Higgins.*



During the course of the Noarlunga Heritage Study considerable assistance was received from a number of groups and individuals who contributed to the Study their knowledge and personal experience of the area, or the results of their own historical or environmental research.

The Mayor of Noarlunga City, Morris Hunt, and the Aldermen and Councillors of Noarlunga City Council are thanked for their valuable contributions stemming from their local knowledge and personal experience of the Noarlunga area. Both the Mayor Morris Hunt and Councillor Harry Cox were especially helpful in this regard.

The Morphett Vale Branch of the National Trust of South Australia was able to supply much documentary information on buildings throughout the Noarlunga City area. In particular, the Chairman Mr. Peter Hosking, Mr. Gavin Malone and Rev. Conrad Patterson are thanked for their continued and willing assistance.

Thanks are also due to Mrs. Baxendale of the Willunga Branch of the National Trust of South Australia for her help in researching McLaren Vale history.

Mr. R. Schuetze, of the Southern Districts Environment Group, was able

## Consultant Acknowledgements

to supply information resulting from research work undertaken by the group and provided additional information on aspects of the natural heritage in the Noarlunga area. Dr. Rupert Best, also of the group, was able to supply important factual information concerning the aboriginal site at the Moana sandhills.

In the early stages of the Study much valuable assistance was given by Mr. Richard Medlycott in locating and identifying potential heritage items. Mr. Medlycott has been conducting his own research into the history of the Noarlunga area and was able to provide much useful historical information and suggest numerous other sources and contacts.

Mr. Len Moore, former manager of the Pioneer Village Museum at Hackham, and who now lives in the Noarlunga horseshoe, provided useful information on the horseshoe area in particular, and suggested contacts for information on other areas.

The staff of the State Library of South Australia, especially in the Archives, the Newspaper Reading Room and the South Australian Collection, are to be thanked for their continued assistance throughout the Study.

The Planning Office Staff at the Noarlunga City Council Offices provided much needed assistance in an organisational capacity, and in handling community relations exercises. In particular, Senior Planning Officer, Mr. Jeff Smith should be thanked for his enthusiastic support.

Thanks must also go to all the people of the City of Noarlunga and who willingly gave their time and the benefit of their own knowledge of the history of families and the neighbourhood generally.

*Howard Murton,  
Lester Firth & Murton Pty. Ltd.*

# Introduction

Following the enactment of the South Australian Heritage Act 1978 by State Government, the Corporation of the City of Noarlunga made the decision to undertake a comprehensive heritage survey of the area under its administration.

The City of Noarlunga comprises 16,610 hectares, forming a significant portion of the Southern Metropolitan Area. Of the 16,610 hectares only about 33% is urbanised, the remainder is largely rural. The population in 1976 was 47,453, a 66% increase on the 1971 figures. The 1982 population of Noarlunga is close to 65,000. Noarlunga is a major growth area with rapid urbanisation occurring north of the Onkaparinga River. The urban area south of the Onkaparinga still has a holiday or retirement character.

The present Noarlunga City is built around five early townships, some, such as Morphett Vale, now almost lost, while others such as the Noarlunga horseshoe remain somewhat more intact. In the light of the rapid development it is appropriate and timely that the Council has initiated actions to investigate and document the heritage of Noarlunga. An ongoing task will be to amend planning regulations to take account of the recommendations and findings.

The South Australian Heritage Act 1978 provides for the protection and enhancement of items important to the heritage of the State. The Act recognises items of physical, social and cultural heritage and takes into account their inherent aesthetic, architectural, historical or cultural interest. Under the Act, funds are made available under certain circumstances for enhancement of heritage items, while planning controls ensure their preservation.

## THE NEED FOR CONSERVATION

The protection of South Australia's heritage is important for several reasons. In a general way, historic buildings and features provide a tangible and physical link with the past and provide a sensed permanence and continuity of mans settlement in South Australia. Historic buildings and plaques etc. serve to indicate aspects of history and heritage taught in the State education curriculum.

It is also considered worthy to retain some of the best examples of South Australian history for general interest, to indicate the toil and hardships suffered by the early pioneers, and to illustrate the way in which building technology has changed over time.

Protection of the State's heritage provides opportunities for a more interesting urban environment. The contrasts between old and new buildings,

their style and materials, as well as mature vegetation provides a visual diversity, which if treated carefully, can be very pleasing.

## THE CONSERVATION ETHIC

An important element of this Conservation Study is the degree to which conservation should be applied in the planning and development of Noarlunga. This conservation attitude must eventually be reflected through both planning policies and regulations. These can range from a strictly authentic approach to an almost casual approach towards conservation.

It is probable that the attitude adopted will be moderate and allow a flexible and rational approach to prevail. When considering conservation both the benefits and costs need to be assessed. In some cases conventional regulations and land use zoning practices are not entirely satisfactory as a means of expressing conservation policies. These are probably more effectively expressed through policies and development guidelines which can influence and encourage the protection of Noarlunga's heritage through imaginative and sensitive new development or the reuse of old buildings.

## DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

In an effort to make development projects more interesting and to maximise the market potential, old buildings and mature vegetation can be success-



fully incorporated into new development projects. The advantages of this integration are significant, quite apart from the ability to retain the old buildings, it provides opportunities to create an interesting development with a distinctive character and style and also provides a basis on which innovative marketing strategies may be promoted.

### THE CONSERVATION PROCESS

Several conservation studies have already been undertaken in South Australia. In some cases these were undertaken in a two step process as was the case with both the Unley and Burra conservation work. The first step dealt mainly with historic research on the area together with historic building assessments. Careful research and assessment provided a valuable understanding of the history and settlement pattern and enabled assessments to be made regarding the importance and priorities of buildings and historic precincts. The second step was largely concerned with reflecting the heritage priorities in a comprehensive planning study which aimed to reconcile the competing needs of conservation and growth, leading to policies and guidelines which enable both conservation and growth objectives to be achieved. One of the important aspects of the second stage was to demonstrate how important buildings can be usefully retained, as well as to provide development control guidelines

for future surrounding areas to ensure sympathetic and complementary development. Action plans for tree planting and landscaping are a vital aspect of conservation and should also form part of a planning study.

The Noarlunga Heritage Study forms the first part of the two step approach and there is an ongoing need to incorporate the findings of this report into the planning and development process.

### THE BRIEF

The brief issued by the Corporation for the study set out the following requirements.

1. That the project officer should at the conclusion of the study present to the Council a detailed comprehensive listing of heritage items within the Council area.
2. That the listing should be in the form required by the South Australian Heritage Act 1978 and the information presented in a format which would enhance the probability that the greatest number of items be included on the Register of State Heritage Items.
3. That in generating the heritage listing the following steps would be undertaken.
  - a) An investigation of the history of the Noarlunga area both European and Aboriginal, sufficient to identify buildings, sites and precincts

or groupings of buildings worthy of retention, and items of aesthetic, architectural or cultural interest.

- b) Discussion with interested persons undertaking research in the history of the area who had expressed a desire to assist by providing research material and information.
  - c) An assessment of the form of submission required under the South Australian Heritage Act 1978 and the potential for various items to be included.
  - d) Preparation of a file of research material collected in the course of the study, suitably indexed, for future reference and presentation of research material in a precised format in the final report.
  - e) Classification of items for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage items, including an assessment of both architectural and heritage value. A method of ranking should be used if found to be a requisite of the Heritage Committee.
  - f) The recommendation of items for inclusion on the Register of State Heritage Items, and the identification of items of heritage value that are under immediate threat of damage or demolition.
4. That it was anticipated that a series of recommendations on areas for

further study might be incorporated, and that in addition, some comments might be made on highlighting heritage items, both for their tourist potential and to enable Council to set policy guidelines for development of buildings and sites of heritage value.

## SUMMARY OF STUDY METHOD

### Structure of the Study

The task of the Noarlunga Heritage Study has been regarded as one of bringing together a full range of historical information on buildings, sites and events that relate to the pattern of settlement and development of the Noarlunga City area, and making assessments of the heritage value of items in the light of the available information. The task has been undertaken with a view to protecting the heritage of Noarlunga.

The Study has been divided into a number of subsidiary tasks. These are:

1. Historic Outline
2. Community Involvement
3. Data Collection
4. Ranking and Classification
5. Report Preparation and Recommendations

### Historic Outline

The first task was to compile an historic summary for the purposes both of familiarization with the history of the Noarlunga area and to provide an

historic context within which buildings or events could be set. The historic outline deals with early exploration of the area and the early settlement and later development of each of the individual villages which now constitute the basic structure of the Noarlunga City Council area. This historic outline prepared forms part of the text of this report.

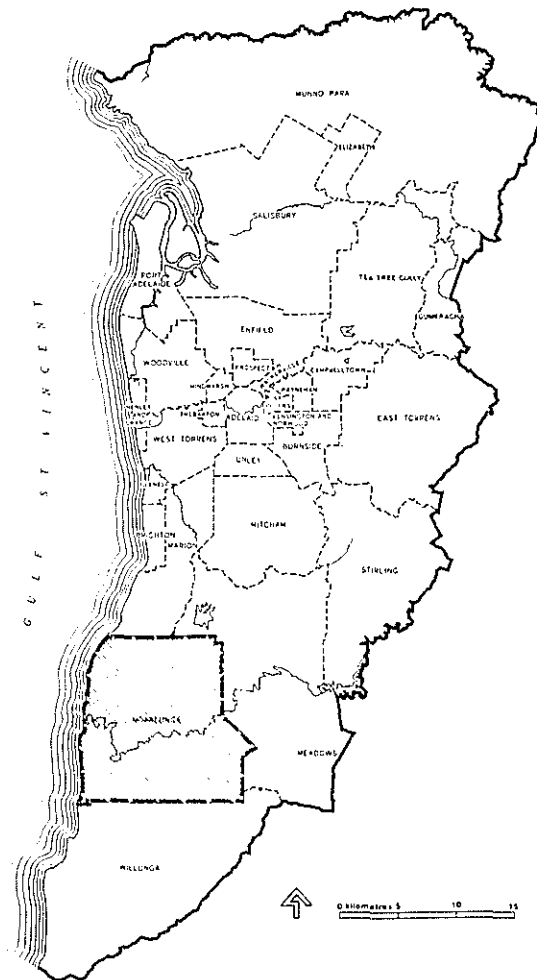
### Community Involvement Stage One

The second task was to carry out the first part of a two stage community involvement exercise. The intent of this exercise was to increase community awareness of the study and to seek contribution and support from the community in carrying out the study. An article was inserted the local newspaper 'Southern Times', letters were sent to organisations and community groups and discussions were held with local historians and interested people. Arrangements were made with the Planning Office at the City of Noarlunga Corporation Offices to receive information contributed by interested parties.

### Data Collection

The third task, a major one in terms of time commitment, was the collection of data in the field. The size of the City of Noarlunga area and the number of historic settlements accentuated the need for a systematic approach to data collection.

The City area was divided into a



number of survey areas closely relating to the original pioneer townships and broadly coinciding with current postal districts. Each survey area was taken sequentially and items were first identified in relation to specific historic



attachments such as homesteads of known founding pioneers, early churches and schools, and points of community focus in the early settlements like inns and institutes. In addition, items which related to more general historical development were included such as early houses and shops in the pioneer settlements, especially where they formed groupings recalling the character of these first villages.

The field work also included the collection of information on structures, monuments and relics which relate to some event or some significant person in the history of the area.

Sites of historical buildings and other items that have now disappeared, through dereliction, neglect or the spread of new development have been recorded, where possible. Also, buildings which still remain but have been radically altered, by conversion to new uses or expansion of original uses, have also been noted.

An important aspect of the data collection has been the identification of areas of natural heritage and items have been included which are significant because of special geological or geomorphic formations or the occurrence of particular habitats or ecosystems.

In a number of cases the assembly of items either built or natural has led to the definition of precincts or areas worthy of conservation.

Where a building or areas of possible heritage value has been identified, it has been photographed, distinguishing features and building materials noted, and wherever possible an attempt has been made to verify information against documentary evidence, especially official records.

### Community Involvement Stage Two

After data collection in the field had been substantially completed, the second stage of community involvement was initiated. The purpose of this stage was to enable the community to view the information, add to it or express concerns about it. A display was set up in the foyer of the Noarlunga Corporation Offices to enable the community to see the progress of the study and to encourage comment upon the historical information collected. Also at this stage, a provisional listing of major heritage items was made available to the public.

### Ranking and Classification

A three tier system for ranking and classifying items was used. This system was based on items of:

1. State Importance
2. City Importance
3. Local Interest

The ranking process took into account the following criteria:

- a. Historical Significance
- b. Social History
- c. Architectural Value
- d. Aesthetic Value
- e. Natural Heritage Value
- f. Site Integrity

#### a. Historical Significance

Sites can be historically significant because of their association with historic events. The discovery of the first settlement, proclamations, the establishment of a township, road or railway.

#### b. Social History

In some cases, buildings reflect the way in which past generation lived. It might mark a distinctive period or style, or the attitudes, beliefs and aspirations of the community.

#### c. Architectural Value

The heritage mainly deals with buildings, and aside from their other qualities it has been the practice to note good examples of architecture and construction of particular periods.

#### d. Aesthetic Value

The beauty of a building and its setting might reflect aspects of the past which are worth retaining. Attitudes on style and character and what is beautiful have changed through the years for a number of reasons.



#### e. Natural Heritage Value

There may be some special natural feature of scenic or scientific interest, or some area important for a species of flora or fauna that flourishes there.

#### f. Site Integrity

This deals with the way in which a building contributes to a locality or precinct beyond the quality of that individual building. Some individual buildings in themselves may not be significant, but collectively they might form a cohesive precinct, or a meaningful setting which reflects particular aspects of the heritage of the area.

### Report Preparation and Recommendations

This final stage involved presentation to Council of information received in the form of two distinct documents:

1. A permanent file containing the survey sheets with accompanying photographs and incidental and historical information for use as a working document.
2. A concise report outlining the study approach and methodology, listing items considered to be of heritage value sufficient to warrant submission to the Heritage Committee for consideration as a Heritage Item, and including recommendations for further action and further study work where appropriate.

### EXPLANATION

#### Heritage Items and Heritage Areas

The principal purpose of the South Australian Heritage Act 1978 is to preserve, protect and enhance the physical, social and cultural heritage of the State.

Under the provisions of this Act a Register of State Heritage Items is kept and items may be entered in the Register if it is considered that:

1. the item is part of the physical, social or cultural heritage of the State and
2. the item is also of significant aesthetic, architectural, historical or cultural interest.

In addition, to provide for groups of buildings or historical precincts considered to be of significant heritage value in relation to an area of land if it is considered that:

1. the area of land is part of the physical, social or cultural heritage of the State, and
2. the area is of significant aesthetic, historical or cultural interest,

the area of land may be designated a State Heritage Area.

Before an item is entered in the Heritage Register, public notification is made that it is to be entered and that written objections, if any, to its inclusion in the Register, may be lodged up until at least three months after publi-

cation of the notice. The owner of each item is, in addition, notified by mail that his property is under consideration for entry in the Register. Due consideration is given to objections lodged within the specified time, and an item will not be entered in the Register if there is considered to be a valid reason for not doing so.

In order to encourage the enhancement of both Heritage Items and Heritage Areas, there exists a State Heritage Fund to provide financial assistance.

A Corporation known as the 'Trustee of the State Heritage' administers the State Heritage Fund and is empowered to make grants or loans with or without interest to 'persons or bodies whether corporate or unincorporate' for the purposes of preservation or enhancement of Registered Items or State Heritage Areas. Entry in the Register, however, is not a condition of qualifying for such financial assistance, since the Corporation is also empowered, in consultation with the South Australian Heritage Committee, to make grants for the purposes of preserving or enhancing the physical, cultural or social heritage of the State generally.

When an item has been entered in the Heritage Register, the written consent of the Planning Authority will be required before any alterations, additions or demolitions are made to the item, or before anything is done that is

likely to change the character or external appearance of any land, building or structure constituting a Registered Item.

### Heritage Significance

For the purposes of the Noarlunga Heritage Study, several heritage categories were used in the identification of possible heritage items:

1. Buildings of historic value, whether intact or ruinous.
2. Sites or significant historic events, including shipwrecks, and of important early buildings since lost due to decay or demolition.
3. Sites of social or cultural heritage, including locations of aboriginal habitation, of pioneer rural settlement, and of early townships and subdivision.
4. Areas of natural heritage, including sites of geological interest and of importance related to the local fauna and flora.
5. Historic precincts, or areas which provide a setting and surroundings to groups of individual, historic buildings.

Items have been considered to be of heritage value for a number of reasons. They may have historical importance linked with events and people, discoveries, proclamations, establishment of townships, roads or railways. In some cases, buildings might reflect the way in which past generations lived. They

might represent a distinctive period of lifestyle or there may be some indication of the attitudes, beliefs and aspirations of the community. Architectural styles and developments in construction techniques may be significant. The beauty of a building and its setting might reflect aspects of the past worth retaining. There may be some special natural feature of scenic or scientific interest, or some area important for a species of flora or fauna that flourishes there. An area may be selected because it provides a setting for groupings of historic buildings or sites, and because of the grouping effect, the importance of individual buildings is increased.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The Noarlunga Heritage Study undertook a comprehensive survey of buildings, sites and areas of heritage value within the Noarlunga City Council area. Information gathered during the course of the Study has led to a number of recommendations to Council with regard to the need for the protection of the heritage of Noarlunga, including a listing of heritage items and areas recommended to be nominated for inclusion in the State Heritage Register. The recommendations are set out below.

1. It is recommended that the report on the Noarlunga Heritage Study be accepted and that its recommendations be implemented in due course.

2. The principal task of the Noarlunga Heritage Study has been to identify buildings, sites and areas within the City of Noarlunga area considered to be of heritage value. This report lists the more significant heritage items which are recommended to be nominated for inclusion in the State Heritage Register or for designation as State Heritage Areas, as appropriate.

3. The Conservation Study is seen as an ongoing task and it is recommended that the information sheets be maintained and updated as additional information becomes available.

This information should be monitored along with urban development proposals to highlight threats and pressures on the conservation items.

As further information comes to light concerning items hitherto considered to be of relatively insignificant heritage value, the Planning Office may wish to recommend to Council that additional items be nominated for consideration by the Heritage Committee from time to time.

4. It is recommended that the Council consider the initiation of a conservation strategy to cover all aspects of the heritage of the Noarlunga area.

The purpose of such a strategy would be to ensure that future development will protect and enhance the conservation and heritage

of Noarlunga. This strategy might be achieved in one of the following ways.

- a) By a limited planning task in which policies and guidelines are proposed relating specifically to heritage which can be incorporated into existing planning regulations.
- b) By a comprehensive planning study which formulates conservation policies and reviews existing planning policies and guidelines to reflect the conservation philosophy.

5. In order to foster public awareness of the heritage of Noarlunga, and to provide an educative role, it is recommended that significant heritage items and areas be suitably identified by the use of plaques or other appropriate insignia. At the time of presentation of this report, the State Heritage Committee is giving consideration to the matter of plaques and other identification marks and may be able to offer suggestions as to format and mode of application.

It is also recommended that in conjunction with this, a heritage awareness programme be conducted, aimed at engendering community attachment and support for the heritage of Noarlunga.

Exploration of the Noarlunga area began with the arrival at what is now Port Noarlunga by Captain Collet Barker on April 15th, 1831. Captain Barker was searching the coastline for an outlet to Lake Alexandrina, and ventured inland at least as far as the Horseshoe on the River Onkaparinga. A few days later he made another journey inland from Rapid Bay as far as the Murray mouth. He was killed there, apparently speared by aborigines on April 30th.

In 1837 an expedition into the area on foot sought to recover the only two horses then in the colony, and encountered aborigines at Port Noarlunga. The horses were later discovered at the 'Horseshoe', now Noarlunga township, but could not be retrieved. The expedition returned to Adelaide accompanied by some of the aborigines.

The first official expedition in June of the same year, which included Col. William Light, Mr. V.H. Fisher, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and John Morphett, named both Morphett Vale and the hill known to natives as 'Nurlunga', though the primary purpose of the expedition had been to investigate misbehaviour, possibly 'gin raids' amongst Encounter Bay whalers.

Progress of the survey of country

## Historic Outline

sections was slow, however, and it was not until February 1839 that John McLaren of the Survey Department declared areas of the southern districts open to the public for purchase.

The district was thickly wooded with wattle and black peppermint trees and land was cleared mainly by axe, since very few bullocks or horses were available for chain pulling. Tree roots went deep and rock and limestone outcroppings were not infrequent. Many settlers surrounded their properties with walls of loose-laid stone extracted from their properties and others fenced with post and rail.

The land was ploughed with wheel-less ploughs, the harvest gathered by sickle and scythe, and the flail used in threshing the grain. First crops failed due to the unsuitability of the imported seed for the soil, but when locally grown seed was available, crops improved.

Rivers and creeks in the area were unreliable as a supply of water for farming, so wells had to be sunk or dams built. Some early dwellings were constructed from whatever material had been brought south from Adelaide, or in some cases square pits were dug and covered with tarpaulins, which



later became cellars in some old homes. However the usual construction in the first years was wattle-and-daub or pise, and later, limestone in blocks. Roofing was of thatch, shingles or Willunga slate.

## NOARLUNGA

In April 1840, the South Australian Company opened for purchase the 'Horseshoe Section, No-orlunga township', in small allotments with reserves set aside for a church, a school, public markets and a cemetery. The township was considered to be ideally situated with access via the Onkaparinga River to the sea, where a port was eventually to be built. However the township did not flourish until surrounding areas had been developed.

By 1841 the population of the Noarlunga district had reached an estimated one hundred and fifty with 3,850 sheep, 194 cattle and 21 horses. In the Noarlunga township itself a market was built by the South Australian Company, a bridge was constructed at Government expense and a flour mill was planned.

In 1842 and 1843 the colony produced its first surplus of wheat and in 1844 the Noarlunga steam mill was built in the Horseshoe township, followed by the addition of granaries in 1849.

By 1851 Noarlunga township itself had one hundred and fifty inhabitants,

with over forty houses. The church of St. Phillip and St. James was under construction, there was a brewery and malthouse, the 'Horseshoe Inn' was operating nearby, two large stores were being built, and a Post Office had been established.

By 1867 the population of Noarlunga township was two hundred and of the district, 1,340.

Until at least the turn of the century, there was no crossing place for vehicles up the river from Noarlunga to Clarendon so southern traffic used the bridge at Noarlunga. For this reason Noarlunga was a thriving business centre in the early days. Subsequent changing conditions, however, were not favourable to progress. The flour mill became a chaff mill and its business activities failed to extend in other directions. The brewery had already closed down.

Some economic improvement followed the building of the railway to Willunga in 1915, but the most significant contribution to the local economy since then was the construction of an abattoir in 1965.

## PORT NOARLUNGA

Before the completion of the flour mill in the Noarlunga horseshoe in 1844, a barge, the 'Onkaparinga', had already been built and was ferrying materials for the construction of the mill from Port Noarlunga.

By 1855 facilities at Port Noarlunga included a jetty four hundred feet long, a tramway from the river to the jetty, and a tunnel for the tramway through the sandhills.

Some early attempts at starting a township at Port Noarlunga included the sale of blocks at 'Port Onkaparinga' (now Port Noarlunga South) in 1856, and the beginnings of a settlement at 'Castleton' by 1867, but by 1909 there were only ten houses at Port Noarlunga.

It was not until 1924, when Port Noarlunga was promoted as the 'Holiday Makers' Paradise' that the township began to flourish, and by 1929 it had its own Institute and Library.

## REYNELLA

John Reynell arrived in 1838 with a friend, Thomas Lucas, in the 'Surrey'. Reynell later married Lucas' daughter, Mary. When Thomas Lucas died, many of his sections went to Mary, so the Reynells became owners of most of the land stretching from what is now Brighton to Hallett's Cove. Within two years Reynell was one of the largest stockowners operating in the colony.

He had purchased a number of vine cuttings at the Cape of Good Hope on his way to Australia and planted them soon after taking up Reynella Farm in 1838. Some of the original root stocks were still bearing fruit in 1969, in John Reynell's first vineyard in Panalatinga

Road. The first vintage was produced in 1842, the first wine to be produced in South Australia and John Reynell's original Cave Cellar, dug by Reynell himself and some of his labourers, is the oldest wine cellar in Australia.

In 1854 John Reynell sold a number of allotments on his property for the formation of a town, 'Reynella'. By 1867 it had a three storey steam flour mill, a Wesleyan Chapel, a Post Office, a Public School, a store and an hotel, the 'Crown'.

John Reynell died in 1873 and was buried at Christ Church, O'Halloran Hill. In that year Walter Reynell took over operations at the Reynella Winery, continuing until 1900 when his son Carew took his place. Carew Reynell built the main winery building at this time as well as the distillery, now known as St. Francis Winery.

Reynella had been a coaching stop on the old Adelaide to Willunga coach run, and the old changing station still stands, near the Crown Inn Hotel. In 1915 Reynella became one of the principal station stops on the Adelaide to Willunga railway line. The railway line has since been abandoned and the Main South Road now bypasses the township to the west.

## MORPHETT VALE

Alexander Anderson took up sections 609, 610 and 611 in 1838, later adding sections 627, 640 and 641.

While still in England he had married Catherine Frances Creighton, daughter of the Bishop of London and subsequently named his property 'Creighton Estate' in her honour. He built the Lodge on Section 640 and the Emu Hotel on Section 609.

In 1840 Anderson attempted the first subdivision of the Morphett Vale area with plans for a new township he proposed to call 'Dublin'. Although a few allotments were sold, the township of Dublin did not appear on any official maps and the area eventually became part of Morphett Vale.

Though an Anglican from Northern Ireland, Anderson believed in freedom of worship, and donated the south west corner of section 610 to the Irish community. In 1846 they built St. Mary's the first Roman Catholic Church in South Australia.

By 1851 Anderson had also a wind flour mill and a large brick brewery. He died in 1884 and was buried between two trees in his orchard, on Creighton Estate.

Alexander Brodie was instrumental in securing a block of land for a church and cemetery in 1841. The church was known popularly as 'Brodie's Church', but officially as 'Morphett Vale Scotch Church'. It was used for services until the John Knox Church was built in William Street in 1856, and then used

as a day school associated with John Knox Church until it was destroyed by fire in 1858. The original cemetery still survives and is known as the old Scotch cemetery.

John Knox School was built in 1870. It was used as a manse and school for many years and later as a Sunday School connected with the Church.

The Morphett Vale Courthouse was built in 1855 and is now St. Hilary's Church of England.

The Institute building was built in 1878 on land donated by Mrs. A. Anderson.

Further subdivision and land sales in the Morphett Vale area took place in 1913, during the construction of the Adelaide to Willunga railway.

Alexander Anderson's original homestead 'The Lodge' was demolished about 1970, but in 1973 a memorial plaque was placed on the site at the approximate place where Anderson was buried. Part of an avenue of large eucalypts which formed an approach to the old homestead, still stands.

## HACKHAM

The township of Hackham may have been named after John Barton Hack who also accompanied Light, Fisher and Morphett on the exploratory expedition on 1837. Cockburn's *Nomenclature of South Australia* however says that it was named by James Kingdon



who left no explanation of its derivation.

The land on which Hackham now stands became the property of Edward Castle in March 1841. Castle built 'Hackham House' on section 16, and in January 1856, opened up section 25 for sale as Hackham township.

The Holly family had been well established in the area for some time when the township was formed, William Holly having built the 'Golden Pheasant' Hotel in 1841. The farm later known as 'Olive Farm' had been bought by the Hollys from Edward Castle in 1845, and the building now known as 'Holly's Houses' must have been built about 1841 when the Holly family began working a farm in the area on land rented from Edward Castle.

The Holly family still has descendants living in the Hackham area.

Edward Castle's 'Hackham House', now demolished, stood on a site near the corner of what are now Honeypot Road and Williams Avenue. Only a row of trees still stands to mark the site.

The old 'Golden Pheasant' Inn stood opposite 'Holly's Houses' in Gates Road, but was demolished about 1970.

#### McLAREN VALE

There is doubt as to whether McLaren Vale was named after John McLaren surveyor, who surveyed the district

in the early days, or D.M. McLaren who came to South Australia in 1837 as Colonial Manager for the South Australian Company. Many believed he named the area on a journey from Adelaide to Happy Valley and Hurtle Vale. He owned a section in the area but returned to England in 1840.

McLaren Vale township originally began as two villages, Bellevue and Gloucester.

Bellevue came into existence when Richard Bell bought section 135 from C.T. Hewett and built near the roadway a little colony of thatched pug houses, some of which are still in use. Bricks were seldom used, for though they were fired at Noarlunga in the very early days, they were unsatisfactory because of the salt in the clay used, and heavy loads of bricks caused the bullock wagons to become bogged frequently.

Bell built an hotel in 1857 and called it the 'Clifton' after his wife, Ellen Clift, but after 1863 this fell into disuse, and was used for a while as a meeting house. Later, Thomas Hardy bought these premises, adding a wing at each end and changing the name to the Bellevue Hotel. It is now known as the Hotel McLaren.

The original village of Gloucester now forms the south eastern section of McLaren Vale and lies within the boundary of the District Council of Willunga.

By 1866 the township of McLaren Vale had a population of three hundred. There was a steam flour mill, a tannery, a post office and the 'Devonshire' hotel.

In 1872 Thomas Hardy bought Tintara Winery near Blewett Springs, and in 1878 acquired the disused Mortlocks' Mill in Bellevue township to convert to cellarage. In addition, he had acquired not only the hotel, but the coaching station and a number of other buildings in the township, revitalizing the otherwise ailing Bellevue with the new winemaking industry.

#### McLAREN FLAT

McLaren Flat was pioneered by Evelyn Pitfield Shirley Sturt, brother of the explorer Charles Sturt, who took up the section in November 1839.

Ryecroft Winery at the eastern end of the township was bought as a farm and piggery in 1884 by Frederick Wilkinson, who planted vines in 1886, and by 1895 had built a fermenting house and cellars and had produced his first vintage.

The McLaren Flat area today is of great interest to the members of the Field Naturalists Society of South Australia who are regular visitors to the Manning Fauna and Flora Reserve, to the north of the town. Part of Section 690 in the Hundred of Willunga, it was bequeathed to the society in 1955 by Sydney Briton Henry Manning.

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# Recommended Items

## ITEMS RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION ON THE HERITAGE REGISTER

### MOANA/SEAFORD

Code	Name	Address
MS05	Aboriginal Religious Grounds	Sandhills, Section 350, Moana
MS06	'Nashwauk' Wreck	Offshore ca 200m, near Moana Kiosk
MS07	'Nashwauk' anchor	In grounds of Moana Beach Tourist Park, cnr. Nashwauk Cres. & Moana Cres., Moana
MS13	Robinson Homestead (Karlsruhe Farm?)	Cnr. Main South Road & Robinson Road, Section 346, Seaford

### PORT NOARLUNGA/PORT NOARLUNGA SOUTH

PN01	Port Noarlunga Precinct	Port Noarlunga
PN02	Homestead and Outbuildings	Seaford Road, adj. railway cutting, section 336, Port Noarlunga South
PN03	'Jocklyn Park' (formerly 'Prospect Farm')	Saverbiers Road, Section 333, Port Noarlunga Sth.
PN04	Ruins, formerly 'Pingle Farm'	Section 319? Port Noarlunga South (access from Commercial Road opp. Nelson Street)
PN09	House and Outbuildings	21 Wearing Street, Port Noarlunga

PN11	House	Cnr. Esplanade & Clarke Street, Port Noarlunga
PN22	Port Noarlunga Disposals (secondhand dealer) (also known as 'Old Barn' or 'Ye Old Barn')	21 Saltfleet Street, Port Noarlunga
PN23	Port Noarlunga Hotel	Intersection of Gawler & Saltfleet Streets & Witton Road
PN37	Port Noarlunga Uniting Church	Cnr. Beatrice Street and Gawler Street, Port Noarlunga (27 Gawler Street?)
PN38	Institute and Warren Library	Cnr. Gray and Gawler Streets, Port Noarlunga
PN52	Perry Homestead	80 Murray Road, Port Noarlunga (Section 314)
PN59	Peter Anderson's Homestead	In grounds of St. Luke's Catholic Church, Cnr. Davenport and Barker Streets, Port Noarlunga
PN60	Capt. Collett Barker Plaque and Cairn	Witton Bluff, Port Noarlunga
PN62	Witton Bluff	Witton Bluff, Port Noarlunga
PN63	Onkaparinga Estuary	Port Noarlunga

### LONSDALE

LO01	'Glenheath' Homestead and Barn	Liston Road, Section 580 Lonsdale
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LO04	Ruins of Victoria School	NE corner Section 635, off Holman Road, Lonsdale
LO05	Wave Back Formation	Port Stanvac (Curlew Pt.) Lonsdale
LO06	Field River Geologic Feature	Reynella to Hallett Cove

#### REYNELLA

RE02	R. & B.F. Bowden Cabinetmakers Pty. Ltd. (original Reynella School)	6 Peach Street, Reynella
RE04	Four Stone Pine Trees (location of John Reynell's first house)	Off Panalatinga Road, Section 524, Reynella
RE05	Reynella Winery	Reynell Road, Section 538, Reynella
RE08	St. Francis Winery (former Reynell distilling house)	Cnr. Walnut Street and Bridge Street, Reynella
RE12	Library/Principal's Office/Staffroom, Reynella Primary School (former schoolhouse)	Main South Road, Reynella
RE15	Reynella Hotel ('Crown Inn Hotel')	210 (?) Main South Reynella
RE19	House (?) (originally Reynella Changing Station)	221 Main South Road, Reynella
RE21	Reynella Precinct	Reynella

#### HAPPY VALLEY

HV01	'Horndale' Winery	Off Chandler's Hill Road, Section 530, Happy Valley
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HV02	'Woodcroft Farm' (originally 'Mount Hurtle' Winery) home- stead and winery building	Cnr. Byards Road and Pimpala Road, Sections 553 and 600, Happy Valley
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#### MORPHETT VALE

MV01	St. Hilary of Poitiers Church of England (formerly Morphett Vale Court House)	William Street, Morphett Vale
MV03	John Knox School	William Street, Morphett Vale
MV04	John Knox Presbyterian Church	William Street, Morphett Vale
MV05	Morphett Vale Institute	William Street, Morphett Vale
MV07	William Street Group	William Street, Morphett Vale
MV08	St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church	Cnr. Bains Road and Main South Road, Morphett Vale
MV09	Old Scotch Cemetery	Main South Road, Morphett Vale
MV10	Morphett Vale Baptist Church	Main South Road, Morphett Vale
MV16	'Mossgiel' homestead	Flaxmill Road, Section 651, Morphett Vale
MV18	Bains Public Cemetery	Near cnr. Bains Road and States Road, Section 612, Morphett Vale
MV20	Easton's Barn (or Bain's Barn) and small ruined outbuilding	Off States Road, Section 596, Morphett Vale

MV21	Wakefield's Homestead	O'Sullivan's Beach Road, Section 608, Morphett Vale	MC14	'Seaview Winery (originally 'Hope Farm' then 'Benalan')	Chaffeys Road, McLaren Vale
MV22	Alexander Anderson Memorial Plaque and Avenue of Eucalypts	Reserve, Creighton Ave., Morphett Vale	MC15	'Coriole' Winery (originally 'Clark Hill')	Chaffeys Road, Section 78, McLaren Vale
MV27	'Thrush Grove'	142 Wheatsheaf Road, Morphett Vale	MC16	'Chapel Vale' Winery (former Seaview Methodist Church)	Cnr. Chaffeys Road and Range Road, Section 518 McLaren Vale
MV28	'Woodlands'	Off Spriggs Road, Section 669, Morphett Vale	MC17	'Seaview Farm'	Off Chaffeys Road, Section 60, McLaren Vale
<b>CHRISTIE DOWNS</b>			MC18	Old 'Tintara' Winery	Off Whitings Road, Section 683 (?), Blewitt Springs
CD01	'Alleham' Homestead	148 Beach Road, Christie Downs	MC20	'Amery' Winery	Off Kays Road, Section 514, McLaren Vale
CD05	'Stoneham Farm' (Goldsmiths' homestead)	Honeypot Road, corner Dyson Road, Christie Downs	MC21	Manning Fauna and Flora Reserve	Part Sec. 690, Whitings Road, McLaren Flat
CD08	'Kidron' (originally 'Elanora')	Morton Road, Christie Downs (Section 21)	MC22	'Hardy's Scrub'	Sections 582, 681, 683, 686, and 687, Blewitt Springs

#### McLAREN VALE/McLAREN FLAT

MC01	McLaren Vale Uniting Church (formerly Methodist)	Victor Harbor Road, McLaren Vale, Section 135
MC06	Hotel McLaren	Victor Harbor Road, McLaren Vale
MC07	Thomas Hardy and Sons Winery	Victor Harbor Road, McLaren Vale
MC08	Bellevue Group	Section 135, McLaren Vale
MC09	War Memorial Hall	Kangarilla Rd., McLaren Flat
MC10	McLaren Flat Uniting Church	Ingoldby Road, Section 501, McLaren Flat

#### OLD NOARLUNGA

ON01	Noarlunga Horseshoe Precinct	Old Noarlunga
ON02	The Church of St. Philip and St. James (Church of England in Australia)	Church Hill Road, Old Noarlunga
ON08	Noarlunga Hotel (formerly 'Jolly Miller' Hotel)	Patapinda Road, Old Noarlunga
ON15	Noarlunga District Hall	Cnr. Patapinda Road and Market Crescent, Old Noarlunga



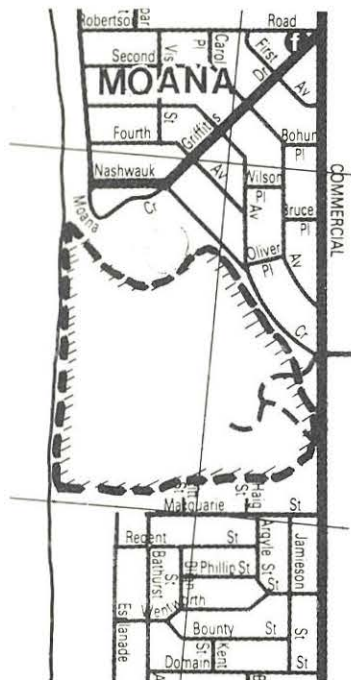
ON17	Horseshoe Inn Restaurant	Patapinda Road, Old Noarlunga
ON19	Horseshoe Mill (or The Mill)	Market Crescent, Old Noarlunga
ON23	School Building	Malpas Street, Old Noarlunga
ON25	Noarlunga Uniting Church (formerly Noarlunga Methodist Church)	Malpas Street, Old Noarlunga
ON48	Noarlunga Ostrich Farm (Prior's Court)	Ostrich Farm Road, Old Noarlunga
ON50	Onkaparinga Gorge	Onkaparinga River, upstream from the Noarlunga Horseshoe

#### HACKHAM

HA03	Library (former Morphett Vale Primary School)	Cnr. Beach Road and Main South Road, Hackham
HA04	'Four Winds' (also known as 'Doctor's House')	Main South Road, cnr. Doctor's Road, Section 7, Hackham
HA20	'Holly's Houses'	Gates Road, Hackham
HA30	'Olive Farm'	Main South Road, cnr. Honeypot Road, Section 24, Hackham

A COMPLETE LISTING OF ALL ITEMS CONTAINED IN THE HERITAGE CATALOGUE IS AVAILABLE FROM THE COUNCIL OFFICES.

**MS05 -- ABORIGINAL RELIGIOUS GROUNDS**  
**PT SECTIONS 350 AND 46 HUNDRED OF WILLUNGA,**  
**COMMERCIAL ROAD, MOANA. S.A. 5169**



**Description**

Sandhills between Moana and Moana South subdivision, bounded by coast, and Commercial Road.

**Heritage Significance**

Site of significant aboriginal cultural and historical importance.

Extract of statement by Dr. N.B. Tindale, who carried out significant research on the Moana sandhills:

"The Moana sand dunes were the successive homes over 6000 years of the Kaurna Tribe of Aborigines, and their predecessors. Locked in the still undisturbed dunes is a record of the life changes that have taken place along the shores of St. Vincent Gulf since the time of the three metre high sea levels of Mid-Recent times. Nowhere else in the whole metropolitan area around Adelaide has there been preserved, unmolested, such a complete record." He then goes on to say that he has reconstructed the 6000 year period of history from tools, skeletons etc. exposed on or near the surface and that far more important information lies buried deep in the dunes. He goes on to describe successive cultures. About 6000 years ago the stone implements were early Tartangan Culture. It was a time of rising sea level.

"About 5000 years ago the people who lived there were of Pirrian Culture.

Then 3500 years ago the climate changed, the sea level dropped and a new set of sand hills formed (gravelly and white). The Aborigines were of a different culture (Madukian) (different kind of stone implements).

Pedlar Creek began to move northwards until about 1500 years ago the creek assumed its present outlet and a

new set of sandhills built up the present frontal dunes.

Camps marked by rings of stones, and fire-hearths marked the places where families lived; some of these are still visible.

By studying the hearths it has been possible to obtain the skulls and jaws of examples of all the native mammals suspected to have once lived on the Adelaide Plains and the slopes of the Mt. Lofty Ranges. We have also learned that although the aborigines speared Mulloway fish in the surf off the Moana shore for 6000 years, the fish were not diminished in size by pressure from man, for ear bones (Otolithe) remain just as large today as they were so many centuries ago.

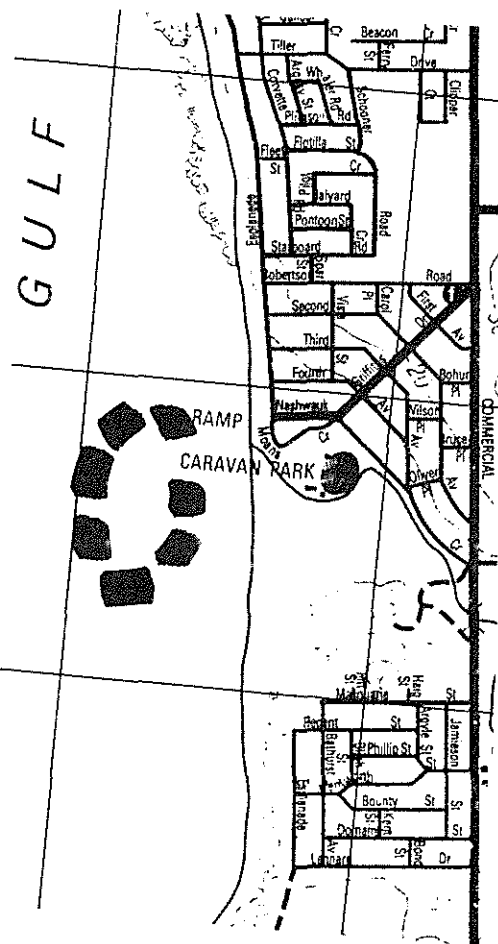
The whole of the Moana site is a treasure store of the earlier history of the Adelaide Area, much of it still to be unveiled by archaeologists with modern techniques. It is the last known site where such a wealth of data is to be found locked in layers of sand. Once the dunes are disturbed all future generations of people of our culture will be the poorer for the indiscriminate use of the Moana dune lands."

The area is also declared a bird sanctuary.

**Ownership**

Part public and part private. Public areas are not accessible for public use.

MS06 – 'NASHWAUK' WRECK ✓  
 OFFSHORE CA 200M., NEAR MOANA KIOSK.



### Description

Submerged wreck of the 'Nashwauk', a ship of 762 tons launched in Nova Scotia in 1853. Wrecked near the mouth of Pedlar's Creek on 13th May 1855.

When wrecked, the 'Nashwauk' was carrying 300 immigrants, most of them Irish girls seeking work in domestic service in the new colony. It appears that all survived the shipwreck.

### Heritage Significance

Blame for the wreck is attributed to Mr. Andrew Harriott, reputed to have been involved in smuggling activities in the area. It is said that he kept a light burning at night at his homestead 'Dalkeith', clearly visible from the sea, and that it was this light that led the 'Nashwauk' aground.

Whether or not the 'Nashwauk' was led aground intentionally is not apparent: however, Mr. Harriott later purchased the wreck and its cargo for 684 pounds with further rights of cargo finding for 65 pounds.

The ship's bell was bought by Alexander Anderson to be hung in the Free Scotch Church at Morphett Vale.

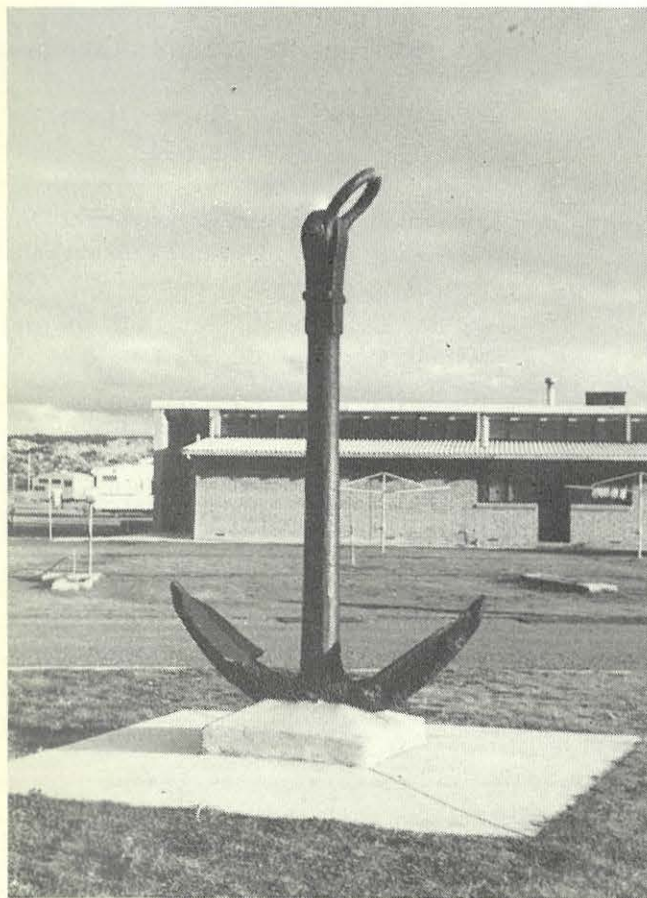
Nothing of the wreck is normally visible from shore, though it is said that at very low tide part of the ribs can be seen exposed.

The anchor of the 'Nashwauk' is situated in the grounds of the Moana Beach Tourist Park, corner Nashwauk Crescent and Moana Crescent, Moana.

### Ownership

Public but protected by legislation.

**MS07 – “NASHWAUK” ANCHOR**  
**IN GROUNDS OF MOANA BEACH TOURIST PARK,**  
**CNR. NASHWAUK CRES. AND MOANA CRES., MOANA.**



**Description**

Mounted upright on a low concrete plinth. The anchor chain, now lost, was said to have been made from ‘inch iron’, with links eight inches long (200mm) with a bar across the centre.

**Heritage Significance**

An excellently preserved anchor, recovered from near the ‘Nashwauk’ wreck, and presumably the anchor belonging to the ‘Nashwauk’, although this has not been confirmed.

**Ownership**

Corporation of the City of Noarlunga.



MS13 – ROBINSON HOMESTEAD GRIFFITH DRIVE  
CNR. MAIN SOUTH ROAD & ROBINSON ROAD,  
SECTION 346, SEAFORD. S.A. 5169



### Description

Built 1912, by the first owner, William Charles Robinson, who is listed in the *Cyclopedia of South Australia* as residing at 'Karlsruhe Farm', Noarlunga.

The large stone homestead has surrounding outbuildings which may have been established earlier. The original farm holding was 80 acres, until ap-

proximately 1891 when taken over by William Robinson from his father.

### Heritage Significance

The farm is still being operated by the Robinson family, who have a four-generation association with both the farm property itself and the history of the area generally.

Several members of the Robinson

family have at different times run neighbouring farms.

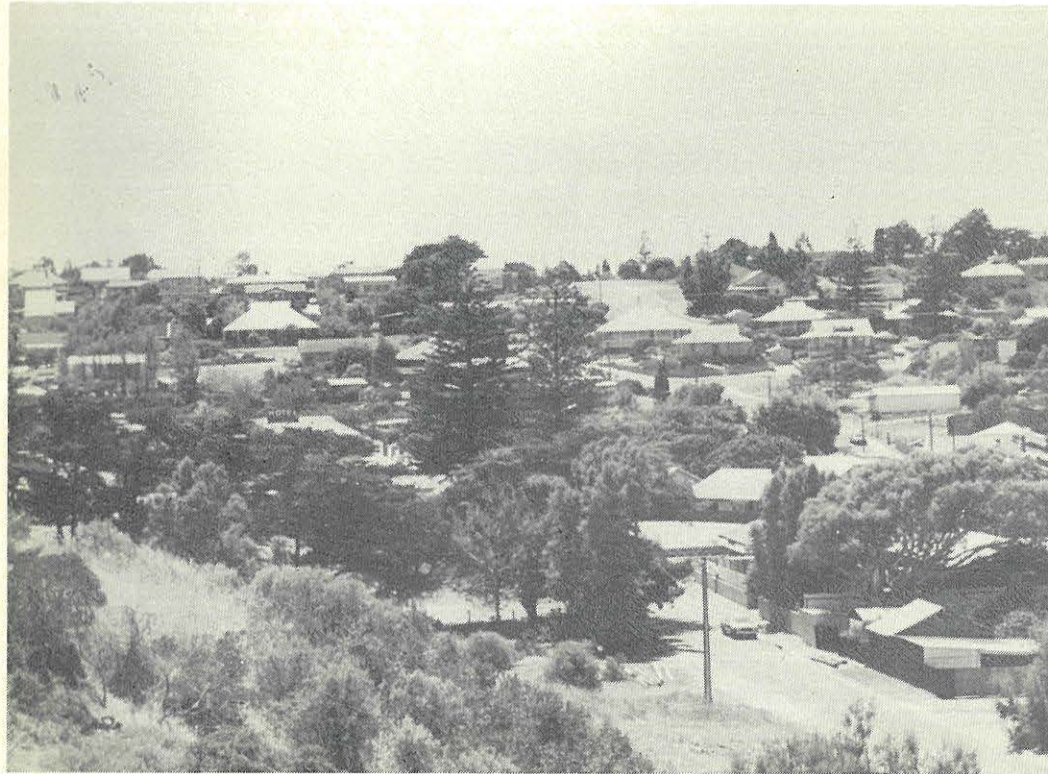
This homestead is in very good condition and set in well-kept grounds. It is an aesthetically pleasing and well-sited building and can be seen clearly from the Main South Road.

### Ownership

Private.



**PN01 – PORT NOARLUNGA PRECINCT**  
**PORT NOARLUNGA FORESHORE AND IMMEDIATE AREA.**



**Description**

The earlier-settled sections of the Port Noarlunga township, including in particular:

Saltfleet Street, Clarke Street, Ward Street, Gray Street, Wearing Street, Gawler Street, and Witton Road (south of Murray Road).

**Heritage Significance**

The Port Noarlunga precinct has been selected to exhibit two important phases in the development of Port Noarlunga as a township. The fisherman's cottage 'village' of approximately 1910's; and the beach and holiday 'resort' of 1924 onwards.

Port Noarlunga features historically as far back as 1844, when the first plans were made to transport the produce of the Horseshoe Mill at Noarlunga by barge to the sea. The 'Old Barn' is perhaps the only relic of those times. The whip-well, the old jetty, the tramway and its tunnel through the sandhills can now only be recorded as historic sites.

## PN02 – HOMESTEAD AND OUTBUILDINGS

SEAFORD ROAD, ADJ. OLD RAILWAY CUTTING,  
SECTION 336, PORT NOARLUNGA SOUTH. S.A. 5167



### Description

The original mud and limestone outbuildings are said to date to the earliest days of colonisation; the main homestead building was constructed later.

Main homestead building is of brick; outside walls rendered; brick chimneys; ogee-shape verandah profile, verandah front wall only. Corrugated gi roof.

Some parts of outbuildings and stone wall at rear are probably original but

have been rendered in recent years. Parts of the rear wall are cracking and leaning outward.

### Heritage Significance

Homestead and outbuildings associated with the considerable holdings of the Robinson family in the area.

This homestead is situated on a slight rise and looks towards the Noarlunga horseshoe area. Immediately in front of

it is a cutting excavated for the Adelaide–Willunga railway, opened in 1915, now abandoned.

The building is in reasonable condition and the unusual ogee-shape verandah profile is of interest. Parts of walls and outbuildings to the rear are deteriorating.

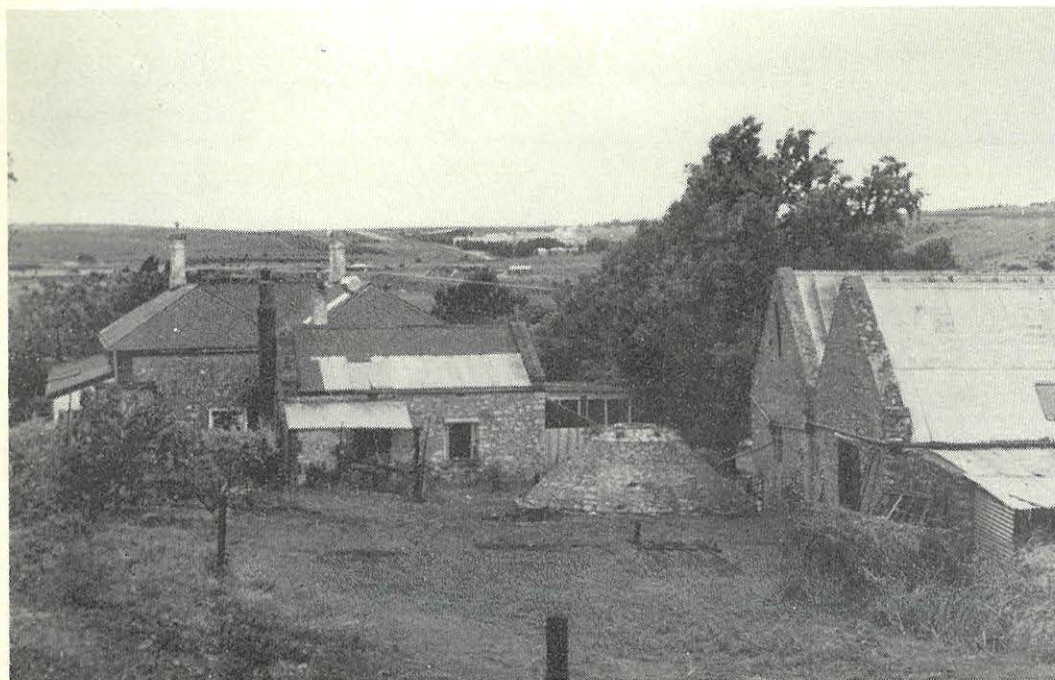
### Ownership

Private.



PN03 - 'JOCKLYN PARK'  
(formerly 'PROSPECT FARM')

SAUERBIERS ROAD, SECTION 333, PORT NOARLUNGA SOUTH. S.A. 5167



### Description

Main homestead facing Sauerbiers Road built for Edward Teakle subsequent to his taking up part of his father David's holding in 1876.

The main homestead building is of brick and stone with an iron roof,

and verandah, also of iron, on three sides.

Barns, outbuildings, cottage at rear, and walling around the homestead area are built of limestone with lime mortar, possibly laid in formwork.

It is claimed that some beams in the barn are from the wreck of the 'Nashwauk'.

### Heritage Significance

Original cottage and perhaps outbuildings apparently built for David Teakle. This property first belonged to Teakles, then Sauerbiers, then Hunts. The Hunt family have owned it for the past 40–50 years. All these families have pioneer association with the area.

The main homestead, in excellent condition, was built about 1876, and the old cottage at rear and some of the outbuildings are earlier.

The homestead and its outbuildings are pleasantly grouped, and the consistent use of materials helps blend them together.

A large, intact, conical stone well-head is situated at the rear, near the barn.

The site commands a view over the Onkaparinga River to the Noarlunga horseshoe, and is set on rising ground, elevating it above Sauerbiers Road.

### Ownership

Private.



## PN04 – RUINS

(formerly 'PINGLE FARM')

SECTION 319, PORT NOARLUNGA SOUTH.

(ACCESS FROM COMMERCIAL ROAD, OPP. NELSON STREET)



### Description

Homestead and outbuildings of stone with corr gi roofs.

Original homestead built by John Jared Sen. possibly late 1860's.

### Heritage Significance

Abandoned homestead of the Jared family; original section built possibly late 1860's, enlarged about 1877.

Now in ruinous condition, though

walls are still standing and much of the roofing is still intact. Apparently now used to stable horses.

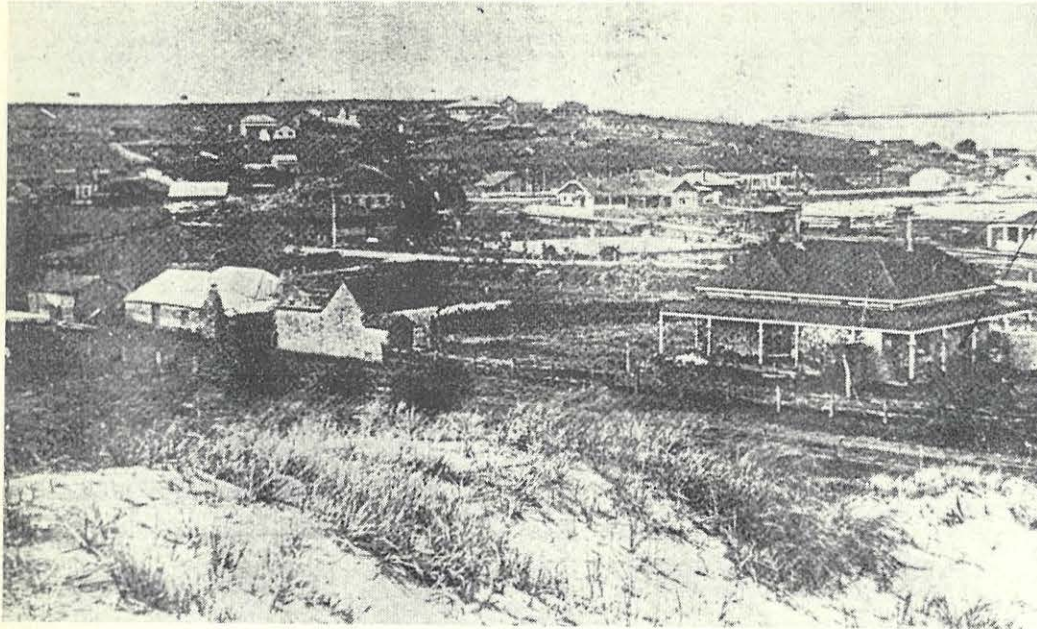
Stands isolated in fields, with just a few trees. Site is almost flat but rises gradually to the west. The homestead overlooks the Onkaparinga River.

### Ownership

Public but not accessible without authority.

**PN09 – HOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS**

**21 WEARING STREET, PORT NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5167**

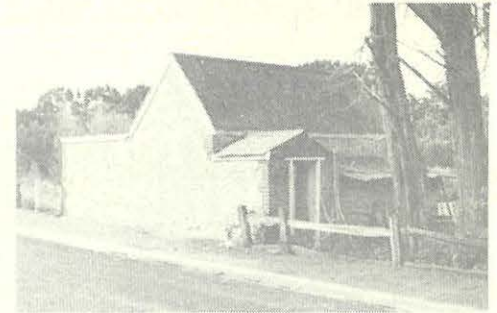


**Description**

Brick and stone house with corr gi roof and brick chimneys and corr gi bullnose verandah all round. Stone outbuildings to NW; original post-and-2-rail fencing intact on Wearing Street frontage, with fragments elsewhere on the perimeter of the block.

**Heritage Significance**

Built about 1890 for the Sauerbier family, who were also associated with 'Prospect Farm', Port Noarlunga South.



Large rectangular plan with bullnose verandah all round. Fragments of original post-and-rail fence on western side; mature pine trees along Wearing Street form a shield to western sun, and create an effective backdrop to the building when viewed from Saltfleet Street.

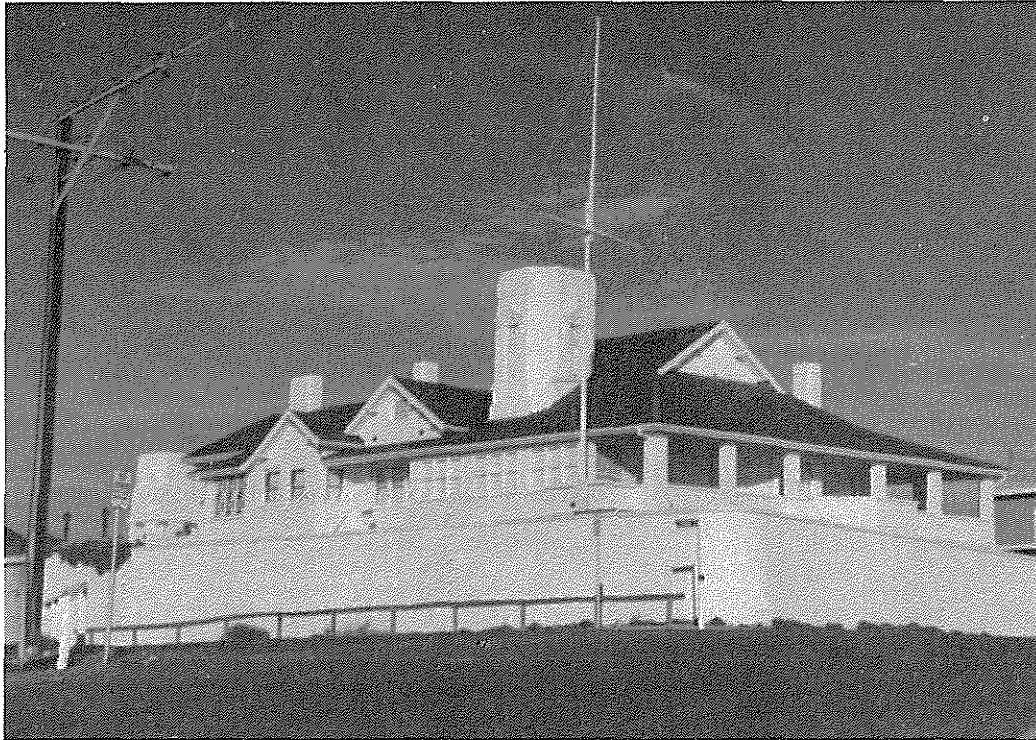
An element of the Port Noarlunga precinct.

**Ownership**

Public but not accessible without authority.

## PN11 – HOUSE

CNR. ESPLANADE & CLARKE STREET, PORT NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5167



### Description

Large brick house with pebbledash-rendered walls, painted; clay-tiled roof; octagonal tower and chimneys; surrounding battered walls said to be approximately 4m thick.

### Heritage Significance

Very large beachfront house exhibiting architectural style characteristics of the mid-1930's. Note octagonal-plan tower and octagonal chimneys.

Set on an elevated and exposed site, surrounded by a massive retaining wall. A significant landmark both from land and sea.

Built in 1935 for Mr. Hughie Corpe.

### Ownership

Private.



PN22 – PORT NOARLUNGA DISPOSALS (SECONDHAND DEALER)  
(also known as 'OLD BARN' or 'YE OLD BARN')  
21 SALTFLEET STREET, PORT NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5167



#### Description

Brick and stone building; both verandah and parapet at front are obscured by advertising board.

#### Heritage Significance

Small shop, said to have originally been a barn for grain storage built by the Mortlock family in 1848. Historical information not confirmed at present.

The building occupies a significant site at the heart of the Port Noarlunga precinct: the intersection of Saltfleet Street, Witton Road and Gawler Street.

#### Ownership

Private.

## PN23 – PORT NOARLUNGA HOTEL

INTERSECTION OF GAWLER & SALTFLEET STREETS, &  
WITTON ROAD, PORT NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5167



### Description

Two-storey brick building with tiled roof; recent additions, also in brick but with flat roofs on both the north and south sides of the building.

### Heritage Significance

The building occupies a significant site at the heart of the Port Noarlunga precinct: the intersection of Saltfleet

Street, Witton Road and Gawler Street, and gives it a focal point. It also closes the vista from Witton Road.

The 'Advertiser' of March 2nd, 1932 announced that the Port Noarlunga Hotel was to be built at a cost of 6000 pounds and the first Licensee was to be Mr. Reg Naughton.

The license for this hotel was a trans-

fer of license from the Horseshoe Hotel, Noarlunga; the license had originally been intended to be transferred to an hotel to be built at Moana, however no Moana hotel ever eventuated, and the license was used at Port Noarlunga.

### Ownership

Private.

**PN37 – PORT NOARLUNGA UNITING CHURCH**

**CNR. BEATRICE & GAWLER STREETS, PORT NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5167**



**Description**

Stone building with brick dressings; small porch at front; addition at back, more recent, constructed of grey concrete blockwork.

**Heritage Significance**

Originally a Congregational Chapel. Prior to the erection of this building in 1910, Congregational services were held in the 'Old Barn', and had begun in 1909.

An element of the Port Noarlunga precinct.

The two foundation stones were laid separately on February 5th, 1910, one by Henry Dunstan and the other by Henry Savage.

**Ownership**

Private.





### Description

Stone building; rough stone-block construction with stuccoed dressings, parapet to facade and pediments above windows.

Warren Library section, which is more recent, is of a similar construction to the Institute itself, and attached to it. The facade of the library has compressed proportions in comparison with the Institute and the facade is not in

the same alignment as the main building facade.

Concrete block addition at rear of Institute building, painted to match.

### Heritage Significance

Institute foundation stone laid by S.A. Hall Esquire, 5th August 1924. Warren Library foundation stone laid by Noel A. Webb Esquire L.L.B. 27th August 1929.

A significant civic building in Port Noarlunga, built at the time of opening up as a beach and holiday resort.

A building of awkward proportions, two adjacent facades with the same architectural elements fitted to two different widths of frontage, producing an oddly 'compressed' effect in the facade of the Warren Library.

The building is in reasonably good condition, but the stonework has been unnecessarily painted.

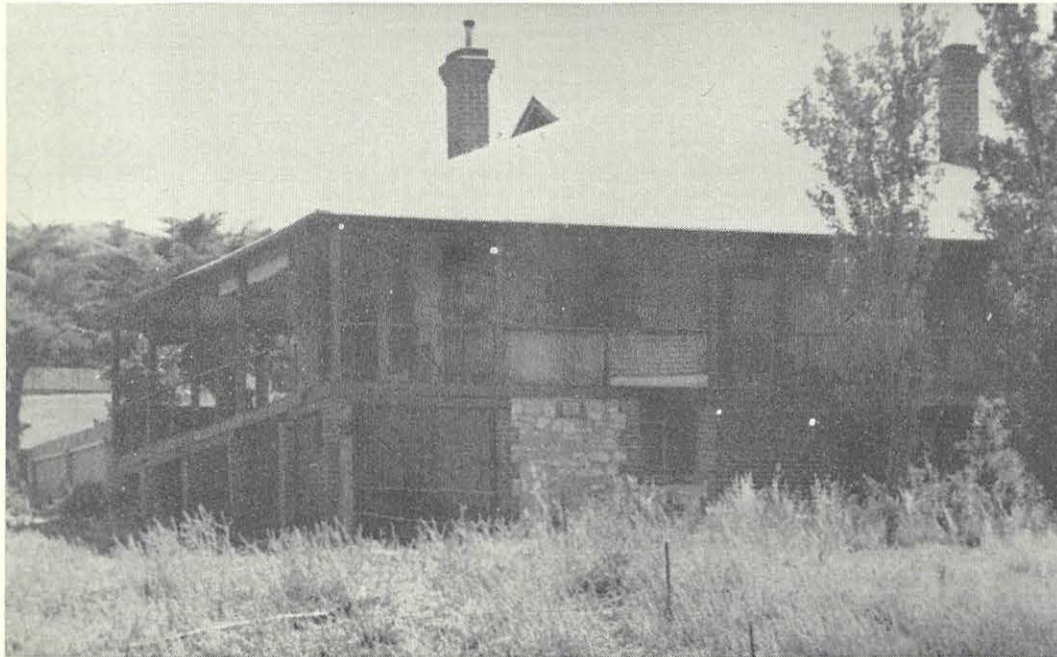
An element of the Port Noarlunga precinct.

### Ownership

Public.

## PN52 – PERRY HOMESTEAD

80 MURRAY ROAD, PORT NOARLUNGA. (SECTION 314)



### Description

Homestead with adjacent old cottage and ruins of an outbuilding. Set in approximately 1.7 ha of land.

Main homestead building is a brick and stone dwelling with iron roof; verandah all round; built on a slope, a lower floor is accessible from downhill and the verandah raised on brick pylons.

The older cottage immediately to the

east of the main homestead building is built of stone with iron roof.

Ruins of a stone outbuilding contemporary with the old cottage are situated further east on Murray Road.

### Heritage Significance

The homestead, constructed in 1922 for Len Perry by the builder, Reg Furler, has a long association with the Perry family and is still owned and occupied by Annie Perry.

Part of the land originally associated with this homestead was donated in September 1975 for the purpose of building the first eight units of the Perry Park aged cottages, named after the donor.

Well sited on sloping ground overlooking the Onkaparinga, the building is best viewed from River Road at the base of the slope. Grounds somewhat neglected, and the buildings in need of some maintenance.

### Ownership

Private.

**PN59 – PETER ANDERSON'S HOMESTEAD**  
**IN GROUNDS OF ST. LUKE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,**  
**CNR. DAVENPORT & BARKER STREETS, PORT NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5167**



**Description**

Stone building with brick dressings and chimneys, all painted. Iron roof and bullnose verandah all round.

**Heritage Significance**

Peter Anderson, presumably related to the pioneer Alexander Anderson and his son Thomas Anderson, of 'Mossgiel' purchased sections 310 and 312 in 1853 and built the homestead.

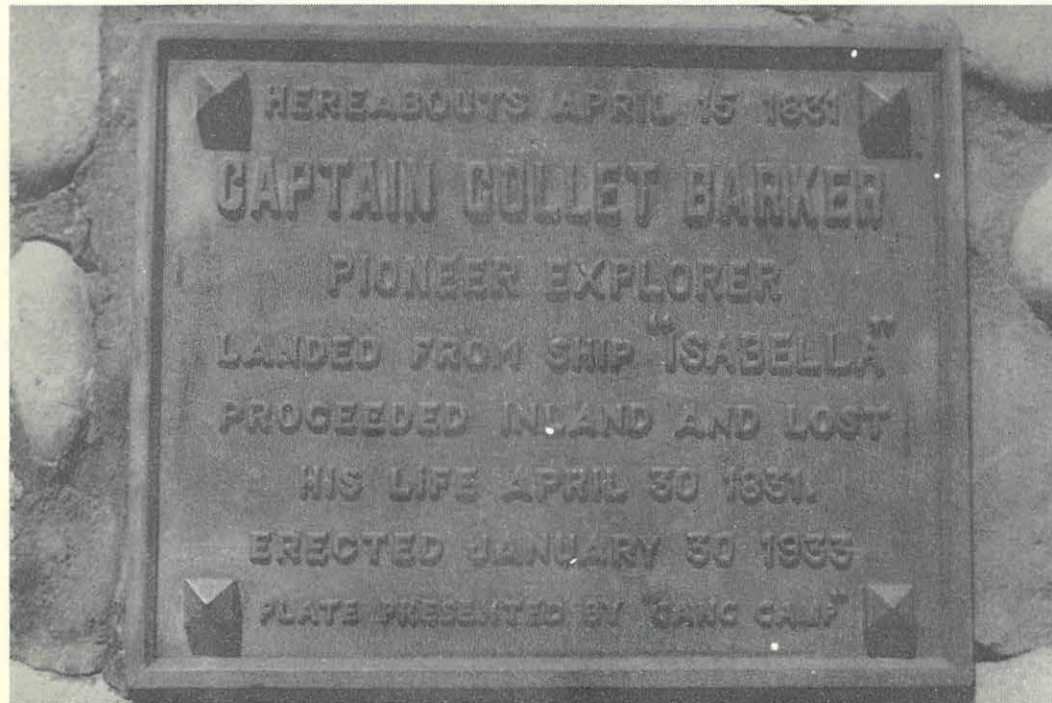
Stonework has been unnecessarily painted; some general maintenance required on both building and grounds.

**Ownership**

Private.



PN60 – CAPT. COLLETT BARKER PLAQUE AND CAIRN  
WITTON BLUFF, PORT NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5167



**Description**

Metal plaque affixed to stone cairn, erected to commemorate the landing of Capt. Collett Barker at approximately this location when the Onkaparinga River was first discovered and explored by Europeans in 1831.

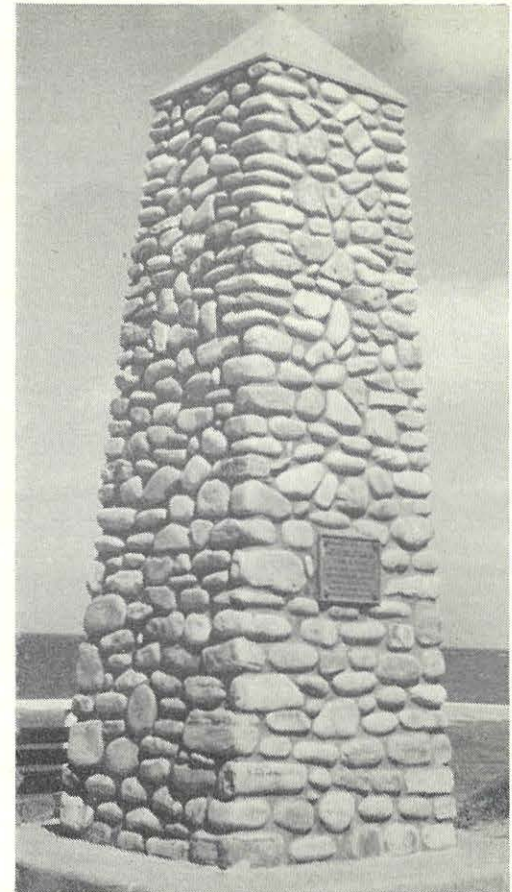
**Heritage Significance**

An historic site in the early exploration of the Noarlunga area. This site

marks the first recorded European exploration to be undertaken in the Noarlunga area.

Capt. Barker landed in the ship 'Isabella' April 5th, 1831, proceeded inland and lost his life April 30th, 1831.

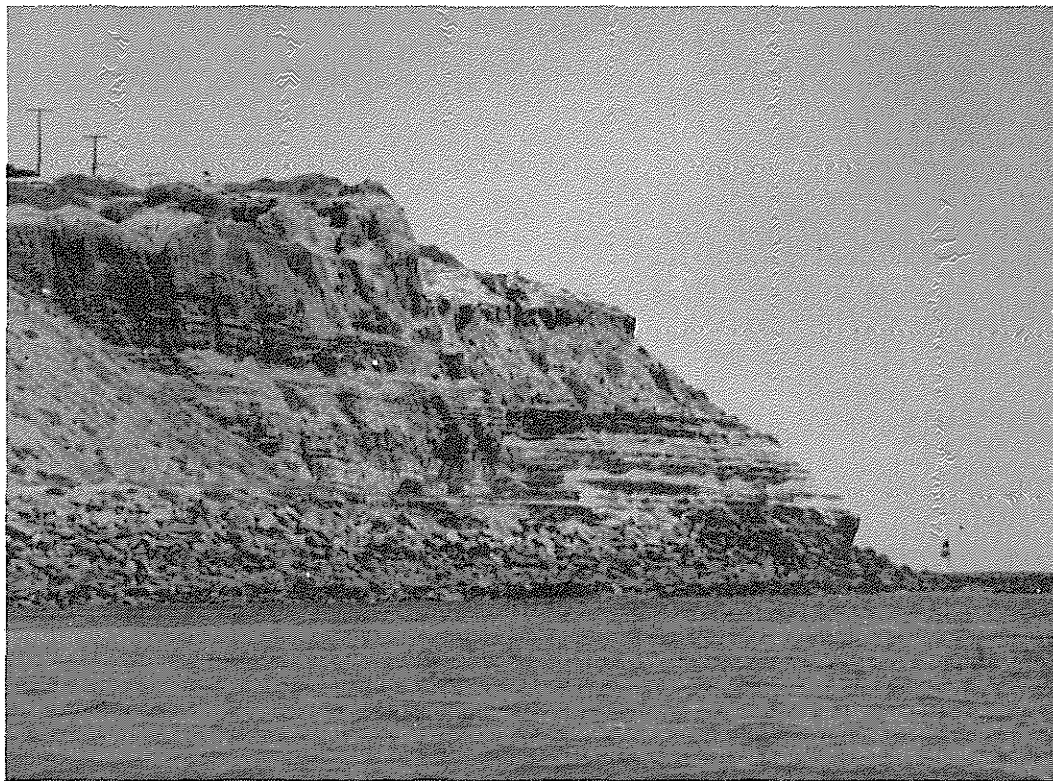
Plate presented by 'Gang Camp' and erected January 30th, 1933.



**Ownership**  
Public.

## PN62 – WITTON BLUFF

WITTON BLUFF, PORT NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5167



### Description

Witton Bluff and the Port Noarlunga/Seaford section; marine sediments of Tertiary age exposed on the low coastal cliffs.

Prominent headland extending into the gulf; site of Table Rock which collapsed in recent years during a storm.

### Heritage Significance

Historic site, landing place of Captain Collett Barker, 1831 (see information on Capt. Collett Barker plaque and cairn).

Site of the wreck of the 'David Witton' in 1839.

### Ownership

Public.





#### Description

Tidal estuarine flats progressing from samphire and sand zones to flood plain and river meander.

An area of sand-dunes separates the coastline from the Onkaparinga estuary and is a sensitive and unstable environment.

Offshore is the Port Noarlunga Aquatic Reserve, with a protected aquatic zone and reef.

#### Heritage Significance

Of primarily environmental interest; includes a variety of environment: aquatic and reef; coastline; sand-dunes, samphire and river flats.

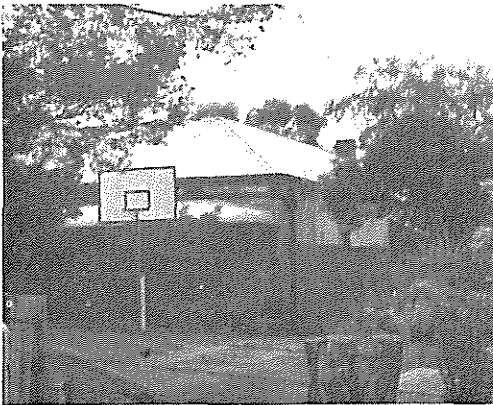
Also the site of the two shipwrecks, those of the 'Tigress' a brig of 218 tons wrecked September 26th, 1848, and 'Jane Floxman', a schooner, wrecked December 1839.

#### Ownership

Public.



**LO01 – 'GLENHEATH' HOMESTEAD AND BARN**  
**LISTON ROAD, PT SECTION 580, LONSDALE. S.A. 5160**



**Description**

Farm buildings constructed originally for Peter King, including barn, wells etc. Buildings later added around the original farmhouse.

Originally owned by a Mr. King for twenty-five years but was sold to Mr. John Douglas McCloud who sold it after twenty years to Mr. Henry Liston.

One of the first commercial almond orchards in the southern district was planted here by Mr. Henry Liston in 1896.

**Heritage Significance**

Homestead which began about 1850, associated with pioneers King, McCloud and Liston, successive owners of the property.

The original section of the homestead was built in 1846 by Mr. King and Land Grant and title was not made in 1850.

The barn, with its round-roofed configuration, built in about 1855, was built by Daniel Easton, who built many other pioneer structures in the south. Two similar barns exist, one at Morphett Vale (known as Easton's, or Bain's Barn) and the other at Aldinga. They are peculiar in that no beams support the roof, the only timber being a ridge beam. The roofing, the first iron to be used for the purpose in the south, is rivetted.

The floor of the barn at 'Glenheath' is of Willunga slate, laid in sand (no mortar was used) and suitable for dancing. It is said that a knife could be put between the slates. The opening, about 1855, was attended by people who came from as far south as Willunga.

One of the first commercial almond orchards in the south was planted here by Henry Liston in 1896.

**Ownership**

Private.

#### LO04 – RUINS OF VICTORIA SCHOOL

NORTH-EAST CNR. SECTION 635, OFF HOLMAN ROAD, LONSDALE. S.A. 5160

##### Description

School ruins, now almost non-existent; covered by grass and weeds.

##### Heritage Significance

Victoria School was the first official school to serve the Morphet Vale district. It was built in 1854, just two years after the establishment of a Central Board of Education in South Australia. Despite a lack of funds, local residents went ahead with the building of the school, and eventually funds

(200 pounds) were made available in 1857.

The original schoolroom had an area of just 270 sq. ft. (25 sq. m.), and was intended to accommodate 70 students.

The remaining ruins are little more than footings and the base of walls, however original room sizes and dispositions can be seen. The site is heavily overgrown.

##### Ownership

Private.



#### LO05 – WAVE BACK FORMATION

PORT STANVAC. (CURLEW POINT), LONSDALE. S.A. 5160

##### Description

Continuous sequence of Precambrian (Marino Group) strata with Permian sediments and erratics along the coastline from Curlew Point to Hallett Cove, with emphasis on those on Section 577, Hundred of Noarlunga.

The extent of the area of interest lies within the Hundred of Noarlunga, Sections 568, 569, 572, 575, 577, 581, 586, 587, 602, 603, 616, 617 and 618.

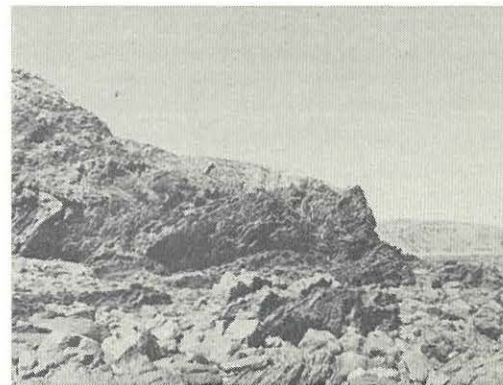
##### Heritage Significance

Notes from the Geological Society of Australia states that "The magnificent

fold structures displayed in the cliffs on Section 577 are unequalled elsewhere in the Adelaide region. On some cliff tops between the refinery and Field River there occur isolated exposures of younger Permian deposits. Within the sediments are larger boulders (erratics) which were transported great distances by glaciers. Many now lie on the shore platform below. The Permian sediments are overlain by much younger sandstones and conglomerates of Tertiary age."

##### Ownership

Public and private.



LO06 – FIELD RIVER GEOLOGIC FEATURE  
REYNELLA TO HALLETT COVE.



#### Description

Section through Precambrian strata of the Adelaide System, from the Upper Sturtian slates and limestones to the Marinoan red beds.

#### Heritage Significance

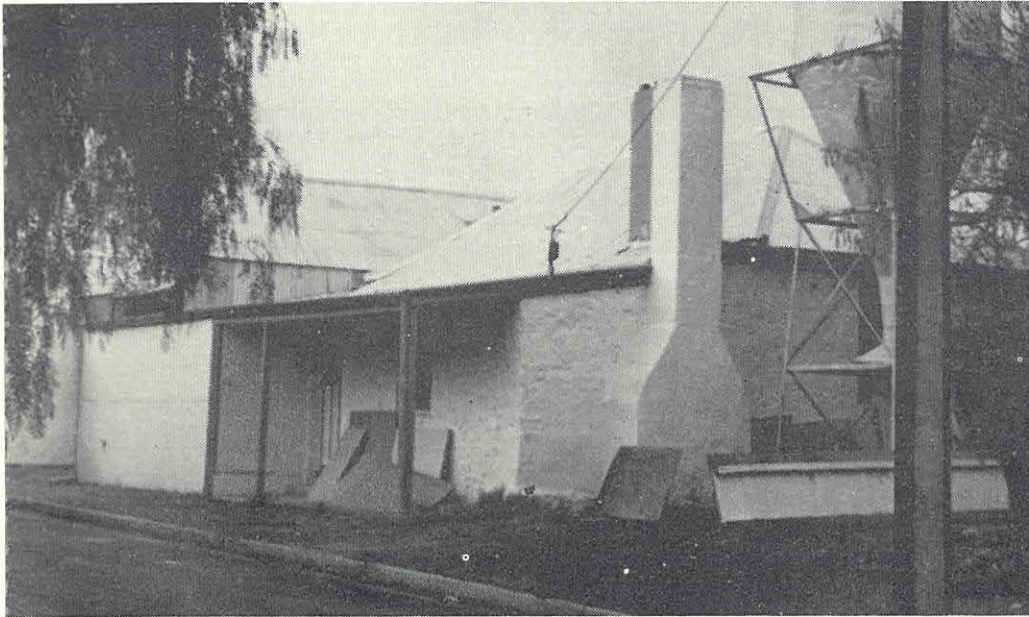
Notes from Geological Society of Australia states “the Field River section constitutes one of the few well-exposed sections through there Upper Sturtian and Marinoan strata, south of Adelaide. The Precambrian rocks exposed on this coastal block, from Marino to Moana, form part of Howchin’s original type series, and have the same significance to geologists as any more recently established Type Sections.”

#### Ownership

Private.



**RE02 – R. & B.F. BOWDEN CABINETMAKERS PTY. LTD.  
(original REYNELLA SCHOOL)  
6 PEACH STREET, REYNELLA. S.A. 5161**



### **Description**

Cabinetmaker's premises, originally Reynella School. The building is in two distinct sections, an older cottage-like building of stone with front verandah, corrugated roof and external chimney, facing Walnut Street, and a later hall-like building of brick and stonework at the corner.

Before becoming cabinetmaker's premises the old school served as a community hall for fifty years.

### **Heritage Significance**

The first school building in Reynella, built in two stages, one about 1858 and the later section about 1881.

The first teacher, Mr. Alfred Phillips taught for the first three years of its operation, and during that time sunk a deep well fifteen feet across, bricked in, and walled the garden as well.

Schoolroom accommodation was enlarged 1880-1882, and served until 1902 when the school was built on the Main Road.

The whole of the masonry work has been painted over, a number of sheds have been added and several alterations have been made to the original buildings in conversion to cabinetmaker's premises. The buildings are nevertheless well maintained and in good structural condition, apparently.

The buildings had been used for about fifty years as a community hall after they were no longer used as a schoolhouse.

An element of the Reynella precinct.

### **Ownership**

Private.

**RE04 – FOUR STONE PINE TREES**  
**(LOCATION OF JOHN REYNELL'S FIRST HOUSE)**  
**OFF PANALATINGA ROAD, SECTION 524, REYNELLA. S.A. 5161**



**Description**

No evidence of buildings present; a remnant of a post and wire fence encloses the four trees.

One source says that the house was a wattle and daub cottage, which would explain the lack of any ruins remaining, however some claim to have found hand-made bricks at the site.

**Heritage Significance**

Four trees marking the location of John Reynell's original house on Reynella Farm.

John Reynell was one of the passengers on the ship 'Surrey' which arrived on October 16th, 1838. He and Thomas Lucas had bought sections while still in London. Soon after their arrival, John married Thomas' daughter Mary. When Thomas Lucas died, Mary inherited his sections, and the Reynells then owned most of the land from Brighton to Hallett Cove. John called the property 'Reynella Farm'.

See also information concerning 'Reynella' winery.

An element of the Reynella precinct.

**Ownership**

Public.



## RE05 – REYNELLA WINERY

REYNELL ROAD, SECTION 538, REYNELLA. S.A. 5161



### Description

Collection of winery buildings and associated structures.

### Heritage Significance

John Reynell arrived in South Australia October 16th, 1838. He and a friend, Thomas Lucas, had bought sections while still in London. Soon after their arrival, John married Thomas Lucas' daughter, Mary, so that when Thomas Lucas died, and Mary inherited his sections, The Reynells then owned most of the land from Brighton to Hallett Cove. John called the property 'Reynella Farm'.

The first vine cuttings were planted 1839 and the first real vintage was in 1844, making John Reynell's farm the first commercial winemaking enterprise in South Australia.

No. 1 Cellar ('The Old Cave') was

built in 1845, and is Australia's oldest surviving wine cellar. It was excavated with a spade, the roofing timbers were sapling sugar gums and the uprights massive pit-sawn bluegum posts. Some of the shoring timbers have since been replaced, but the sugar gums are original. The iron roof was covered with soil and planted with grasses. The floor was made of slate.

In 1846, March 27th, Walter Reynell was born on the farm. In 1854 John Reynell sold off part of the holding for closer settlement and in 1855 Reynella township came into being.

John Reynell's original house, now marked by four stone-pine trees across Reynell Road in Section 524, had been a wattle-and-daub cottage. Nothing of it remains today.

The first part of the main 'Reynella

House' homestead was built in about 1843; it was considerably enlarged about the time of Walter Reynell's marriage to Mary Bakewell in 1877 (Walter had taken over operation of the property in 1873), and further extensions to the house were made 1927 (approx.).

The stables near the Reynell Road entrance to the property were built about 1867, as was the old dove-cote nearby (though it was rebuilt about 1945 because the timber had rotted).

The main winery building was built about 1900, when Carew Reynell took over operations of the winery. Also about this time Carew Reynell had a distillery built, the building which is now the St. Francis Winery facing onto the Reynella Bypass on the Main South Road.

The Reynells had been associated with viticulture and winemaking from the commencement of the farm itself. It was the first commercial winemaking enterprise in South Australia.

The gardens at Reynella Winery are of considerable importance as a collection of botanic specimens; remnants of some early orchards exist, and many very old peppercorn trees.

An element of the Reynella precinct.

### Ownership

Private.



**RE08 – ST. FRANCIS WINERY**  
(former REYNELL DISTILLING HOUSE)  
CNR. WALNUT & BRIDGE STREETS, REYNELLA. S.A. 5161



### **Description**

Large winery building principally of stone, but with some brick trim. Stonework painted white throughout.

Some additions have been made at the east end, and all of the interior has been renovated. Renovations are still in progress. Landscaping has been carried out recently.

Brandy-distilling plant at south-west corner is from Stanley Winery at Clare, and although old is newly set up.

### **Heritage Significance**

The old Reynell distilling house, built by Carew Reynell in 1900. Under Carew, Reynella brandy became the leading brandy in Australia.

From 1940-1970 the building was used for various functions until taken over by St. Francis as a winery. The old distilling equipment was purchased from the Stanley Winery at Clare.

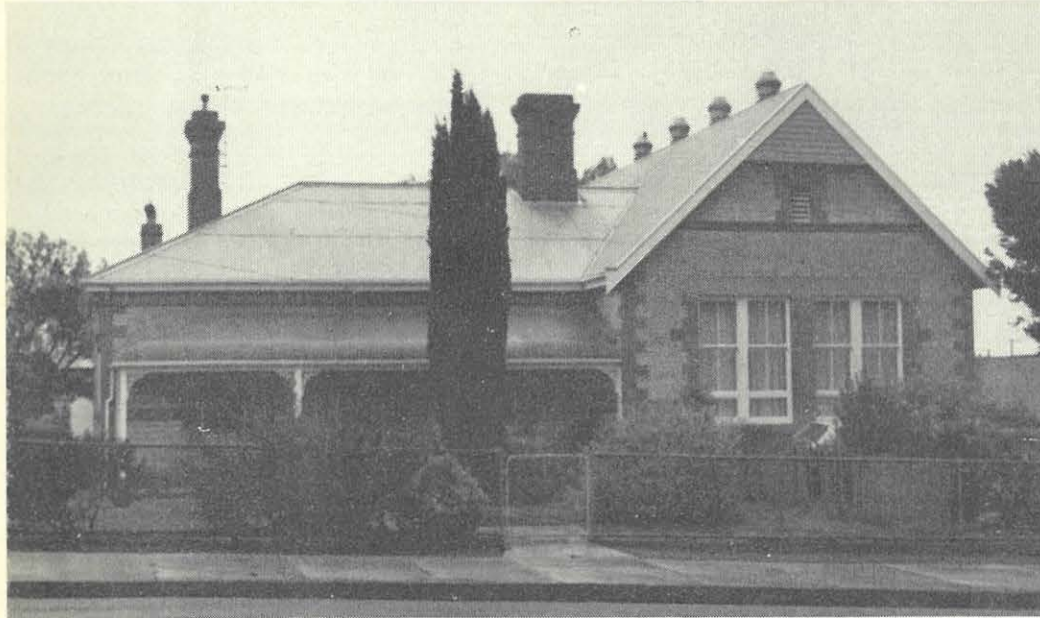
In a very exposed location adjacent to the Reynella bypass.

An element of the Reynella precinct.

### **Ownership**

Private.

**RE12 – LIBRARY/PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE/ STAFFROOM,  
REYNELLA PRIMARY SCHOOL. (FORMER SCHOOLHOUSE)  
MAIN SOUTH ROAD, REYNELLA. S.A. 5161**



**Description**

This was the second school building at Reynella, replacing the original structure which still stands at the corner of Peach and Walnut Streets, Reynella, and which had been used as a schoolhouse since about 1858.

Walls are of cut stone with brick dressings; corr gi bullnose verandah with cast-iron lacework; corr gi roof with interesting metal ventilators.

**Heritage Significance**

This building was erected 1902, by a Mr. Cruikshank, and the stone was quarried at Hallett Cove on Zank's property. It was transported to the site by bullock wagons.

The building originally served as both schoolroom and schoolmasters residence. The first schoolmaster at this school was R.M.D. Whittington who had taught at the school building from

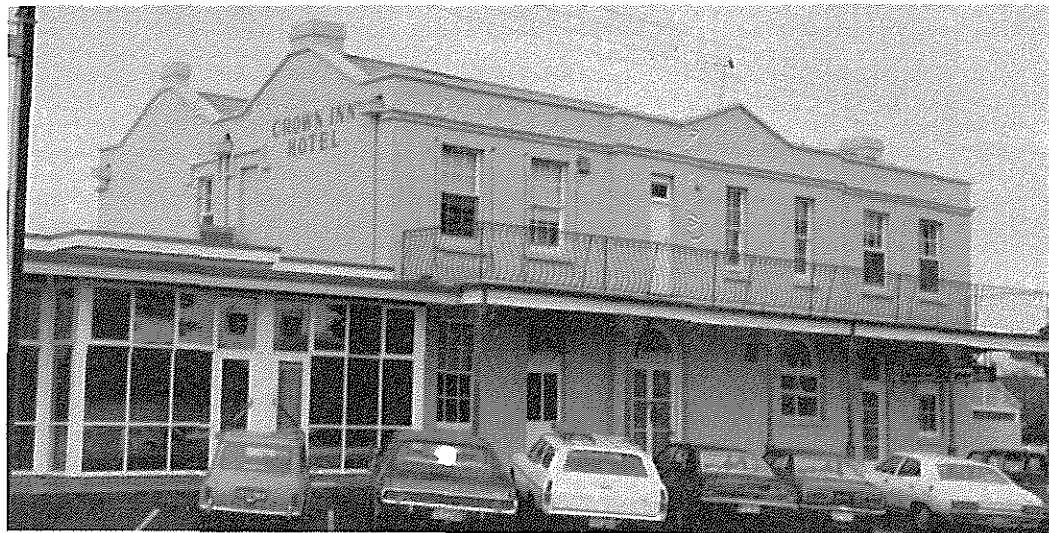
1896 and continued in the new building until 1909.

**Ownership**

Public.

## RE15 – REYNELLA HOTEL ('CROWN INN HOTEL')

MAIN SOUTH ROAD, REYNELLA. S.A. 5161



### Description

Originally a comparatively simple two-storey structure with verandah but without balcony. The original stonework was not rendered except at the parapet.

By 1936 it had been rendered and a covered balcony had been added above the verandah. The Archives photographs show how the cast-iron lacework was re-used.

Now the balcony is without its canopy and the railings have been replaced. Fortunately the cast-iron lacework of the original verandah remains.

Brick additions to the south are fairly old; additions to north and west are recent; drive-in bottle department is very recent.

### Heritage Significance

Built about 1860<sup>in 1853</sup>, shortly after the establishment of Reynella Township. The Crown Inn was a local point of focus in the early Reynella township, and served as one of the resting-places on the coach journey from Adelaide to Willunga. The old Reynella changing station is sited directly opposite on the Main South Road.

It is still a focus of the township and a key element in the Reynella precinct.

### Ownership

Private.



**RE19 HOUSE**  
(originally REYNELLA CHANGING STATION)  
221 MAIN SOUTH ROAD, REYNELLA. S.A. 5161



**Description**

Built of brick and stone, all painted. House in fair condition, stables falling into disrepair. Iron roofs.

**Heritage Significance**

This building was a changing station on the coach run from Adelaide to Willunga. There was also one at Old Noarlunga and they were conveniently placed to the local inns. The journey from Adelaide to Willunga was made in four hours. The coaching company, Hill & Co., Stage Coaches, employed ostlers to man the changing stations. Ostlers were responsible for the horses and harness and had to always be on hand to make the change.

**Ownership**

Private.

RE21 – REYNELLA PRECINCT  
REYNELLA. S.A. 5161



**Description**

Reynella township, including the relevant section of Main South Road that passes through the old township, Peach Street, location of the old school and old Wesleyan Chapel, Corn Street, with the old meeting hall, and as well, the Reynella Winery and associated areas, viz. the stone-pine trees marking John Reynell's first wattle-and-daub house; 'Carew Cottage' on Panalatinga Road; and the Reynell Oval and grandstand donated by Walter Reynell.

'Reynella Farm' was begun in 1838 by John Reynell, who had started to grow vines as early as 1839. The township of Reynella was begun by John Reynell in 1854, when he sold off part of his land in allotments.

**Heritage Significance**

Reynella township is a significant historic precinct, and its history is linked closely to that of the Reynell family and the Reynella Winery. (See Reynella Winery information.)

It has always been an important

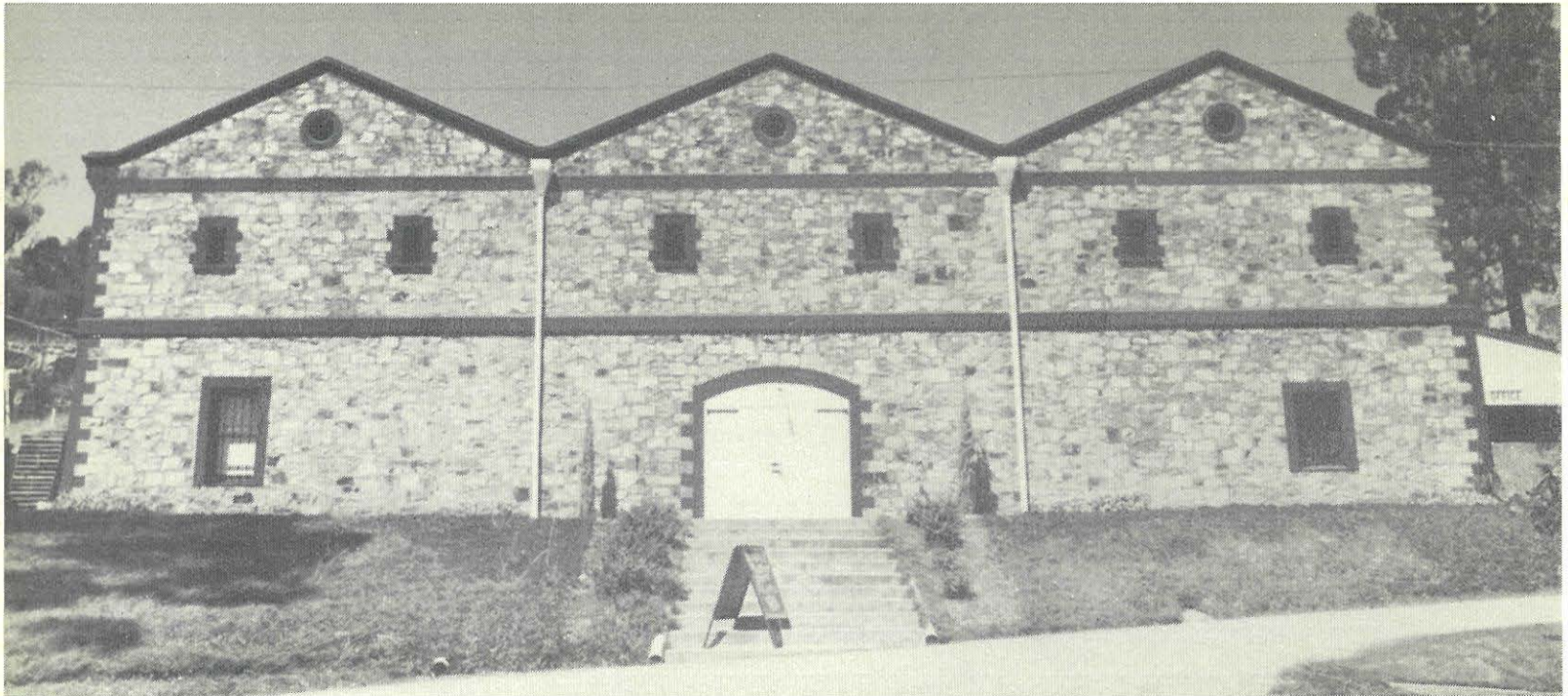
link to the southern districts, being a major stop on the Adelaide to Willunga coach route, and later a station on the Adelaide to Willunga railway.

Since the construction of the Reynella bypass, traffic through the township has been reduced significantly and pressure for commercial development within the township has eased. However, pressure for development of land immediately surrounding the township and the Reynella Winery threatens the identity of the township.



## HV01 – 'HORNDALE' WINERY

OFF CHANDLERS HILL ROAD, SECTION 530, HAPPY VALLEY. S.A. 5159



### Description

A large complex of winery buildings constructed on the hillside.

### Heritage Significance

Established 1896 by Messrs. Horn and Company. The vineyards were planted out by Richard Vernon Cholmondeley (of 'Vale Royal' Winery) who also designed the cellars and distillery, which, according to Whittington

(1903), "are not to be excelled in South Australia". All the stone for the cellars was quarried on the property.

In 1898 management of the winery was taken over by Bernhard Basedow, who had studied widely in the science of winemaking in both Germany and France.

In 1909, in partnership with his brothers, Alfred and Herbert, he

bought the winery, built a large house and made considerable improvements to the property. Basedows continued to own Horndale until the late 1940's. It is now owned by the Southern Vales Cooperative, and is used for storage of their wines crushed at McLaren Vale.

### Ownership

Private.



HV02 – 'WOODCROFT FARM' HOMESTEAD & WINERY BUILDING  
(originally 'MOUNT HURTLE' WINERY)

CNR. BYARDS & PIMPALA ROADS, SECTIONS 553 & 600,  
HAPPY VALLEY. S.A. 5159



**Description**

Old winery buildings.

**Heritage Significance**

Though some vines were planted in 1890, the cellars, designed by Richard Vernon Cholmondeley, and started about 1892, were not finished until the time of the first vintage in 1898.

Mostyn Owen had learnt viticulture

at the 'Vale Royal' winery, and went to 'Mount Hurtle' in 1896. In 1901 the cellars were extended 60 feet.

'Mount Hurtle' cellars continued to produce dry red wines until Mostyn Owen, who never married, died in 1942.

The old cellar block is now part of 'Woodcroft Farm', owned by Mr. Roy Nicholson who bought it in 1943.

On the 'Woodcroft Farm' property (on Section 553) are the original buildings of the 'Mount Hurtle' winery, established about 1890.

The buildings were designed by Richard Vernon Cholmondeley who also designed cellars for both 'Vale Royal' winery, (no longer in existence) and the 'Horndale'. They are set into the side of a hill, as are the cellars of 'Horndale'.

The original buildings are still in good condition.

**Ownership**

Private.

**MV01 – ST. HILARY OF POITERS CHURCH OF ENGLAND**  
(formerly MORPHETT VALE COURT HOUSE)  
WILLIAM STREET, MORPHETT VALE. S.A. 5162



**Description**

On 1st August 1851 the local magistrate at Morphett Vale petitioned "that you will be pleased to notify His Excellency our unanimous opinion that the time has arrived when a small courthouse with lock-up attached should be erected at Morphett Vale for the accommodation of the local court". Alexander Anderson supported this

petition by offering to donate a quarter or a half an acre for the purpose.

The courthouse was built in 1855 of stone from the nearby hills and bricks hand-made in England. The estimated cost of construction was 200 pounds. The builder was J. Roger.

At the rear is the old exercise yard, and the two cells each 7'6" x 6'0".

**Heritage Significance**

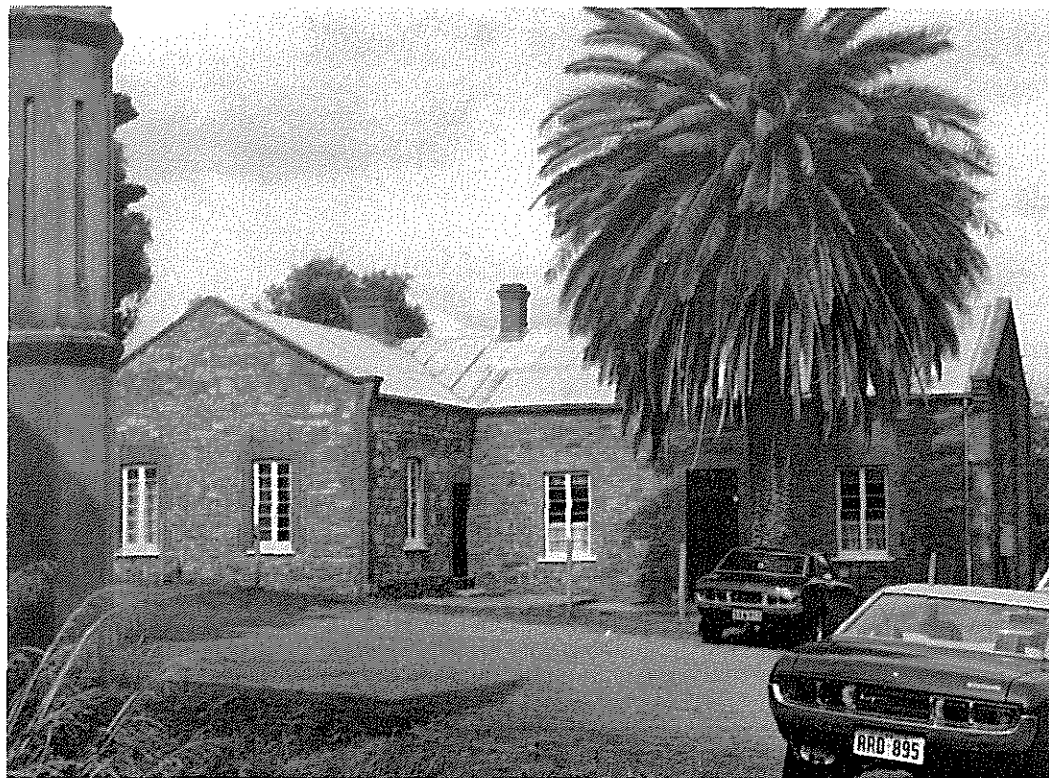
An unusual conversion, of court house to Anglican Church, the change appears to have been successfully made without undue alteration to the original building.

This was the original courthouse in Morphett Vale, built in 1855. Prior to that date, court was held at the Emu Hotel. It is interesting to note that it was the proprietor of this hotel, Alexander Anderson, who offered to donate land for the building of the courthouse.

An element of the William Street group.

**Ownership**

Private.



### Description

This building was established in 1870. It consists of a hall 40' x 30' and a teacher's residence of five rooms built at the east end of the hall. There is stone in the gable at the west end bearing the name of the school and the date of construction.

### Heritage Significance

This school building was erected in 1870, and here Mr. George Benny conducted his school, subject to John Knox Session, who examined the school annually.

The building is being restored by the Church of England for use in conjunction with St. Hilary's Church.

An element of the William Street group.

### Ownership

Private.



**MV04 – JOHN KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
**WILLIAM STREET, MORPHETT VALE. S.A. 5162**



**Description**

Foundation-stone laid by the Rev. W. Gardner of Adelaide, 8th May 1855; opened 9th April 1856. Design and working drawings furnished by Messrs. English and Brown, and presented free of expense. Contractors Brown and Carmichael. Built in Gothic style, of stone from Myles' quarry. Was originally to have had English slate on the roof, but Willunga slate was

substituted, at a saving of 10 pounds. The original tender price 999 pounds 10 shillings. The Church has octagonal corner-buttresses with pinnacles and an octagonal entrance porch. Design features apparently omitted or changed at a later date were castellated gables and an ornamental bell-turret rising 20 ft. (6.1m) above the roof. Early in 1876 buttresses built to support the walls, slate roof replaced with galvan-

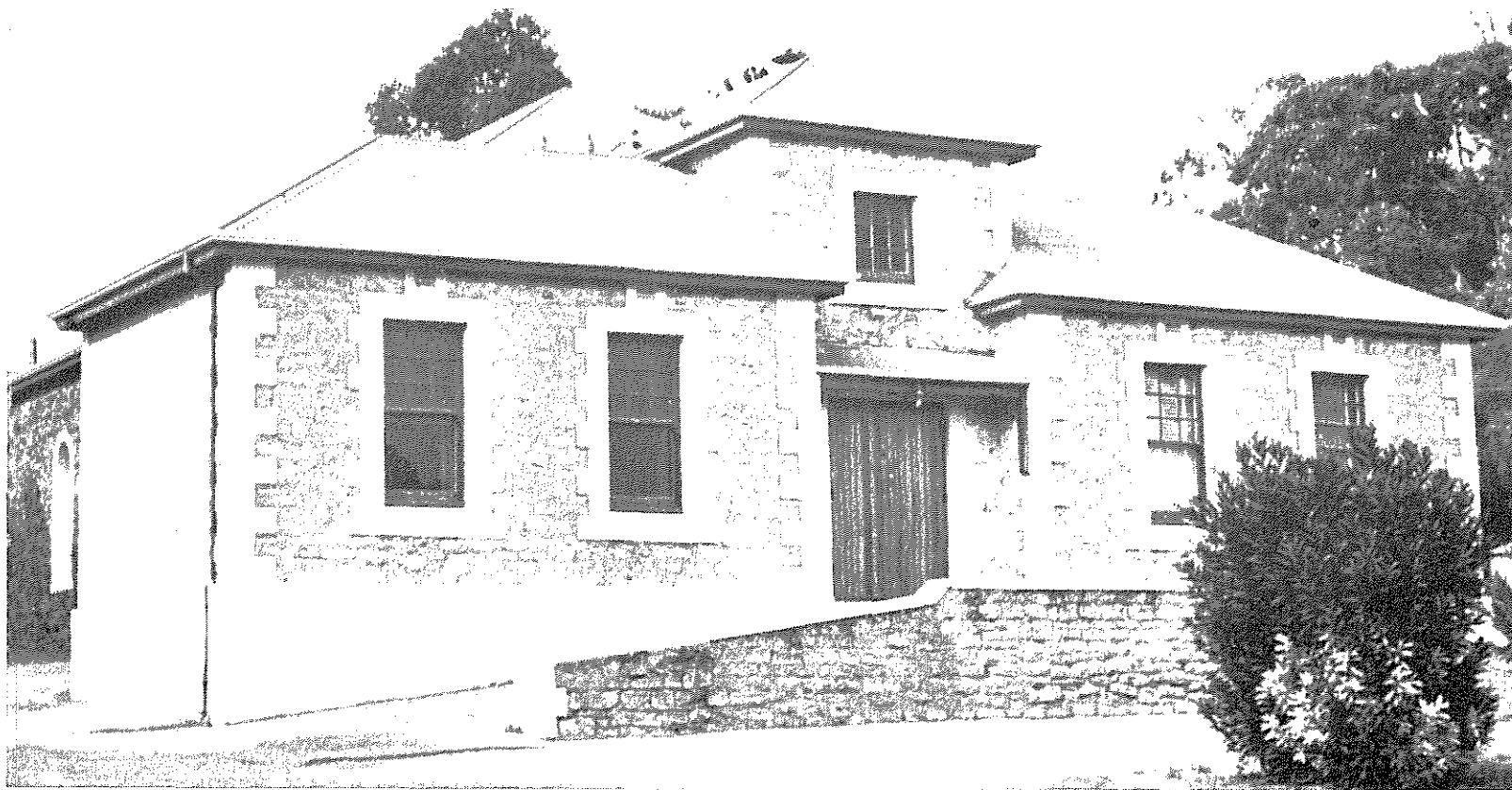
ized iron and the ceiling strengthened. Later the ceiling was replaced with matchboard. A classroom had already been built at the back by the young men of the congregation. The church is now no longer in use; part of the rear wall is crumbling.

**Heritage Significance**

This Church is the successor to the original Scotch Church in Morphett Vale, namely 'Brodie's Church', which was built in 1841. 'Brodie's Church' was destroyed by fire ca. February 1858 and now nothing remains, except the Old Scotch Cemetery, which was situated adjacent to the Church.

**Ownership**

Private.



#### Description

Institute building comprising main hall or auditorium and ancillary meeting rooms, kitchen, etc.

Extensive additions were made 1928; the foundation-stone for these was laid by Mrs. C.H. Myles.

#### Heritage Significance

A significant civic building of the original Morphett Vale township and an element of the William Street group.

Built 1878 on land donated by Mrs. Anderson. Built of stone from Myles' Quarry.

#### Ownership

Public.



**MV07 – WILLIAM STREET GROUP**  
**WILLIAM STREET, MORPHETT VALE. S.A. 5162**



**Description**

On William Street in Morphett Vale, on the eastern, or uphill side, there are four buildings of significant historical value placed consecutively along the street.

These are:

1. St. Hilary of Poitiers Church of England (originally Morphett Vale Court House);
2. John Knox School;
3. John Knox Church;
4. Morphett Vale Institute.

In addition, there is a small house with a steeply-raked german-style roof, also a remnant of early Morphett Vale, immediately north of the Institute, making a fifth to the group.

**Heritage Significance**

William Street forms what was originally the heart of the early Morphett Vale township.

Behind the buildings in William Street is an area of parkland stretching through and finishing with a row of mature eucalypts at Wooldridge Street.

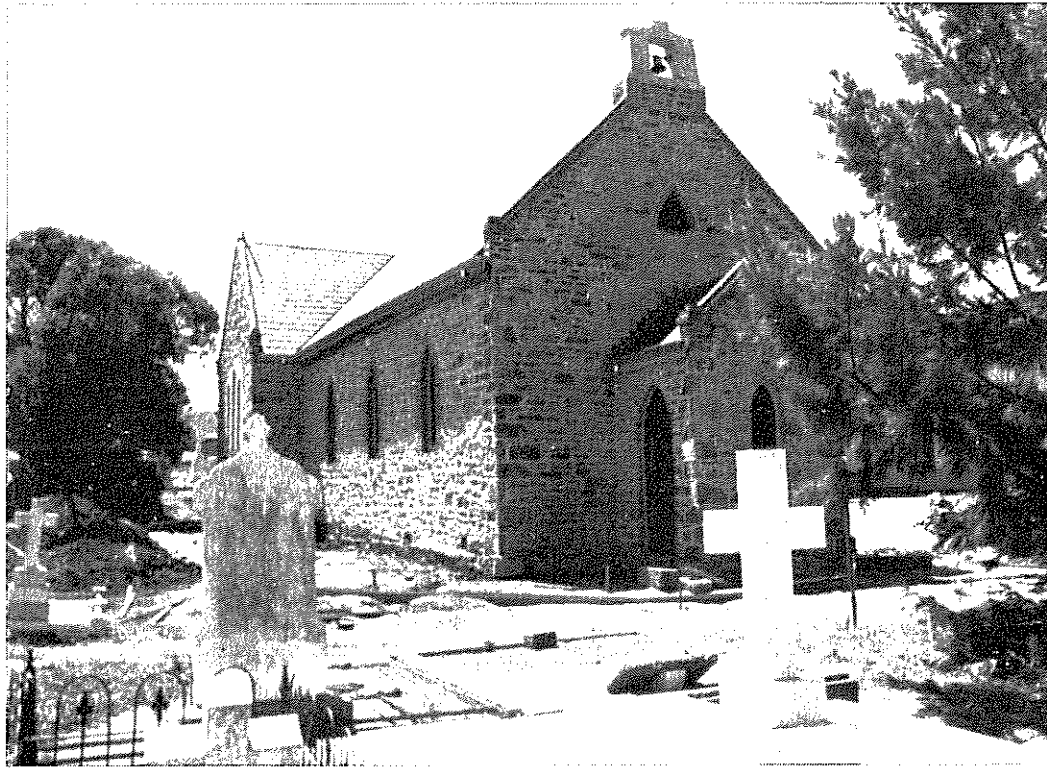
**Ownership**

Public and private.



## MV08 – ST. MARY’S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

CNR. BAINS ROAD AND MAIN SOUTH ROAD, MORPHETT VALE. S.A. 5162



### Description

Foundation Stone laid July 1845; opened 4th January 1846. Erected by voluntary labour of the Catholics of the neighbourhood who also contributed the materials. Land donated by Alexander Anderson to the Irish community, though he was an Anglican from Northern Ireland. Originally designed

to accommodate 200 people; nave and chancel built ca. 1865. Cemetery dedicated January 30th, 1853.

### Heritage Significance

It is said to be the oldest Catholic Church in South Australia; however, article S.A. Register 7th January 1846 implies the existence of another Catho-

lic Church at Marion, on the South Road, apparently completed earlier.

Now no longer used as a church since the new St. Mary's was built in 1972. Presently in the process of restoration.

### Ownership

Private.

**MV09 – OLD SCOTCH CEMETERY**  
**MAIN SOUTH ROAD, MORPHETT VALE. S.A. 5162**



**Description**

Alexander Brodie took up land in Morphett Vale in 1840. He was a devoutly religious man, and always conducted divine service at his home for his servants and any neighbour who wished to attend.

He was instrumental in securing a block of land for a church and cemetery, now known as the old Scotch Cemetery.

The church was built at the east end of the allotment in the form of a cross. Work was started on its erection as early as 1841, and it was used for services until the John Knox Church was built on William Street. After that it was used as a day school connected with the John Knox Church until destroyed by fire in 1858.

**Heritage Significance**

The burial site of many pioneering

families such as the Brodies, Myles, Stewarts, Browns, Bennys, Andersons, Spriggs and Shorts.

**Ownership**

Public.

**MV10 – MORPHETT VALE BAPTIST CHURCH**  
**MAIN SOUTH ROAD, MORPHETT VALE. S.A. 5162**



**Description**

By 1865 there was already a large Baptist congregation in Morphet Vale under the Rev. David Badger, and it was decided to erect a church to seat 200 persons.

Construction was started in 1867; the architect was James Cumming and the builder Mr. A. Carmichael. Total cost amounted to 1500 pounds.

The church was opened on Good Friday, April 10th, 1868.

Twelve months later, two vestries were added at a cost of 200 pounds.

**Heritage Significance**

This church has served the Baptist congregation in Morphet Vale since 1868, and is the work of well-known early Adelaide architect James Cumming, who, a year later, was responsible for another Baptist Church in Norwood (Norwood Parade, cnr. Church Street).

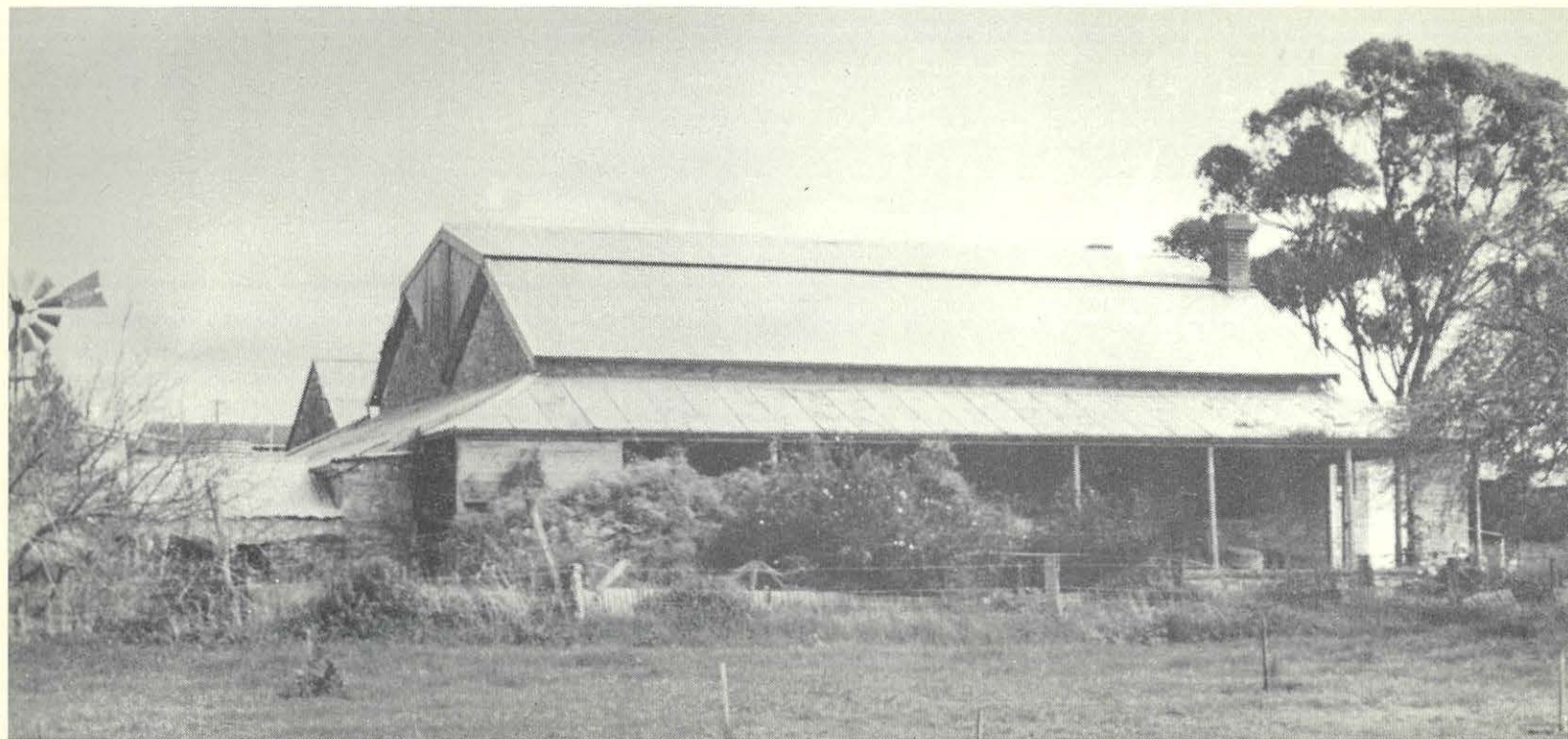
**Ownership**

Private.



## MV16 – 'MOSSGIEL' HOMESTEAD

FLAXMILL ROAD, SECTION 651, MORPHETT VALE. S.A. 5162



### Description

Stone building, slate floors, unusual double-gabled galvanised iron roof.

### Heritage Significance

Homestead building associated with Alexander Anderson, Morphett Vale pioneer.

'Mossgiel' later became his son Thomas' property. Thomas had been

born at 'Mossgiel' in 1853, and received his education at the Victoria School, Morphett Vale, and also at the Rev. Benny's school. He took over the management of the property in 1881, just three years before his father died.

Alexander Anderson is often confused with the Alexander Anderson who founded Morphett Vale. Mossgiel Andersons are related to the Archer-

field Andersons, and together they formed a substantial pioneering farm community. The only original farm homestead continuously occupied by descendants of the original land holder, though recently sold by the family.

### Ownership

Private.

**MV18 – BAINS PUBLIC CEMETERY**  
**NEAR CNR. BAINS RD. AND STATES RD., SECT. 612, MORPHETT VALE.**



**Description**

Probably donated for public use by Robert Bain, of “Melville Farm”, sect. 596.

In the graveyard there are names such as William Holly, who built the Golden Pheasant Inn, Booth, Goldsmith, Canham, who owned a general store at Hackham, Eldon, King, Perry, Hunt, Thomas Fear, first blacksmith in Morphett Vale, Koehne and Bain, deacons of Free Presbyterian Church.

Robert Bain died in 1876.

**Heritage Significance**

An early cemetery, the burial place of many pioneers of Morphett Vale and surrounding areas.

**Ownership**

Public.



**MV20 – EASTON'S BARN (OR BAIN'S BARN) AND  
SMALL RUINED OUTBUILDING**

**OFF STATES ROAD, SECTION 596, MORPHETT VALE. S.A. 5162**



**Description**

This barn stands on what was Robert Bain's 'Melville Farm' which he began about 1857.

The barn measures forty feet by twenty feet and is roofed with rivetted curved galvanised iron, and there are no beams supporting the roof.

The remains of the underground tank also built by Easton are a few metres to the south-west of the barn.

**Heritage Significance**

A well-preserved example of pioneer building techniques, the work of local mason/bricklayer Daniel Easton. Other similar barns to this are at 'Glenheath', Lonsdale and at Aldinga.

**Ownership**

Public but not accessible without authority.



## MV21 – WAKEFIELDS' HOMESTEAD

O'SULLIVAN'S BEACH ROAD, SECTION 608, MORPHETT VALE. S.A. 5162



### Description

Older building set on the remainder of the estate among tall trees. Erected between 1899 and 1909.

### Heritage Significance

Charles William Wakefield was born in Glenelg in 1880. In 1898 he went to Reynella and studied viticulture and winemaking at Walter Reynell's. Eighteen months later he bought an eighty acre section (608) at Morphett Vale, planted sixty acres of vines, seven of almond trees and a few acres of fruit trees. These operations were begun in 1903. The homestead building must date shortly after that date.

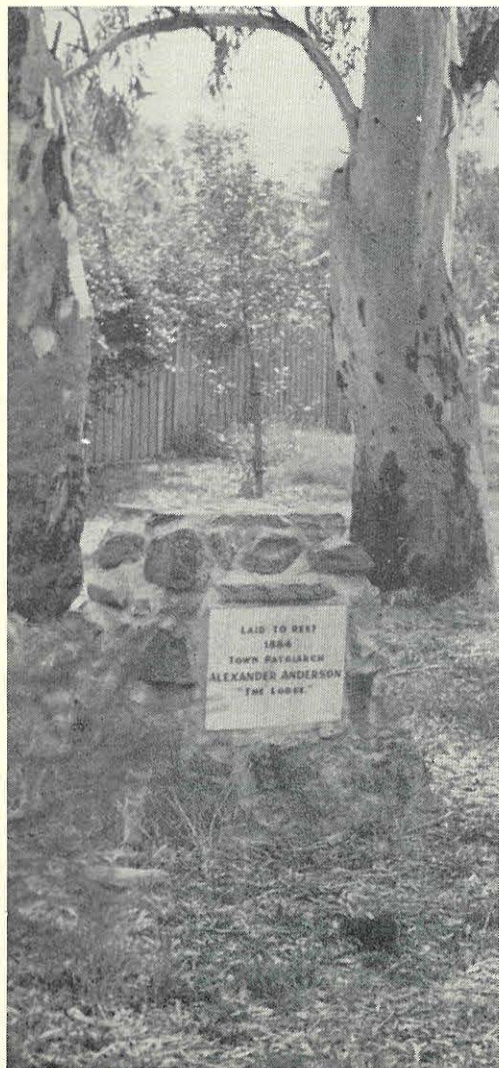
The homestead of Charles William Wakefield, vigneron.

The homestead is now surrounded by tall, closely-planted pine trees, and is approached by a winding driveway. The tree trunks partially screen the house from the roadway.

### Ownership

Private.

MV22 – ALEXANDER ANDERSON MEMORIAL PLAQUE,  
AND AVENUE OF EUCALYPTS  
RESERVE, CREIGHTON AVENUE, MORPHETT VALE. S.A. 5162



### Description

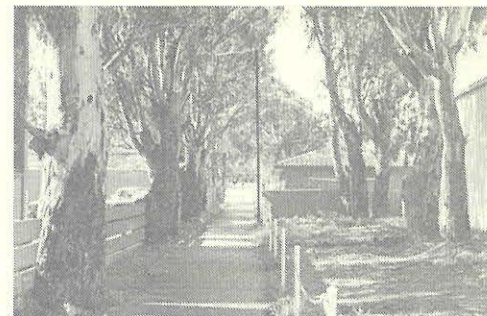
A plaque in memory of Alexander Anderson was unveiled by his descendants and the National Trust on Sunday, November 25th, 1973. It is said that for many years he kept his coffin in the entrance hall of his home 'The Lodge', and when he died in 1884 he was buried on the estate between two large trees at the entrance of his house.

Nothing now remains of the house itself, though there is still a row of very old eucalypts running from South Road to the present reserve on Creighton Avenue, which formed an avenue approach to 'The Lodge'.

### Heritage Significance

Alexander Anderson sailed from England in 1838 with his bride, Catherine Frances Creighton, daughter of the Bishop of London. On his arrival he took up land at Morphett Vale and called it Creighton Estate. He built a house of imported red brick, with six rooms, an entrance hall and cellars. Willunga slate was used for roofing, and for flooring in three rooms and the entrance hall. The southern verandah was paved with white bricks salvaged from the wreck of the 'Star of Greece'.

He built an inn called the 'Emu', and stockyards, on section 609 near the



corner of what is now David Terrace and South Road; he was also postmaster, and served as the Chairman of the District Council of Morphett Vale in 1855.

The Anderson family donated the land at various times, for the buildings in William Street, Morphett Vale. A descendant, Mr. R. Duval, still lives on Creighton Estate.

Alexander Anderson must be credited with the founding of the township of Morphett Vale, since by 1840 he had established Creighton Estate on section 640, he built 'The Lodge', he provided an Inn, the 'Emu', with stockyards, for travellers, and he acted as postmaster, as well as taking part in Local Government affairs. Later he was said to have constructed a wind flour mill and a brick brewery.

### Ownership

Public.



**MV27 – 'THRUSH GROVE'**

**142 WHEATSHEAF ROAD, MORPHETT VALE, S.A. 5162**



**Description**

House has five original rooms, built 1840's, with walls two feet thick built of greystone quarried in the nearby hills; there is a well and a 'dairy' at the north-east corner.

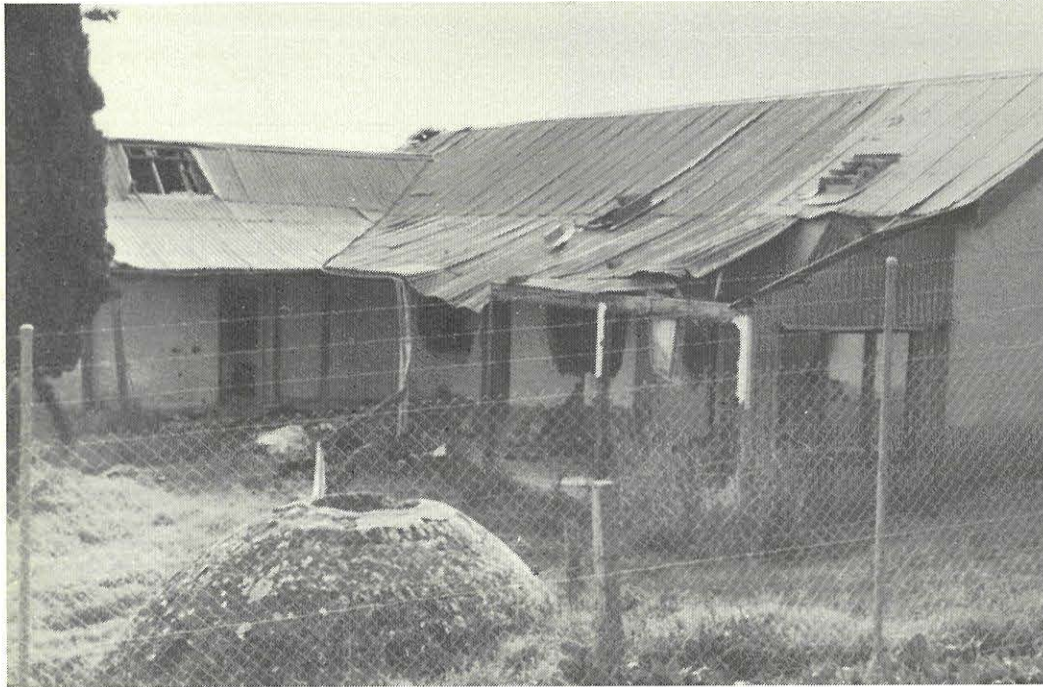
**Heritage Significance**

The homestead of an early pioneer in the Morphett Vale area, Thomas Taylor, who took up land at section 655 in the early 1840's. He practised mixed farming and raised five children, one of whom, Richard Taylor, married Mary Mullany, and took over the property from Thomas Taylor on his death. Richard and Mary had seven children, one of whom, Wilfred Taylor still lives on the property. Their son James and grandson Thomas make the fifth generation to live at 'Thrush Grove'.

**Ownership**

Private.





### Description

Homestead in ruins, plus a ruined barn. A four-roomed cottage with two compartment cellars below, the homestead was built of stone and lime mortar, plastered. There are three wells, bricked and cement-rendered, approx. thirty feet deep. There is no power or plumbing. Part of the brick retaining wall surrounding a semi-circular garden remains, as well as some of the wrought iron railing, said to be imported. Slate steps up to the garden still remain, as does part of the garden itself.

### Heritage Significance

The homestead of pioneer Capt. Charles P. Brewer, who acquired the land in 1839 and is said to have built his house along the lines of a ship. It is said to be the first attempt at single-storey split-level design in the southern districts.

Now in ruins.

### Ownership

Private.



### Description

A large, well-built and well-maintained old homestead building on an important site near the corner of Dyson and Beach Roads.

Now a rented residence with the attached offices of the R.S.P.C.A. (Southern Branch).

Built of small rough limestone blocks and with brick dressings. Roofing is new asbestos-cement shingles, but the verandah is still iron.

### Heritage Significance

Belonged to the Hunt family, who have had a long and significant involvement with the Noarlunga area. Morris Hunt is currently Mayor of Noarlunga City and Geoff Hunt runs the historic 'Prospect Farm' at Port Noarlunga South.

The mature pinetree at front is visually significant.

### Ownership

Private.



CD05 – 'STONEHAM FARM' (GOLDSMITHS' HOMESTEAD)  
HONEYPOT ROAD, CNR. DYSON ROAD, CHRISTIE DOWNS. S.A. 5164



### Description

The first barns and outbuildings were built of mud, but the main homestead building, possibly 1870's, was built by a stonemason, Mr. Lawrence of Hackham.

Rooms were later added at the rear, and then a verandah.

Floors in the kitchen and passage are of slate. There is a domed well-head half-in, half-out of the verandah at the

side of the house, with the pump inside, under cover.

The walls of the homestead are built of neatly-cut limestone blocks, grubbed out from the land around. Limestone blocks form the lintels of doors and arches over windows also. Blocks are laid in courses, approx. 6" height, but lengths vary.

Bullnose verandah with timber supports; corr gi on roof and verandah.

### Heritage Significance

'Stoneham Farm' (not directly associated with the demolished 'Stoneham' which stood just over 1 km. away) has been the property of the Goldsmith family since about 1850, and the older buildings around the main homestead date from that time, and were built of mud.

William Goldsmith and his wife Ally had first taken up land in Unley, and used to walk out to Noarlunga to clear the scrub.

William was the first of the Goldsmiths on the property, and was succeeded first by George and later by Walter Goldsmith. Walter's mother had been a seamstress.

The main homestead, about 1870, was constructed by Thomas Lawrence of Hackham. Of interest is the fact that the limestone blocks for its construction were grubbed from the land around the homestead, and cut into neat rectangular blocks with a consistent 6" height of course but with varying length. The kitchen and hallway floors are of slate.

There are numerous mature trees along the front of the site, which create enclosure for the grouping of homestead buildings.

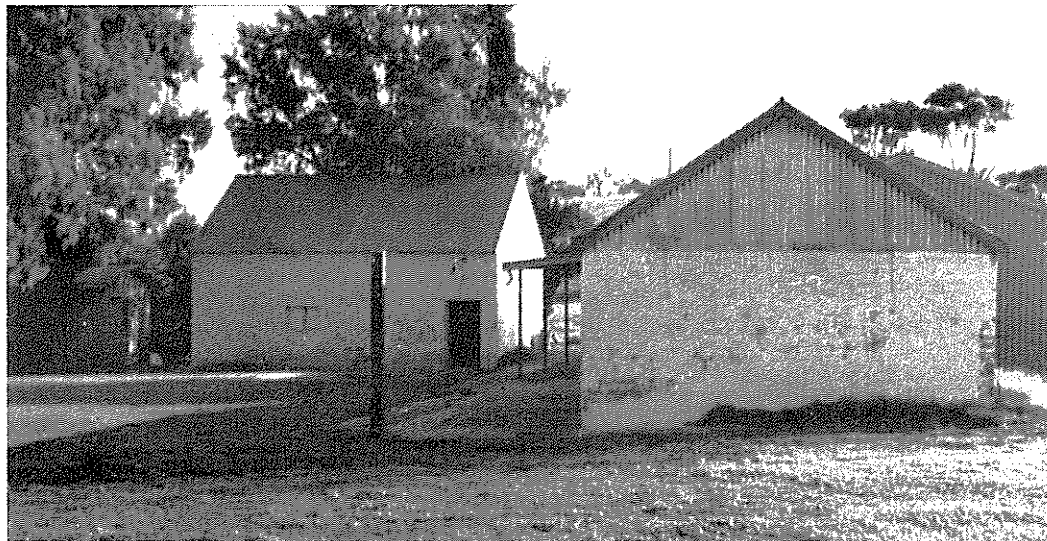
### Ownership

Private.



CD08 – 'KIDRON'  
(originally 'ELANORA')

MORTON ROAD, CHRISTIE DOWNS. S.A. 5164 (SECTION 21)



### Description

Main homestead building of limestone blocks, with limestone-block lintel arches. Brick dressings occur only in later section at north-east corner, this part of the building only has cracking. Straight-sloped verandah on west and part of north side, with timber supports. Corrugated verandah and roof.

An outbuilding at south-east corner of the main homestead building, constructed half-underground, is known as a 'creamery'.

Two other old stone outbuildings (barns?) form part of the 'Ranch' campsite.

The main house has tongue-and-groove timber panelled ceilings (presumably original) and ceiling ventilators. There is a slate floor in the room at the north-west corner.

### Heritage Significance

Homestead apparently originally owned by the Perry family (see information for Perry homestead, Murray Road, Port Noarlunga). Built 1851, main homestead building probably later.

It later belonged to someone called Vardon and was then bought by a Mr. Holman. It was share-farmed by Mr. Ernest King of Noarlunga and Mr. Holman from 1937-1947.

Note 'creamery' at rear of main homestead building. A feature of several early homesteads in the area, it was apparently a coolroom, built half-buried into the earth.

Buildings and site in good condition and well-maintained, perhaps marred by the recently erected lightweight-construction dormitory blocks.

### Ownership

Private.

**MC01 – McLAREN VALE UNITING CHURCH**  
(formerly METHODIST)

**VICTOR HARBOR ROAD, McLAREN VALE. S.A. 5171 (SECTION 135)**



**Description**

Limestone walls and brick dressings; unusual finials.

**Heritage Significance**

Built in 1870. An element of the Bellevue group.

**Ownership**

Private.



### Description

Large two-storey building of stone; entire facade cement-rendered, side walls painted. Later additions at both ends.

### Heritage Significance

Despite various additions and alterations this is the original hotel built for Richard Bell in 1857, who named it the Clifton after his wife Ellen Clift. After 1863 it ceased to be an hotel but was used as a meeting-place. Later it acquired a reputation for being haunted.

Thomas Hardy bought the premises at a later date, added a wing to each end and changed the name to Bellevue Hotel after the original village in which it was situated. This township is now all but completely absorbed into McLaren Vale.

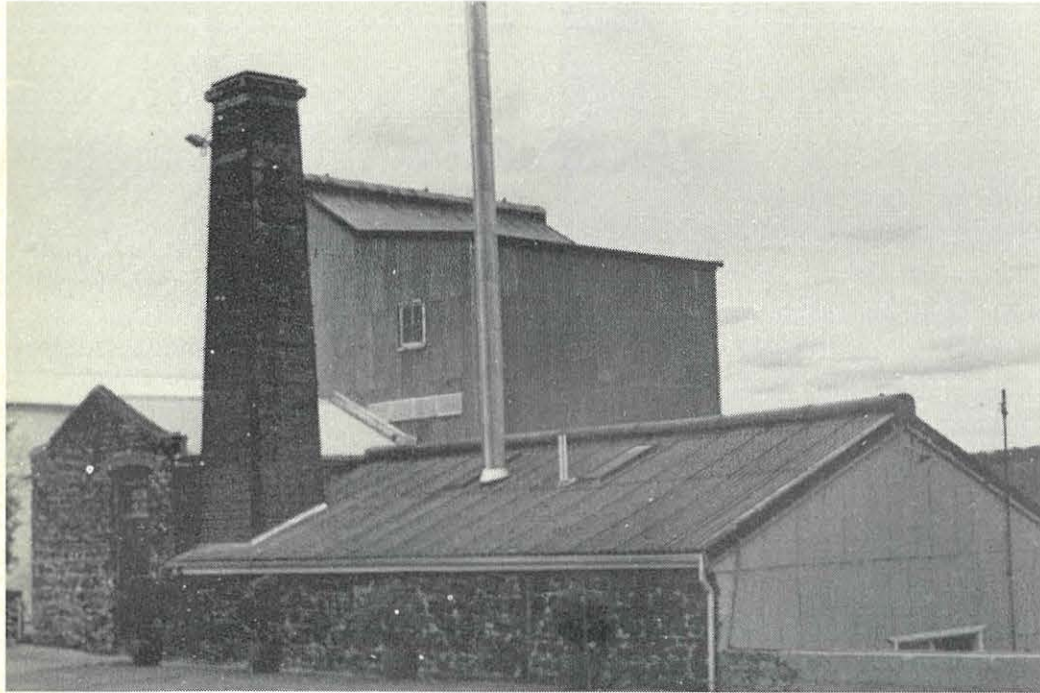
An element of the Bellevue group.

### Ownership

Private.



MC07 -- THOMAS HARDY AND SONS WINERY  
VICTOR HARBOR ROAD, McLAREN VALE. S.A. 5171



### Description

Winery complex situated in the centre of the McLaren Vale Township, adjacent to the McLaren Vale Hotel.

### Heritage Significance

This winery complex in the township of McLaren Vale was the third of Thomas Hardy's wineries. His first had been at 'Bankside' near Thebarton, his second was 'Tintara', which he took over in 1873.

Thomas Hardy arrived in Adelaide August 1850. He worked first for John Reynell at Reynella farm and then moved to Normanville to work on the Normans' cattle station. He spent some time at the goldfields in the eastern states.

In 1853 he returned to Adelaide and married his cousin, Joanna. He bought land on the Torrens River, three miles west of Adelaide, near Thebarton, and

called the property 'Bankside'. His first vintage was in 1857, from which he sent two hogsheads to England.

In 1873 he bought 'Tintara', which had been planted with vines by Dr. Kelly in the 1860's.

In 1878 he bought the disused Mortlock's Mill, sold the milling machinery and began converting it to a winery. On the three floors of the mill, supported with solid timbers, he put vats for storing 40,000 gallons. In a few years the old mill was surrounded by new cellars, and the original structure was hardly recognizable.

Upon his death in 1912, a tribute to him in the Register, spoke of him as "the father of the wine industry in South Australia". In 1938 the people of McLaren Vale erected a memorial to him in the centre of the town.

An element of the Bellevue group.

### Ownership

Private.



### Description

McLaren Vale township originally began as two smaller settlements, Gloucester and Bellevue.

Bellevue came into being when Richard Bell bought section 135 from Charles Hewett and built a little colony of thatched pug houses near the road-way.

The official recognition of the town-

ship of Bellevue is recorded as L.T.O. plan 201 of 1854.

### Heritage Significance

Officially formed as Bellevue township in 1854. Much of the township was later taken over by Thomas Hardy either as buildings for winemaking or accommodation for his staff. By 1882 he owned the hotel, the coach-stop way station, and had converted the disused Mortlock's Mill to wine cellarage.



**MC09 – WAR MEMORIAL HALL**

**KANGARILLA ROAD, McLAREN FLAT. S.A. 5171**



**Description**

Large hall, brickwork construction, corr gi roof. Roof configuration reminiscent of early German building styles.

**Heritage Significance**

To those who still remember family or friends killed in the First World War 1914–18, the Hall is an important memorial.

In its own right is a significant community building and is of an unusual architectural style reminiscent of early German buildings.

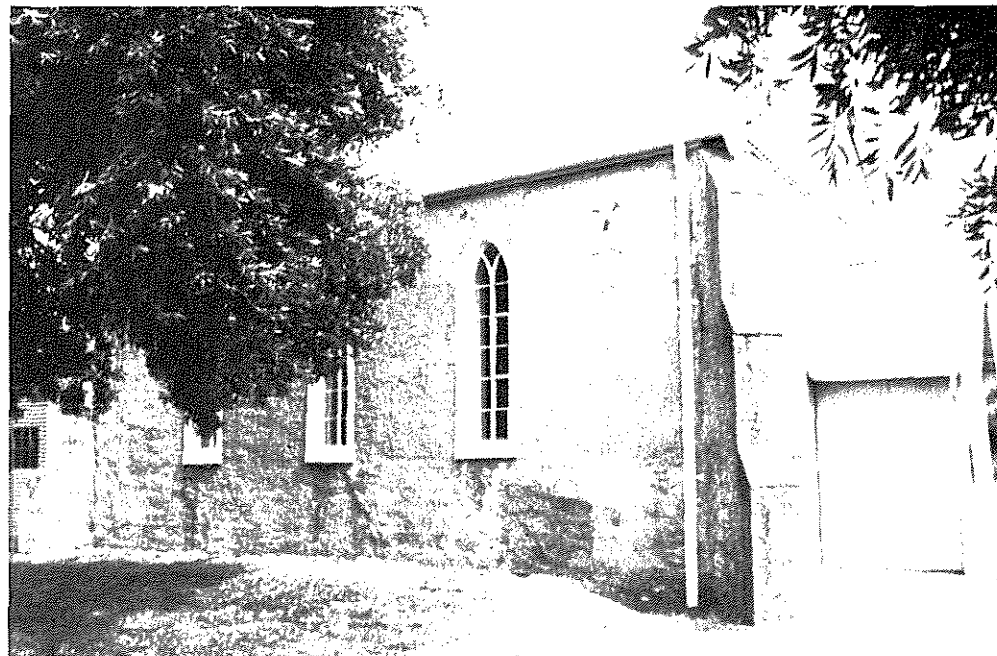
It is well sited amongst stands of tall eucalypts and pine trees.

**Ownership**

Public.



**MC10 – McLAREN FLAT UNITING CHURCH**  
**INGOLDBY ROAD, SECTION 501, McLAREN FLAT. S.A. 5171**



**Description**

Soon after the opening of the first Methodist Church in Willunga 1841, McLaren Flat was recorded as a preaching place in the circuit of Willunga.

The original church, which stood near the site of the present structure, was a mud-walled building with a thatched roof. After the new church was built it was still used for some years as a Sunday School and for tea meetings.

**Heritage Significance**

This site has been a place of worship for Methodists since the 1840's, when a mud-walled thatched building served the purpose.

The Bible Christian Church was opened on Sunday 23rd December, 1866. The entire cost of the building was 321 pounds. The land was donated by Mr. Henry Elliott and Mr. Edgar Harris.



The church is approached along Ingoldby Road through an avenue of trees presumably planted in connection with the Ryecroft winery.

**Ownership**

Private.

**MC14 – 'SEAVIEW' WINERY**  
(originally 'HOPE FARM' then later 'BENALAN')  
**CHAFFEYS ROAD, McLAREN VALE. S.A. 5171**



**Description**

George Pitches Manning bought 160 acres of land upon arrival in South Australia in 1850. On the site there was a wooden slab hut with initials carved in it, and the date 1841. The identity of this early occupier is unknown.

Manning cleared the scrub and planted wheat. He employed a Mr. Giles, a surveyor/architect, of Noarlunga, to

design a 9-roomed house for him. It was built from bricks made from local clay fired by a man known solely by the name 'Teddy the Brick'. It was roofed with Willunga slate. Manning called his property 'Hope Farm', using the Middle English meaning of 'hope', viz., a small enclosed valley.

He first built a cellar of pug, and vintaged wine from cuttings given to

him by Rev. T.G. Stow. When his wheat crop started to fail he concentrated on wine production, and in 1855 built a larger winery, with wooden slabs lining the walls of the deep cellar, and thatch a foot thick on the roof for coolness. Manning is known to have made some of the first port and brandy in the colony.

**Heritage Significance**

Winemaking was begun at 'Seaview' by George Pitches Manning in the early 1850's. At that time the property was known as 'Hope Farm'.

In 1935 Geoffrey Kay bought it, then in 1948 W.B. Chaffey Jnr. (related to the Chaffey Bros. who pioneered irrigation in Australia). Chaffey named it 'Benelan' at first, then changed it to 'Seaview' in 1951, naming it after Sir Samuel Way's old holiday home nearby.

'Seaview' no longer operates as a winery, the vineyards in which it is set provide grapes for 'Glenloth' winery where 'Seaview' wine is made. It is, however, sold at 'Seaview', which is now a winery museum.

**Ownership**

Private.

MC15 — 'CORIOLE' WINERY  
(originally 'CLARK HILL')

CHAFFEYS ROAD, SECTION 78, McLAREN VALE. S.A. 5171



### Description

Brick and stone homestead building with original slate roof and corr gi verandah; a brick and stone barn nearby has a recently replaced iron roof.

### Heritage Significance

James Clark erected a farmhouse in 1860 on land immediately west of Seaview Winery and called the property 'Clark Hill'. Geoffrey Kay, manager of Hope Vineyards, leased the farm in 1918 and planted the first vineyards in 1920. In 1962, 'Clark Hill' was sold to John Snell, who, in 1963 built a small winery and marketed red wines, but the business venture failed. In 1967, D.H. & M. Collett in partnership with H.A. & M.K. Lloyd purchased the property and renamed it 'Coriole Vineyards'. Dr. Lloyd acquired sole ownership in 1969 and won the gold medal for 1970 Shiraz at the Adelaide Wine Show.

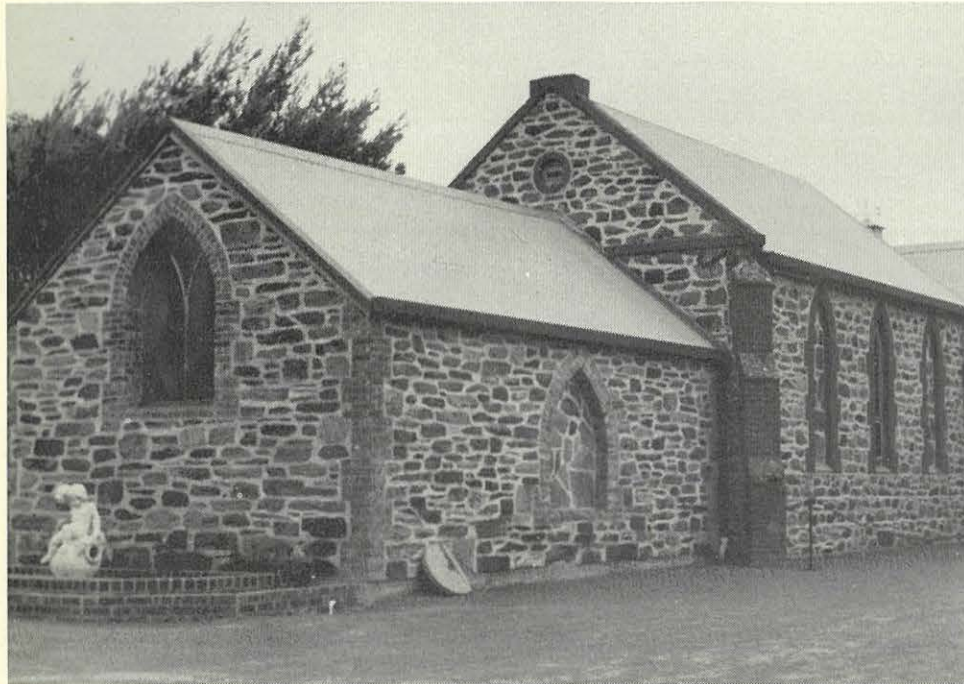
### Ownership

Private.



**MC16 — 'CHAPEL VALE' WINERY  
(former SEAVIEW METHODIST CHURCH)**

**CNR. CHAFFEYS ROAD & RANGE ROAD, SECTION 518,  
McLAREN VALE. S.A. 5171**



**Description**

The original church, the name of the present building, was opened in December 1865 and was served by the Rev. James Way. His son Samuel, who later owned the property and homestead 'Seaview', became chief benefactor of the church. It became known as Seaview Methodist Church.

It served as church, school and meeting-place until its centenary, when it was closed.

**Heritage Significance**

Seaview Methodist Church was closely associated with James Way and Samuel Way.

Samuel Way was Baronet P.C., Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the University of Adelaide.

By 1973 it was a ruin but it has been restored and a porch and transept added.

**Ownership**

Private.



### Description

Stone farm house and implement sheds with associated stone out-buildings. A number of the holding yards are built of stone with adjoining post and rail enclosures.

### Heritage Significance

Originally the home of the Rev. James Way, who served the Seaview Methodist Church from 1865.

Later, his son Samuel took over the property and became chief benefactor of the Church.

Samuel eventually became Sir Samuel Way, Baronet P.C., Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice and Chancellor of the University of Adelaide. He was born in 1836 and died in 1916.

### Ownership

Private.



## MC18 – OLD ‘TINTARA’ WINERY

OFF WHITINGS ROAD, SECTION 683, BLEWITT SPRINGS. S.A.



### Description

A collection of farm buildings previously used as a winery.

### Heritage Significance

Dr. Alex C. Kelly first commenced viticulture at ‘Trinity’, section 634, in what is now Lonsdale.

‘Tintara’ began in 1861 with the purchase of seven hundred acres of land by Dr. Kelly in association with Sir Samuel Davenport, Sir Thomas Elder, Sir W.W. Hughes, and Messrs. Cleland, Stirling, R. Barr-Smith and A.L. Elder.

In 1861 a house was built and the Kellys moved from Trinity to Tintara. A second house, a two-storey mansion

of eight rooms, with a large block for domestic quarters, was begun on the top of the hill overlooking the vineyard.

Vines were planted in 1862. Dr. Kelly used the contour-planting method to solve the problem of steep slopes. This was a significant innovation for Australian vineyards.

In 1863 the cellars were dug into a hillside adjacent to the house. The fermenting tanks were all of Delabole slate from Willunga. Local timber was used for the vats, which were made at the winery in the little cooperage Kelly set up. These vats are now in Hardy’s McLaren Vale cellars.

In 1873, due to financial problems, the winery was put up for sale, and bought by Thomas Hardy.

Near Kelly’s Tintara homestead Hardy built homes for his permanent employees and huts for the seasonal pickers. He extended the hillside cellar, and put in grape presses and twenty-one fermenting tanks on the upper level, and vats to hold 32,000 gallons on the lower.

The last vintage crushed at ‘Tintara’ by Hardys was in 1927.

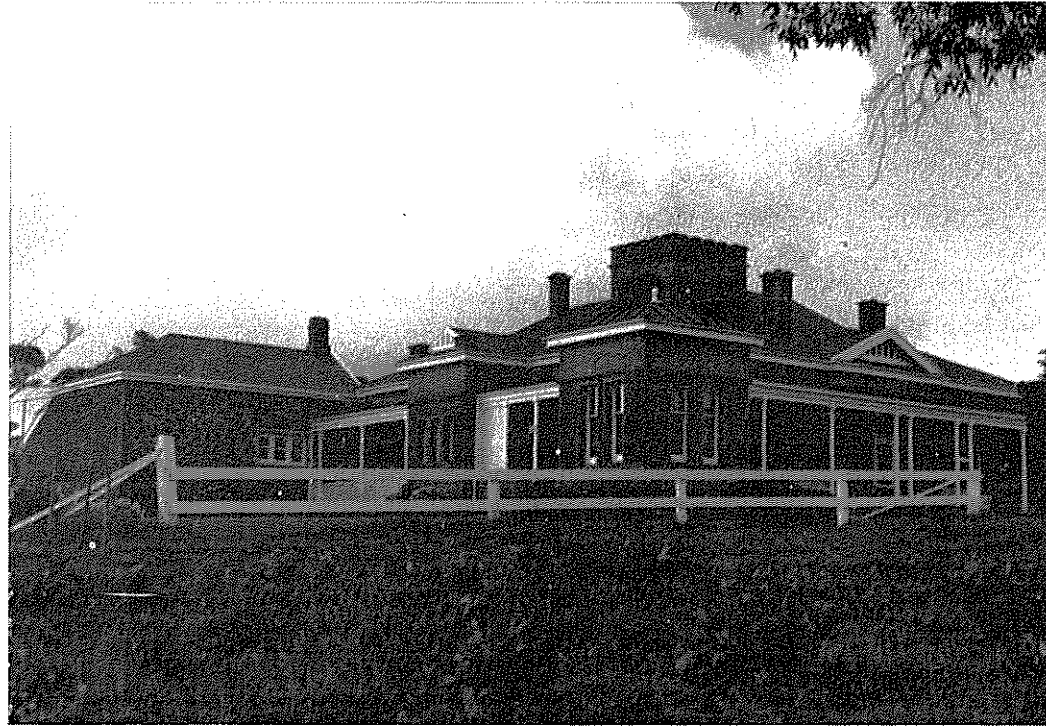
### Ownership

Private.



## MC20 – ‘AMERY’ WINERY

OFF KAYS ROAD, SECTION 514, McLAREN VALE. S.A. 5171



### Description

Within a few years of his arrival in Australia, Richard Aldersey bought several sections of land near McLaren Vale. He built an ironstone house with four tall eight-sided cut-brick chimneys described by Sir Samuel Way as “gentlemen’s chimneys”, and called his property Amery, after the town in England from which he had come. He

died in 1857 and the property was bought by William Hammond Jnr., who planted out the original seven acres of vineyard, though he generally ran a mixed farm.

### Heritage Significance

‘Amery’ winery has been operated continuously by the Kay family since 1890. The Kay brothers, Herbert and

Frederick, planted vines in 1891 and built cellars in 1895, following the model proposed by J.G. Kelly.

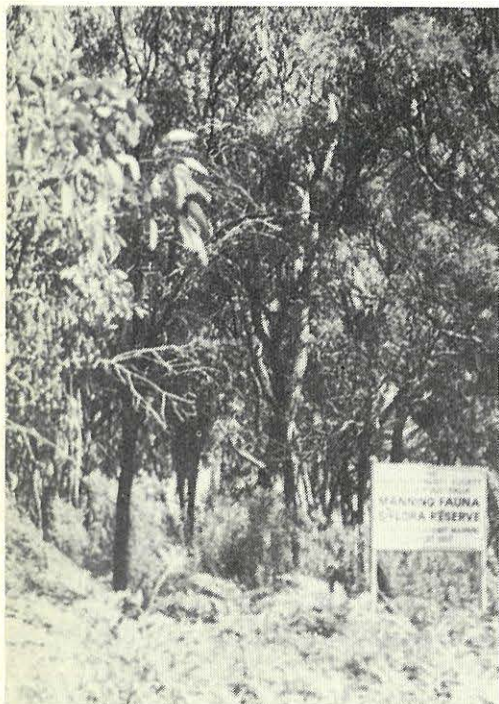
The crushers were in the top level, lower down were the fermenting tanks, and below this the storage area. The cellars were dug partly into the hillside, and the ceilings were insulated with seaweed. The cellar block was begun in 1895.

The first addition was in 1896, when more fermenting tanks were put in, followed by a new crushing and vintage house in 1897. Over the next few years still more fermenting tanks and a tank house were added, together with the broad and solid floor. By 1901, with the extra storage tanks, they had space for holding 100,000 gallons of wine.

### Ownership

Private.

**MC21 – MANNING FAUNA AND FLORA RESERVE**  
**PT SECTION 690, WHITINGS ROAD, McLAREN FLAT. S.A. 5171**



**Description**

111 acres in Section 690, Hundred of Willunga, and first surveyed in 1879; bequeathed to the Field Naturalists Society of South Australia in 1955 by Sydney Briton Henry Manning.

**Heritage Significance**

Of natural and environmental heritage value.

**Ownership**

Private.

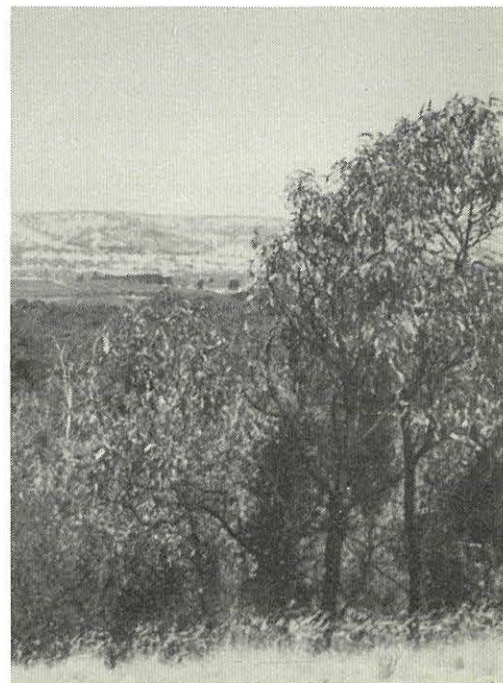
**MC22 – ‘HARDY’S SCRUB’**  
**SECTIONS 582, 581, 683, 686, AND 687, BLEWITT SPRINGS. S.A.**

**Heritage Significance**

Of natural and environmental heritage value.

**Ownership**

Private.



## ON01 – NOARLUNGA HORSESHOE PRECINCT OLD NOARLUNGA.



### Description

The Noarlunga Horseshoe was opened for sale by the South Australian Company in May 1840, under the name 'Horseshoe Section, No-arlunga Township'. It is therefore the site of the earliest concentrated settlement occurring within the Noarlunga City Council area. The Horseshoe Mill, built 1844, the Church of St. Philip and St. James,

1850, the hotels, 'Horseshoe' and 'Jolly Miller', 1840 and 1850 respectively, and Market Square, where the first market in the Horseshoe was held 1841, are all significant historical elements in the precinct.

Patapinda Road is an important historical townscape feature, the slow curving nature of the street, and the mature street trees contributing to the

townscape value. Numerous historic and other early buildings occur throughout the Horseshoe.

### Heritage Significance

Noarlunga Horseshoe is of significant interest as an historical precinct, being the site of the earliest concentrated settlement in the Noarlunga City Council area, first sales being made in May 1840.

The Noarlunga Horseshoe is also of geological interest, with examples of exposure of Tertiary sediments of the Noarlunga Embayment, viz.:

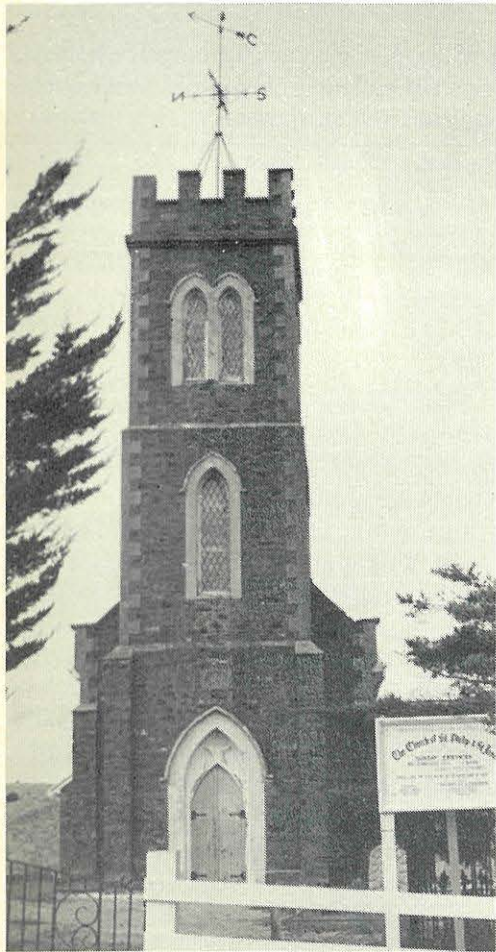
1. In a white cliff on the north bank of the Onkaparinga River, immediately to the north of Noarlunga township, there is an exposure of the uppermost member of the Blanche Point Marls (Tertiary). In close proximity Precambrian purple slates are unconformably overlain by Cainozoic deposits.
2. Beds of relatively soft rock are exposed in the south bank of the Onkaparinga on the southern margin of Noarlunga, revealing an interval of the Tertiary succession in the Noarlunga embayment.

### Ownership

Public/Private.



ON02 – THE CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP & ST. JAMES  
(CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA)  
CHURCH HILL ROAD, OLD NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5168



#### Description

Simple nave with tower at western end and small vestry towards rear on

northern side. All constructed of ironstone, with stucco render around windows. Tower is castellated at the top and is fitted with a weather vane. Some windows stained-glass, others of small lozenge panes. Iron roof.

Built of ironstone blocks quarried from the cliffs on the Onkaparinga River in Noarlunga. The blocks were hauled across the river and up the hill by bullocks. During the construction of the tower they were hauled up by ropes slung around a large rock in the graveyard.

The roof was originally slate shingles, the floor originally earth, now timber; windows of calico at first, then glass.

Built in 1850; reroofed 1890's; vestry and chancel added 1903.

Tower built by Thomas Lawrence, stonemason, of Hackham.

#### Heritage Significance

This church stands on what was once the old coach road at the entrance to the Noarlunga township.

Its position on the hill makes it a landmark well known on the southern coast.

An element of the Noarlunga horse-shoe precinct.

Stone in graveyard has a sign with inscription:

"This stone — was used as an anchor for hauling stones with bullocks in the building of the Church Tower in 1850".

Until 1979 the church had a full complement of gas lanterns imported from America in 1903 and lit once yearly at the Christmas service. A number of them were stolen and were later found at Maslin's Beach destroyed.

#### Ownership

Private.

ON08 – NOARLUNGA HOTEL  
(formerly “JOLLY MILLER” HOTEL)  
PATAPINDA ROAD, OLD NOARLUNGA.



### Description

Presumably stone construction, rendered and with stuccoed gables and parapets.

Verandah has timber supports with metal “feet”; iron roof in good condition (recently replaced).

### Heritage Significance

Licensed premises established very early in the development of the Noarlunga horseshoe, just ten years after the granting of a licence to the Horseshoe Hotel.

Named the “Jolly Miller” at a time of prosperity for the Horseshoe Mill, when granaries were added (1849).

The original “Jolly Miller” would have been a much smaller and less pretentious edifice than the present one, though possibly the original structure is contained integrally within the present structure.

An element of the Noarlunga Horseshoe precinct.

### Ownership

Private.



**ON15 – NOARLUNGA DISTRICT HALL  
CNR. PATAPINDA ROAD & MARKET CRESCENT,  
OLD NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5168**



**Description**

Built 1881; projection box and porch, and two rooms at rear built in time for opening at “Back to Noarlunga” celebrations, 1929.

**Heritage Significance**

A significant civic building in the Noarlunga Horseshoe township, although built well after the initial establishment of the settlement.

It was built on a corner of the site originally set aside on the early plan as ‘Market’.

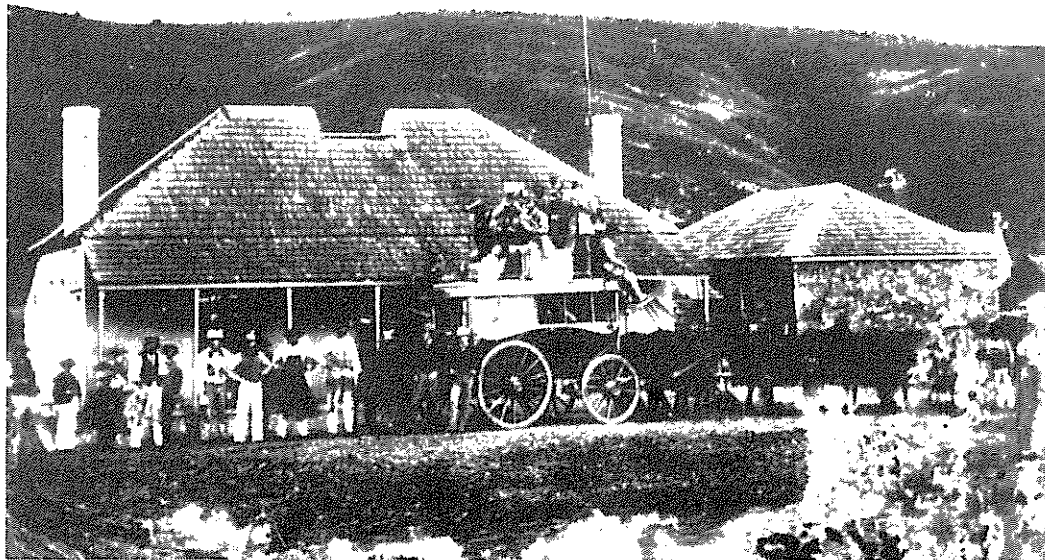
An element of the Noarlunga Horseshoe precinct.

**Ownership**

Public.



ON17 – HORSESHOE INN RESTAURANT  
PATAPINDA ROAD, OLD NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5168



#### Description

Erected in early 1840's with eleven main rooms, horse stables, extensive deep cellars. Built of bluestone, partly plastered.

Conversion to a restaurant has entailed some additions to the rear and some internal alteration, as well as the provision of an expansive car park behind.

#### Heritage Significance

Premises first licensed 1840, at the earliest beginnings of the Noarlunga Horseshoe township.

The accompanying Archives photograph shows how it looked in earlier days, without its elaborate facade, but with a timber shingle roof.

Note how the original chimneys were later incorporated into the parapet.

The Horseshoe Hotel was the main centre in Noarlunga for exchanging horses on the coach run, and served as the post office as well as the inn.

A key element in the Noarlunga Horseshoe precinct.



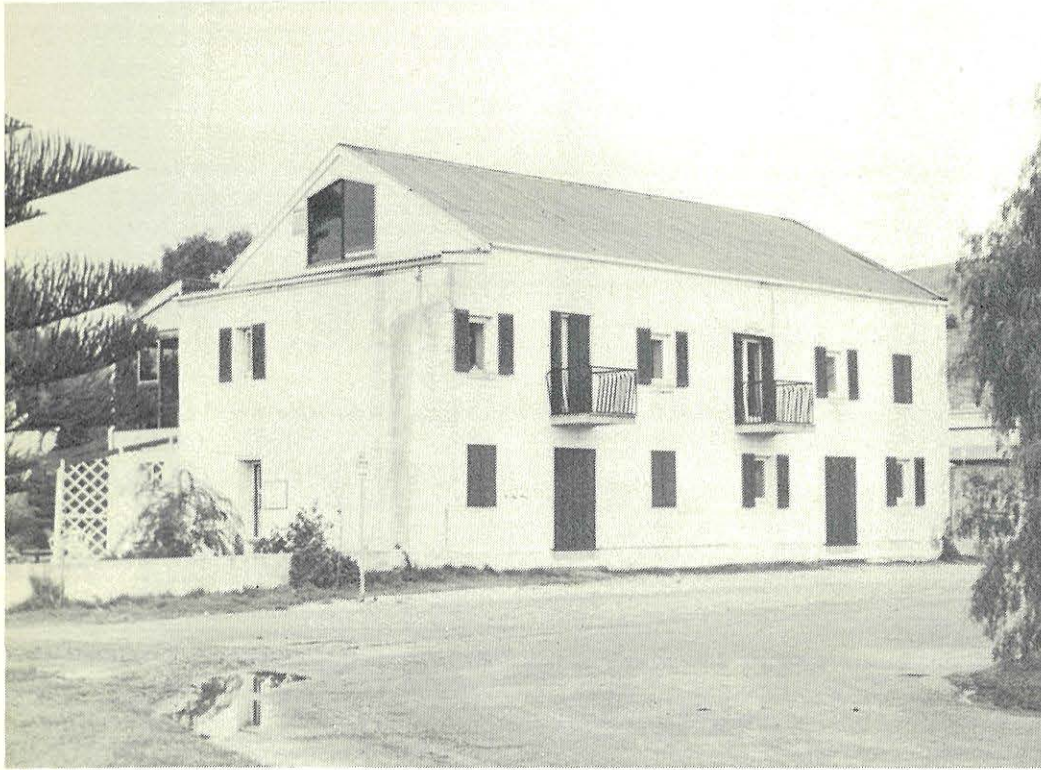
#### Licenses 1840–1875 from S.A. Archives:

1840	C.E. Langdon	Tr. to P. Hollins
1841	P.S. Collins	(or Hollins?)
1842-46	P. Hollins	Tr. to W. Green
1847-48	W. Green	
1849-50	A.B. Bock	
1851	T.B. Sayers	
1852	G. Jones	
1853	W. Packer	
1854	J. Paterson	
1855	D. Carrick	
1856	J. Potter	
1857-60	E. Potter	
1861	H. Potter	
1862-75	T. Dungey	

#### Ownership

Private.

ON19 – HORSESHOE MILL (OR THE MILL)  
MARKET CRESCENT, OLD NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5168



#### Description

Two storey building with large loft, stucco-covered stone construction with iron roof. Rectangular plan.

Originally built 1843-44 as a flour mill by Messrs. Stephens, Phillips and Dehorne, placed adjacent to the Onkaparinga River so that flour could

be taken in barges to Port Noarlunga.

In 1849 the mill was owned by James S. Clark, who added granaries at that time.

#### Heritage Significance

In 1841, at the first market held in the Noarlunga township, a conversation took place which concluded that

a flour mill should be built in the township to cater for the crop of the following year, 1842.

The mill was not, however, built until 1844, but must have proved a successful venture, since granaries were added in 1849.

Later years must not have been so favourable, because by 1909 it had become a chaff mill.

The establishment of a mill at the horseshoe must be accounted largely responsible for the earliest beginnings of the township of Pt. Noarlunga, from where much of the produce of the mill was shipped to other centres.

Later it became a brickworks, at which time the old steam engine was still in position.

Converted to flats after the 2nd World War by Mr. Hinton of the Noarlunga Meat factory to accommodate slaughtermen for the abattoir he was about to build. The chimney was removed at this stage.

Though the substance of the building has by now dwindled to a small remnant of the original, its historical importance makes it a key element in the Noarlunga precinct.

#### Ownership

Private.



### Description

Brick and bluestone school building with iron roof.

First school on the site 1860. Addition 1877. Toilet block 1893, contractor P. Richardson. New school 1912, contractor Nicholas Sowter.

### Heritage Significance

This school building built 1912, on the site of the original school building.

The fact that a Mr. James Clark was a Trustee of the Victoria School at Christie Ck. in 1854 implies that children from the Noarlunga Horseshoe had to travel to that school prior to 1860. James Clark (presuming it is the same person) was the proprietor of the Horseshoe Mill from about 1849.

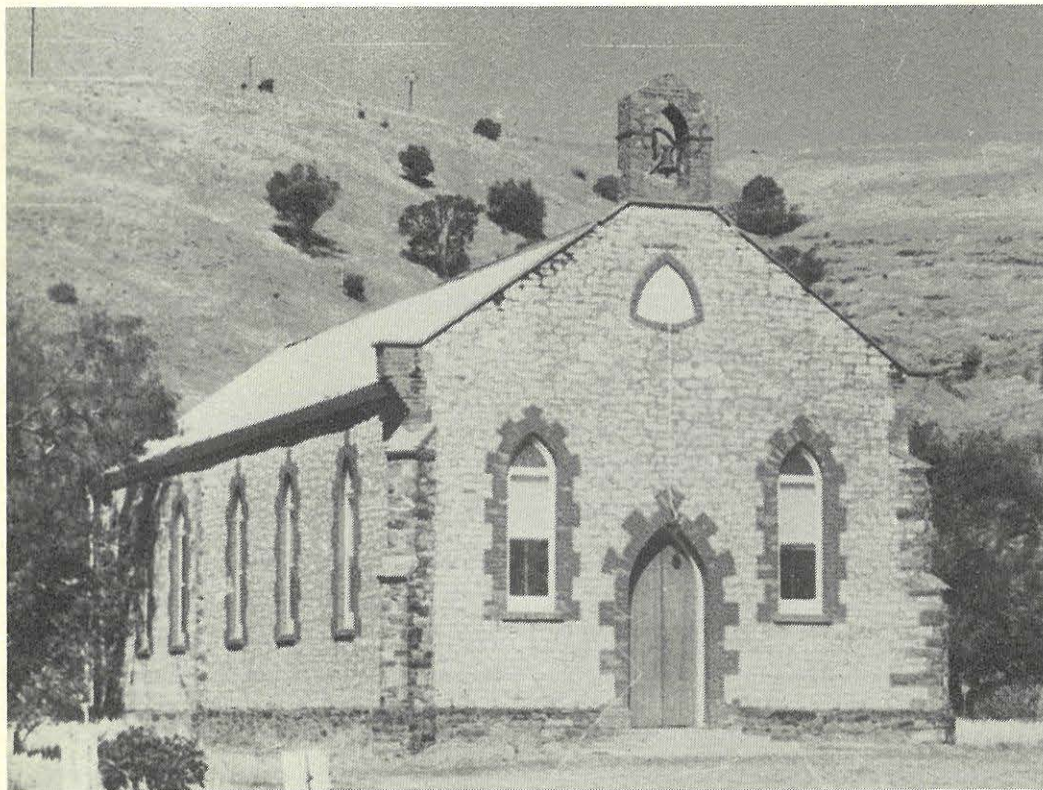
This school building is an element of the Noarlunga Horseshoe precinct.

### Ownership

Public.



**ON25 – NOARLUNGA UNITING CHURCH**  
(formerly NOARLUNGA METHODIST CHURCH)  
**MALPAS STREET, OLD NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5168**



**Description**

Built of limestone with bluestone buttresses and brick dressings. Concrete block porch at front, painted, is a recent addition (since 1971).

First opened for service January 1855, first minister Rev. J. Harcourt.

Rear Section, foundation stone laid July 24th, 1902, by Mr. E. Teakle. This latter section was built with the same materials and was made to match the first part of the building, except for the buttresses: it has brick quoins instead.

Bell at side (until recently, located

in its belfry) is now mounted on a steel frame. It has the name 'Pybus' on it. (From a shipwreck?)

There is a single gravestone in the grounds, in memory of both John Hooper, d. 1860, and Mary Ann Hooper, d. 1857.

**Heritage Significance**

This church, erected 1854-55, was built on a site set aside on the early plan of the Noarlunga township as 'Chapel Reserve'. (See Max Colwell, *The History of the Noarlunga District*, (Noarlunga District Council 1972) p.9.)

It was doubled in size by an addition built 1902, the foundation stone being laid by Edward Teakle of 'Prospect Farm', Port Noarlunga South.

An important feature of the site is the peppercorn trees on the Malpas Street frontage.

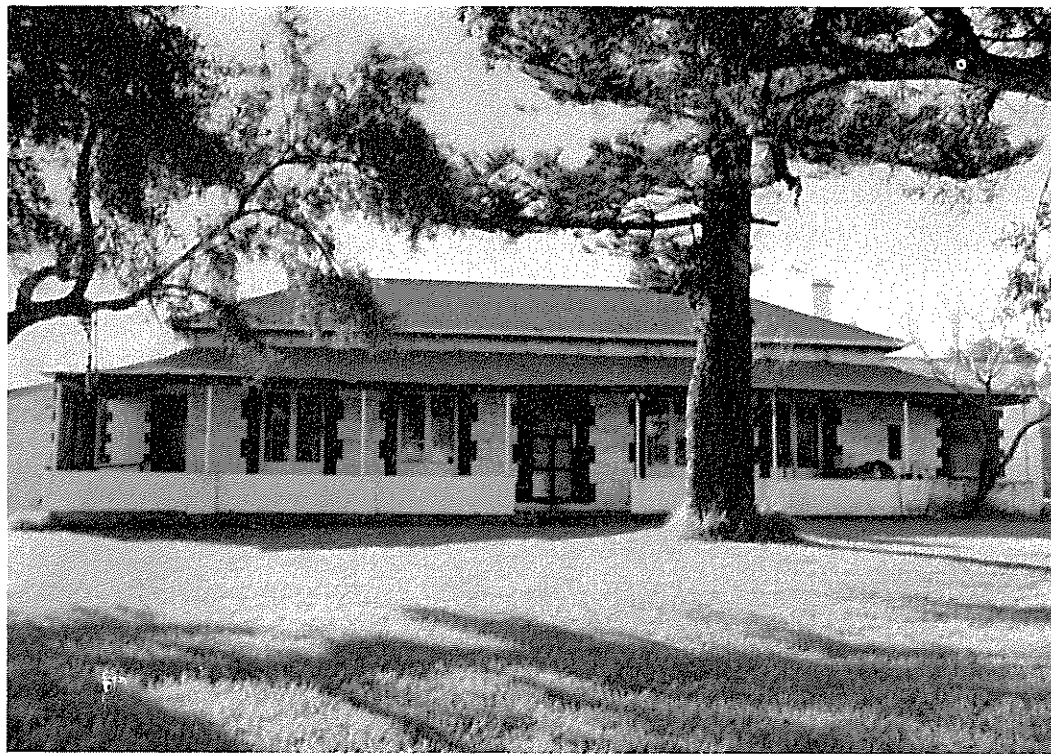
An element of the Noarlunga horse-shoe precinct.

**Ownership**

Private.

ON48 – NOARLUNGA OSTRICH FARM  
(formerly 'PRIOR'S COURT')

OSTRICH FARM ROAD, OLD NOARLUNGA. S.A. 5168



#### Description

Stone building with brick dressings, all painted. Verandah at front. Originally slate roof, now iron. Cellars under two rooms at west end of building. Also at west end of building, two distilling vats, box-shaped structures of slate, over brick fireplaces.

There is a stone barn to the east of

the main house, and another stone out-building, further to the east, amongst corr gi structures.

#### Heritage Significance

'Prior Court' homestead was built for Richard Bosworth in 1851; he ran several sections in the area and must have been active in civic affairs in the area, since he was a J.P.

However, it is reputed that he was associated with Andrew Harriott, not only in a financial interest in several hotels both in Adelaide and in the Noarlunga area, but also in smuggling activities at Moana. It is said that he and Mr. Harriott were, intentionally or otherwise, largely responsible for the wreck of the 'Nashwauk' in 1855. (See 'Nashwauk' wreck information).

Later, from 1915 to 1926, the property was run as an ostrich farm, with 300 ostriches brought from Port Augusta to be bred for feathers.

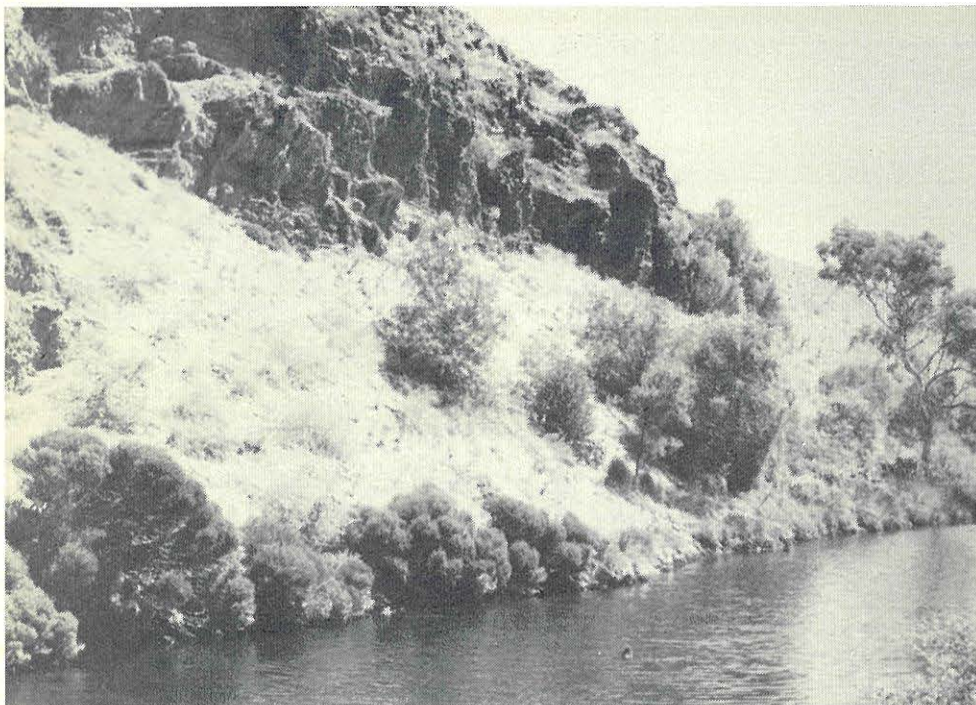
Original stonework has been painted over. Mature pine and olive trees at front are an important feature of the setting.

Possibly confirming Richard Bosworth's involvement with smuggling, the discovery was made recently of 300 bottles buried near the homestead. They were stacked 6 bottles deep, consisted of a full range of wine bottles, champagne, white, red, mostly half-size bottles, and there was evidence that they had been buried corked, though the corks have long since rotted away.

#### Ownership

Public but not accessible.





### Description

The Onkaparinga River forms a deep gorge for approximately 9 km. upstream from Noarlunga. This permanent watercourse is some 80-100 m. below the gently undulating countryside, strong vertical incision having formed slopes in excess of 50 degrees. The steep hillsides for the most part have good rock outcrops. Locally cliffs

up to 10 m. in height reveal relatively fresh bedrock.

Most of the land above the gorge has been cleared although native scrub is to be found on some of the more rugged hillsides and within the gorge. Open woodland of eucalypts and casuarinas becomes increasingly more common towards the east where small areas of scrub forest persist. Large eucalypts,

some native shrubs and large exotic grasses cover much of the river bottom.

### Heritage Significance

Site of geological and natural environmental interest. Of particular interest are three examples of exposure of Upper Proterozoic sedimentary rocks in the vicinity, viz.:

1. Exposure of the Brighton Limestone in fault contact with folded Tapley Hill formation, the area of interest covering approx. 0.5 km. square, situated on sections 56 and 57, and parts of 48 and 49.
2. Sturt Tillite exposures, on sections 856, 857, 858, 859, 860 and parts of 842, 843, 844, 845 and 846.
3. Road cutting displaying Canozoic deposits lying unconformably over a low hill consisting of Precambrian Sturt Tillite bedrock. Sited on the north-west corner of section 686.

### Ownership

Public.



## HA03 – LIBRARY

(formerly MORPHETT VALE PRIMARY SCHOOL)

CNR. BEACH ROAD & MAIN SOUTH ROAD, HACKHAM. S.A. 5163



### Description

Stone schoolhouse building with brick dressings and iron roof.

Final completion of school and residence on 30th August 1880. Capacity 60 children. Approximate cost 934 pounds, 9 shillings.

Built as a replacement for the Victoria School, now only ruins, on section 635 in what is now Lonsdale.

Morphett Vale Primary School was in use up until February 1979, when it was converted to a library. The operations of the school were transferred to Hackham West, on Glynville Drive.

The design for the school was executed by the Colonial Architect, the builders were Hack and Scotcher and the Clerk of Works, Mr. B. Castel-

dine. Stone quarried from Trott's quarry.

### Heritage Significance

This schoolhouse served the Morphett Vale township from 1879 to 1979, exactly one hundred years. It replaced the old Victoria School on section 635 in Lonsdale, now in ruins (see Victoria School information).

The first schoolmaster was Henry Bonner.

The two large eucalypts at the edge of Beach Road are a very important feature of the setting.

### Ownership

Public.

## HA04 – 'FOUR WINDS'

(also known as 'DOCTOR'S HOUSE')

MAIN SOUTH ROAD, CNR. DOCTOR'S ROAD, SECTION 7, HACKHAM. S.A.



### Description

Two-storey house built of local stone, lower storey set partly below ground level. Dining room slate-floored; lower level has seven rooms, some slate-floored. The wine cellars have vaulted brick ceilings. Roof has original slate.

At the rear is another slate-roofed dwelling, with slate-floored sitting-

room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom and barrel cellar.

The house at rear was built 1840, the main building in 1850.

It was originally the homestead for a station run by Humphris. Later it was owned by Doctors Hogg, Newland, Salter, Tassie and Fox, in succession. The older building at the rear functioned as the surgery.

### Heritage Significance

A well-preserved homestead of 1840-50, of significant architectural interest. Note the extensive use of slate both for roofing and flooring, and the brick-vaulted wine cellars. The stone construction is of a high quality.

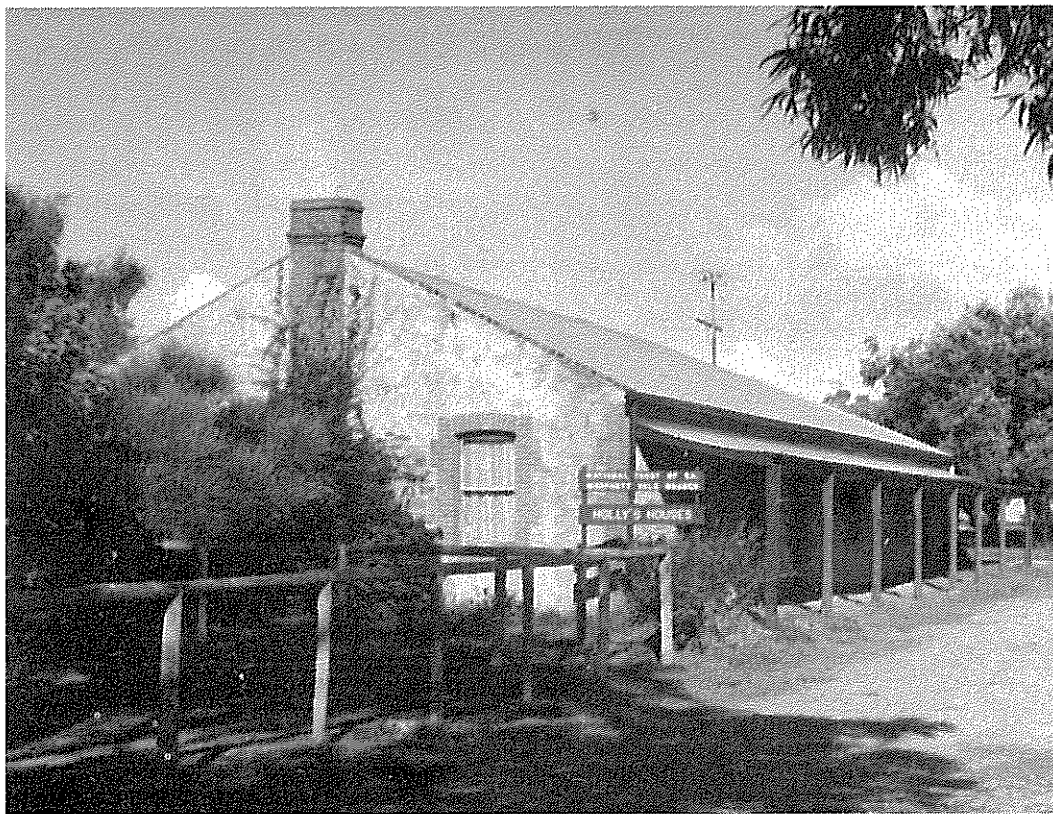
The building also has significance as the traditional home of doctors. At least five doctors have lived and operated a practice from 'Four Winds'.

Mature pinetrees and eucalypts, especially those along Doctor's Road are essential to the setting.

### Ownership

Public.

**HA20 – 'HOLLY'S HOUSES'**  
**GATES ROAD, HACKHAM. S.A. 5163**



**Description**

This building began with a dug-out cellar roofed perhaps with stock and leaves or a piece of canvas.

The 9' by 9' cellar served as a shelter while the three-room cottage was being built at ground level above.

The first three-roomed cottage was of wattle-and-daub construction, roofed with thatch. In later years extensions were made adjoining the north wall. Six more rooms were added and finally a corr gi roof was put over the whole structure.

**Heritage Significance**

An important example of pioneer building techniques, with original dug-out shelter and wattle-and-daub section intact.

Details of history not known at present, however, it is known to be associated with the Holly family. William Holly was a pioneer of Hackham and had begun farming in the area by 1842.

The Holly family has been closely involved with the development of Hackham since earliest settlement.

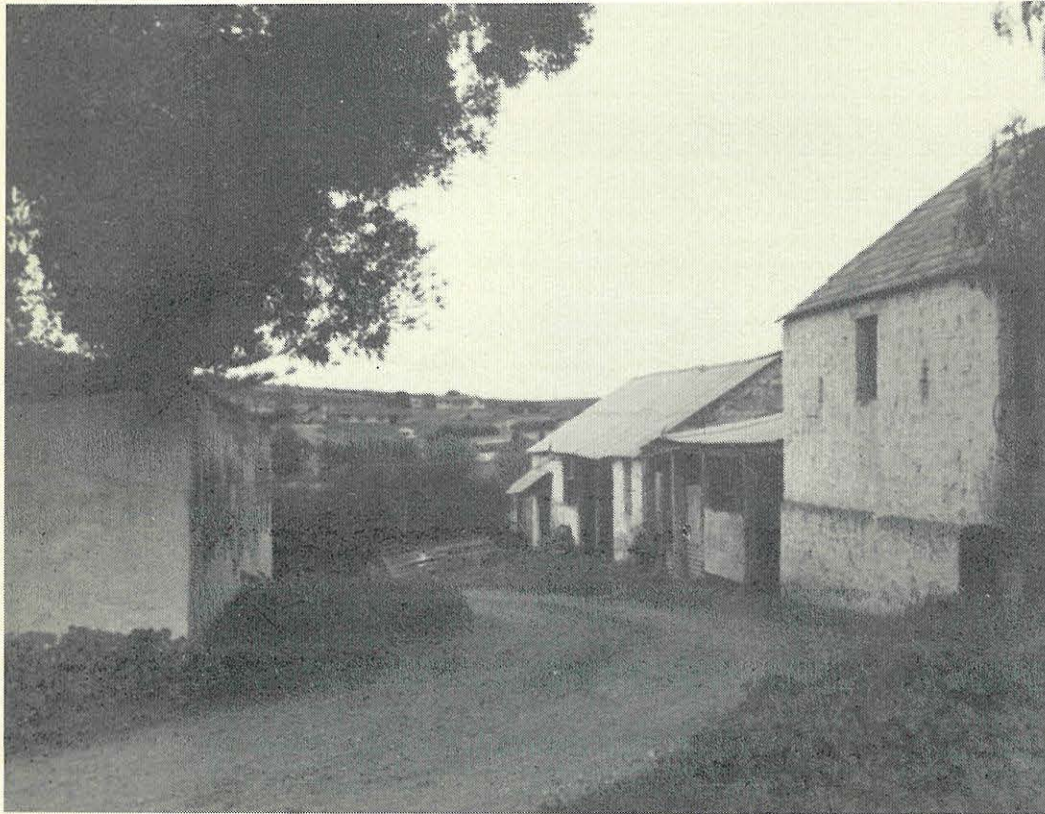
**Ownership**

Public.



## HA30 – 'OLIVE FARM'

MAIN SOUTH ROAD, CNR. HONEYPOT ROAD,  
SECTION 24, HACKHAM. S.A. 5163



### Description

The land on which 'Olive Farm' now stands, section 24, was originally part of the property held by Edward Castle, S.M.

In 1845 section 24 was bought in the names of William and Charles Holly,

who had rented the land from Mr. Castle prior to that date.

Though farming had begun in 1841/42 on this section under Hollys, the house, then only the present front three rooms and old kitchen, was built 1850. The builder was Daniel

Easton. The barns and other outbuildings are also 1850.

At the property there is still an old hand-operated winnower and a mold-board plough.

The rear part of the homestead was built 1924.

Charles Holly, who was the son of William Holly, and arrived with him in 1841, married Elizabeth Collins in 1853 and settled down with her at 'Olive Farm' to raise a family of eleven children.

The slate-roofed barn at the rear was the venue for many early dances and weddings.

### Heritage Significance

An important property in the history both of Hackham and the Holly family.

It was the home of Charles and Elizabeth Holly, who raised eleven children there. Charles was the son of William Holly and had arrived with him in Australia in 1841 as a boy of ten years old.

Olive trees were planted here in 1860's, from which the name derives.

See 'Holly's Houses' information.

### Ownership

Private.