

NOARLUNGA

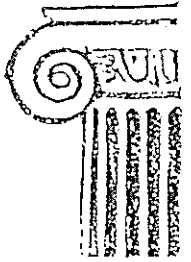
Local Heritage Register



City of
Onkaparinga

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NOARLUNGA Local Heritage Register

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NOARLUNGA Local Heritage Register

WHAT IS LOCAL HERITAGE

The Development Act 1993 defines a 'local heritage place' as a place that is designated as a place of local heritage value by a Development Plan, and establishes the criteria for their designation.

Under the provisions of the Development Act 1993 a council may compile a list of places which are of heritage value to that local area or region, but may be repeated in the same or similar ways in other areas.

Local heritage places must be scheduled in a Development Plan and may comprise places of built form or features of the natural environment. Accordingly, consideration may be given to the designation of buildings, trees, bridges, gardens, lakes, monuments, memorials and more.

Local Heritage Registers play an important role in the conservation of heritage places by:

- Identifying and preserving a community's collective identity, in its economic, cultural, aesthetic and historical context.
- Ensuring that change, as it inevitably occurs, is managed with proper regard to local heritage values (eg. providing an integrated relationship between new housing and established settlement).
- Contributing to other community projects such as Mainstreet programs, development of local heritage/cultural tourism and assisting in the preparation of local histories.

Before a place is included on a Local Heritage Register it is subject to an assessment process that investigates its local heritage values against the designated criteria. Places of local heritage value must fulfil one or more of the criteria designated in the Development Act, 1993, to a significant degree.

A place is considered as having local heritage value if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

- (a) it displays historical, economic or social themes that are of importance to the local area:**

Commentary:

Places listed under this criterion are those which represent the historical development of the area and region and may include groups of buildings which display the close concentration of commercial and residential buildings in the early settlement of the area, farmhouses which have been engulfed by

spreading residential or other development, or industrial complexes or buildings which have been the basis of settlement or economic activity in the area.

- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area:**

Commentary:

Customs and ways of life involve groups within the whole community, or the community as a whole. These can be distinctive to the local area, or could be repeated in other places in the State in the same or a slightly different way. The sense of place and social value to the community of a place is also a consideration. Such places may include churches representing the religious practice of a particular group, or sporting facilities, which were the focus of community activity.

Buildings representing particularly local activities (eg. shearing sheds, wharfs and railway precincts), and retail shops and commercial buildings, which have long served the local community, may also come under this criterion.

- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents:**

Commentary:

Many types of buildings, which form the basis of community structure, can be included under this criterion. These building types are often repeated in every local government area, but each community will also have specific places to which they will have special attachment due to the particular circumstances of local development and sense of place. Such places can include schools, both primary and secondary, hotels, mechanics institutes and libraries, hospitals and/or churches.

- (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics, or construction techniques of significance to the local area:**

Commentary:

Local areas will have places, which are particularly characteristic of the conditions of materials available within the district. These places will often immediately come to mind when the locality is mentioned, as being 'typical' of the area. Examples may be the use of a particular local stone in buildings and houses, an unusual construction technique, or buildings designed by significant local architects/designers.

- (e) **it is associated with a notable local personality or event:**

Commentary:

Their associations with people involved in early settlement, local politics and government, education, commerce, cultural pursuits or other noteworthy community activities, may determine the relative significance of places. Places associated with past activities/events such as racecourses (significant races, meetings), halls (enlistment), rotundas and parks also come under this criterion. Events may be local manifestations of state wide phenomena or specifically local in effect.

- (f) **it is a notable landmark in the area:**

Commentary:

Places fulfilling this criterion will usually be visually prominent and a reference point for the whole community or a significant part of it. This criterion also covers significant trees and/or avenue plantings, and prominent memorials.

- g) **in the case of a tree (without limiting a preceding paragraph) - it is of special historical or social significance or importance within the local area.**

Commentary:

Designating a tree as a place of local heritage value identifies that it is a tree that the community considers has special historic value and is therefore worthy of particular consideration. It is expected that most trees will be preserved using other mechanisms, see Planning Bulletin Significant Urban Trees.

This Local Heritage Register has been prepared by Bruce Harry & Associates, Architects and Heritage Consultants, and is based upon earlier Surveys of the former Noarlunga City Council area, in particular the 1979 Noarlunga Heritage Study prepared by Lester Firth & Murton and the 1997 Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory prepared by Vanessa Caterall. It covers only those heritage places located within the former Noarlunga City Council. Refer to Map No NC/1 herein.

NOARLUNGA

Local Heritage Register

OVERVIEW HISTORY OF THE NOARLUNGA REGION

Historical Geography

Exploration

In April 1831 Captain Collett Barker landed at the mouth of the Onkaparinga River. He was probably not the first European to do so, as sealers were known to have been in the region before to kidnap Aboriginal women. But Barker was on a different mission. He was in search of an outlet to the coast from Lake Alexandrina. He followed the Onkaparinga upstream at least as far as the "horseshoe" bend before deciding that it was not the outlet he was looking for. A few days later he made another journey inland, this time from Rapid Bay. He came to the Lake where, having swum across the river mouth, he was killed by Aborigines.

In late 1836, the first European settlers were about to establish their new home in South Australia. On 3 October, Lieutenant Field, who was in charge of the *Rapid*, rediscovered the river mouth and reported it to the Surveyor-General William Light who sent someone to examine it more closely a week later. In April 1837, shortly after the new settlers had established their camp at Holdfast Bay, the colony's only two horses went missing. A party under the leadership of C.W. Stuart went south in search of the horses that were found at the Horseshoe. There they met a party of friendly Aborigines who were persuaded to return to Holdfast Bay.

Two months later the Resident Commissioner James Hurtle Fisher led an expedition south. They were heading for Encounter Bay to investigate some misbehaviour there. Members of the party included John Morphett and William Light who was anxious to see the southern country for himself. The party had difficulty fording the Onkaparinga River and were turned back by the steep Willunga escarpment. Nevertheless Light was impressed by what he saw of the southern vales. He thought it "a most rich and beautiful country" with "soil altogether adapted for grazing or agriculture". Hurtle Vale was named in honour of Fisher, while Morphett's name was commemorated with the naming of Morphett Vale.

Survey and settlement

Initially the European settlers were occupied in simply surviving and establishing their main town of Adelaide, but by 1838 there was a growing demand for country land. Country surveys were progressing but they were too slow for many. After a long running series of disputes, the Surveyor-General Light resigned in July. Most of the other surveyors immediately resigned in sympathy with him. One who did not, was John McLaren, who was then entrusted with the survey of District C which encompasses the subject area.

The survey was completed in 1840 and imposed an artificial, highly regular grid of square 80-acre sections with surrounding roads on the landscape. It almost completely ignored the topography, making no allowances for such things as

reserves fronting the river or the most likely and practical routes of roads which would later often run diagonally through many sections. McLaren did, however, allow one departure from his square grid. Sections on the coast were rectangular rather than square, with the sea frontages being halved.

Holders of land orders purchased in England such as the South Australian Company had the first choice of the newly surveyed sections. Once their requirements were satisfied, the remaining land was made available for purchase. The land at Hurtle Vale was opened for selection on 14 February 1839, John Morphett securing three preliminary land orders of 134 acres plus six of the twenty 80-acre sections for his English clients. None of them ever settled in the area. This pattern was repeated throughout the southern vales. David McLaren, on behalf of the South Australia Company held six of the first seven choices of land in District C, exercising those choices between June and September 1839. Among them were the Horseshoe sections, the site of the future town of Noarlunga. Other agents were also active in the area. One of the most active was O'Halloran, Nixon & Co who exercised fifteen 80-acre selections, most on behalf of genuine settlers. They were particularly interested in the Morphett Vale region.

By the end of 1840 some 180 sections, about 30% of the land surveyed in the southern vales, had been selected but only 72 of them were occupied; 48 by the purchaser and 24 by tenants. Absentee landowners in England, with their rights of first choice, had the opportunity of selecting the best land, not to live on or even work, but for speculation. The result was that settlement was dispersed. A sparse population was spread across an area which was capable of supporting a much larger population. The critical mass required to nurture prosperous towns was not there.

When the earliest settlers first purchased their blocks in the Noarlunga district there were no roads to the southern vales, only tracks over the hills from Adelaide, cut through the scrub by survey teams. Early settlers of the area were farmers, storekeepers, traders and timber cutters as well as tradesmen such as stonemasons, builders and carpenters.

The first township to be established within the Noarlunga district was the "Horseshoe Section, No-orklunga Township", now known as Old Noarlunga. Small allotments within the township were opened by the South Australian company for purchase in 1840, and land was set aside for a church, a school, public markets, a cemetery, etc. However, purchase of land within the town did not occur until progress had been made in settlement of the surrounding land. Early settlers of the area were initially faced with the difficult tasks of land clearing, fencing and home buildings, followed by ploughing, seeding and harvesting. Land within the Noarlunga district was thickly wooded with wattle and black peppermint trees and land was cleared mainly by axe. Wells were sunk and creeks dammed to ensure a reliable source of water.

Properties were surrounded by walls made of loose stone, or post and rail. Early dwellings were constructed from materials brought from Adelaide or in some cases pits were dug and covered with tarpaulins. These pits were later incorporated into homes as cellars. The usual construction in the district's early years was wattle and

daub or pise, and later, limestone in blocks. Roofing was thatch, shingles or Willunga slate.

Initial crops failed as a result of the unsuitability of imported seed for the soil, however crops later improved when locally grown seed was used.

By 1841 the population of the Noarlunga district was estimated to be only 150 people.

The situation was exacerbated by the colony falling into a deep economic depression in 1841. Governor Gawler was sacked and replaced by Governor Grey. Assisted migration was suspended. In 1842 the South Australian Board of Colonization Commissioners, now bankrupt, was abolished and the British Government assumed complete control of the colony. The colony's dire financial position was rescued by the discovery of copper at Kapunda in 1844 and at Burra in 1845.

Land sales in the southern vales had virtually ceased, but now began to pick up. In 1847 there was a rush to purchase the western half of Morphett Vale. Another rush occurred in 1849, this time for sections between Noarlunga and Morphett Vale. By the end of the decade, 70% of the sections had been taken up. Only the less favored coastal and hilly land was left.

By 1850 the value of the colony's exports exceeded the value of its imports for the first time.

The appearance of the southern vales was changing dramatically. The wooded land was denuded of its trees, the timber required for the construction of houses and fences. The open range was replaced by enclosed fields. In the place of grazing sheep there were paddocks of wheat.

The discovery of gold in Victoria and New South Wales in the early 1850s drew thousands of men from South Australia, leaving the colony facing yet another financial and social crisis. On the other hand, the increased population and wealth of the eastern colonies opened new markets, particularly to the wheat farmers and millers. New acreages were sown south of Adelaide and by 1853 South Australia was Australia's major wheat producer.

At the same time there was a steady decline in the number of farmers in the southern vales while the size of their farms was increasing. The small farms were being consolidated into larger concerns. This was made possible by the exodus of small farmers to the newly expanded agricultural lands to the north.

For the next quarter of a century the population grew more rapidly in the country than in Adelaide. Ports, towns, railways and country-based industries were established. By 1857 there were 70 mills and 226 manufacturers in the colony.

The Towns : their growth and decline

Towns in the southern vales were established, not by government, but by private speculators; landowners who saw an opportunity to subdivide their land into small allotments and sell them for profit. But to be successful, there had to be a reason for the town, some reason for people to buy the blocks. Some reason for people to

establish businesses there, to live there, to build churches and schools. The site had to lie on an established travel route, able to provide the services required by travelers such as a hotel, or be centrally located within an agricultural area and able to provide the services that farmers needed such as stores, markets and mills.

A number of towns were established in the southern vales, but none of them grew to any substantial size. They were probably too close to Adelaide for that. As transport became easier and more reliable there was even less need for the small country towns and today many of them have been subsumed into the Adelaide metropolitan suburbia.

Noarlunga

On 30 April 1840 allotments at "Horseshoe Section, No-orklunga Township" were offered for sale. Situated on land owned by the South Australian Co, the township was laid out along the lines of an English village with land reserved for a church, a school, public markets and a cemetery. It was located on the Onkaparinga River, three miles from the mouth, at a place where the river could be crossed, but below which the river was still navigable.

By the end of the year, the town had a hotel, the Horseshoe, and a store. In March 1841, following success with locally grown seed, grain and crops, the first market was held. The intention was to hold them monthly, but poor attendances ensured that they closed after only three months. The town's location on the main route south might support a hotel, but the still sparsely settled surrounding area could not support anything more.

As more farmers moved into the surrounding districts during the 1840s and 1850s, however, they were capable of supporting an enlarged town. A bridge was constructed over the river. In 1844, following a surplus of wheat in the colony in the two preceding years, a steam mill was erected, the first steam-driven mill in the colony. Although its fortunes fluctuated over the years, it was enlarged by the addition of new granaries in 1848. The market was revived in about 1851, although it again ceased activity by 1855.

By 1851 the town boasted over forty houses, with 150 residents. In addition to the mill, there was a brewery and a malthouse. There were now two stores and a post office as well as a second hotel, the Jolly Miller. The Church of St Phillip and St James was under construction. The population grew to 200 over the following fifteen years and in 1867 the town had a post office, a telegraph station, council chambers, six churches, two hotels, an unoccupied brewery and a brickyard. In 1882 the town had three general stores, a baker, a blacksmith and ferrier, a boot and shoemaker, a butcher, a wheelwright and coachbuilder as well as the public buildings mentioned above.

After the period of initial growth of the 1840s to 1880s, Noarlunga entered a period of survival rather than development. Its survival was ensured until the turn of the century when a bridge for vehicles up the river from Noarlunga to Clarendon was constructed, drawing away traffic once forced to use the bridge at Noarlunga. The railway to Willunga in 1915 helped but it was the opening up of the southern beaches for tourism in the 1920s that again increased traffic through Noarlunga, adding to the

town's economy and ushering in a brief period of development primarily associated with provision of shops and shop/dwellings to service the passing trade, holiday makers and an expanding local population.

The population of Noarlunga then increased gradually over time with motor vehicle usage improving accessibility to Adelaide.

In 1972 a new south road bypassed the town. At almost the same time a large new shopping centre was opened at the "new" Noarlunga, with direct road and rail links to Adelaide and the town of Noarlunga declined.

Port Noarlunga

Situated at the mouth of the Onkaparinga River and offering safe shelter for ships behind the reef and river access to Noarlunga township, Port Noarlunga was for many years a town which never was. A private township was laid out on section 311 in 1853. Another, Castelton, was laid out on section 315 that same year. In 1856 the government town of Port Noarlunga was surveyed although it was not offered for sale until 1859. Despite all this activity by surveyors, speculators and government, and river trade between Noarlunga and Port Noarlunga there were only ten houses erected by 1909. The people who worked there simply preferred to live elsewhere, on the larger blocks available in the larger Morphett Vale, McLaren Vale and Hackham subdivisions.

All this changed in the 1920s when Port Noarlunga was promoted as "the Holiday Makers' Paradise". A new jetty had been built, extending right out to the reef allowing people easy access to the wonders of the ocean. The Adelaide to Willunga railway took passengers to either Morphett Vale or Noarlunga from where it was an easy three or four mile trip to the beach, either by buggy or charabanc. With increasing car ownership, the journey became even easier.

Tourism became the town's mainstay. A kiosk and refreshment rooms were built, as were dozens of boarding houses. In 1933 the Port Noarlunga Hotel took over the license relinquished by the Horseshoe Hotel at Noarlunga. During the 1940s camping and caravanning became increasingly popular, swelling the summer population even more. Sporting and recreational facilities were provided and, in 1925, a footbridge was constructed across the estuary. A surf life saving club was established in 1933. Dances and like activities were held in the institute hall, featuring artists especially brought in from Adelaide. The state's first beer garden was opened at the Port Noarlunga Hotel in 1947.

During these years, Port Noarlunga was a summer town, almost deserted in the winter months. The boarding houses remained popular up to the 1950s and into the 1960s. By then, however, metropolitan Adelaide was expanding southwards, almost all families now owning a motor vehicle. The surrounding farming land was developed for housing and Port Noarlunga was transformed from a holiday makers' paradise to a beachside suburb.

Christies Beach

The first subdivision to be known as Christies Beach was laid out in 1923. In 1929, a Progress Association was formed, probably stimulated by the increased activity at nearby Port Noarlunga. A number of holiday shacks were built, many with no regard to any council or other regulations. Beach activities were organized to promote the location as a family holiday destination, but the town was slow to develop.

Development really only came to Christies Beach as a suburb of Adelaide. Only then did it acquire its own shopping centre and hotel.

Reynella

John Reynell arrived in South Australia in 1838 and settled on land he had purchased while still in England. Within two years he was one of the largest stockowners operating in the colony. The economic depression, however, hit large owners as well as small, and Reynell was declared bankrupt in 1844. His creditors appear to have been reasonably generous and Reynell was soon able to reestablish himself and reclaim his old lands. He acquired more land and, combined with land his wife inherited, "Reynell Farm" stretched over most of the land which now lies between Brighton and Hallett Cove. On this land Reynell ran sheep, grew wheat and operated a dairy. He also established a vineyard, producing the first wine made in South Australia, and the beginnings of a highly successful industry.

By 1854 there was a demand for land south of Adelaide and Reynell decided to subdivide some of his land at Hurtle Vale for a township to be called Reynella. The township consisted of 40 acres subdivided into allotments ranging from one quarter to two acres each. The Great South Road divided the town in two and reserves were set aside for public use. By 1867 the town was reported to have a three-storey steam flour mill (with the most modern improvements), one hotel (The Crown), post office, store, public school and Wesleyan Chapel.

Following John Reynell's death in 1873, his son, Walter took control of the property. Later, under his son Carew, the main winery building was constructed and Reynella's famous brandy still was established, now known as St Francis Winery.

Reynella was a coaching stop on the Adelaide to Willunga route, the changing station being located near the Crown Inn. In 1915 it became one of the principle stations on the Adelaide to Willunga railway line.

With the cessation of the railway service and the bypassing of the town by the re-routed south road in the 1960s, Reynella was no longer needed to service the southern traveller. It has now become a commuter suburb of Adelaide.

Morphett Vale

Alexander Anderson was one of the more affluent immigrants to settle in the southern vales and named his property Creighton Estate, after his wife Catherine Creighton. The property consisted of three sections, numbers 609, 610 and 611B, located astride the main south road. He built the first Emu Hotel on one side of the

road. On the opposite side he subdivided land and offered it for sale in October 1840 as a new township, to be called Dublin. Only a few allotments were sold and the name Dublin never appeared on any official maps.

Further subdivisions took place on section 211 in 1842, and sections 625 and 626 in 1843. This latter subdivision was known at the time as the "United States" and resulted in development of some intensity along what is now States Road (near the corner of Bains Road) in anticipation at the time of States Road becoming the main road south from Adelaide. St Mary's, the colony's first Catholic Church, was built in 1846 on land donated by Anderson. During the 1840s a church was also built by the Church of Scotland. The congregation later seceded to the Free Church and built the John Knox Church in 1856 and a school in 1870. After 1849 a number of shopkeepers and artisans purchased allotments fronting the south road, and the township of Morphett Vale began to develop. In 1850, the Congregational Union Chapel was opened. By 1851 there was a flour mill and a large brick brewery in Morphett Vale. In 1855 Alexander Anderson donated land on William Street to the government for the construction of the Court House. The Institute Building was constructed in 1878 on land (also on William Street) donated by Anderson's wife.

The town had developed slowly and in a piecemeal fashion. Buildings were strung out along many miles of the main road. For many years it offered fewer facilities than Noarlunga despite it being more conveniently located to serve the surrounding farmers. The town's major period of development was over by the end of the 1870s. Further subdivision took place at Morphett Vale in 1913, accompanying the construction of the Adelaide to Willunga railway line. Its proximity to Adelaide ensured that Morphett Vale's separate identity as a town was eventually swamped by the encroaching suburbs.

Hackham

In 1856, William Castle, a farmer who had owned land in the area since 1841, had the township of Hackham laid out on section 25, one of a number of sections he owned in the area. The allotments were immediately offered for sale. The site adjoined the main south road, approximately half way between the established towns of Morphett Vale and Noarlunga, and was directly opposite the Golden Pheasant, an inn established in 1841.

The site was advertised as being in the centre of a large agricultural district, better situated than Noarlunga, a town it was predicted to soon supercede. The land was sloping and dry in winter. Some portions of the township contained good brick earth, while stone was obtainable at the south end of the section.

In the years that followed a small township was established, although it is doubtful that it lived up to the promise of the advertisement. A general store and post office, and a bakery soon supplemented the Golden Pheasant. But the inn closed in 1873, symbolically marking the end of the town's development period. Some years later, in the early 1880s, nearly thirty years after the town was established, its population was only 61 people living in 21 houses. By 1919 the population had risen to 100 but by 1929 the town was described as "fast disappearing". It has since disappeared as a separate town being incorporated into the ever expanding suburbs.

McLaren Vale

The name McLaren Vale originally referred to the whole valley, its origin a matter of some dispute. Was it named after John McLaren, the surveyor, or David McLaren, manager of the South Australian Co.? The former is more likely. The town of McLaren Vale is a later invention. It began life as two separate private towns established alongside the main south road.

In 1851, section 157 was subdivided and laid out as a village called Gloucester. The site of this village now incorporates the south-eastern section of McLaren Vale. The second village was named Bellevue after Richard Bell. In the early 1850s he bought part of section 135 on which he constructed a number of small pug houses, bricks from the nearby Noarlunga brickworks being of poor quality and expensive. In 1857 the settlement was enhanced by the construction of a hotel, named the Clifton, after Bell's wife Ellen Clift.

By 1866, the two villages were considered as one, named McLaren Vale, with a population of 300. Its initial period of development was complete. It had a steam flour mill, a tannery, a post office and a hotel. The town was, however, still separated by an invisible line. It was not just that it was established on different sections, demarcated by a line on a map, but it lay in two different local government areas, the former Gloucester in Willunga and Bellevue in Noarlunga. This situation was finally remedied in 1987.

In 1873, Thomas Hardy purchased Tintara Winery near Blewett Springs and, in 1878, he acquired the disused Mortlock's Mill in Bellevue township to convert to cellarage. He also acquired the hotel and coaching station and a number of other buildings in the township, revitalising Bellevue with the new winemaking industry.

The continued existence of McLaren Vale as one of the district's few remaining separate towns has been assured by both its greater distance from Adelaide and, more importantly, by its location at the centre of a thriving wine region.

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.

Economic Development

Pastoralism

During the first years of European occupation, the southern vales were essentially open range, the dominant economic activity being pastoralism. There were large flocks of sheep in the area, but few enclosed paddocks and stockyards. Indeed the number of sheep would suggest that many of them were run on Crown land, the settlers acting as squatters. This became illegal in 1842, after which date occupation licenses were required.

As more 80-acre sections were sold, particularly in the better agricultural lands of Hurtle, Morphett and McLaren Vales, the graziers were forced to retreat further afield.

Agriculture

The landscape of the southern vales changed as farmers moved into the area. Land was cleared, and the soil tilled. Fences were erected. And wheat was planted. Between 1840 and 1843 the acreage under crop in South Australia rose from 2,503 to 28,690. One of the major areas of increased acreage was the southern vales, where the acreage increased 30-fold in just three years.

The 1842-3 harvest was a good one, but there was no market and the price of wheat halved. The colony was producing more wheat than it could use. Over the next fifteen years the price of wheat fluctuated markedly, and with it the fortunes of the southern farmers. Prices peaked in 1846 with a smaller harvest and sales to London, but this was short lived. A major boost arrived with the discovery of gold in the eastern colonies in the early 1850s. Although many of the ablest young men left the region for the goldfields, the swelling eastern population required feeding. And the southern vales were ideally placed to provide the wheat needed to do that. The increased demand was reflected in an increased price farmers obtained for their product.

Although prices were high this did not mean that all farmers were making a profit. The increased price was not solely a reflection of demand. In 1853, for example a lower acreage was planted, possibly due to the depleted workforce. In 1854, the crop was almost a complete failure. By 1857, 4,033 acres of wheat were sown in Morphett Vale and 5,136 in Noarlunga.

By the mid 1850s there was an emerging tendency towards bigger farms. They were also becoming more diversified. Although wheat was still the predominant crop, barley, oats, peas, potatoes and vines were also being planted. During the 1860s, however, wheat yields began to decline significantly. Blight and black rust destroyed crops in 1861 and 1862, and the fickle weather alternated between drought and too much rain, or at least too much at the wrong time. Also, the nutrients of the virgin soil were being depleted. Red rust struck in 1867, and when the 1869 Strangways Act allowed the purchase of northern land on credit, many farmers headed in that direction.

Poor wheat prices, rust and declining yields meant that the southern vales' heyday as a wheat producing region were over by the end of the 1870s. Farmers who remained increased their land holdings and diversified their sources of income. In addition to wheat, they grew barley and oats, grapes and almonds, as well as raising sheep. These activities, however, did not require the same services or labour as wheat farming, and the effects were felt in the towns as well as the country.

Viticulture

The first to plant vines in South Australia was probably John Barton Hack, who planted Tasmanian vines at North Adelaide in 1837. The following year Richard Hamilton planted vines at Marion, while John Reynell planted vines at Hurtle Vale.

Reynell had purchased his vine cuttings in South Africa while on his way to the colony. He produced his first vintage in 1842, and his first commercial vintage two years later. It was the first commercial wine produced in the colony. Reynell attempted on a number of occasions to interest the London market in his wines but was unsuccessful. Not surprisingly, the wines did not travel well unless heavily fortified, and even then were not able to compete in either quality or price. The local population were not yet great wine drinkers.

By 1862, Reynell had 15 acres under vines. He built the original Cave Cellar, the oldest wine cellar in Australia. Although others planted vines in the southern vales, at the Bush Inn in the 1840s at Willunga, Reynell was the first to treat it as a serious business. Others, however, followed. Dr AC Kelly planted the first 90 acres of the Tintara vineyard in 1862, having previously grown a small area of vines at Morphett Vale in 1842. Possibly the most important figure to follow, was Thomas Hardy, whose first job upon arriving in the colony was at Reynell Farm.

In 1854, Hardy planted three quarters of an acre of vines on his Bankside property, on the banks of the River Torrens. Over the years he increased the planting, dug a cellar and, in 1857, produced his first vintage. Some of it he exported to London, the first wine to be exported from South Australia. In 1862 he produced 1,500 gallons of wine, five per cent of the colony's production.

When the Tintara cellars, improvements and wine stock were offered for sale in 1873, Hardy bought the lot. He sold off the wine stock to finance the deal and increasingly focussed his attention on his new McLaren Vale enterprise. His empire expanded rapidly. He purchased more land for vines. He purchased the disused mill in Bellevue and installed vats for storing 40,000 gallons of wine. He purchased the Bellevue hotel, the coaching station, and a number of other buildings in the town. In 1884, he purchased even more land, his McLaren Vale holdings extended to 1,500 acres, approximately one third of which was under vines. By the mid-1890s, Thomas Hardy & Sons Ltd was the largest winemaker in South Australia.

By the late 1870s, South Australians were drinking more wine and overseas markets were being developed more successfully. Exports to England doubled during the decade to 1881, and continued to increase. By 1902 nearly four million litres were being exported. At the same time the area of vineyards in the southern vales increased dramatically, trebling between 1880 and 1890, and more than doubling in

the following two decades. McLaren Vale, in particular, was established as a major wine region. Wineries such as Ryecroft, Tatachilla, Amery, Pirramimma, Katunga and Wirra Wirra were all established in the ten years between 1884 and 1893. Even greater expansion occurred around Reynella with vineyards planted at Horndale, Glenloth, Vale Royal and Mount Hurtle.

By the turn of the century, South Australia produced one third of Australia wines. Eleven per cent of that came from McLaren Vale. Most of it was, however, sold in bulk. It was not until the 1950s that the region established its own true identity with its own bottled wines. This resulted in the establishment of an increasing number of small wineries, and a boon to the local economy.

Other Primary Production

There have been a number of other primary products produced in the region, although few of any real economic significance.

In 1841, a whaling station was established at Port Noarlunga. Unfortunately the only whale caught in the first year was a dead one washed up on the beach at Aldinga. It is not known what later successes there were, but the station closed in 1843.

A number of professional fishers have operated along the coast, from Port Noarlunga, Aldinga and Sellicks Beach. Most were small operations using rowing boats and nets, with no on-shore infrastructure.

In 1840, a copper mine was established on the River Field, just west of Reynella. It was abandoned after two years, the cost of extracting the ore being too great. Sixty years later, stone was quarried from a site nearby.

One industry which was more long lasting began near Reynella in 1896 when Mr Henry Liston planted the first commercial almond orchard in the southern districts.

Flour Mills

One of the major secondary industries in all agricultural areas, a mark of the area's prosperity, was flour milling. The presence or otherwise, the establishment, operation and closure of mills reflect the general prosperity of such regions. The fluctuations in their fortunes is a barometer of the economic wellbeing of the surrounding agricultural region.

A mill was first proposed for the town of Noarlunga in 1841, but it was to be three years before the dream became a reality. The steam mill of twenty horsepower was built by Messrs Stevens, Phillips and Dehorne, merchants from Adelaide, and partly financed by local settlers. Built of locally made bricks, it was a substantial four-storey building, and its prospects were encouraging. But as wheat prices fluctuated so did the profitability of the mill. In 1847 JW Dehorne mortgaged the mill. Later that year he was declared bankrupt and the mill was purchased by James Clark. He enlarged the mill by adding new granaries.

But the mill continued to have a checkered existence. In 1857, for instance, it was not in operation. As wheat production declined through the 1870s and beyond, the mill lost much of its custom. By 1909, it had been converted to a chaff mill. It later became a brick works.

By 1851-2, wheat production in the Reynella area was sufficient to enable John Cain to build a mill there. He was one of the colony's earliest millers, having previously established mills at Waterfall Gully, Mount Barker and Adelaide. He was tragically killed in an accident at the mill in 1857. The mill was destroyed by fire some years later.

A mill was built at McLaren Vale in 1852 by Thomas Colton and James Clark. Three years later they sold it to William Mortlock who owned it for only two years before it was purchased by Samuel White. It closed at some date prior to 1866. A second mill was situated on the Kangarilla road, but it too closed in 1877 and its plant was transferred to Noarlunga.

Yet another mill was constructed at Morphett Vale in 1854.

Tertiary Industries

Country towns exist to provide the services required by the farmers and their families who live on the surrounding country. Those services change over the years. Initially they are often limited to shops and hotels, farmers supplying most of their other needs themselves. Then they may expand to include larger stores, doctors, bakeries and banks. As the years have passed, and transport has become easier and more readily accessible, the need for small town services has decreased. This is particularly so in areas such as the southern vales which are relatively close to a major city such as Adelaide. People can now travel easily and quickly, either by car or public transport, to the city where their needs can be better met

Shops were established in all the towns within the region. Sometimes they were the first commercial activity in the town, but usually they were beaten to this honour by the local hotel. In fact, on some occasions, the hotel existed before the town. The Golden Pheasant at Hackham, built in 1841, is one such example.

Hotels provided an important service beyond the sale of alcoholic beverages. They were important meeting places for the local community. Many a significant issue was debated there, issues such as the building of a jetty, the establishment of a mill or the creation of local government.

By about 1860, there were two hotels in Noarlunga and three at McLaren Vale, two at Morphett Vale, one at Reynella and one at Hackham. They were supplemented, perhaps supported, by a number of breweries which were established in the region, at Noarlunga, Morphett Vale and McLaren Vale. They all seem to have ceased operations by 1870. Certainly none were in existence when licensing became mandatory in 1902.

A market for local produce was established at Noarlunga in 1841. The first of the planned monthly markets was held in March but, after only three markets, the

operation ceased. The market was re-established ten years later, but again fell into disuse, ceasing to operate at some stage prior to 1855.

Road Transport

Roads played a crucial role in the development of the region, well beyond the usual need for good roads to provide a means of transporting farm produce to market. The location of the main road heading south from Adelaide actually determined the location of many of the region's towns. Reynella and Hackham were laid out where they were because they lay on the main south route. Morphett Vale began as a town to service the passing traffic as much as the local farmers. Noarlunga was chosen as the site of a town because it offered the best place at which to cross the Onkaparinga River. The construction of a bridge in 1840, coupled with the lack of any alternative crossing point, ensured the town's survival.

The changing main south road route continued to have a major impact well into the late twentieth century. The bypassing of towns such as Reynella and Noarlunga has resulted in dramatic changes to their makeup. Reynella no longer services passing traffic, it has become a suburb of Adelaide. Noarlunga is no longer a major stopping point for those heading south. Fast moving cars speed past the town on their way to the ever closer southern destinations, leaving the old town as a quiet backwater.

Water Transport

In the early years of the colony, the region's coast was plied by small craft, transporting people and goods, with all the attendant risks. A number of them were wrecked there. The Tigress was driven onto rocks below the mouth of the Onkaparinga River in 1848. In 1855 the Nashwauk went aground off the mouth of Pedlar's Creek at Moana. There are stories of deliberate shipwrecking, and smuggling. One of the consequences of this coastal trade was the construction of jetties.

One reason given for the siting of Noarlunga was that its location on the Onkaparinga River would allow the river to be used for the transport of goods to the coast at Port Noarlunga and from there, by ship, to Port Adelaide and beyond. Indeed, when the Noarlunga mill was opened in 1844, the barge Onkaparinga was to be seen opposite, awaiting a load and, over time, large volumes of wheat from surrounding areas were taken by barge to Port Noarlunga for shipment elsewhere.

In 1849, Governor Young referred the port to the Harbour Commissioners who were impressed by the potential but felt that access to the sea needed to be improved. They thought this would be too expensive and of benefit to only a small district. Two years later, a petition was presented to the Government asking for £2,500 to construct a wooden tramway from the river to the sea, either over a narrow sandbank or by cutting through it. In 1853, £5,000 was made available for the construction of a jetty and tramway. The works were finally completed in December 1856. The Port Noarlunga harbour was placed under the control of the Harbour Master at Port Willunga. As the river was tidal up to Noarlunga, it was declared a harbour and a harbour master's cottage was built in the town.

The tramway was, however, never a success. The "tunnel" through the sandhill was continually needing to be cleared. Eventually the tunnel collapsed and, in 1867, a limestone road was constructed through the gap. In the meantime, control of the jetty was transferred from the Government to the local district council.

The jetty was extended shortly after its construction and again in 1878, but about five years later the Noarlunga mill closed, wheat production was declining and water transport was becoming less viable.

With the death of the coastal trade most jetties were simply allowed to face the tides and time. Gradually weakened, most have disappeared. Port Noarlunga's jetty was rebuilt in 1920, a reflection of its new use as a tourist attraction.

Railways

The idea of running a railway to Willunga was first raised in the 1860s, at the same time as the railway was pushing north to Burra. When the railway was extended to Blackwood in 1880, the idea was once again proposed. A Parliamentary Select Committee investigated the proposal but the Bill for its construction was defeated. In 1909 a Royal Commission into the railways considered three possible routes of a line to Willunga; from Goodwood, Clapham and Blackwood. They recommended the Goodwood to Willunga option and legislation was introduced into Parliament to construct the railway, subject to local councils along the route raising a special levy from property owners.

Polls were held, the necessary majorities obtained, and construction began in 1912. By November 1913 the line was opened to Brighton. It opened to Willunga in January 1915.

The train was used by both commuters and business. Stations were established at all towns along the route and at a number of places in between. In 1928, a siding opened for the Willunga Sand Co between Noarlunga and McLaren Vale. It remained in use for more than twenty years.

The railway was heavily used during World War II when petrol rationing restricted motor vehicle use, but after the war motor vehicles became more affordable and more convenient. The days of passenger rail transport were coming to an end. In 1957, passenger services ceased beyond Hallett Cove and by 1963 there was only one goods train service to Willunga each week. The line closed to regular services shortly after and was finally closed in 1969.

Communications

By the mid 1840s most of the townships along the main south road were serviced by twice weekly mail services. As the towns grew, post offices were established there, although fluctuating populations sometimes meant that they were opened, closed and subsequently re-opened. Post offices opened in Noarlunga, for example, in 1841 and 1852. In Hackham they opened in 1851 and 1860. Other post offices opened at Morphett Vale in 1841 and 1861, McLaren Vale in 1849, Reynella in 1851, Port Noarlunga in 1909 and McLaren Flat in 1911.

Mail was originally carried by horse transport. Following the completion of the railway in 1915, the mail was carried by steam train. In the 1930s the mail was entrusted to motor vehicle transport.

Mail services were soon supplemented by telegraph services. Willunga was on the route of the first telegraph line from Adelaide to Victoria which was completed in 1858. In 1866 a line was taken from Willunga to Noarlunga, and Morphett Vale had a connection in 1883.

Although the telephone was introduced to South Australia in 1883, it was to be more than twenty years before they made an appearance in the southern districts. Morphett Vale had two subscribers in 1911, a number which was to double the next year and explode to eleven by 1923. A Telephone office was established at Reynella in 1907, but Hackham residents had to wait until 1926 before they obtained telephone facilities. Port Noarlunga residents were refused a service until 1921 when Premier Leake announced that he would spend his summer there. Funds were quickly made available and work completed with almost immodest speed.

Social Development

Social Services

In the pre-welfare state society of early colonial South Australia, friendly societies provided a means of protection to their members against the worst financial consequences of illness or accident. A number of society branches were established in the southern vales. The more established and prosperous settlers generally supported the Oddfellows, while other orders such as the Foresters, Rechabites and Druids attracted those with less money, their contribution rates being considerably lower.

A branch of the Manchester Unity, or Oddfellows, was formed at Noarlunga in 1849. Its membership declined during the goldrush period of the 1850s as many members moved east, but its fortunes were revived with their return some years later. A branch of the Oddfellows was established at Reynella in 1856, and proved to be more popular than the Noarlunga branch. In 1863, Reynella had 90 members to Noarlunga's 22.

A Foresters' Lodge was established at Morphett Vale in 1865. It was extremely popular and grew quickly. In 1866, a Druids' Lodge was formed at McLaren Vale and attracted some notoriety by admitting an aboriginal farm worker, James Phillips, as a member.

In 1945, the McLaren Vale Progress Association called a public meeting to discuss the need for a local hospital. This was followed by a series of meetings throughout the district where general support was given to the idea of creating one central hospital for the district, based at McLaren Vale. It was to be named the Southern Districts War Memorial Hospital in honour of those who had died in the recent war. The State Government agreed to match local funding, so the next five years saw a

concerted fundraising drive in the region. The foundation stone was laid in 1950, and the hospital opened a year later.

Bushfires are a constant threat in rural Australia. In 1874, a fire caused extensive damage to local property and fencing. One hundred men fought the fire for two weeks before it was extinguished. Although public meetings were held and some prevention measures taken, there was no attempt at this stage to form any sort of organized fire-fighting service. That had to wait for many years. Councils were obliged to keep fire-fighting appliances on hand after 1935, but it was not until the large fires in 1939 and the onset of World War II that volunteer fire-fighting services were established, being trained to extinguish fires caused by enemy air raids. After the war, the Emergency Fire Service was born out of these services and a branch was established at Noarlunga.

A quite different voluntary social service, one predicated on the presence rather than the absence of water, is the Surf Life Saving service. The Port Noarlunga Surf Life Saving Club was formed in 1933 to patrol the beach at this popular tourist spot and keep tourists and local alike, safe.

The settlers' water originally came from small creeks, generally only running in winter, dams and wells. By the end of 1841 there were 62 wells in the Noarlunga district, including a whip well at Port Noarlunga. Much of the district is situated in a natural artesian basin and underground water is generally available. In 1891 the Onkaparinga Waterworks Act provided for the construction of a reservoir at Happy Valley. Water was to be obtained from a weir on the Onkaparinga River at Clarendon. The reservoir was completed in 1896 providing water for Adelaide.

In 1913, the first gas lamps were lit in the streets of Morphett Vale. They were replaced in 1927, as electricity became available to the region.

Associations and Institutions

The early settlers to the region may have come from different places, may have had different religions, and may have been different in many other respects, but they all had one thing in common. None of them had had any experience in farming the type of land on which they were now settled. Nor were they familiar with their new climate. Consequently they had much to learn and were eager to share their experiences.

In January 1842 the Morphett Vale farmers met and formed an Agricultural Society, a forum where they could listen to expert speakers and share their own experience. In 1849 they organized their first ploughing competition, following a long tradition from England. Agricultural Shows were another venue for farmers to compete and learn. The Willunga, Aldinga, Noarlunga and McLaren Vale Agricultural and Horticultural Society was formed in 1855. It held its first show at Willunga in 1856. The second was held at McLaren Flat in 1857, but was immediately abandoned until resurrected in 1926.

The local Institute played an important role in many country towns. It was a meeting place, a place for social occasions, a library and an "open school" for adults. At Noarlunga the Institute operated for many years before its building was completed in

1881. The same was true at McLaren Vale where the library operated out of the church before the Institute building was erected in 1893. This building was replaced in 1933. An Institute was first proposed at Morphett Vale in 1863, but it was not until 1878 that a building was erected. At Port Noarlunga, the Institute commenced in 1914 but it was not until 1920 that a site was purchased and it was another four years before the Institute building was opened.

Religion

Religion played an important role in the life of most early settlers. Indeed, for many of them, it was religion, and particularly the absence of a state religion, which had influenced their decision to immigrate to South Australia in the first place.

One of the earliest churches built in the region was the Union Chapel in what became McLaren Vale. It was constructed in the early 1840s, although many a church service was held in private homes, or in the open air, prior to this. The chapel was non-denominational, used by Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists and others. As the number of settlers increased, and as they became more established, their homes and fences built and their crops planted, more churches were built.

In McLaren Vale, a Methodist church was built in 1858 and a Congregational church in 1862.

At Morphett Vale, Alexander Brodie's home was used for Church of Scotland services until 1841 when a church was built on land he donated. This was used until the John Knox Church was erected in 1856. In 1846, St Mary's Catholic Church at Morphett Vale was opened. It was reputedly the first Catholic Church erected in South Australia, although it is possible that there may have been an earlier one at Marion. A Congregational Union Chapel was opened for worship in 1850 and a Baptist Church in 1868.

The Anglican Church of St Phillip and St James was built at Noarlunga in 1850, although the vestry and chancel were not added until 1903. With this one exception, Anglican churches came late to the region, no doubt a reflection of the early settlers' origins, political and religious preferences and possibly social standing. St Margaret's church was opened in McLaren Vale in 1911.

Lutherans were another religious group that did not construct a church in the region until late. St Paul's was constructed in McLaren Vale in 1963. Eight years previously, in 1955, a Lutheran College was established on portion of the Tatachilla vineyards.

Education

South Australia's first schools were voluntary. They were not supported by the Government and attendance was not compulsory. Not surprisingly, they were slow to be established in country regions. Teachers were hard to find, parents had very little money, and the children were needed to work on the farms. By 1844 only six of the colony's 26 schools were in the country. After 1847, provision was made for the Government to pay teachers, subject to numerous conditions of attendance etc. Further changes were made in 1851 offering greater Government support to licensed

teachers. This resulted in the number of schools doubling in the southern vales. In 1875 limited compulsory education was introduced, with increased Government support and control. The emphasis had changed dramatically from private to state education.

Morphett Vale's first school was probably held in Brodie's Church of Scotland chapel soon after it was built in 1841. Classes continued to be held there until the building was destroyed by fire in 1858. The new John Knox School was established in 1870. Victoria School was built in 1854 on the banks of Christie's Creek, about two miles downstream of the main south road. It probably closed in 1879 when the teacher transferred to the new Morphett Vale School. A Catholic School opened in Morphett Vale in 1849.

A school was established at Reynella in 1858. The building was extended in about 1881 and continued to be used until a new school was constructed next door in 1902.

When the town of Noarlunga was laid out, provision was made for a school reserve. When the school, with a three-roomed teacher's residence, was built in 1860, however, it was located on a different site. Mary Harris had been operating a school in Noarlunga since 1853. Her school was constantly moving from cottage to cottage and finally closed when the new school opened. The school was extended in 1877, but then replaced with a new building in 1912.

A number of other private schools operated in the district at various times, including Fanny Strongitharn's at Hackham, Misses Daniel's at Morphett Vale, John Forsyth's at Morphett Vale and later Hackham, Sarah Williams' at McLaren Vale, William Gooding's at McLaren Flat and Samuel Lockwood's at Reynella.

Politics and Government

Local Government

The 1849 Road Act created District Road Boards for each of the settled hundreds, with initial Commissioners to be nominated by the local settlers. The Willunga Road Commissioners were soon chosen, but the Noarlunga settlers refused to nominate anyone. They were not keen on the new Boards and their power of levying taxes. Commissioners were, however, appointed by the Government and a land tax imposed. The Noarlunga farmers resolved not to pay it. The system was showing signs of being unworkable, not just in Noarlunga, and the Government introduced the District Councils Bill in 1851. It was passed in 1852.

The District Councils of Willunga and Morphett Vale were established in 1853. The residents of Noarlunga had asked for their township to be excluded from the District Council of Morphett Vale, but this was refused. They raised the issue again in 1856 and 131 settlers petitioned the Government to form a separate District Council of Noarlunga. Despite opposition, especially from Willunga, the Government acceded to the request and the District Council of Noarlunga was established that same year. It took area from both adjoining Council districts.

1

The District Council was responsible for all but main roads, a responsibility the exercise of which was often accompanied by controversy. They had to make sense of the network of roads which surrounded the sections. Roads often needed to be built elsewhere, where the gradients were more suitable, requiring the Council to enter into land exchange negotiations with sometimes reluctant settlers. Despite the difficulties roads were constructed from McLaren Vale to Wickham's Hill, from Clarendon to Noarlunga, and from Noarlunga to the port. But this took time and the end of 1861 only six miles of roads had been formed.

In 1932 the District Councils of Noarlunga and Morphett Vale were amalgamated, together with a small area of the District Council of Clarendon, to form the new District Council of Noarlunga. In 1976 it was proclaimed the Corporation of the City of Noarlunga. On 1 July 1997 Noarlunga Council amalgamated with Happy Valley and Willunga Councils to form the City of Happy Valley, Noarlunga and Willunga. On 1 January 1998 the Council name was changed to the City of Onkaparinga. Prior to amalgamation the former Noarlunga City Council Comprised the suburbs of:

- *Blewitt Springs*
- *Christies Beach*
- *Christie Downs*
- *Hackham*
- *Hackham West*
- *Landcross Farm*
- *Lonsdale*
- *McLaren Flat*
- *McLaren Vale*
- *Moana*
- *Morphett Vale*
- *Noarlunga Downs*
- *Old Noarlunga*
- *Onkaparinga Hills*
- *O'Sullivan Beach*
- *Port Noarlunga*
- *Port Noarlunga South*
- *Reynella*
- *Seaford/Seaford Rise*
- *Woodcroft*

Law and Order

The first police presence in the southern vales was a police station established at Willunga in 1841. In 1846, the Police Commissioner suggested moving the station to Noarlunga, but the idea met with strenuous opposition from Willunga residents and was dropped. Five years later, a sole policeman was stationed at Morphett Vale. A local court was also established there, meeting in the Emu Hotel until a courthouse was built.

The District Council of Noarlunga could, in the absence of a police station, appoint special constables to preserve the peace. But it would appear that the area was

generally peaceful, a newspaper report of 1869 alleging that McLaren Vale was so quiet that they had seen the Governor there more often than a policeman.

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NOARLUNGA

Local Heritage Schedule

TABLE OF PLACES OF LOCAL HERITAGE VALUE

The following items situated within the former Corporation of Noarlunga area are intended to be scheduled as places of Local Heritage Value in the City of Onkaparinga Local Heritage (Noarlunga) PAR.

In the following schedules, the extent of listing refers to the sections or elements of the place that contain the heritage values described by the criteria designated. In all cases, the interiors of the buildings are excluded.

Property Address	Description of Place of Value	Certificate of Title	Section 23(4) Criteria	Place/ Item No.
BLEWITT SPRINGS				
Whittings Road Blewitt Springs	Ruins, former Tintara Winery Remnants of walls and tanks	5597/83	a, e	195
CHRISTIES BEACH				
Morrow Road Christies Beach	Bridge across Christie Creek Original bridge structure	n.a. – in road reserve	a, d	196
HACKHAM				
24 Cottage Lane Hackham	Dwelling Whole of exterior of historic cottage excluding later addition	5796/866	a	199
13 Gates Road Hackham	Dwelling Whole of exterior of historic dwelling excluding later addition	5362/147	a, d	200
20 Gates Road Hackham	Offices, former Dwelling Whole of exterior of historic dwelling excluding recent additions and verandah roof	5141/11	a	201
Section 46, Main South Road Hackham	Former Farmhouse Whole of exterior	5742/224	a	202
Off Main South Road Hackham	Dwelling and Outbuildings, former Farm Complex Whole of exterior of former farmhouse and outbuildings	5407/987	a, e	203
Section 53, Patapinda Rd Hackham	Dwelling and Outbuildings, former Farm Complex, (‘Maidstone’) Whole of exterior of former farmhouse and outbuildings	5745/169	a	204
12 Penneys Hill Road Hackham	Former Baptist Church Whole of exterior of historic Church excluding later additions	5725/891	a, c	205

Property Address	Description of Place of Value	Certificate of Title	Section 23(4) Criteria	Place/Item No.
15 Penneys Hill Road Hackham	Former Dwelling and Shop and Outbuilding, ('Haslemere') Whole of exterior, former shop and dwelling and outbuilding	5797/248	a, e	206
HACKHAM WEST				
370 Beach Road Hackham West	Dwelling, former Farm Cottage, ('Orari') and Trees Whole of exterior excluding later additions. Mature pine trees	5142/396	a, e	209
MOANA				
1 Moana Crescent Moana	Restaurant and Kiosk Whole of exterior, excluding later additions	5261/574	a, f	212
MORPHETT VALE				
52 Bains Road Morphett Vale	Dwelling, former Morphett Vale Union Chapel Whole of exterior of historic building, excluding additions	5512/440	a, d	222
59 Bains Road Morphett Vale	Dwelling, ('Prospect Cottage') Whole of exterior of historic dwelling, excluding additions	5790/540	a, d	223
8 Cypress Drive Morphett Vale	Former Farmhouse Whole of exterior of historic farmhouse excluding additions	5678/375	a	224
High Street Morphett Vale	Former Police Stable Whole of exterior	5308/92	a	225
132 Main South Road Morphett Vale	Emu Hotel Whole of exterior of historic hotel excluding later additions	4170/798	a, c	226
Cnr Main South Road & Flaxmill Roads Morphett Vale	War Memorial Garden War memorials and gardens	5752/676	a	227
171 States Road Morphett Vale	Dwelling, former Manse Whole of exterior of historic dwelling, excluding verandah and additions	5296/56	a, d	228
185 States Road Morphett Vale	Dwelling Whole of exterior of historic dwelling, excluding verandah and additions	5808/906	a, d	229
193 States Road Morphett Vale	Dwelling Whole of exterior of historic dwelling, excluding verandah and additions	5130/354	a, d	230
William Street Morphett Vale	Former Courthouse and Police Station Whole of exterior	5607/88	a, c	231
Woodcroft Drive Morphett Vale	Former Easton's Barn Whole of exterior	5546/540	a, d, e	232

Property Address	Description of Place of Value	Certificate of Title	Section 23(4) Criteria	Place/Item No.
NOARLUNGA DOWNS				
Kalisz Court Noarlunga Downs	Former Farm Complex, (‘Eleanora Centre’) Whole of exterior	5785/4	a, e	234
OLD NOARLUNGA				
5 Holmes Street Old Noarlunga	Former Shop/Dwelling Whole of exterior excluding additions and non-original embellishments.	5456/983	a	236
12 Malpas Street Old Noarlunga	Dwelling Whole of exterior	5328/467	a	237
23 Malpas Street Old Noarlunga	Noarlunga Primary School, Schoolroom and Peppercorn Tree Whole of exterior of historic (1912) school building excluding additions. Peppercorn tree.	5745/306 5685/20	a, c	238
28 Malpas Street Old Noarlunga	Dwelling, (‘Noarlunga Cottage’) Whole of exterior of historic (c1854) cottage and c1860 additions excluding later additions.	5842/459	a	239
Malpas Street Old Noarlunga	Former Methodist Church and Peppercorn Trees Whole of Exterior of historic Church and 1902 additions, excluding front porch. Peppercorn trees.	5513/27	a, c, f	240
6 Market Crescent Old Noarlunga	Former Horseshoe Mill Whole of exterior	5878/156	a, f	241
Old Coach Road Old Noarlunga (Onkaparinga River National Park)	Bridge, Old Coach Road Surviving fabric of bridge.	1060/000	a, d	242
9 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Former Shop/Dwelling Whole of exterior of the c1860's shop excluding later additions.	5493/693	a	243
25 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Former Shops/Dwelling Whole of exterior	5109/58	a	244
26 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Dwelling Whole of exterior	5068/500	a	245
33 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Dwelling and former shop Whole of exterior	5772/620	a	246
37 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Former Shop/Dwelling Whole of exterior	5310/2	a	247
38-42 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Old Noarlunga Hotel (formerly Jolly Miller) Whole of exterior of historic hotel excluding additions	5222/66 5140/550	a, c	248

Property Address	Description of Place of Value	Certificate of Title	Section 23(4) Criteria	Place/ Item No.
45 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Former Shop/Dwelling Whole of exterior	5247/382	a	249
47-49 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Former Butcher's Shop/Dwelling Whole of exterior	5204/27	a	250
48 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Dwelling and former Shop Whole of exterior	5158/401	a	251
50 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Dwelling Whole of exterior	5739/630	a	252
56 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Former Post Office Whole of exterior	5118/673	a, c	253
67 Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Dwelling, former Harbour Master's Cottage, Fence and Palm Tree Whole of exterior of historic cottage excluding later verandah. Mature palm tree, post and rail fence.	5654/46	a, e	254
Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Noarlunga District Hall Whole of exterior of historic Hall and 1929 addition, excluding later timber verandah and ramp.	5710/138	a, c	255
Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Former Brewery, Stone Tank and Pepper Tree Whole of exterior of former brewery. Stone tank and pepper tree.	5636/283	a, d	256
Patapinda Road Old Noarlunga	Reserve, former Market Whole of Reserve.	5710/138	a, c	257
66-76 Victor Harbor Road Old Noarlunga	Dwelling, Outbuildings and Pine Trees, former Farm Complex Whole of exterior dwelling and outbuildings. Mature pine trees.	5781/871	a, e	258
6 Water Street Old Noarlunga	Former Granary and Storehouse Whole of exterior of historic building.	5243/941	a	259

ONKAPARINGA HILLS

Lot 10, Kellys Road Onkaparinga Hills	Dwelling and Outbuildings, former Farm Complex Whole of exterior of former farmhouse and outbuildings	5156/928	a, e	260
Nursery Lane Onkaparinga Hills	Dwelling Whole of exterior	5233/911	a	261
30 Tusmore Drive Onkaparinga Hills	Dwelling, former Farm Building, ('Craigbank') Whole of exterior	5083/391	a, e	262

PORT NOARLUNGA

Lot 12 Clarke Street Port Noarlunga	Dwelling ('Fan Court') Whole of exterior	5399/428	a, b, e, f	267
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Property Address	Description of Place of Value	Certificate of Title	Section 23(4) Criteria	Place/Item No.
Esplanade Port Noarlunga	Captain Collett Barker Cairn Cairn including plaque and weather vane	n.a.	a, e, f	268
2 Gawler Street Port Noarlunga	Port Noarlunga Hotel, excluding "Milliari" guesthouse Whole of exterior excluding recent additions	5117/876	a, b, c, f	269
Esplanade Port Noarlunga	Port Noarlunga Jetty Whole of jetty structure	5835/248	a, b, c, f	270
11 Gawler Street Port Noarlunga	Former Bakery/Dwelling Whole of exterior of former bakery/dwelling	5273/906	a	271
13/15/17 Gawler Street Port Noarlunga	Former General Store/Attached Dwelling and Outbuilding Whole of exterior of former general store/attached dwelling and outbuilding	5403/77	a	272
20 Gawler Street Port Noarlunga	Shop, former Billiard Saloon Whole of exterior	5256/308	a, c	273
19 Gawler Street Port Noarlunga	Shop, former Dwelling Whole of exterior excluding verandah infill	5159/200	a, d	274
21 Gawler Street Port Noarlunga	Shop, former Post Office Whole of exterior	5159/200	a, c	275
22 Gawler Street Port Noarlunga	Community Arts Centre, former Port Noarlunga Institute and Library Whole of exterior	5775/672 5698/412 5847/802	a, b, c	276
23-25 Gawler Street Port Noarlunga	Shops, Former General Store Whole of exterior of both shops	5159/200	a	277
27 Gawler Street Port Noarlunga	Shop and Studio, former Church Whole of exterior excluding front fence.	5200/468	a, c	278
62 Murray Road Port Noarlunga	Former Guesthouse, ('Angus House') Whole of exterior	5814/680 5814/89	a, b, e	279
82 Murray Road Port Noarlunga	Dwelling Whole of exterior	5532/171	a	280
32 Old Honeyplot Road Port Noarlunga	Dwelling, former Farmhouse Whole of exterior	5174/832	a	281
1-5 Saltfleet Street Port Noarlunga	Former Guesthouse, ('McCloud House') Whole of exterior	5285/154	a, b	282
22 Saltfleet Street Port Noarlunga	Shop/former Tea Rooms Whole of exterior	5438/578	a, b	283
33 Saltfleet Street Port Noarlunga	Dwelling and Pine Tree Whole of exterior of dwelling. Pine tree.	5354/929	a	284

Property Address	Description of Place of Value	Certificate of Title	Section 23(4) Criteria	Place/ Item No.
36 Saltfleet Street Port Noarlunga	Former Bakery Shop and Pine Trees (2) Whole of exterior of former shop. Pine trees	5640/42	a	285
9 Witton Road Port Noarlunga	Dwelling, former Boarding House ('Yoolana') Whole of exterior	5254/909	a, b	286
12-14 Witton Road Port Noarlunga	Dwelling, former Police Station Whole of exterior excluding later additions and front fence	5726/919	a, c	287
PORT NOARLUNGA SOUTH				
31 Commercial Road Port Noarlunga South	Dwelling Whole of exterior	5818/376	a, b	290
REYNELLA				
16 Bridge Street Reynella	Former Reynella Distillery, (St Francis Winery & Restaurant) Whole of exterior of historic cellar buildings excluding later additions	5167/858	a, e	297
5-7 Corn Street Reynella	Dwelling Whole of exterior	5804/415	a, e	298
15 Corn Street Reynella	Dwelling Whole of exterior of historic cottage and gabled addition excluding recent skillion roofed additions.	5546/720	a	299
65 Corn Street Reynella	Dwelling Whole of exterior	5107/882	a, e	300
66 Corn Street Reynella	Dwelling, former Boarding House Whole of exterior	5339/468	a	301
Off Lantana Road Reynella	Stone Pine Trees (4) and Cairn Pine trees and cairn	5552/467	a, g	302
6 Market Street Reynella	Dwelling Whole of exterior	5212/984	a	303
194 Old South Road Reynella	Shop Whole of exterior excluding verandah	5381/838	a	304
3 Olive Street Reynella	Dwelling Whole of exterior	5118/582	a	305
Panalatinga Road Reynella	'Carew Cottage', attached former School Room, Sunken Garden and Pine Trees Whole of exterior of Carew Cottage and school room additions. Sunken garden and pine trees	5072/629	a, e	306

Property Address	Description of Place of Value	Certificate of Title	Section 23(4) Criteria	Place/ Item No.
8 Peach Street Reynella	Dwelling, former Wesleyan Chapel and Hall Whole of exterior of former Chapel and Hall	5371/858	a, c	307
1 Reynell Road Reynella	Dwelling, former Post Office Whole of exterior	1911/166	a, c	308
6 Reynell Road Reynella	Former Station Masters Dwelling Whole of exterior	5111/991	a, e	309
22 Reynell Road Reynella	Dwelling Whole of exterior	5074/61	a, e	310
Reynell Road Reynella	Dwelling within Reynella Winery Whole of exterior	5074/61	a, e	311
WOODCROFT				
PS 614, Panalatinga Road Woodcroft	Dwelling, former Farmhouse and Pine Trees Whole of exterior of former farmhouse excluding later additions. Mature pine trees	5860/281	a	313
262 Pimpala Road Woodcroft	Dwelling, former Farmhouse ('Woodcroft Farm') Whole of exterior	5188/955	a, e	314
McLAREN VALE (RURAL) AND McLAREN FLAT				
Off Pedler Creek Road McLaren Vale	Dwelling former Farmhouse and Barn, ('Fidge Farm') Whole of exterior of former farmhouse and barn	5305/851	a, e	321
Lot 3 Wheaton Road McLaren Vale	Former Farm Complex, ('Landcross Farm') Whole of exterior of farmhouse and outbuildings	5503/672	a, e	322
Blewitt Springs Road McLaren Flat	Dwelling, ('Beltunga'), Associated Trees and Garden Whole of exterior of dwelling. Mature pine and palm trees and garden	5869/356	a	323
41-47 Main Road McLaren Flat	McLaren Flat Memorial Hall Whole of exterior	5853/24	a, b, c	324
49 Main Road McLaren Flat	McLaren Flat Primary School Whole of exterior of historic School building	5853/25	a, c	325
55 Main Road McLaren Flat	Shop/Post Office Whole of exterior	5854/479	a, c	326
Main Road McLaren Flat	Memorial Avenue of Pine Trees All pine trees in memorial avenue	n.a. – in road reserve	a, e, g	327
Amery Road McLaren Vale	Amery Private Cemetery Surviving historic fabric and trees	5847/820	a, b, e	328

Property Address	Description of Place of Value	Certificate of Title	Section 23(4) Criteria	Place/Item No.
Alt 50, Chalk Hill Road McLaren Vale	Agricultural Outbuildings (2) ('Manning Park') Whole of Exterior	5402/709	a	329
Alt 51, Chalk Hill Road McLaren Vale	Former Farmhouse, outbuilding, and mature pepper trees, ('Manning Park') Whole of exterior and trees	5402/710	a	330
Osborn Road McLaren Vale	d'Arenberg Winery Complex Whole of exterior of historic homestead and outbuildings	5627/787	a, b, e	331
Seaview Road McLaren Vale	Farmhouse and Outbuildings ('Whitehill Farm') Whole of exterior	5353/375	a	332
Seaview Road McLaren Vale	Former Row Dwellings (Workers Cottages) Whole of exterior	5464/726	a, b	333
Off Seaview Road McLaren Vale	Oliver Family Private Cemetery Stone wall, headstones and trees	5229/581 5229/718	a, b, e	334

The following additional items in the former Corporation of Noarlunga area are entered in the State Heritage Register:

PROPERTY ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF PLACE OF VALUE	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE REFERENCE
HACKHAM		
2 Gates Road Hackham	Dwelling ("Hollys House")	5279/800
278 Main South Road Hackham	Office (former Four Winds Dwelling)	5264/327
HACKHAM WEST		
424 Beach Road Hackham West	Blackwell Funeral Parlour (former Morphett Vale Primary School)	5111/8
133 Main South Road Hackham West	Olive Farm	5504/886
LONSDALE		
15 Liston Road Lonsdale	Underground tank and barn, Glenheath Homestead	5476/715
SEAFORD		
Lots 84 & 85 Griffiths Drive Seaford	Dwelling (former farmhouse)	5417/507 5417/508
MORPHETT VALE		
10 William Street Morphett Vale	Former John Knox School	5882/951
10 William Street Morphett Vale	Former John Knox Free Presbyterian Church	5882/951
14 William Street Morphett Vale	Morphett Vale Institute	5846/707
1 Church Street Morphett Vale	Dwelling	5462/329
40 Flaxmill Road Morphett Vale	Dwelling	5356/615
Main South Road Morphett Vale	Mary Help of Christians (St Mary's Catholic Church)	5358/388
214-216 Main South Road Morphett Vale	Shop (former Morphett Vale Baptist Church)	5712/306
243 O'Sullivan's Beach Road Morphett Vale	Wakefield's Homestead	5431/202
142 Wheatsheaf Road Morphett Vale	Thrush Grove (Dwelling and Dairy)	5399/158
NOARLUNGA CENTRE		
148 Beach Road Noarlunga Centre	Former Farmhouse	5807/2
OLD NOARLUNGA		
Church Hill Road Old Noarlunga	St Philip and St James Anglican Church and Graveyard	5263/594 5263/595

PROPERTY ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF PLACE OF VALUE	CERTIFICATE OF TITLE REFERENCE
PORT NOARLUNGA		
Gawler Street Port Noarlunga	Port Noarlunga Hotel (former Milliari Guest House only – incorporated in hotel in 1933)	5117/876
80 Murray Road Port Noarlunga	Perry Homestead	5532/170
53 Old Honeyput Road Port Noarlunga	Dwelling and outbuildings	5175/883
48-50 Saltfleet Street Port Noarlunga	Dwelling and domestic outbuildings	5321/746 5321/829
PORT NOARLUNGA SOUTH		
	Pingle Farm (Dwelling, barn and underground tank), Onkaparinga River National Park	5757/458
Lot 1 Sauerbiers Road Port Noarlunga South	Prospect Farm (Dwellings and farmbuildings)	5876/555
REYNELLA		
Braes Close Reynella	Dwelling ("The Braes")	5223/887 5657/960
Old South Road Reynella	Former Reynella Changing Station, dwelling and stables	5664/529
204-212 Old South Road Reynella	Crown Inn	5140/517
165-181 Old South Road Reynella	Shop (former Reynella Primary School combined schoolroom and dwelling)	5289/61
6 Peach Street Reynella	Dwelling (former Reynella School comprising "cottage" and "hall")	5368/65
Reynell Road Reynella	Hardy's (former Reynell's) Reynella Winery	5074/60
WOODCROFT		
Lot 31 Pimpala Road Woodcroft	Mount Hurtle Winery	5128/608
McLAREN VALE (RURAL) & McLAREN FLAT		
Chaffey's Road McLaren Vale	Seaview Winery (former Hope farm, later Benelan)	5410/316 5410/317
Chaffey's Road McLaren Vale	Coriole Winery (Winery, dwelling and outbuilding)	5547/408
Chapel Hill Road McLaren Vale	Chapel Hill Winery (former McLaren Vale Bible Christian Church)	5414/316
Chapel Hill Road McLaren Vale	Seaview Farm, including two dwellings, two underground tanks, a cellar and a building housing two olive presses	5093/773
Kays Road McLaren Vale	Kay Brothers Amery Winery	5869/326
Wheaton Road McLaren Vale	Former Noarlunga Ostrich Farm, including Prior's Court Homestead (1850s section only) and barn	5057/849

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

RUINS, FORMER TINTARA WINERY

Place/Item No. 195

LOCATION

Address	Section 581 Whitings Road
Suburb	Blewitt Springs
Plan No	DP 47544
Allotment No	Alt 202 Sec 686
CT	Volume: 5597 Folio: 83
Hundred	Willunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No BS1

DESCRIPTION

The ruins of the winery complex consist of several tanks and remnants of walls and foundations. The winery was built into the hillside, on one of the levels are the remains of several slate holding tanks and on another is a domed brick circular tank and two stone elliptical tanks.

HISTORY

Dr Alexander Charles Kelly was born in Scotland in 1811, took his degree in 1832 and arrived in South Australia in 1840. He had previously acted as a ships surgeon on East India Company ships for 8 years. Dr Kelly practised in Port Adelaide and for a while in the first Royal Adelaide Hospital.

In 1842 Dr Kelly purchased land at Morphett Vale now the suburb of Chirstie Downs where he planted a vineyard, built a house and called the property 'Trinity'. He gave up medicine and devoted himself to the vineyard and the production of wine. He wrote two books about wine – 'The Vine in Australia' was published in 1861 and 'Wine-growing in Australia' was published in 1867.

Tintara Winery began in 1861 with the purchase of seven hundred acres of land and the building of a house by Dr Alexander C. Kelly. The house still remains but most of the cellar structures constructed in 1863 have been removed.

Vines were planted in 1862 using the contour method of planting. A second house, a two storey mansion of eight rooms was begun on top of the hill above the vineyard. By 1873 due to financial problems the winery was put up for sale. It was purchased in 1876 by Thomas Hardy who extended the cellars and built homes nearby for his permanent employees and huts for his seasonal workers.

Dr Kelly retired to Norwood where he died in 1877 aged 66. The last vintage was crushed in 1927 and afterwards the vats were transferred to Hardy's McLaren Vale cellars.

The Kelly mansion was never completed and eventually during Hardy's ownership became workmen's quarters. It was destroyed by one of the bush fires which raged in South Australia on Black Sunday January 1955.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The ruins of the original Tintara Winery, a well recognised name now associated with the Hardy Winery and representative of the establishment of viticulture which played an important role in the early development of the area. This site was established by Dr A.C. Kelly an early and respected vigneron in the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality, (Dr Alexander Charles Kelly).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. BS 05.

PHOTOGRAPHS

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

BRIDGE ACROSS CHRISTIE CREEK

Place/Item No. 196

LOCATION

Address	Morrow Road
Suburb	Christies Beach
Plan No	N/A
Allotment No	N/A
CT	N/A – in road reserve
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No CB1



DESCRIPTION

A former road bridge with a single central stone pier, stone buttressing and local, rough-sawn timber log construction.

The bridge has, at a later time, been overlaid with bitumen over corrugated iron sheets and is used only as a footbridge.

HISTORY

Little history is known about this bridge although bridges of this type were common in the mid to late 1800's and played a major role in developing the road network and opening up the State.

It was once the main road bridge in the area to cross Christie Creek before Galloway Road was built in the early 1960's and Dyson Road Bridge was built (and rebuilt). Early O'Sullivan Beach residents tell of crossing the bridge to get to their blocks of land prior to the subdivision of O'Sullivan Beach in 1926.

Due to demand for improved roads and bridges and the relative lack of durability of South Australian timbers few of these bridges survive. This bridge is believed to be the only example of this type of engineering construction remaining in the Noarlunga area.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The bridge is representative of early transport routes and their role in opening up the area for growth and development.

It is also an uncommon surviving example of an early road bridge of this type of construction and is indicative of pioneer building methods using local timber.

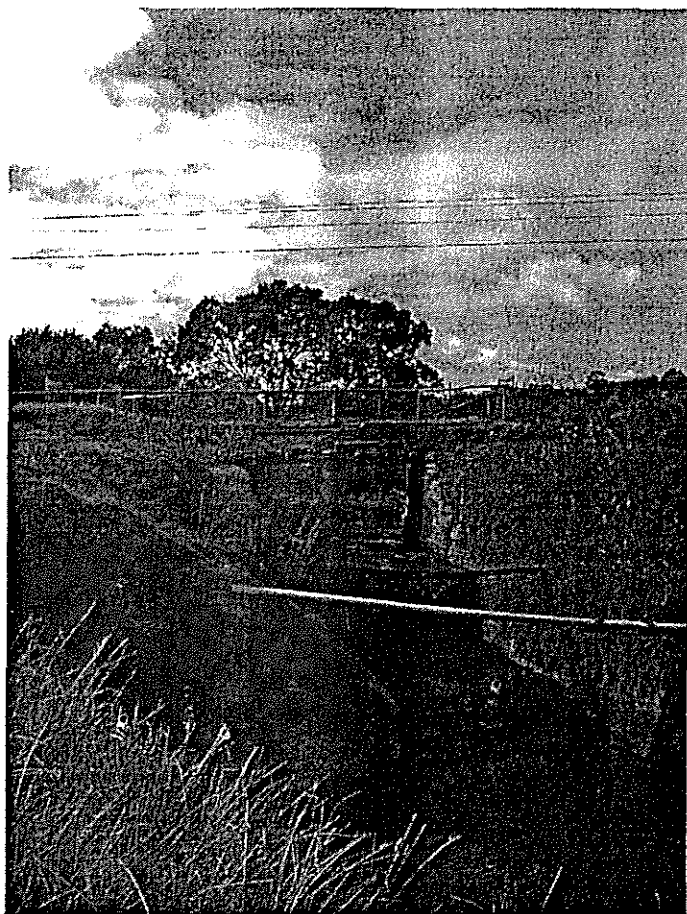
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. CB 04.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

Place/Item No. 199

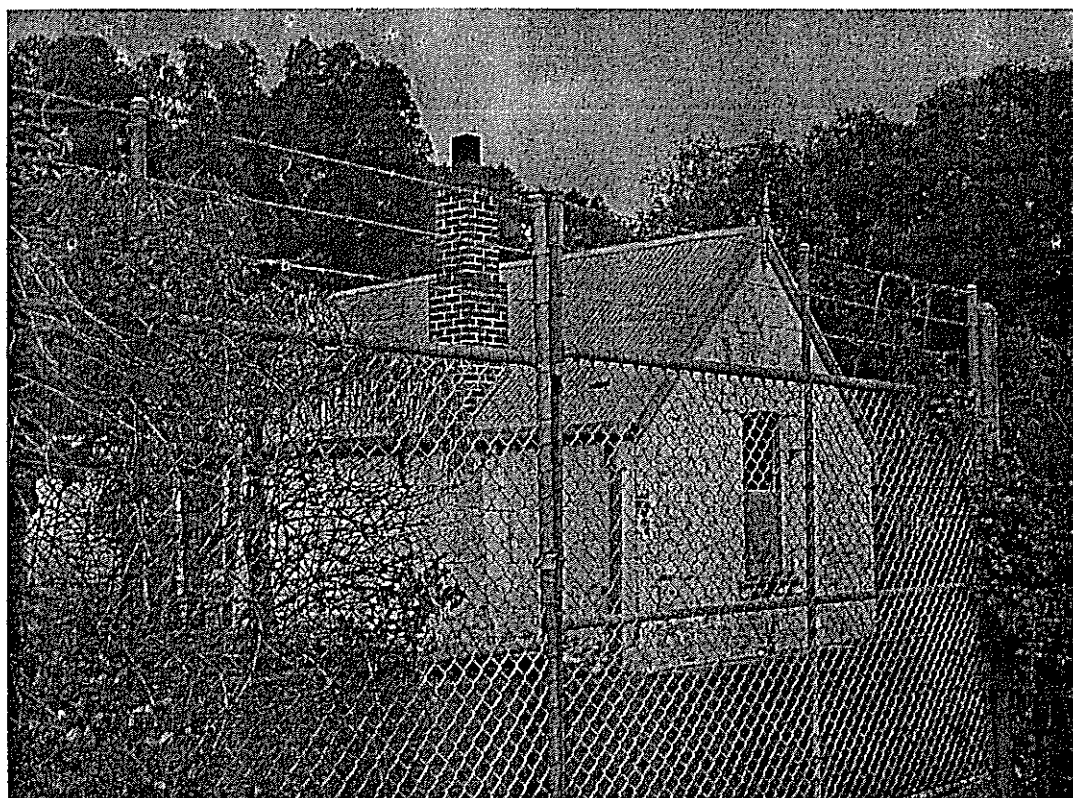
LOCATION

Address	24 Cottage Lane
Suburb	Hackham
Plan No	FP 152997
Allotment No	Alt 11 Sec 25
CT	Volume: 5796 Folio: 866
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No HA1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey cottage with a projecting gabled bay. Walls are constructed of stone and brick and are partly rendered and painted. The hipped and gabled roof is clad with corrugated iron. Chimneys have apparently been reconstructed. Originally a two or three-roomed cottage, a relatively recent addition has been constructed at the rear. Internally, ceilings are low and timber lined.

HISTORY

The construction and form of the cottage suggest that it was built in the 1870's.

Local knowledge suggests the house and land were owned by the 'Gandley Family'. The 1873 Noarlunga rates assessments list John Gandley as the owner and 1907 Noarlunga rates assessments lists 'Miss Gandly' as the owner.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Hackham, 1840's to 1870's.

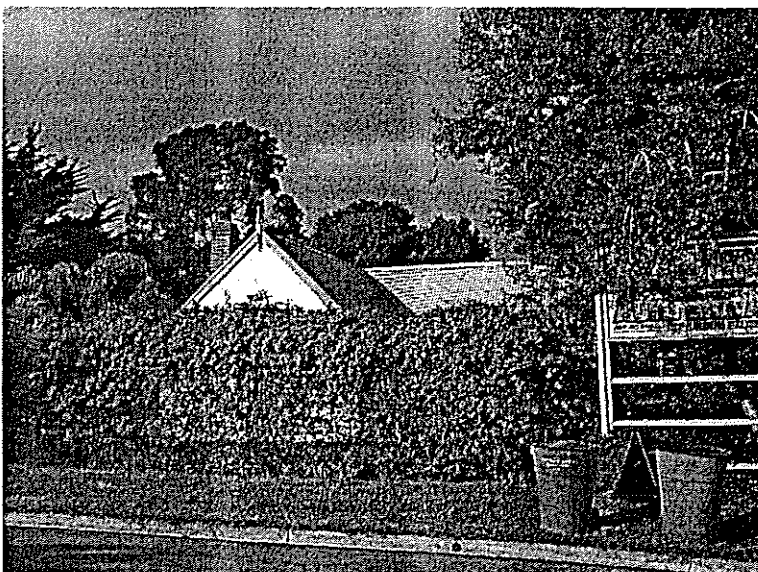
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area,

REFERENCES

Caterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory*, 1997, Item No. HA 11.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

Place/Item No. 200

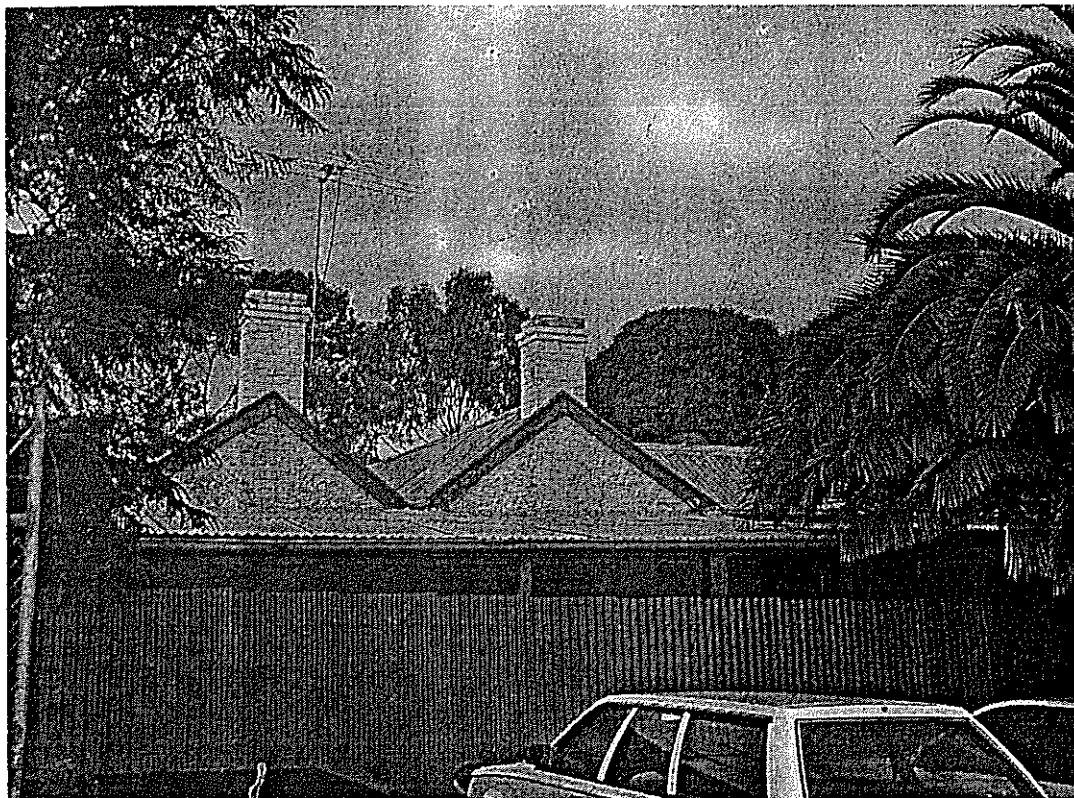
LOCATION

Address	13 Gates Road
Suburb	Hackham
Plan No	FP 151812
Allotment No	Alt 36 Sec 24
CT	Volume: 5362 Folio: 147
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No HA1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey cottage with a twin gabled roof. Walls are constructed of limestone rubble with red brick quoins (painted). Roofs are clad in corrugated iron. Windows are double hung.

The verandah has been enclosed with louvres and brick additions have been constructed to the rear and southern end of the cottage.

HISTORY

The construction date of this cottage is unknown but its form and construction suggests that it was built in the 1860's-1870's. The verandah (which has been modified) and southern extensions were probably early additions.

According to the book "Hutchinson Family 150 years 1839-1989" by Ian Hutchinson, Simon (born 1840 died 1913) and Elizabeth Collins lived here for some time until Elizabeth died in 1910.

According to the 1979 Noarlunga Heritage Study it was originally the home of Sydney Holly (born 1893) and it is known that his brother Edgar (born 1895) lived in the house from prior to 1925 until his death in 1980. The brick extension to the rear was constructed in 1944.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Hackham, 1840's to 1870's.

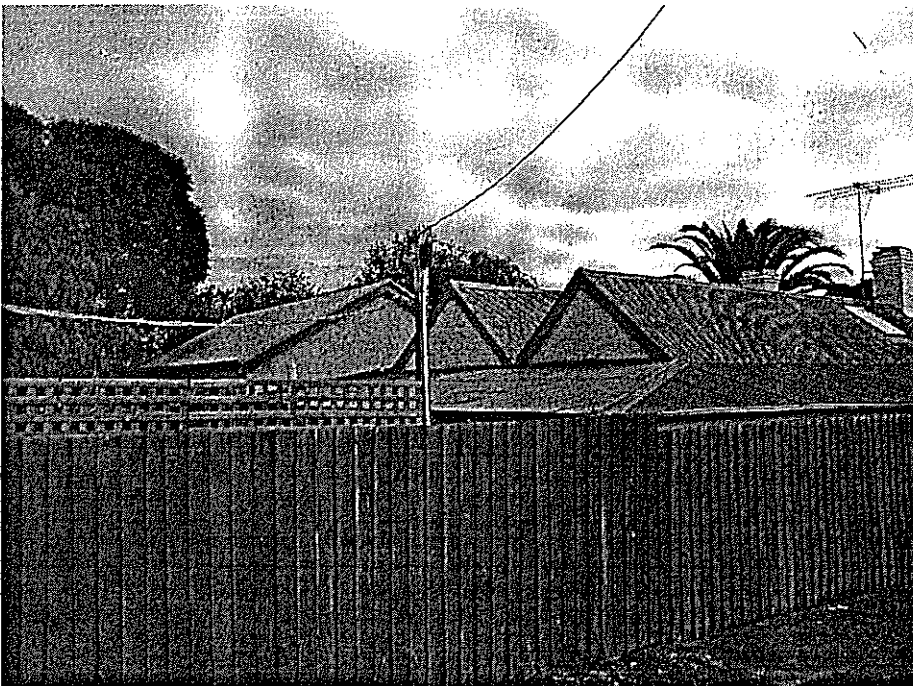
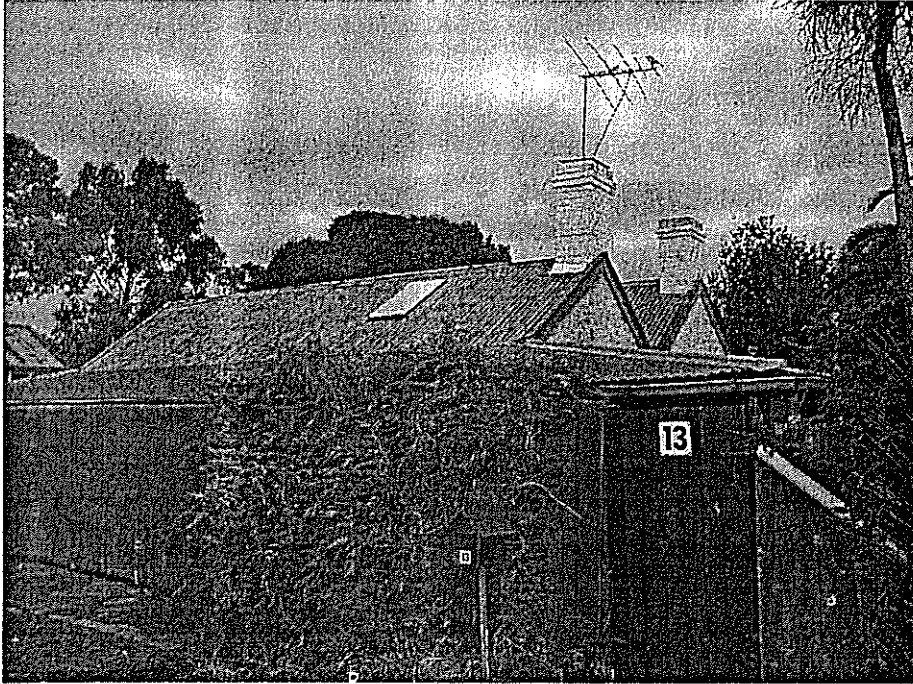
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.
- (d) it displays design characteristics of significance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Caterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory*, 1997, Item No. HA 23.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA Local Heritage Register

OFFICES, FORMER DWELLING

Place/Item No. 201

LOCATION

Address	20 Gates Road
Suburb	Hackham
Plan No	FP 1707
Allotment No	Alt 1 Sec 25
CT	Volume: 5141 Folio: 11
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No HA1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, symmetrical cottage set above ground level with a hipped roof and bullnosed verandah. Earlier photographs show the cottage with a straight-pitched verandah. Walls are constructed of stone (rendered). Roofs and verandahs are clad with corrugated colorbond steel. There are later additions at the side and rear.

HISTORY

The construction and form of the cottage suggest that it was built around the 1870's.

In the 1979 Noarlunga Heritage Study it states that it was originally owned by people called 'Forest' and built by 'Whittakers'. The Noarlunga District Council rates assessment books show in 1913 an Alex Forrest occupying and Jane Forrest owning allotments 12, 13 and 14 in Hackham. 'Whittakers' were builders from Reynella. David Whittaker had arrived in South Australia with his parents in 1854 aged 3. After David and his wife Polly married they lived for a few years in the mid north of South Australia. They returned to Reynella after 1877 and may have built this house soon after. David Whittaker died in 1937 aged 87 years.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Hackham, 1840's to 1870's.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Caterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory*, 1997, Item No. HA 24.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER FARMHOUSE

Place/Item No. 202

LOCATION

Address	Main South Road
Suburb	Hackham
Plan No	FP 151804
Allotment No	Alt 28 Sec 38
CT	Volume: 5742 Folio: 224
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No HA2



DESCRIPTION

A single storey symmetrical cottage situated on a large block surrounded by orchards. The cottage has a corrugated iron hipped roof. Walls are constructed of stone with brick quoins and chimneys. A skillion verandah extends across the front façade.

The dwelling is currently unoccupied and is in a dilapidated condition.

HISTORY

The construction and form of the cottage suggest that it was built around the 1870's. The 1877 Noarlunga District Council rates assessment book records Daniel Radford paid rates on this land and described it as "house and land" which seems to confirm that the cottage was built sometime prior to 1877 and indicating that the property was farmed. Daniel Radford was elected to the Noarlunga District Council in 1884 and 1885.

The cottage is also believed to have belonged to Herb Antonio at some stage (See HA 9).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former farmhouse representative of the early settlement of Hackham, 1840's to 1870's, and the agricultural pursuits of early settlers.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Caterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory*, 1997, Item No. HA 34.

PHOTOGRAPHS



**NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register**

**DWELLING AND OUTBUILDINGS,
FORMER FARM COMPLEX**

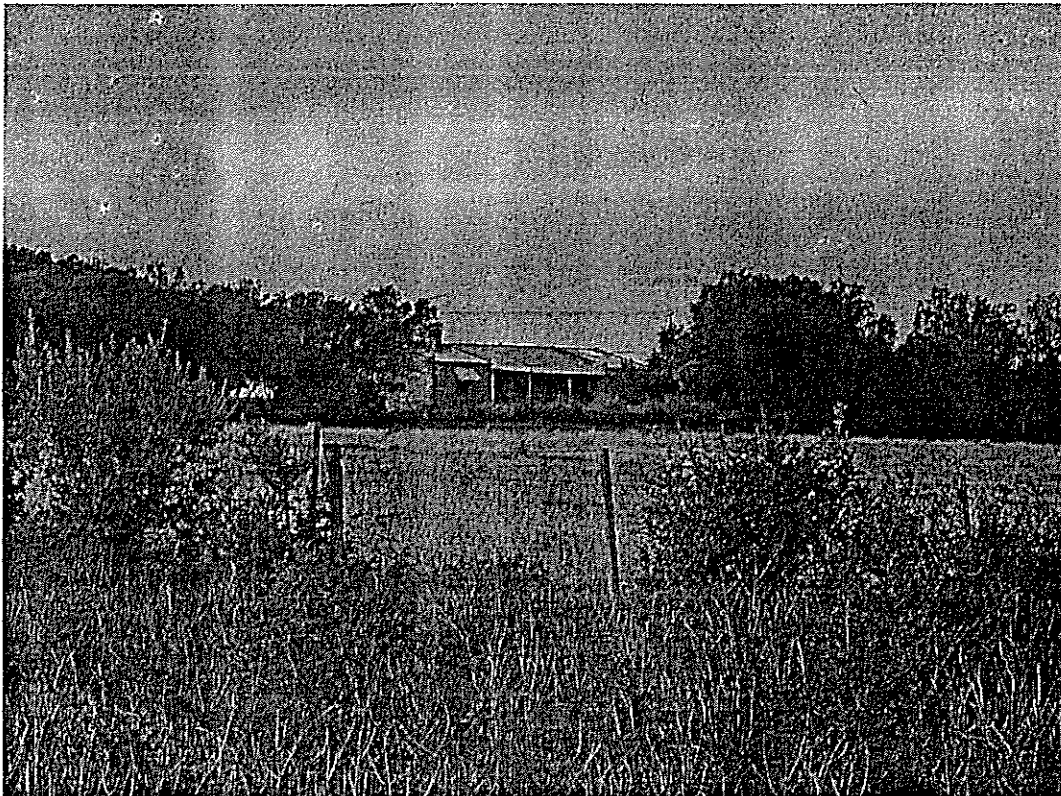
Place/Item No. 203

LOCATION

Address	Off Main South Road
Suburb	Hackham
Plan No	FP 40008
Allotment No	Alt 21 Sec 53
CT	Volume: 5407 Folio: 987
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No HA2



DESCRIPTION

A linear plan form dwelling constructed of limestone random rubble with brick quoins, dressings and chimneys. The middle section appears to be the original building with later additions to either end. The original section has a verandah at the front, an extension of the main roof.

The dwelling is situated on a large property with outbuildings.

HISTORY

Probably constructed in the 1860's-70's by Jaoa Emmanuel (John) Antonio and his family. Antonio is listed in the 1867 Noarlunga District Council rates assessment book as paying rates on Sections 17, 35, 42, 43, 53 (land) and 32 and 33 (house and land) and by 1877 Sections 20 and 42 (land) and 17, 32, 33, 34 (house and land).

This was also the home of Herb Antonio (grandchild of John) until his death in 1978, suggesting continuous ownership by the Antonio family.

Antonio School, Bains Road, Morphett Vale, (opened 1975) was named in honour of Mr H. Antonio and Miss E. Antonio who had been generous benefactors of the (Catholic) parish. Mr H. Antonio placed a time capsule in the base of the statue of Our Lady on the opening day.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former farm complex representative of the early settlement of Hackham, 1840's to 1870's and the agricultural pursuits of early settlers.

It is of added significance for its associated with the Antonio family, generous benefactors of the Catholic Parish.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with notable local personalities.

REFERENCES

Caterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory*, 1997, Item No. HA 32.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

**DWELLING AND OUTBUILDINGS,
FORMER FARM COMPLEX, ('MAIDSTONE')**

Place/Item No. 204

LOCATION

Address	Section 53, Patapinda Road
Suburb	Hackham
Plan No	FP 40008
Allotment No	Alt 22 Sec 53
CT	Volume: 5745 Folio: 169
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No HA2



DESCRIPTION

A single storey cottage, originally only two rooms. The earliest (northern) section is constructed of sandstone and has dressed stone openings. The later (southern) section has brick quoins and casement windows to the front facade. The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron. The front verandah is an extension of the main roof. Lean-to additions have been constructed.

The cottage is situated on a large allotment with four outbuildings, two of which are constructed of limestone rubble.

HISTORY

The dwelling was constructed in 1889 by John King and remained in the King family for nearly 100 years. The property was named after the town of Maidstone in England.

"Maidstone" operated as a mixed farm and John's son Ernest, who took over the property when his father retired, also supplied milk from the milk shed on the property.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former farm complex representative of the early development of Hackham and the agricultural pursuits of early settlers.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Caterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory*, 1997, Item No. HA 33.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER BAPTIST CHURCH

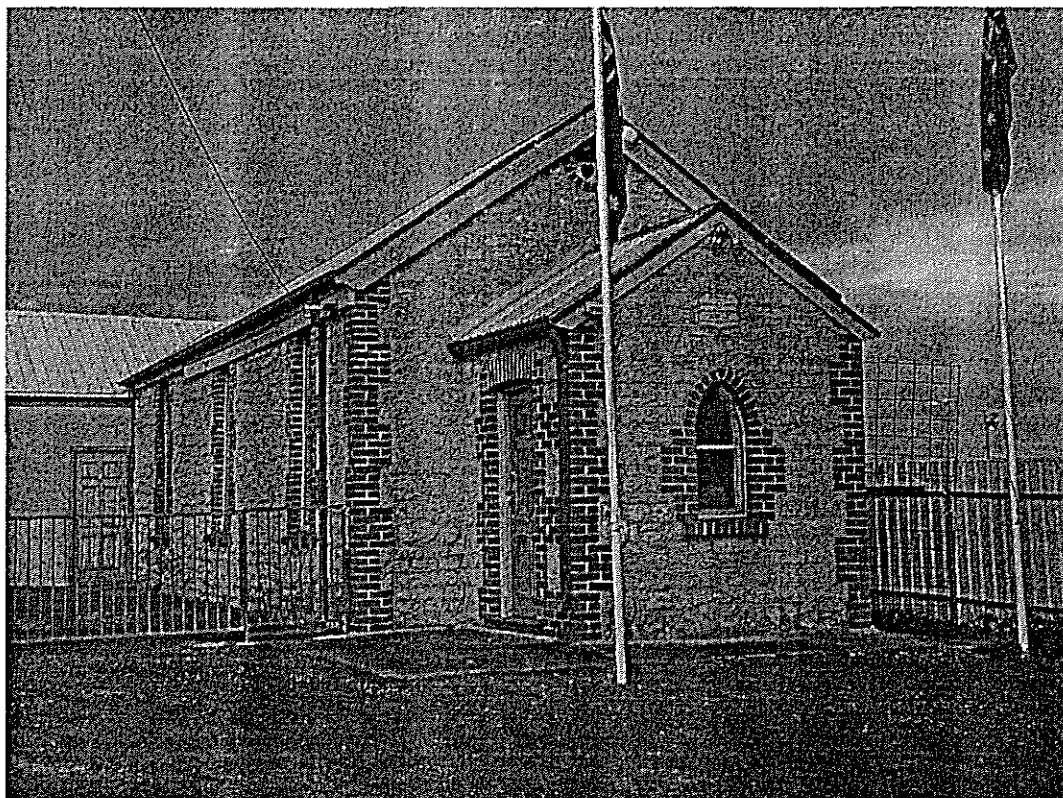
Place/Item No. 205

LOCATION

Address	12 Penneys Hill Road
Suburb	Hackham
Plan No	FP 153029
Allotment No	Alt 43 Sec 25
CT	Volume: 5725 Folio: 891
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No HA1



DESCRIPTION

A simple gabled structure, rectilinear in plan form, with a small gabled entrance porch. Walls are constructed of roughly coursed limestone rubble with red brick dressings. Gabled roofs are clad with corrugated iron. Window openings are pointed arches with timber, double hung sashes within.

A plaque located above the central window of the entrance porch honours C. Black & F. Stillwell (See HA 1, 'Haslemere') who were both killed during World War 1.

A kitchen and kindergarten room addition has been constructed to the rear.

HISTORY

The land for the Hackham Baptist Sunday School was donated by Mrs M. Brown and in 1897 the Sunday School was erected.

The building served mainly as a Sunday School and meeting place linked with the Morphett Vale Baptist Church. Some church services began in the building in 1932 and in 1934 the building became the Hackham Baptist Church with the induction service conducted in 1935.

The front porch was added between 1915 and 1921. Major renovations took place in 1975.

In 1988 the Hackham Baptist Church became an Incorporated Body of the South Australian Baptist Union. The building was used by the Church up until its sale in 2000. It is now in private ownership.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The former Church is significant for its long and continuous use for religious activities and for its role in the social and religious development of the Hackham Community.

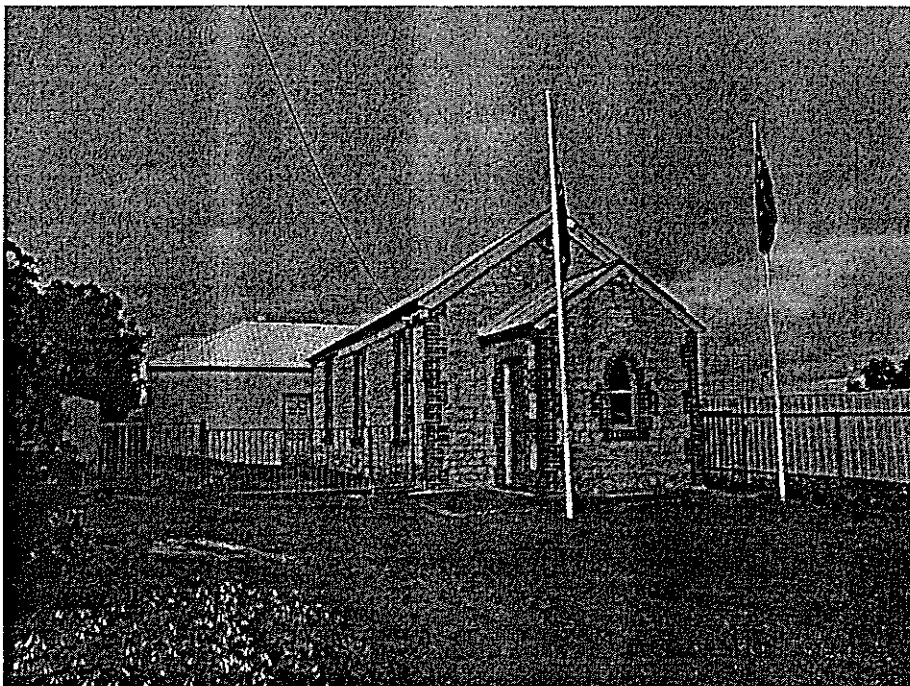
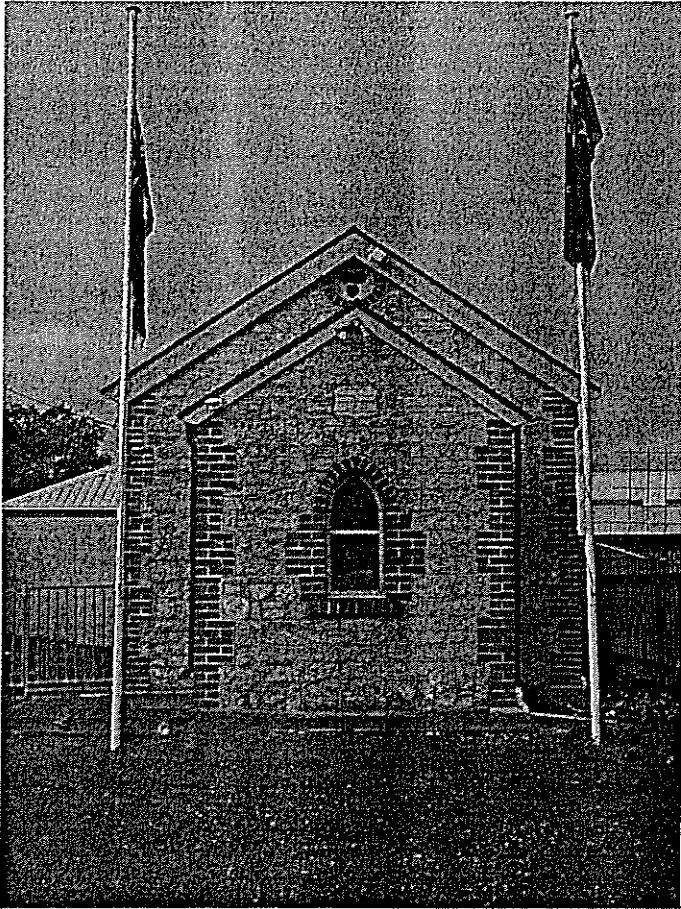
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Caterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory*, 1997, Item No. HA 14.

PHOTOGRAPHS



**NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register**

**FORMER DWELLING AND SHOP AND OUTBUILDING
(‘HASLEMERE’)**

Place/Item No. 206

LOCATION

Address	15 Penneys Hill Road
Suburb	Hackham
Plan No	FP 152846
Allotment No	Alt 60 Sec 17
CT	Volume: 5797 Folio: 248
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No HA1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, symmetrical cottage set on a large, sloping property with a skillion verandah across the front façade incorporating a central gable over the entrance. One side of the verandah has been enclosed. Walls are constructed of limestone with red brick quoins and detailing. The hipped roof and verandah are now tiled.

The rear shop addition projects towards Penneys Hill Road. It is a gabled structure with corrugated iron wall cladding. The roof is now clad in metal imitating tile.

The house apparently has four main rooms with a central passage with high corrugated iron ceilings. A room to the north of the shop additions has a timber floor built over a large stone rainwater tank (which supplies the house with water).

A stone outbuilding and iron additions that were the original cow sheds are also on the property.

HISTORY

Constructed by Thomas Holly, local builder, circa 1906. William & Rhoda (nee Hutchinson) Stillwell moved here on leaving 'Tainmoonda' (now known as Holly Cottage). William ran a store in 'Tainmoonda' and continued to run it in 'Haslemere' when he moved, adding a small grocery and general store to the side.

William and Rhoda called their new home 'Haslemere', after the town William had come from in England.

William Stillwell died in 1924 but Rhoda continued to live here until her death in 1950. She was listed as storekeeper of Hackham between 1925 and 1948.

The former shop and dwelling is now used as a residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This former dwelling and shop and the outbuilding are representative of the continuity of settlement and commercial development of Hackham.

The place is of added significance for its association with William & Rhonda Stillwell, prominent pioneering identities in the area.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with notable local personalities.

REFERENCES

Caterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory*, 1997, Item No. HA 13.

Bruce Harry & Associates. *Holly Cottage Conservation Plan*, January 2002.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, FORMER FARM COTTAGE ('ORARI')
AND TREES

Place/Item No. 209

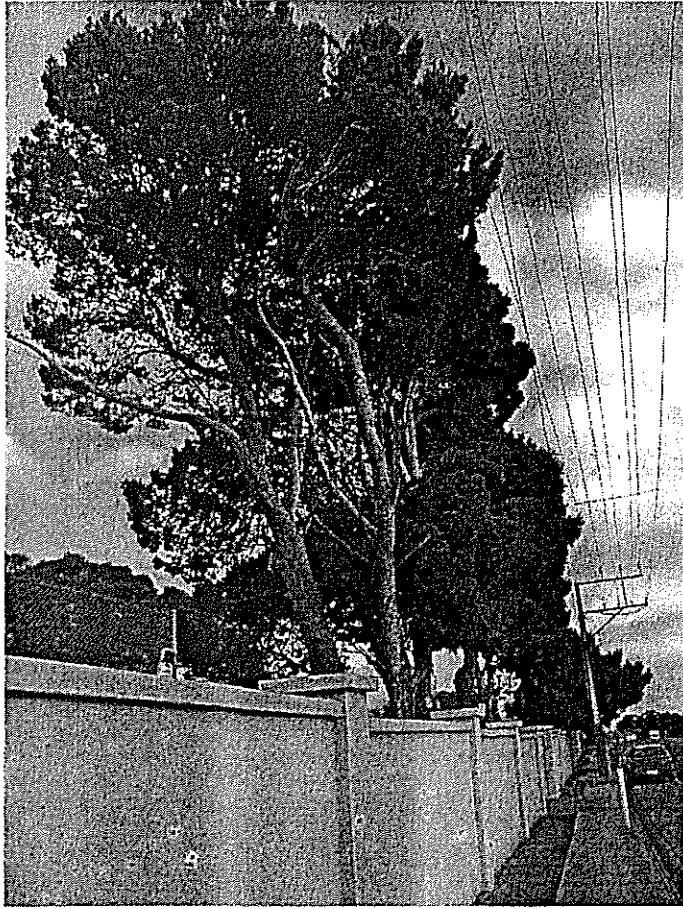
LOCATION

Address	370 Beach Road
Suburb	Hackham West
Plan No	DP 17694
Allotment No	Alt 2 Sec 5
CT	Volume: 5142 Folio: 396
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No HW1





DESCRIPTION

A single storey cottage situated on a large property and set well back from the street. The cottage is constructed of sandstone with brick dressings and has a projecting bay. The corrugated iron roof is hipped with a gabled hip to the front façade and a convex verandah. Additions have been constructed to the side. It was remodelled in 1979 and again in 1983 and now comprises 10 main rooms and a cellar.

There are several mature pine trees on the property.

HISTORY

Built in 1906 as a workman's cottage it was part of a property known as 'Fenton' owned by Aaron Benny. The main homestead was located across the road from 'Orari'.

The Hunt family purchased the property in 1913. It was the home of Frederick John Hunt and his family and his son Walter Morris Hunt was born here in 1922.

Both F.J. and W. Morris Hunt served the local community as members of the local council.

F.J. Hunt was elected to the Morphett Vale District Council in 1913. In 1914 he was elected Chairman and remained so until 1931. In 1932 the Noarlunga District Council merged with the Morphett Vale District Council and F.J. Hunt served on that council in 1934 and 1935.

W. Morris Hunt was elected to Noarlunga Council in 1965. He was elected Chairman in 1970 and when Noarlunga became a city in 1974 Morris became the first Mayor of the City of Noarlunga. Morris retired from council in 1985 and died in 1996.

It was also the home of Ernest Edwin Hunt (born circa 1890 died 1962) and his wife Dulcie Rosa (born 1893) nee Christie. Ernest and Rosa married in 1920 and lived in the house from 1928 to 1977. Dulcie's parents were Lambert Ferris Bowden Christie and Rosa nee Grundy. L.F.B. Christie was a farmer at 'Dalebrook' (now Christies Beach) and was elected to Noarlunga District Council in 1903 and from 1904 and 1908 he was Chairman. When Dulcie's father retired in 1932 he went to live with her and her family.

E.E. Hunt named the property 'Orari' after the name of the ship that brought him home from World War 1.

The Hunt family ran a farming business called Hunt Brothers which is still remembered in the district. Nearby was a chaff mill (now demolished) and the family owned many of the surrounding sections.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former farm cottage representative of the continuity of settlement and the agricultural development of Hackham. The mature trees and substantial grounds contribute to its context.

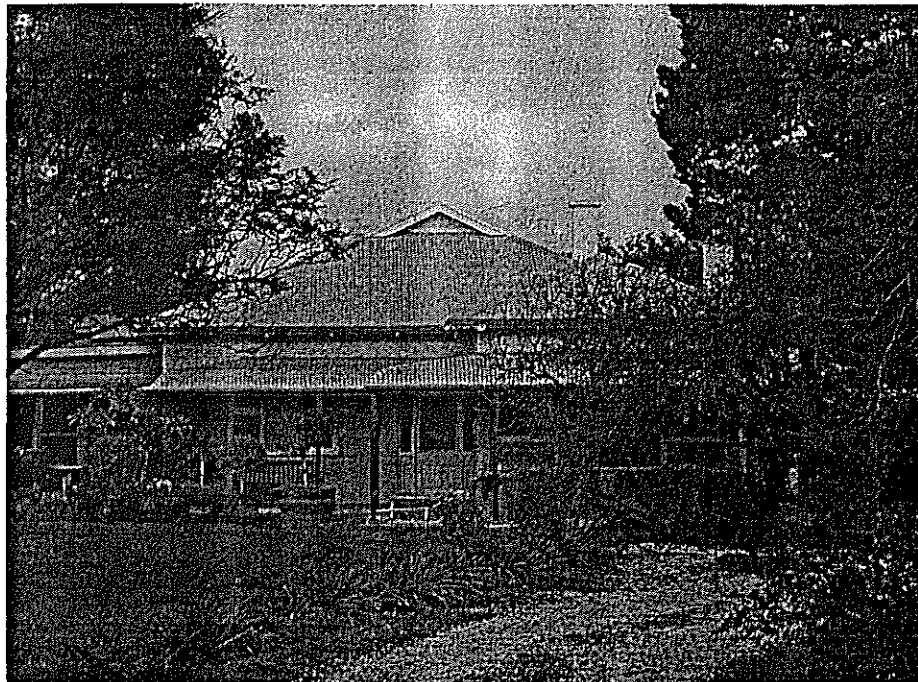
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (e) it is associated with notable local personalities, and

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. HW 01.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

RESTAURANT & KIOSK

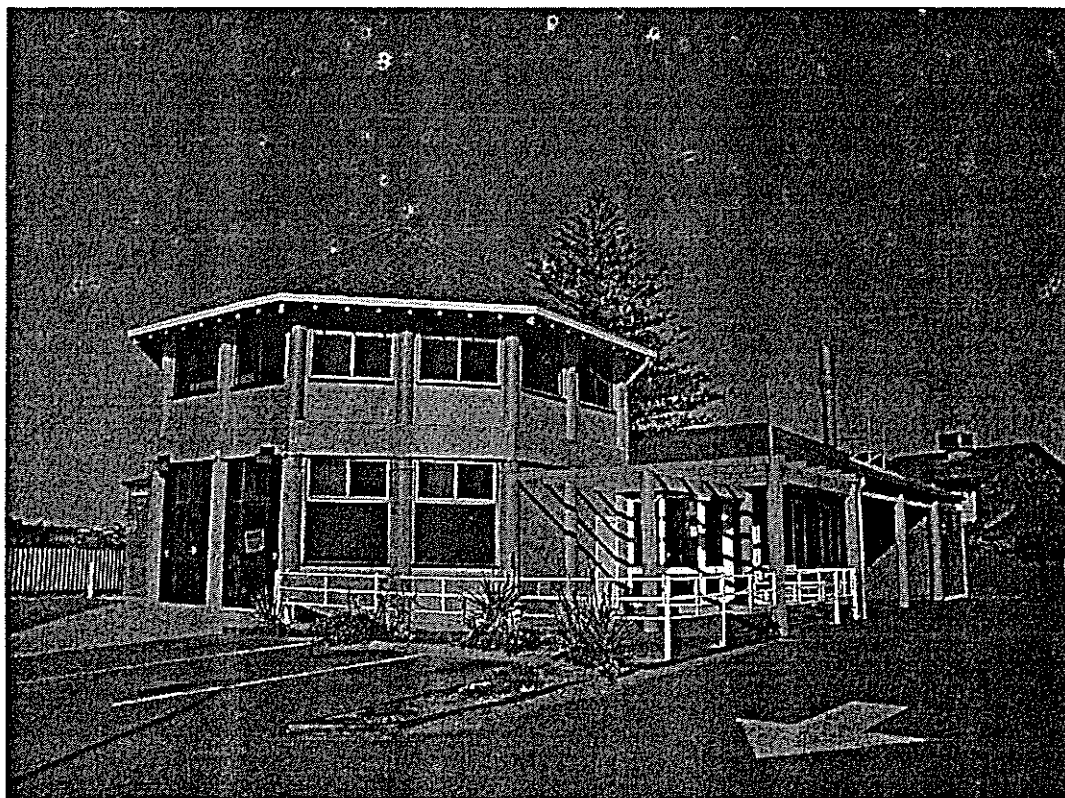
Place/Item No. 212

LOCATION

Address	1 Moana Crescent
Suburb	Moana
Plan No	DP 3752
Allotment No	Alt 353 Sec 347
CT	Volume: 5261 Folio: 574
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MO1



DESCRIPTION

A two storey, octagonal building with a single storey section to the rear containing the kitchen. The ground floor is a restaurant area and the upstairs dining area is reached by ascending a steep staircase.

The foundation stone reads "First building erected in Moana laid 1927".

HISTORY

The building is believed to have been constructed prior to the sale of Lake Beach Estate in 1927, and is thought to have been constructed by Frank Gum, a general builder from Malvern. It was to be a focal point for the lake and shorefront facilities of the new estate. The lake later silted up and has since been filled in.

The first owner is thought to have been Herman Krantz and the first manager, Charles Lane who ran the kiosk with his wife, son and daughter. Dances were occasionally held on the first floor. The kiosk was at various times a pizza restaurant and in the late 1970's a surf board manufacture and repair business.

In 1993 there was a fire in the kitchens at the rear of the structure. In 1994 the building was restored and became a gym in 1995. The gym was not a success and later in 1995 the building became a restaurant and kiosk again.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

An unusual octagonal structure which is representative of development associated with the successful promotion of the area as a seaside holiday destination from the mid 1920's. A coastal landmark in Moana.

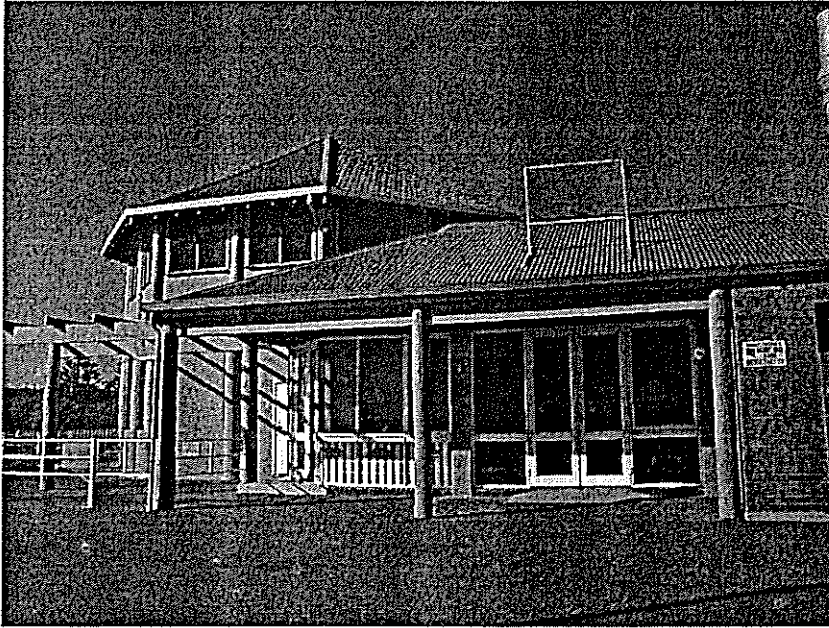
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MO 07.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, FORMER MORPHETT VALE UNION CHAPEL **Place/Item No. 222**

LOCATION

Address	52 Bains Road
Suburb	Morphett Vale
Plan No	FP 218001
Allotment No	Alt 99
CT	Volume: 5512 Folio: 440
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MV2



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, gable ended structure, to which a lean-to structure has been added to the rear and a flat roofed, unsympathetic addition to the front. The early structure is built of stone (painted) with a corrugated iron roof. Additions are timber framed.

The condition of the building is poor and its integrity is low, compromised by additions and alterations.

HISTORY

The building was constructed in 1849, and opened as the Morphett Vale Union Chapel on 10 February 1850.

According to 'Cornerstones' by Rosemary Mole, Adelaide, 1980, 'it is built almost entirely of local workmanship, and executed in a manner highly creditable to the mason, Mr Shore and the carpenter builder Mr Peck.'

The Morphett Vale Baptist Church was constructed nearby in 1868 and the Union Chapel fell into disuse.

The former Chapel was sold to Thomas Hardy sometime prior to 1890 for use by the winery. It has since been owned by Edward (Tom) Easton and Mr & Mrs Nash. It is currently used as a dwelling.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The former chapel is significant in that it is representative of the early settlement Morphett Vale 1840's to 1870's. It is also significant as the first Protestant Place of Worship in Morphett Vale and as such is representative of the important role that religion played in the lives of early settlers.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MV 36.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, ('PROSPECT COTTAGE')

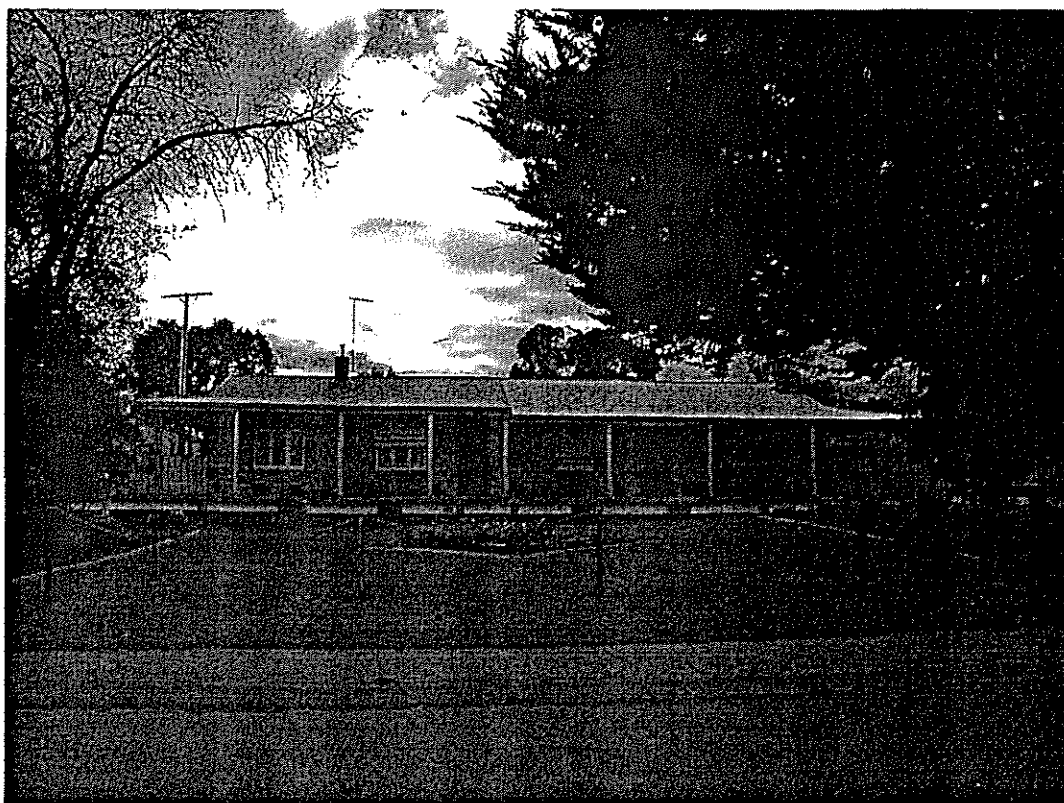
Place/Item No. 223

LOCATION

Address	59 Bains Road
Suburb	Morphett Vale
Plan No	FP 152005
Allotment No	Alt 29 Sec 611
CT	Volume: 5790 Folio: 540
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MV2



DESCRIPTION

A symmetrical cottage enlarged to the rear and western side. The original structure was constructed of sandstone from the local quarry. Additions have also been constructed of sandstone. Roofs are gabled and clad in corrugated iron. A concave verandah extends to three sides of the dwelling. Windows have ten panes of varying sizes. Openings are unusual as they are not formed with bricks, but stone, confirming an early construction date.

HISTORY

The original cottage was constructed for Charles Hegan Myles in the late 1840's. Charles' father owned the local quarry.

In the late 1860's it was sold to Edward Collins and has remained in the family since.

The rear addition was constructed in the 1870's and the western addition was constructed in the early 1900's.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling surviving from the earliest period of settlement of Morphett Vale, 1840's to 1870's.

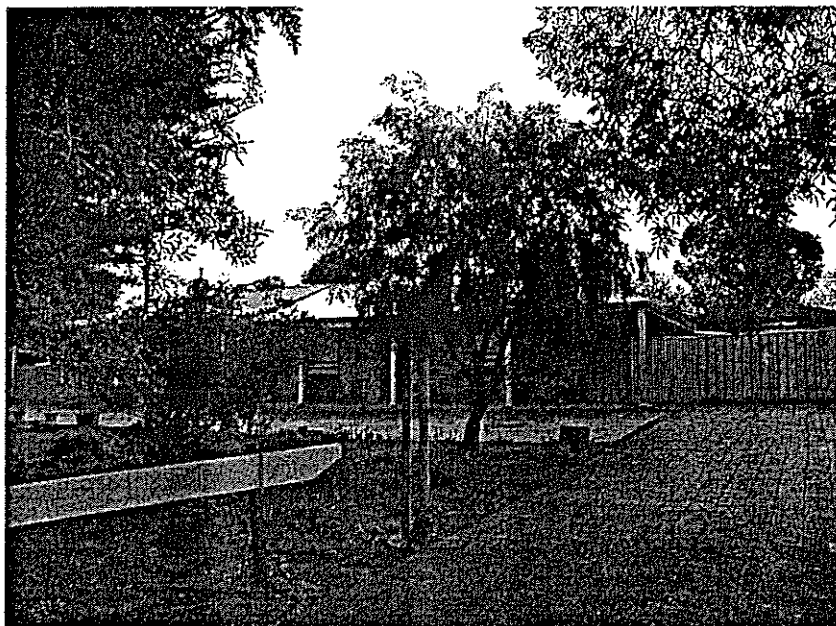
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MV 29.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER FARMHOUSE

Place/Item No. 224

LOCATION

Address	8 Cypress Drive
Suburb	Morphett Vale
Plan No	FP 4247
Allotment No	Alt 50 & 51 Sec 595
CT	Volume: 5678 Folio: 375
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MV2



DESCRIPTION

A two storey symmetrical structure with gabled roof. The first floor is set slightly above natural ground level and accessed by masonry steps. The garden is excavated around the basement level. Walls are constructed of stone rubble with red brick quoins. The roof and verandah is clad with corrugated iron. Windows are multi-paned casement style.

Various porches, additions and free standing structures have been constructed.

HISTORY

This building is situated on Section 595, which, along with Section 594, was granted to Thomas Bell Kelly in 1839. These sections are described in the rates assessments as '160 acres, vineyard, arable, wood and dwelling'. The form and construction of the surviving building suggest that it was built around the 1860's.

Thomas Bell Kelly was elected to the first Morphett Vale District Council in 1853, was treasurer of the Council and resigned in 1855. He was also a farmer, the District Registrar, Clerk of the Court and electoral officer at Morphett Vale. Following his death both sections were transferred to Kelly's wife in 1883. She died in 1893.

J.B. McMahon later owned Section 595 and named the vineyard then on the property 'Trinity'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

An early farmhouse representative of the early settlement of Morphett Vale, 1840's to 1870's, and the agricultural pursuits of early settlers.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MV 17.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER POLICE STABLE

Place/Item No. 225

LOCATION

Address	High Street
Suburb	Morphett Vale
Plan No	HP 105500
Allotment No	Sec Pt 1548
CT	Volume: 5308 Folio: 92
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MV1



DESCRIPTION

A gable ended structure constructed of random limestone rubble walls with red brick quoins. The roof is now clad with corrugated iron, however the original shingle roof remains beneath.

HISTORY

The Stable building is believed to have been constructed after the courthouse was completed in 1855 to provide stables for the horses used by the policemen who were located at the courthouse complex.

In 1891 there was one constable for every 919 inhabitants. Mounted police were required in outlying districts to act as Crown Lands Rangers, to collect census papers, to collect jury lists and agricultural statistics, to watch cases of destitution and advise the Destitute Board, as well as ordinary duties such as preserving the peace and preventing crime.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Stable is significant as a component of the Courthouse and Police Station complex which played an important role in the lives of local residents for over one hundred years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area,

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MV 2.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA Local Heritage Register

EMU HOTEL

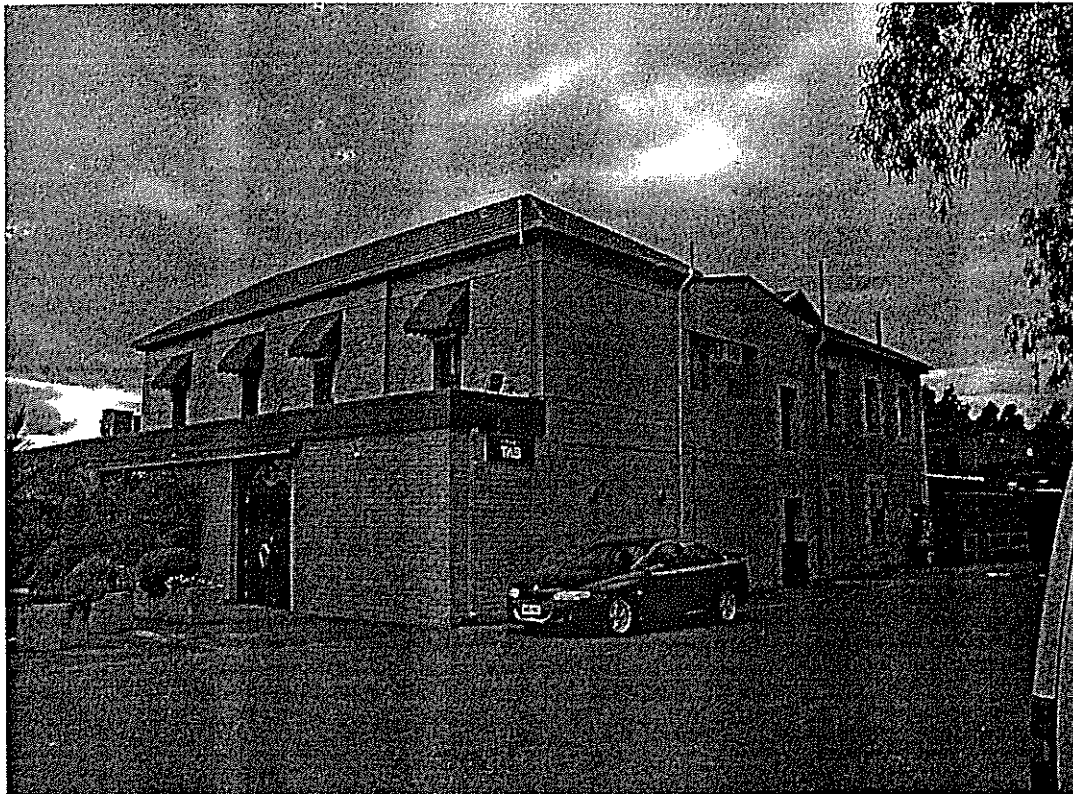
Place/Item No. 226

LOCATION

Address	Main South Road
Suburb	Morphett Vale
Plan No	FP 107812
Allotment No	Pt Alt 12 Sec 640
CT	Volume: 4170 Folio: 798
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MV1



DESCRIPTION

A large hotel building built in a number of stages. The earliest is a principal two-storey section constructed of stone with red brick quoins with a hipped roof.

To the rear of the principal section is an early two-storey addition also constructed of stone with brick quoins. Its roof form has been modified to form a gabled roof over one section, the other with a hipped and half gabled roof.

The masonry of the principal sections and early addition has been painted and the roofs are now tiled.

An early photograph of the hotel shows a concave verandah across the front façade with a semi-circular reveal centrally above the verandah incorporating the image of an emu. Although the verandah has been removed the reveal is still evident in the building façade.

The hotel was extensively altered in 1980 when single-storey additions were constructed at the front and the northern side.

More recently, substantial single-storey additions have been constructed at the rear.

HISTORY

The first Emu Hotel in Morphett Vale was built by Alexander Aderson on section 609 (now the corner of David Terrace and Main South Road, opposite St Mary's Church).

The hotel traded successfully on this site until 1864 when the license was transferred to a public house on the present site, section 640, which had also been owned by Alexander Anderson.

The principal two-storey section of the surviving hotel is likely to be what remains of the 1864 hotel, while the two-storey additions appear to have been constructed soon after.

According to the Morphett Vale District Council rates assessments a brewery and a windmill were located on the site circa 1864.

The hotel was called "The Emu" until 1967 when it changed to the "Morphett Vale Hotel". It reverted once more to the "Emu Hotel" in 1997.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A large hotel building representative of the early settlement of Morphett Vale 1840's to 1870's and the social and economic development of the district. As well as being a social centre for the local community it was a stopping place for visitors and public transport.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

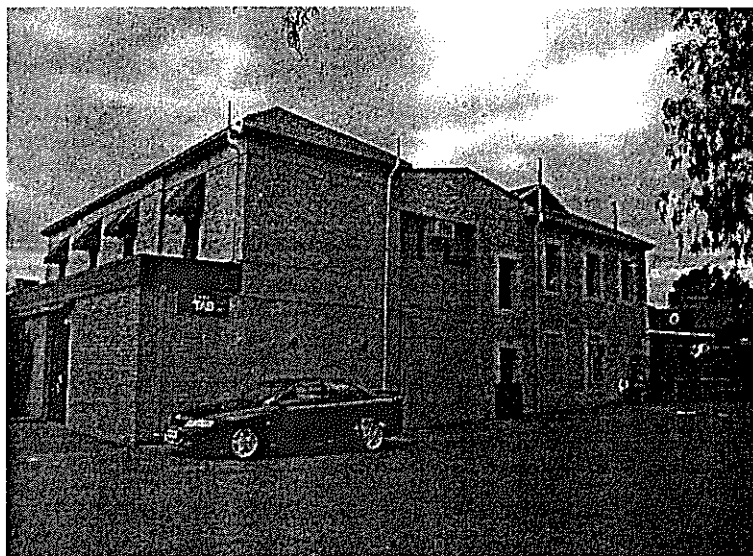
- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MV 14.

Colwell, Max. *The History of the Noarlunga District*. p 27-31.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

WAR MEMORIAL GARDEN

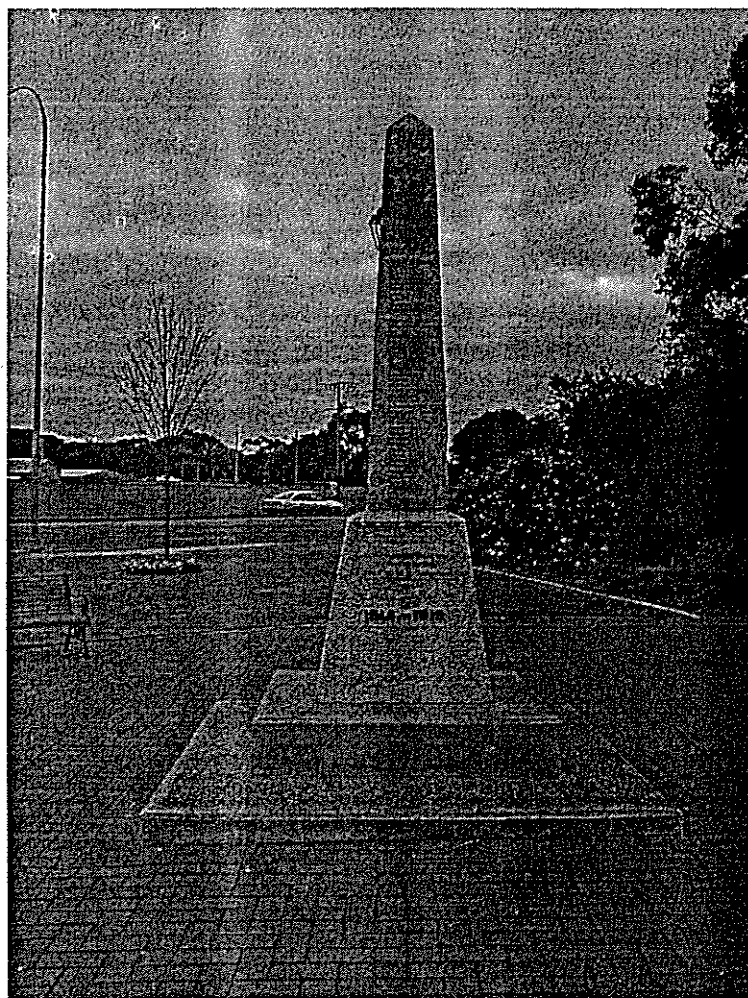
Place/Item No. 227

LOCATION

Address	Cnr Main South & Flaxmill Roads
Suburb	Morphett Vale
Plan No	HP 105500
Allotment No	Sec 1629-1631
CT	Volume: 5752 Folio: 676
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MV1



DESCRIPTION

A simple stone obelisk set on a plinth within landscaped gardens.

HISTORY

In 1924 the Morphett Vale Recreation Association Ground was renamed the "Soldiers Memorial Recreation Ground" commemorating those from the district who served in World War 1.

A memorial monument was erected containing a list of names.

The memorial stone has since been relocated and is now located on the corner of Main South and Flaxmill Roads. The names of those who went to later wars have also been added since. The memorial stone was officially 'reopened' in 1983.

The adjacent gardens have been landscaped and also incorporate other war memorials.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The obelisk is a visual reminder of the impact of World War 1 and subsequent wars on the local community and an important memorial to local citizens killed in the war.

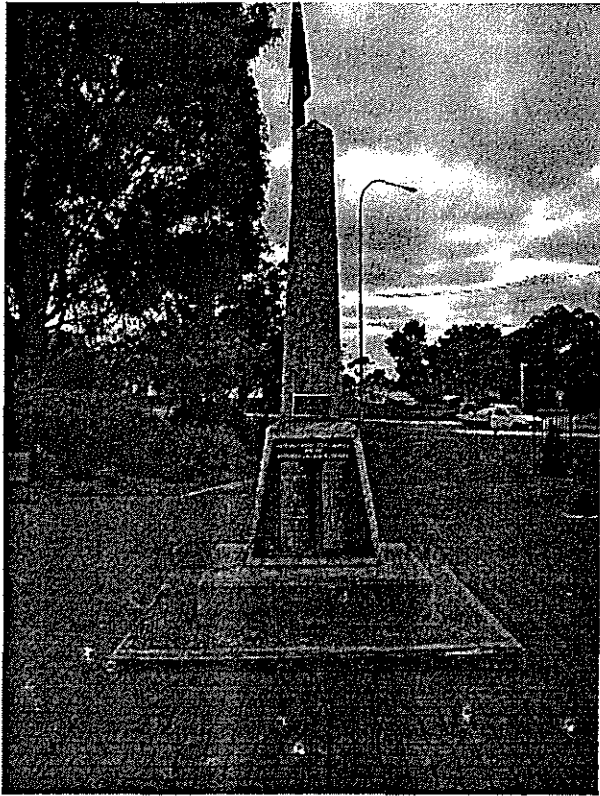
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

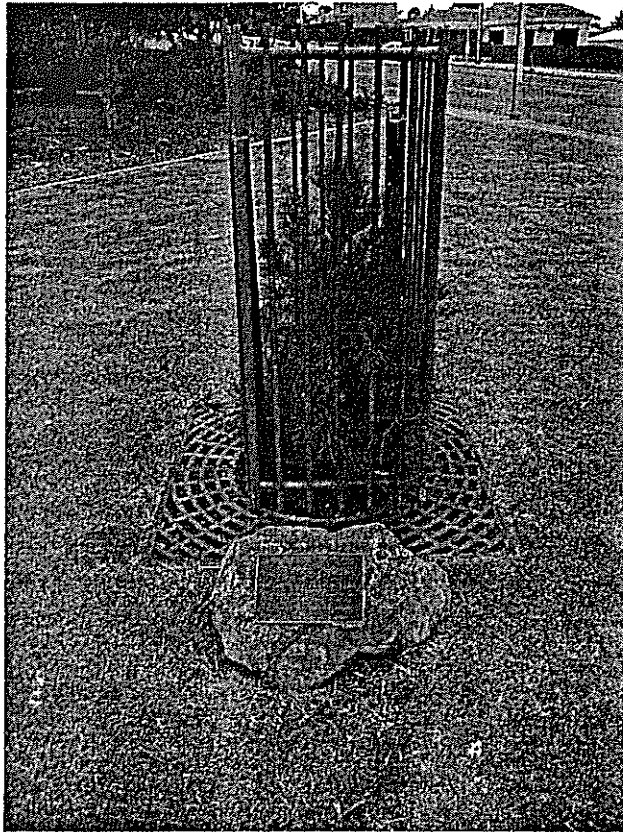
REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MV 34.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, FORMER MANSE

Place/Item No. 228

LOCATION

Address	171 States Road
Suburb	Morphett Vale
Plan No	FP 161483
Allotment No	Alt 95 Sec 626
CT	Volume: 5296 Folio: 56
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MV2



DESCRIPTION

The original dwelling was apparently constructed of sandstone (now painted) and had no foundations. It has a gabled roof and casement style windows. Alterations have been undertaken over time and a verandah has been added across the front and an extension has been constructed to the rear.

HISTORY

The dwelling is thought to have been built in 1850 as a manse for the United Congregational Church of Morphett Vale and Happy Valley. The nearby former Morphett Vale Union Chapel in Bains Road (See MV 10) was opened in the same year. The manse was sold in the early 1880's and a new manse was constructed on Main South Road, nearer the Baptist Church (constructed 1868).

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Morphett Vale 1840's to 1870's. Its location on States Road is a visual reminder that this road was once proposed to be the main road south from Adelaide.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MV 19.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

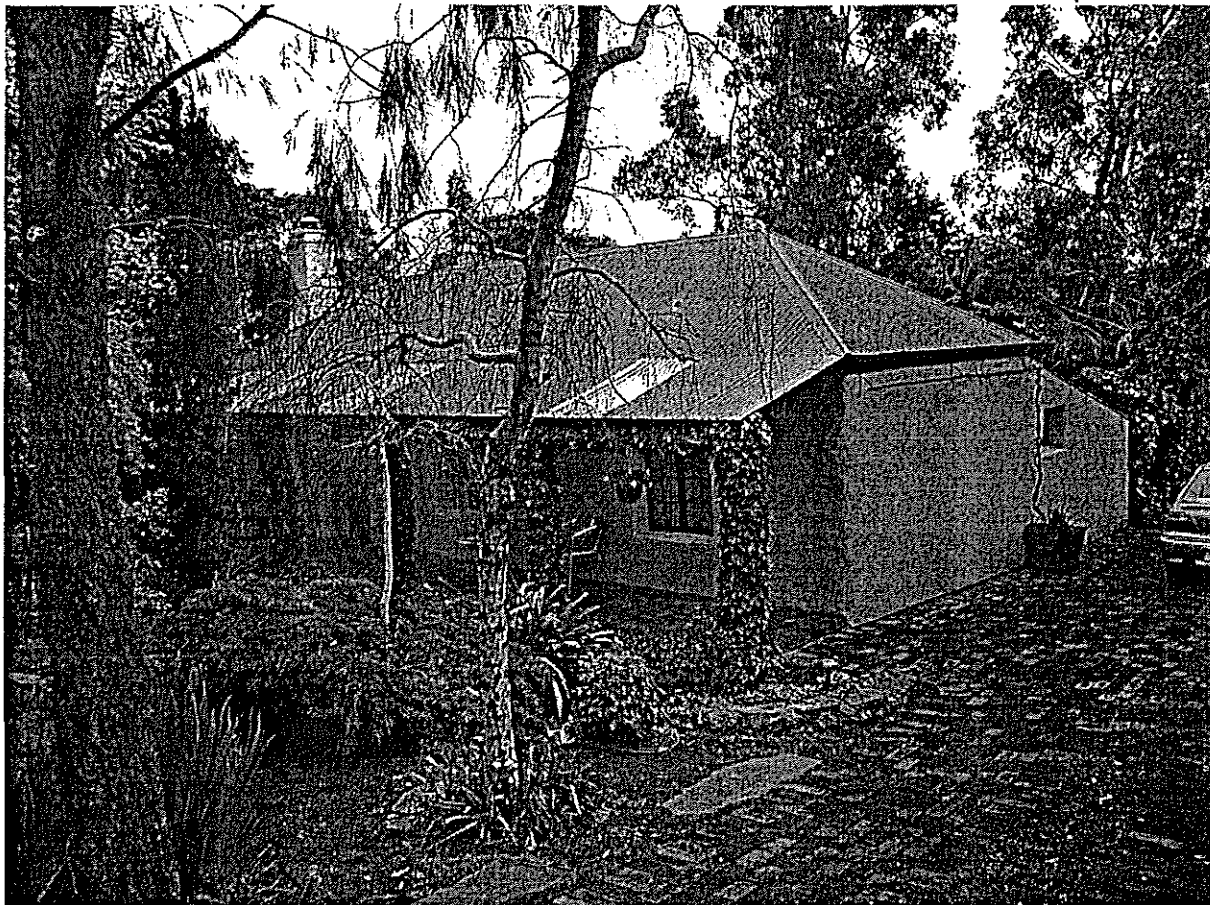
Place/Item No. 229

LOCATION

Address	185 States Road
Suburb	Morphett Vale
Plan No	FP 152105
Allotment No	Alt 29 Sec 626
CT	Volume: 5808 Folio: 906
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MV2



DESCRIPTION

A single storey cottage, apparently constructed of sandstone (now painted). The hipped roof is clad in corrugated iron. Windows are timber, casement style. It was 'restored' in the late 1970's and apparently retains the open fireplace with side oven and an in-ground domed cellar outside. The verandah is a later addition.

HISTORY

Little is known of this building's early history, but the Morphett Vale District Council rates assessments suggest it was constructed prior to 1853/54. Its form and construction clearly suggest an early construction date.

A newspaper cutting from the Advertiser dated 1978 quotes the dwelling as being built during the 1840's and saying it has been partially restored.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Morphett Vale 1840's to 1870's. Its location on States Road is a visual reminder that this road was once proposed to be the main road south from Adelaide.

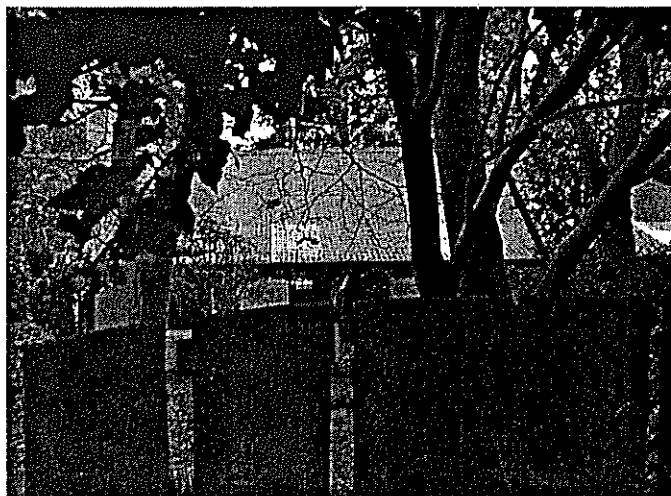
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MV 32.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

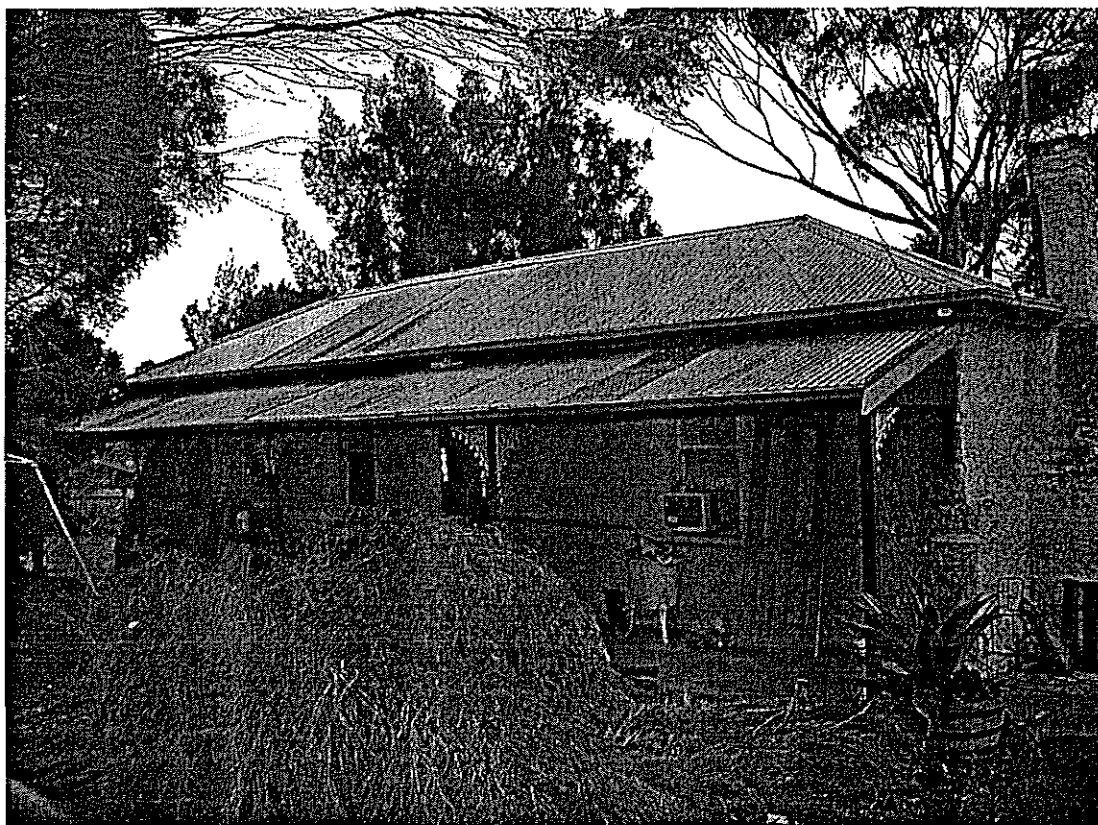
Place/Item No. 230

LOCATION

Address	193 States Road
Suburb	Morphett Vale
Plan No	FP 7072
Allotment No	Alt 13 Sec 626
CT	Volume: 5130 Folio: 354
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MV2



DESCRIPTION

A single storey cottage. Walls are constructed of stone (painted). The hipped roof is clad with corrugated iron. The front verandah is a later addition. Additions have also been constructed to the rear.

HISTORY

The dwelling is thought to have been constructed 1853-4, the form and construction clearly suggest an early construction date.

Local history suggests the dwelling was originally constructed as a hotel although this cannot be confirmed.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Morphett Vale 1840's to 1870's. Its location on States Road is a visual reminder that this road was once proposed to be the main road south from Adelaide.

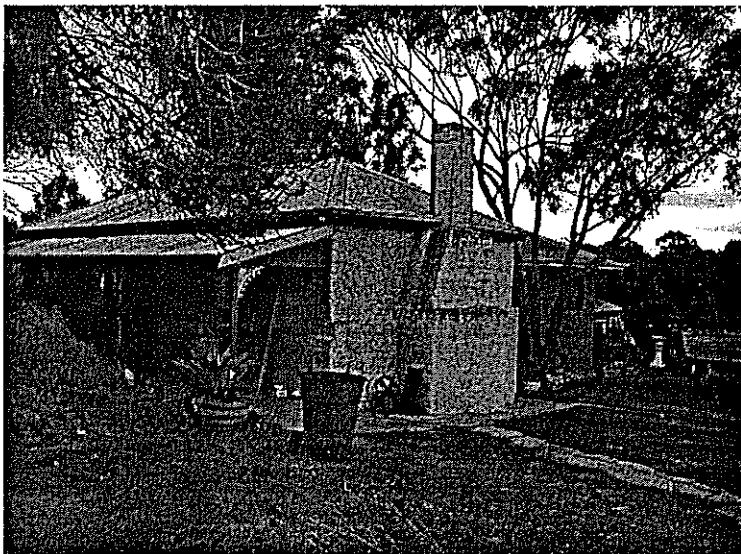
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MV 33.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER COURTHOUSE & POLICE STATION

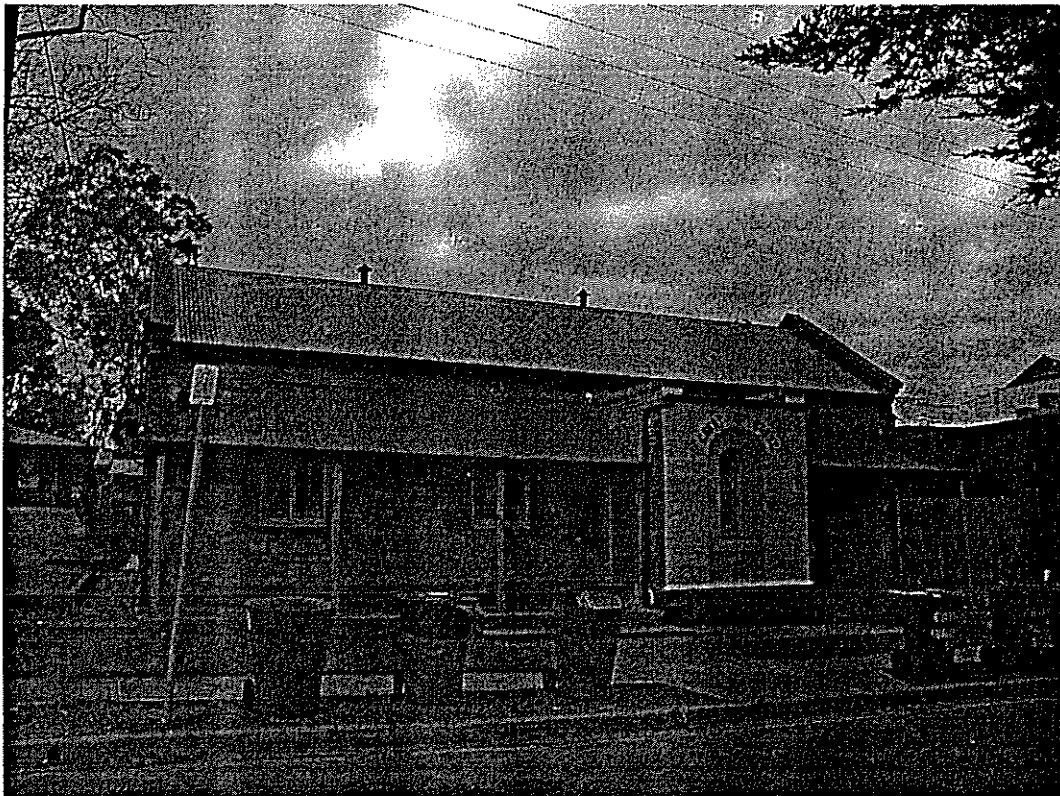
Place/Item No. 231

LOCATION

Address	William Street
Suburb	Morphett Vale
Plan No	FP 42504
Allotment No	Pt Alt 500
CT	Volume: 5607 Folio: 88
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No MV1



DESCRIPTION

A rectilinear, gable ended former Courthouse and Police Station with a parapeted portico with concave verandah to either side. Attached at the rear are ancillary rooms and cells within an enclosed courtyard. Walls are constructed of limestone with red brick quoins. The roof is clad with corrugated iron. Gable ends have rendered brick parapets. Windows and doors have square headed openings with timber framed windows. The portico window has a semi-circular opening.

HISTORY

Prior to the construction of a courthouse, a court was held in the Emu Hotel on Main South Road.

The land for the courthouse was donated by Alexander Anderson, licensee of the Emu Hotel and Chairman of Morphett Vale District Council in 1855. Tenders were called in 1854 and the building was completed in 1855. Externally, the building remains substantially unaltered.

The Morphett Vale court, along with the Police Station, moved to Christies Beach in 1962.

The building was subsequently purchased by the Anglican Church who undertook substantial internal alterations and renamed the building St Hilary of Poitiers Church. Services were held in the rearranged courtroom area until a new church was constructed nearby in 1983. The courthouse complex remains in the ownership of the Anglican Church and is still used as a meeting place and for storage.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This building complex is significant for its use as a courthouse and police station for over one hundred years during which time it played an important role in the lives of local residents. It is also of heritage value in that it is representative of the early development of Morphett Vale, 1840's to 1870's and is an important element in the historic William Street streetscape.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

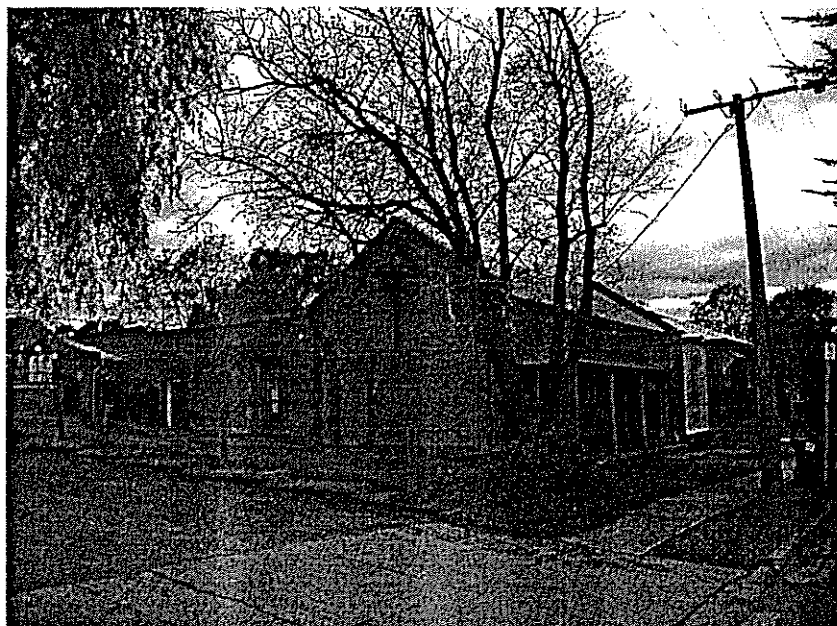
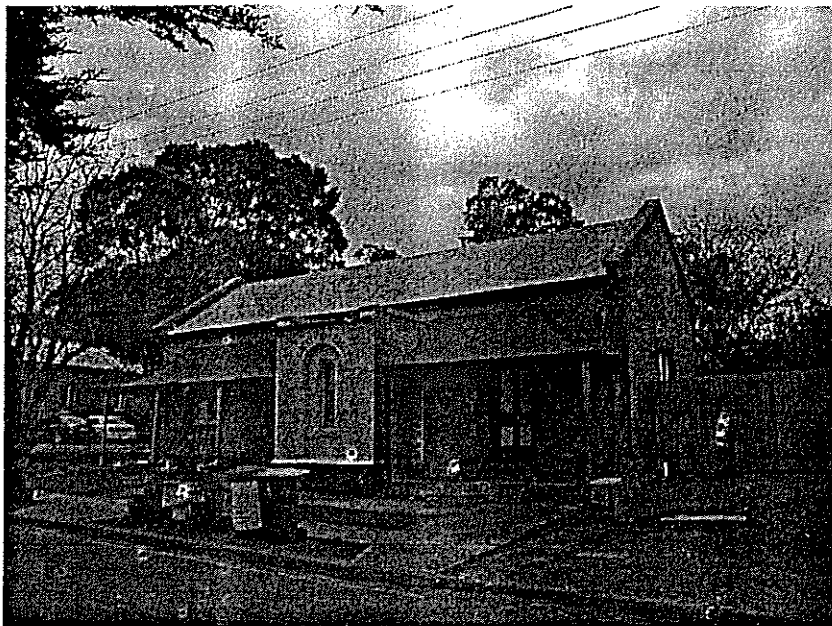
- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MV 01.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. MV 01.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER EASTON'S BARN

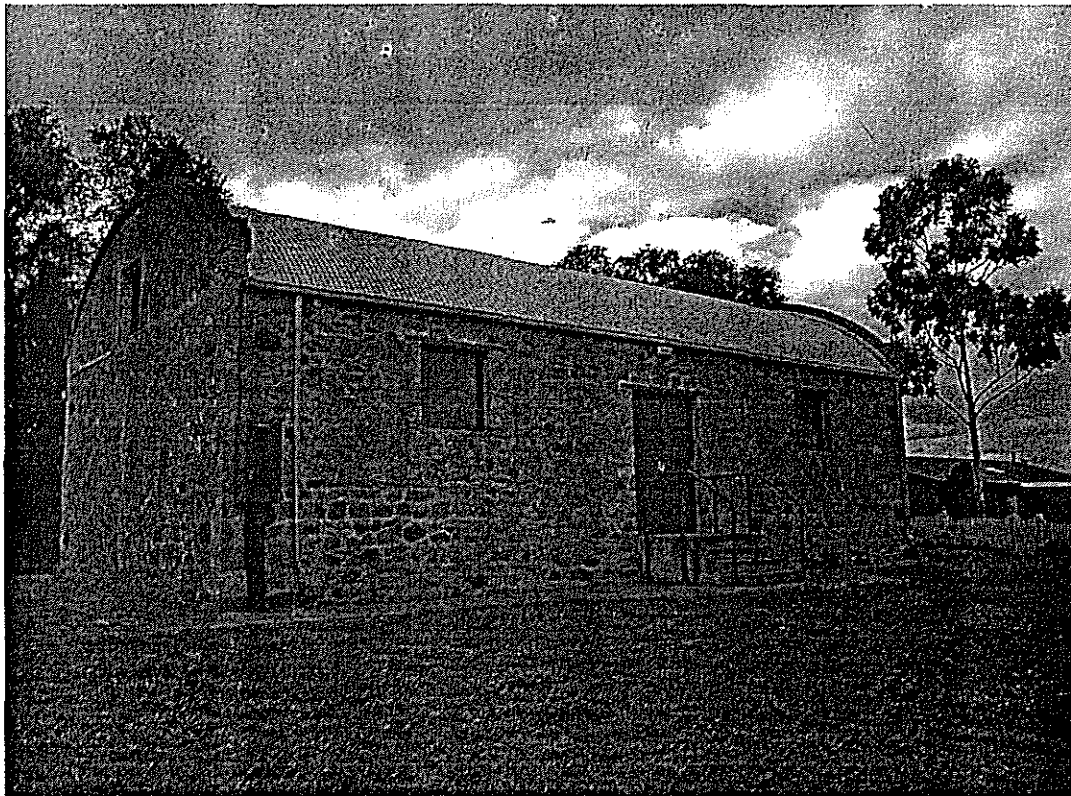
Place/Item No. 232

LOCATION

Address	Woodcroft Drive
Suburb	Morphett Vale
Plan No	DP 17041
Allotment No	Alt 111 Sec 596
CT	Volume: 5546 Folio: 540
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No MV2



DESCRIPTION

A curved gable ended structure measuring twelve metres by six metres. It has a curved roof of galvanised iron, constructed without supporting beams. Walls are built of sandstone with small window openings and large barn doors with timber lintels.

The barn is now situated on a Reserve. The stone and plaque are situated adjacent the barn.

HISTORY

The barn was probably constructed in the 1850's-60's by Daniel Easton a bricklayer and mason who arrived in South Australia in 1840 and lived from 1842 on Section 734 (now Gosse Road). He was well known for constructing round topped barns and underground water tanks in the district. Easton built many structures in the Morphett Vale area including 'Doctors House' (1866) and buildings at 'Glenheath' and 'Thrushgrove'.

This barn was part of 'Melville Farm' which belonged to James Bain and later his son Robert.

The descendents of Daniel Easton have held reunions in the barn and launched the Easton Family history book there on 2 October 1994. A large stone from Section 734 has been set up in the grounds and a plaque on the stone was unveiled on 15 May 1992 commemorating Daniel Easton's life and work.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The barn is significant as a surviving agricultural building representative of the early settlement of Morphett Vale 1840's to 1870's and the agricultural pursuits of early settlers. Its heritage value as part of Melville Farm is diminished by the loss of its context.

It is of added significance for its association with Daniel Easton, a prolific builder in the district and for its unusual curved corrugated roof, apparently a characteristic of Easton's buildings.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

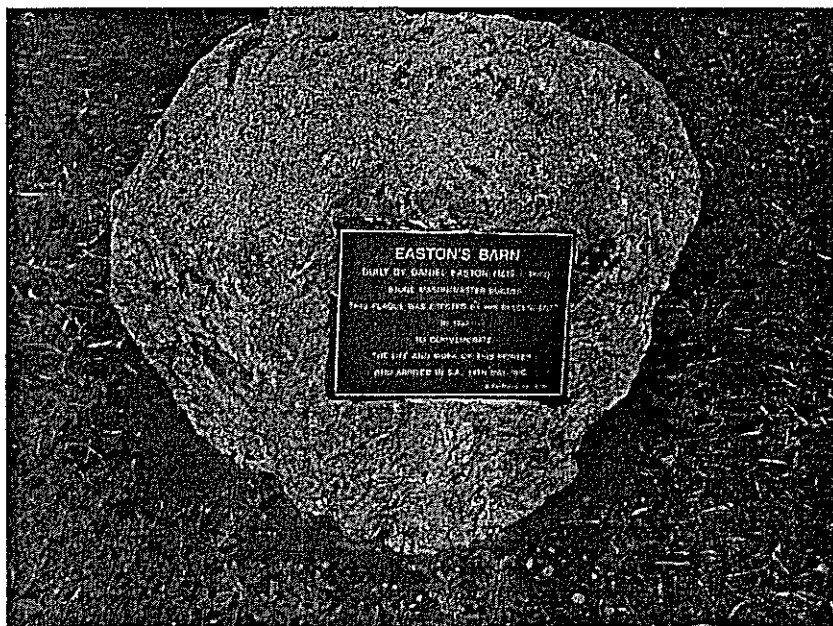
- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (d) it displays design characteristics, and construction techniques of significance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality, (Daniel Easton).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MV 20.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. MV 20

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER FARM COMPLEX, ('ELEANORA CENTRE')

Place/Item No. 234

LOCATION

Address	Kalisz Court
Suburb	Noarlunga Downs
Plan No	DP 28732
Allotment No	Alt 12 Sec 21
CT	Volume: 5785 Folio: 4
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No NO1



DESCRIPTION

The main homestead is constructed of random rubble with a corrugated iron gable roof. It is linear in plan form with later additions to the rear, including a separate gable roofed wing attached via the return verandah. The dwelling has multi-paned casement windows and a (rebuilt) corrugated iron verandah.

The 1979 Noarlunga Heritage Study describes the original buildings as follows:

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

An outbuilding at SE cnr. 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 NW cnr."

A number of transportable structures have been erected on the property.

HISTORY

Alfred Perry, senior (born 1811 died 1889) arrived in South Australia in 1839. In the earliest of the Morphett Vale District Council rates assessment books in 1853/54, Alfred Perry is listed as owning sections 13 and 21 with 'stone dwell[ing] 2 rooms 160 acres'. In the Noarlunga District Council rates assessment books from 1867 Alfred Perry is listed as the owner of section 13 – 80 acres of land and section 21 – 80 acres house and land.

Alfred Perry, senior married Eleanor Gordon Clark (born 1824 died 1906) at Trinity Church, Adelaide in 1848. Alfred and Eleanor had 10 children – 6 sons and 4 daughters including twin girls. Alfred Perry, junior (born 1850) was elected to the Noarlunga District Council from 1891 to 1895, 1910 to 1913, 1916 and 1917.

The property was rented to Hunt Brothers in the early 1930's and then rented to Mr Holman in 1936. Mr Holman's wife was a granddaughter to Alfred Perry and Mr Holman eventually bought the farm.

The property including the homestead and outbuildings was purchased by the Westbourne Methodist Church in December 1958 and renamed the 'Ranch'.

The agricultural land was sold for housing but the original homestead and the outbuildings remain.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A very early agricultural complex incorporating a homestead and outbuildings representative of the early settlement of the district and the agricultural pursuits of early settlers.

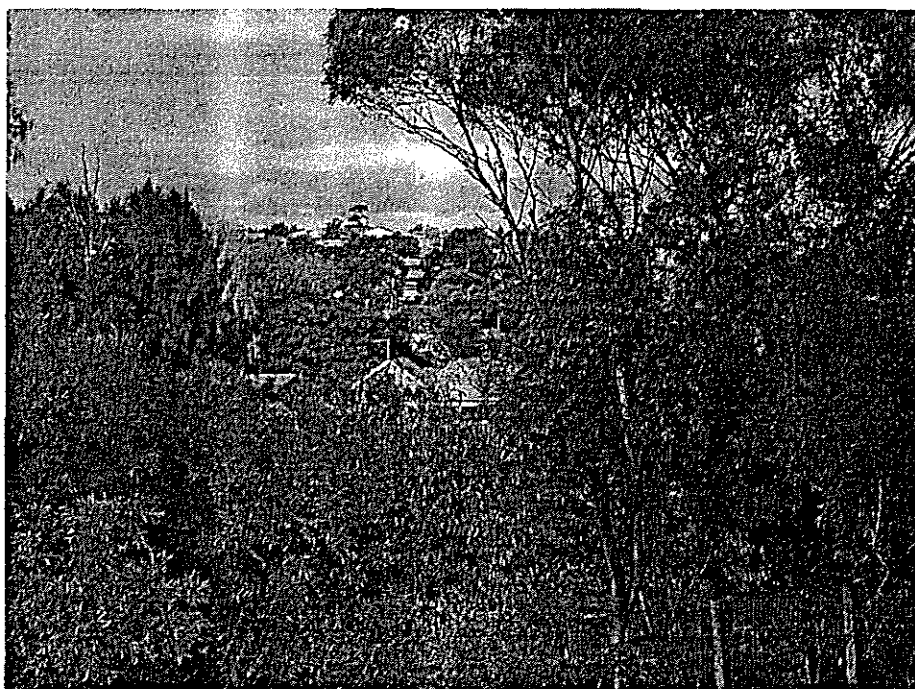
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with notable local personalities, (the Perry family).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ND 01.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER SHOP/DWELLING

Place/Item No. 236

LOCATION

Address	5 Holmes Street
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 207148
Allotment No	Alt 91 & 92 Sec 69
CT	Volume: 5456 Folio: 983
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, asymmetrical building raised above ground level. The roof is hipped with half gables and is clad in corrugated iron. The verandah has been substantially altered to incorporate masonry pillars.

HISTORY

The building was used as a bakery for many years. Its form and construction suggest that it was built around the late 1800's. It was Charles Symond's bakery (born 1833, died 1898) and subsequently his son's, (also Charles). The bakery was taken over by Falconers in the early 1920's until the middle of World War 2. The building was then used as a residence and at various times a health shop, craft shop and doll museum.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A shop/dwelling representative of the settlement and commercial development of Old Noarlunga.

Removal of non-original embellishments should be encouraged.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 41.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

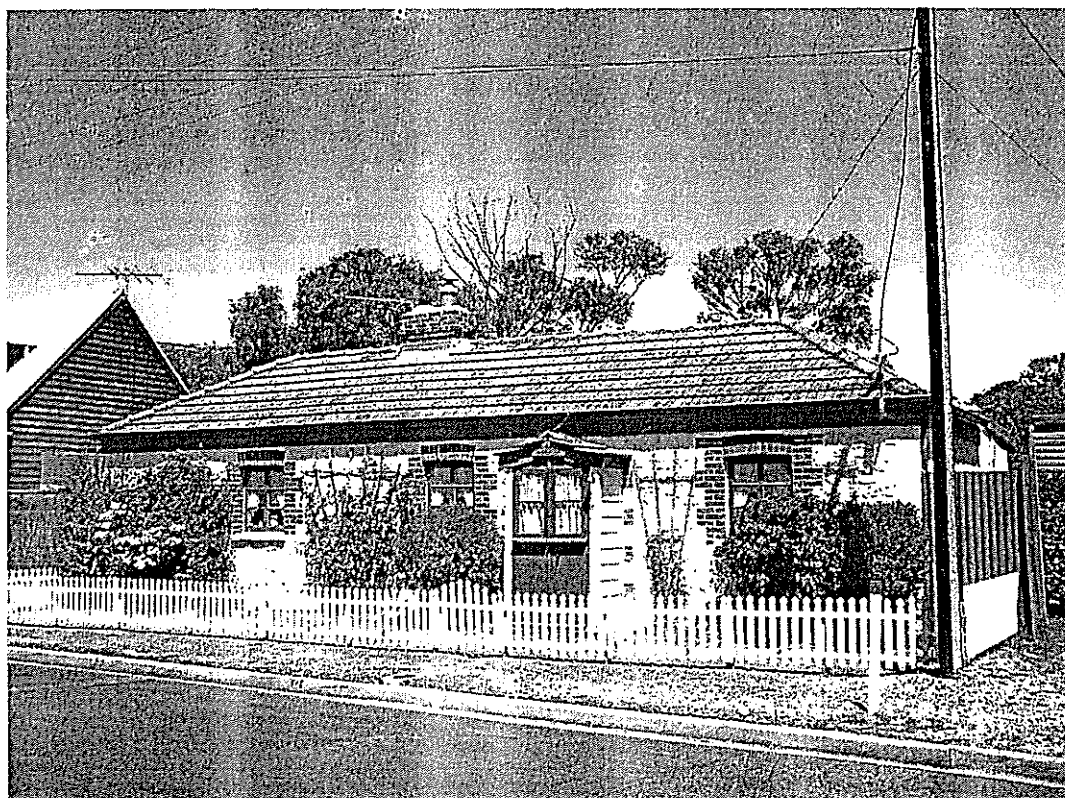
Place/Item No. 237

LOCATION

Address	12 Malpas Street
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 37199
Allotment No	Alt 503 Sec 71
CT	Volume: 5328 Folio: 467
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments None

Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A small, single storey cottage of early construction and detailing.

The original dwelling is built of freestone with brick dressings, and a brick chimney. Modern extensions have been built at the rear. The freestone has been painted and a porch added to the front entrance. The hipped roof has been reclad with tiles. There are three timber framed, multipaned casement windows at the front of the dwelling.

HISTORY

The original part of cottage is believed to have been built for local blacksmith Michael Morrissey (or Morrisey). Current owners have a copy of a land title pertaining to the property dated 1860 and the form and construction of the cottage suggest that it was built around this time. Michael arrived in South Australia from Ireland in 1854 on board the 'John Bunyan'. In the Noarlunga District Council rates assessment books from 1867 and 1877 Michael Morrisey is listed as paying rates on house and land in the township of Noarlunga. Michael's occupation is listed as a blacksmith. He died in 1887 and was buried at Morphett Vale.

The cottage was extensively renovated in the 1980's or early 1990's.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area,

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 21.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

**NOARLUNGA PRIMARY SCHOOL SCHOOLROOM
AND PEPPERCORN TREE**

Place/Item No. 238

LOCATION

Address	23 Malpas Street
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 40009
Allotment No	Alt 14 Sec 71
CT	Volume: 5745 Folio: 306; Volume: 5685 Folio: 20
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A typical bluestone and red brick school building of the early 20th Century with a corrugated iron roof with gabled hips, a type reproduced widely in South Australia with minor design modifications. Windows are grouped in fours, have square headed openings and double hung sashes with fanlights over. Additions have been constructed to the rear of the building.

HISTORY

The first school building (now demolished) was constructed on this site in 1860. The bluestone and brick schoolroom was constructed in 1912, and is now the oldest building on the site. The contractor was Nicholas Sawter (or Sowter). Additions to the classroom have been constructed and portable classrooms are also situated on the site.

A peppercorn tree adjacent the 1912 building is likely to have been planted around the time that the first school building was constructed.

The school site has expanded westward and now also occupies land originally set aside for 'Stephens Square' in the original town plan.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The site and school building represents an important stage in the growth of the population of Noarlunga and the building has played an important role in the education and social development of the community. The peppercorn tree contributes to the historical context of the school building.

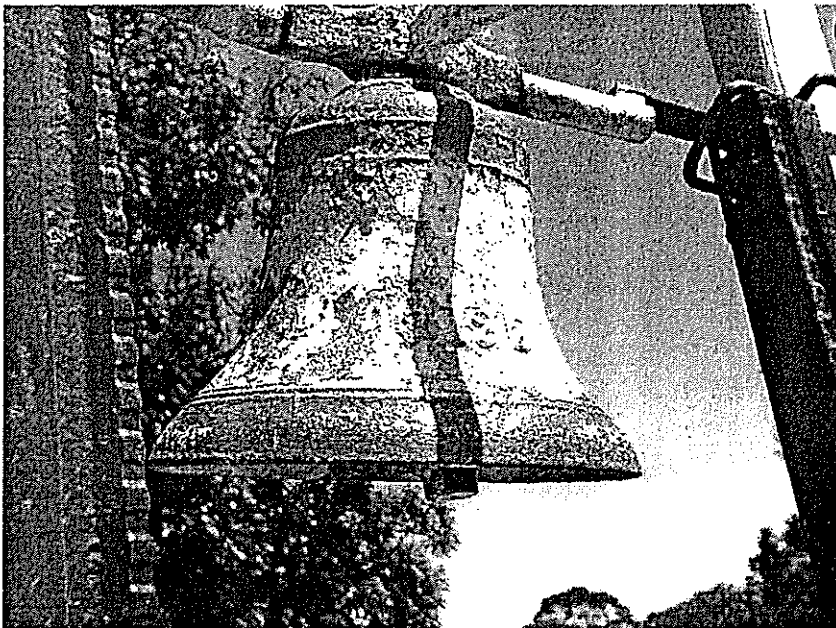
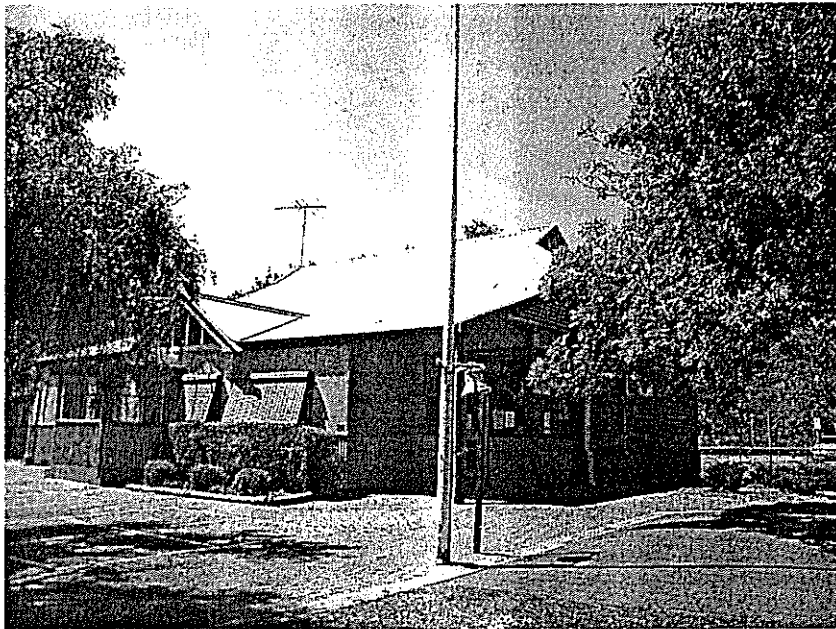
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

- Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 23.
- Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. ON 23.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING ('NOARLUNGA COTTAGE')

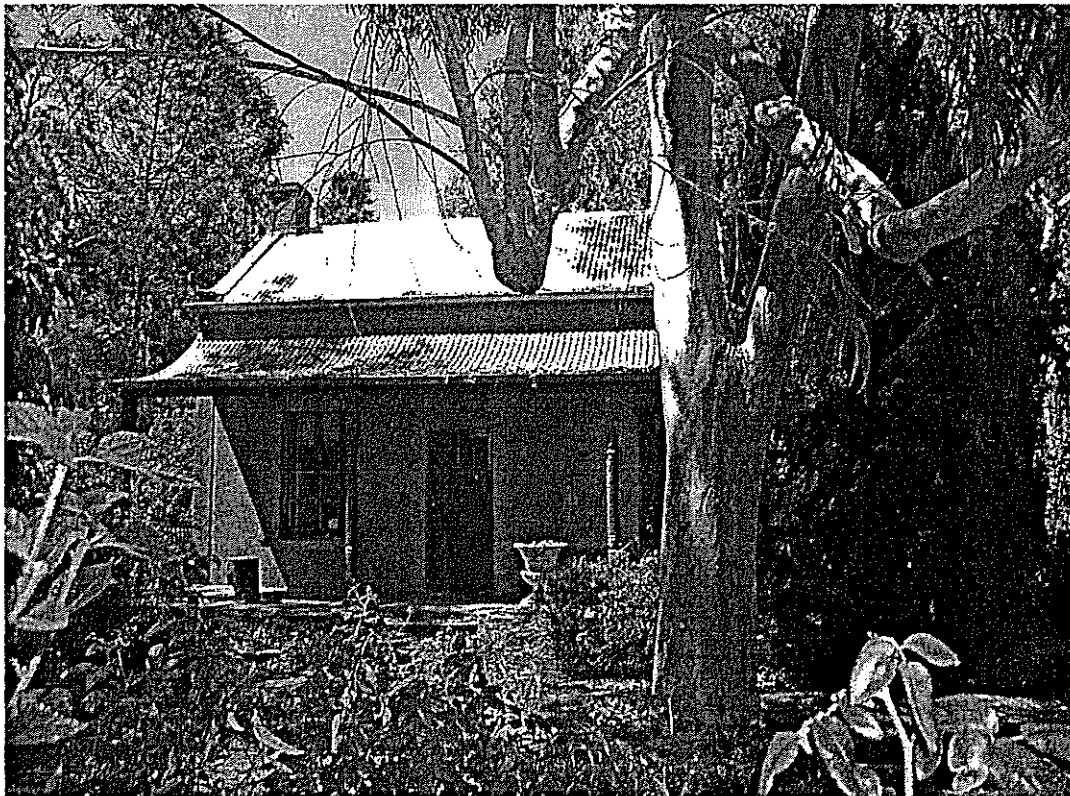
Place/Item No. 239

LOCATION

Address	28 Malpas Street
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 12319
Allotment No	Alt 4 Sec 71
CT	Volume: 5842 Folio: 459
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, two roomed, symmetrical gable ended cottage to which a rear lean-to has been added. Walls are constructed of stone (rendered). The roof is clad in corrugated iron as is the concave front verandah. Windows are casements with glazing bars. A stone, gabled structure/addition has been constructed to the rear of the lean-to and more recent additions have been constructed to one side.

HISTORY

The original cottage is believed to have been constructed circa 1854 by a Mr Ellis, with additions to the rear constructed circa 1860. The house was later owned by the Furler family (date unknown) and was the home of Charles William Furler III and his family for many years.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A humble dwelling representative of the early settlement of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's.

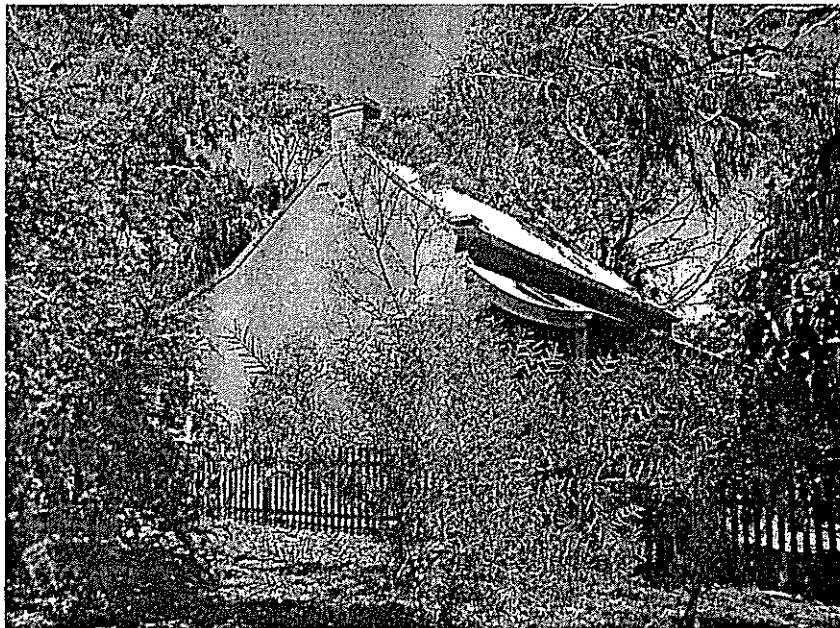
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 24.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER METHODIST CHURCH AND
PEPPERCORN TREES

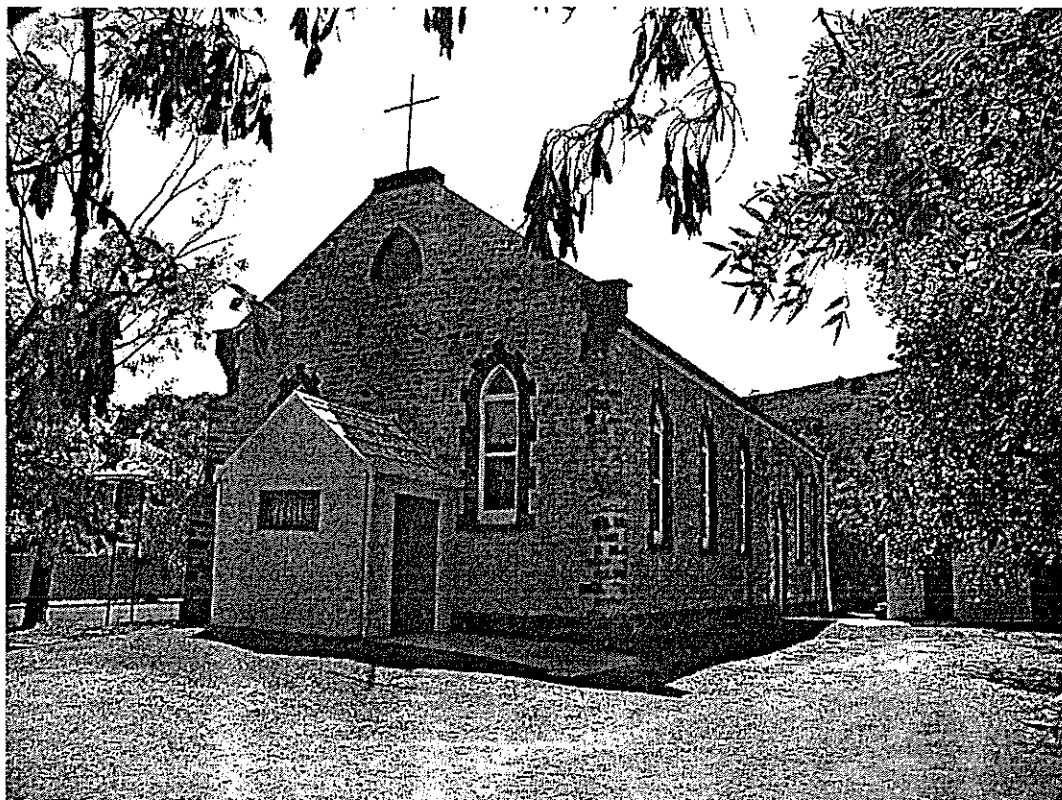
Place/Item No. 240

LOCATION

Address	Malpas Street
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 209628
Allotment No	Alt 91
CT	Volume: 5513 Folio: 27
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
	Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979

Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

The church is a rectilinear gabled structure, constructed in the Gothic style in two stages, (the rear section is an addition). Walls are constructed of random limestone rubble with bluestone buttresses and brick quoins. The front gable is parapeted with brick corbels. Windows have pointed arches. The roof, now clad in aluminium imitating tiles, was most likely to have originally been clad in slate.

HISTORY

The church was constructed on land originally set aside as a 'chapel reserve' and the first service in the church took place in 1855.

The grounds surrounding the church have only one grave recorded, that of John Hooper (died 1860) and his young daughter Mary Ann (died 1857). The water table was found to be too high for burials so burials usually took place in the cemetery at St Phillip and St James until a cemetery was built on Seaford Road in the 1950's.

The rear section of the building was added in 1902 and was built from similar materials to the Church. The front porch was added in 1971.

Peppercorn trees grow along the site boundaries, some of which are believed to date from the 1860's.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Church is representative of the important role that religion played in the lives of early settlers and the status and influence of the Methodist Church in the social fabric of Noarlunga. It dates from the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's.

The peppercorn trees were probably planted at the time of the Church's construction and contribute to its historic context.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

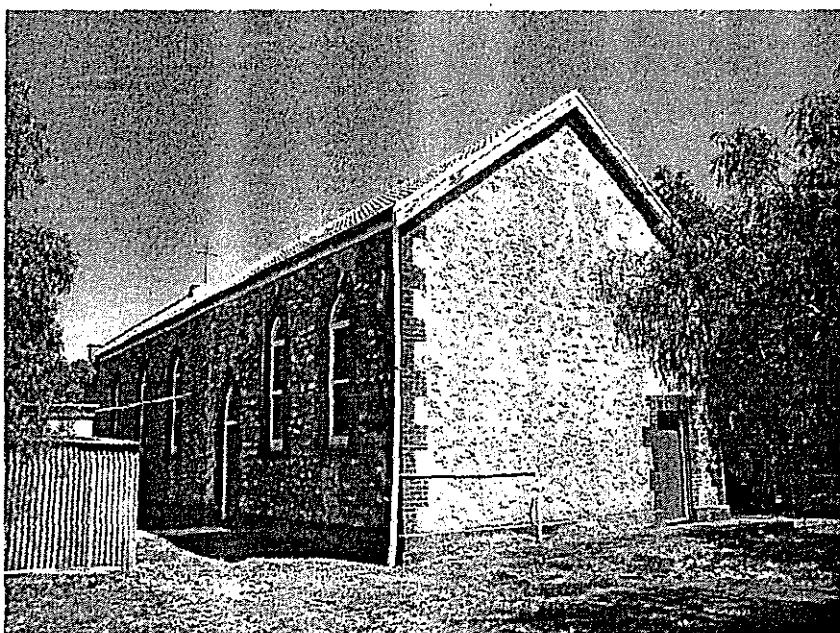
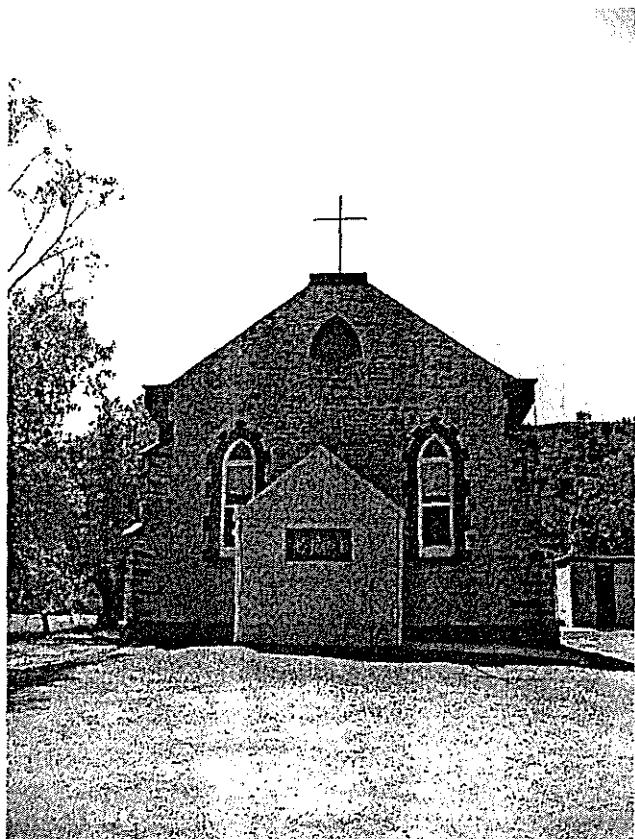
- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to Noarlunga,
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents,
- (f) it is a notable landmark in the area, and

REFERENCES

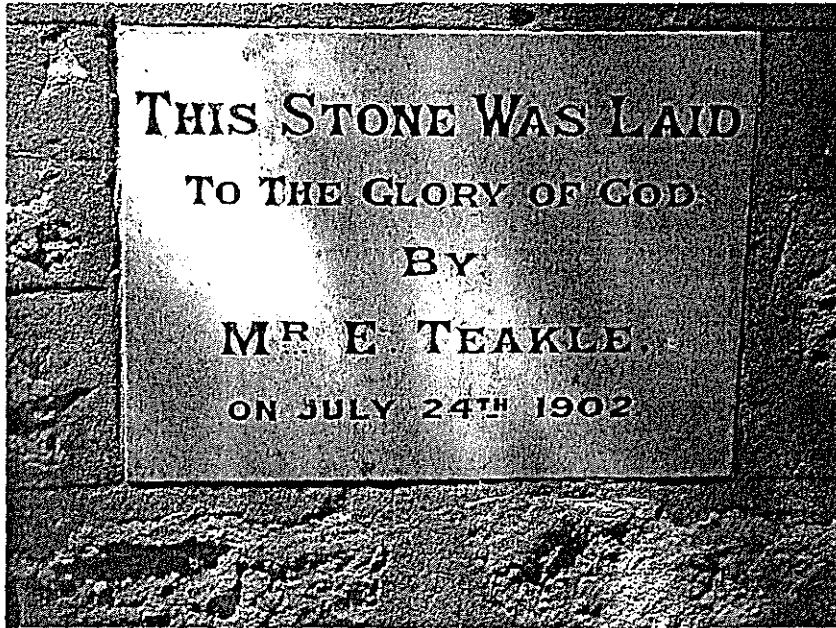
Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 25.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. ON 25.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER HORSESHOE MILL

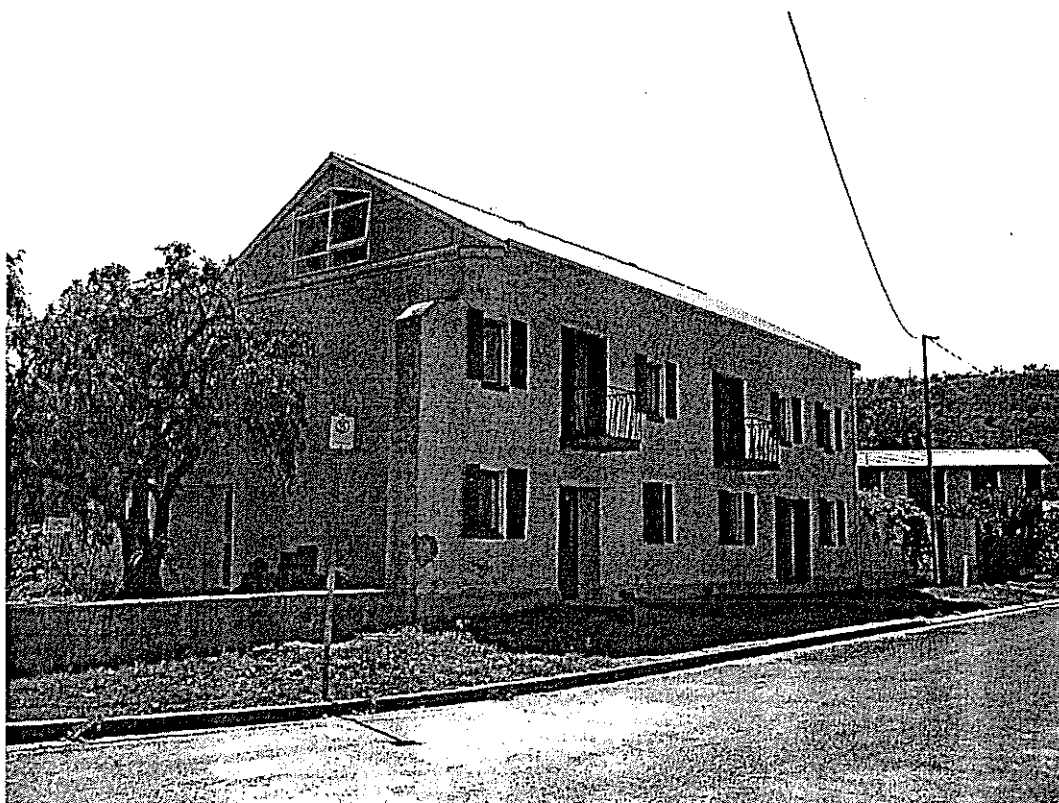
Place/item No. 241

LOCATION

Address	6 Market Crescent
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	DP 60264
Allotment No	Alt 50
CT	Volume: 5878 Folio: 156
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A large two storey, rectilinear structure with gabled roof form incorporating an attic, substantially altered from its original form. Walls are constructed of brick (rendered). The roof, originally clad in slate, is now clad in colorbond corrugated steel. Windows and door openings have been altered to suit the building's previous use as flats.

HISTORY

The original flour mill was constructed in 1843/1844 after a need was expressed for a flour mill in the area. Wheat was grown in the area from about 1840 and a mill was first proposed for Noarlunga in 1841. Excellent wheat harvests were achieved in 1842 and 1843. Stephens, Phillips & De Horne offered to build the mill if local settlers could raise 600 pounds sterling for the initial costs. This was paid back by reducing grinding costs to subscribers. The mill was managed by Stephens until 1847.

The mill was four storeys in height and built of brick made on the spot, red gum timber and Willunga slate floors and roof. It is believed to have been the state's first steam driven flour mill.

In 1849, Mr James Clark took ownership of the mill and had granaries built of stone immediately west of the mill building. The granaries doubled the original size of the complex but have since been demolished. Over cropping of wheat in the late 1800's led to the mill's decline.

By 1909 the mill had been converted to a chaff mill and a weighbridge was constructed on the right side of the present structure to weigh the chaff wagons. Sometime later the mill became a brick works.

Following World War II, due to an urgent need for accommodation, the upper storeys of the original mill, the granary and the chimney were removed, and the building was converted to flats.

The former mill was again renovated in the late 1970's/early 1980's. One flat on the river side of the building was retained and the remainder became one dwelling. After being vacant for some years it has more recently been used as a dwelling.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The flour mill was instrumental in the early commercial development of Old Noarlunga from the 1840's and is also important for its association with the river transport which served it.

Removal of non-original accretions is desirable.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 19.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. ON 19.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

BRIDGE, OLD COACH ROAD

Place/Item No. 242

LOCATION

Address	Old Coach Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga (Onkaparinga River National Park)
Plan No	N/A
Allotment No	N/A
CT	Volume: 1060 Folio: 000
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

The bridge is a single span arch built across a gully. It is constructed entirely of local stone except for an arch 3 bricks wide on one side.

HISTORY

Located in what is now the Onkaparinga River National Park the bridge was built in 1857/58 by the District Council of Noarlunga to bypass a much steeper alternative route used prior.

In the 1840's the 'Great South Road' entered and exited from (Old) Noarlunga at various places probably according to the seasons and whether the Onkaparinga River was flooded or not.

What is now known as the Old Coach Road crossed the ford near the Horseshoe Inn and wound it's way up the hillside to what is now called Barytes and Sheoak Roads and on to McLaren Vale.

In the 'Register' newspaper on 13 June 1856 the Noarlunga District Council '*resolved that a committee of the council inspect the road passing through sections 61, 71 & 72 with a view to it's being opened up*'. Also in 1856 the 'New Road Bill' was debated by local councils. In the 'Register' on 17 October 1857 the Noarlunga District Council '*read a letter from Mr W. Giles respecting the new road through sections 61, 71 & 72. Ordered that the Surveyor make out the cost of the new road on the terms offered*'.

This bridge presumably formed part of the improvements to the 'Great South Road'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The bridge is representative of early transport routes and their role in opening up the Noarlunga area for growth and development.

It is also an uncommon surviving example of an early road bridge of this type of construction and is indicative of pioneer building methods using local stone.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 54.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER SHOP/DWELLING

Place/Item No. 243

LOCATION

Address	9 Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 10434
Allotment No	Alt 25 Sec 69
CT	Volume: 5493 Folio: 693
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A two storey building situated on a sloping site, the upper floor level with Patapinda Road.

Walls are constructed of sandstone (rendered to front and side façade) with red brick quoins. The low pitched roof is gabled and clad in corrugated iron. The bungalow style verandah is a later addition. Windows are timber, multipaned casement type. The building's integrity has been compromised by alterations however it would be possible to reverse some of these changes.

HISTORY

Thought to have been constructed around 1860, the building was known locally as the 'Old Bridge Store'. Before the turn of the Century it was a butcher's shop run by Mr Symonds. The building belonged at some time to John Charles Dungey, Proprietor of The Horseshoe Inn (born 1859, died 1914), and after his death was left to his wife.

The building was eventually sold to Alf Amos.

At different stages a general store was operated on the premises.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A shop and dwelling representative of the early commercial development of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 04.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER SHOPS/DWELLING

Place/Item No. 244

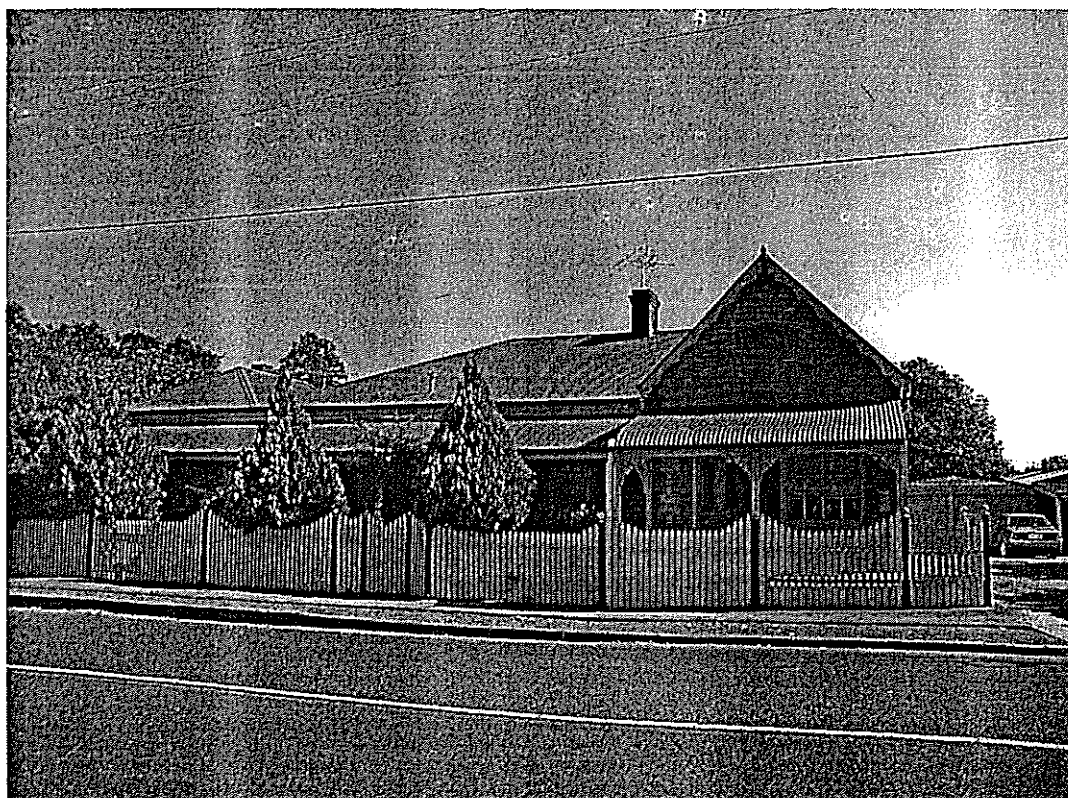
LOCATION

Address	25 Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	DP 35296
Allotment No	Alt 101 & 102 Sec 71
CT	Volume: 5109 Folio: 58
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey shop and attached dwelling with the projecting gabled shop front on the eastern side, and a hipped later shop addition on the western side of the dwelling.

Walls are constructed of random limestone rubble with brick quoins and detailing. The hipped and gabled roof and bullnosed verandah are clad in corrugated iron.

Openings above a window on the western end of the front façade are thought to be a consequence of its use for a time as a Butcher's Shop.

The building is now in use as a dwelling. The front fence and cast iron decorative treatment are later additions.

HISTORY

An unusual building comprising two shops and a dwelling, it is thought to have been constructed in the 1860's although its form and construction suggest a slightly later date. The shop on the eastern side was a haberdashers and milliners shop at one time.

The western side was used as a butcher's shop, run by a Mr Candy. Thomas Candy arrived in South Australia in 1851 and his brother William in 1858. In the Noarlunga rates assessments Thomas is recorded as having a shop in (Old) Noarlunga from 1867 to 1869. William is recorded as having a butchers shop from 1870. William and his wife Louisa had eleven children and several of the sons continued the trade of butchering in (Old) Noarlunga.

The central section of the building was used as a dwelling.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

An unusual grouping of two shops and a dwelling in a building representative of the early commercial development of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's.

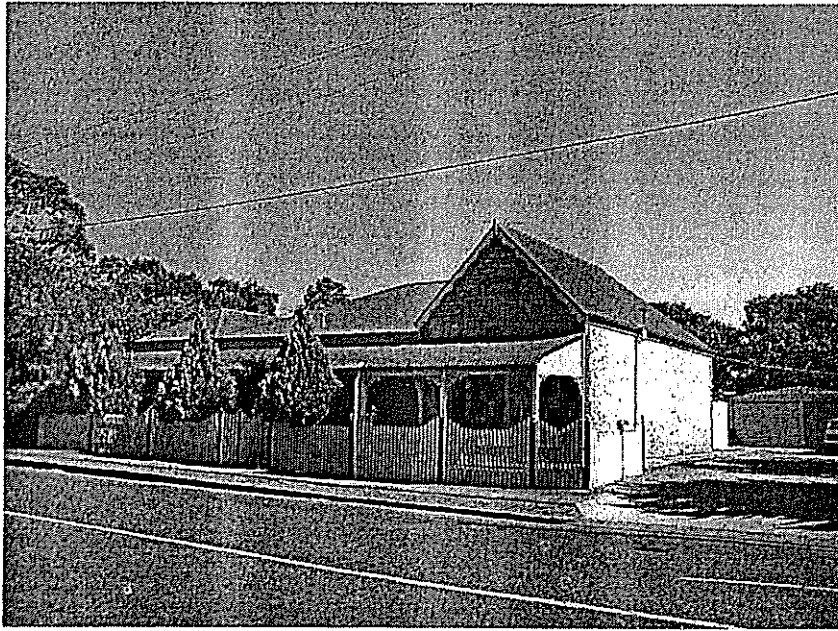
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 06.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

Place/Item No. 245

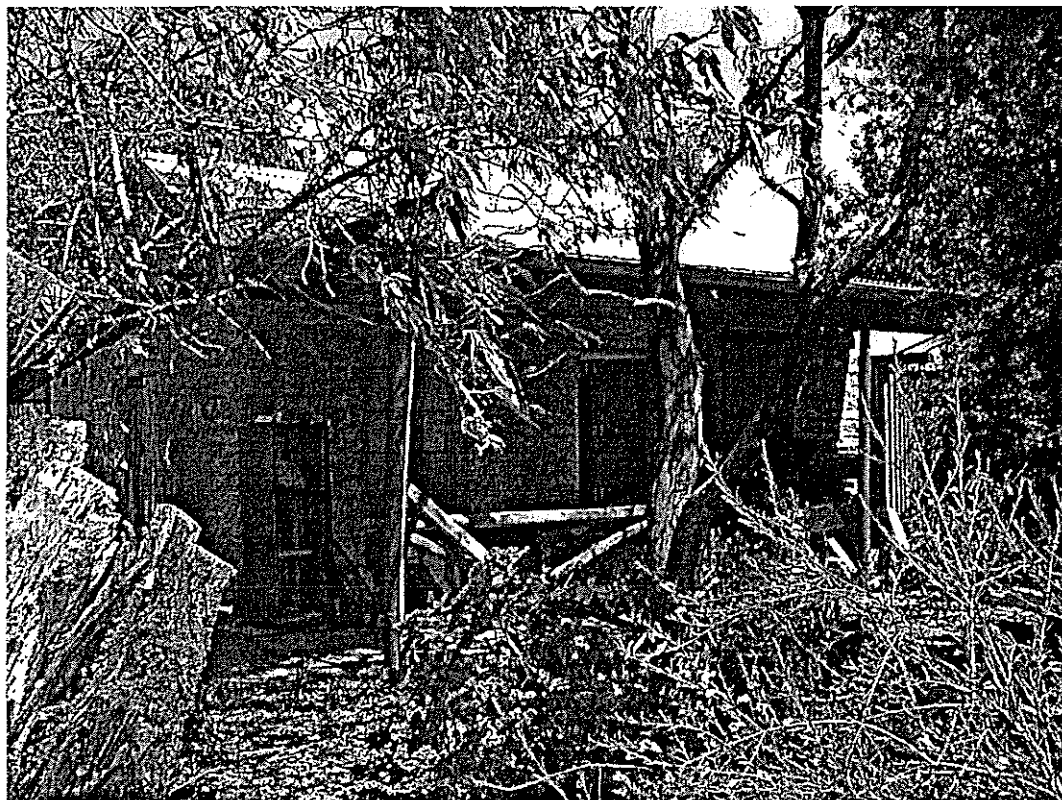
LOCATION

Address	26 Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	DP 7143
Allotment No	Alt 12 Sec 71
CT	Volume: 5068 Folio: 500
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A small, single storey cottage of early construction and detailing. Walls are constructed of random stone rubble. The corrugated iron roof is gabled. Windows are multipaned.

HISTORY

Probably constructed in the mid 1800's as its form and construction suggest.

The building is thought to have been a slaughter house at one stage and subsequently a residence for Henry William Candy (an elected member of Noarlunga District Council 1906/07) who lived here when he retired.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A humble dwelling representative of the early settlement of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's.

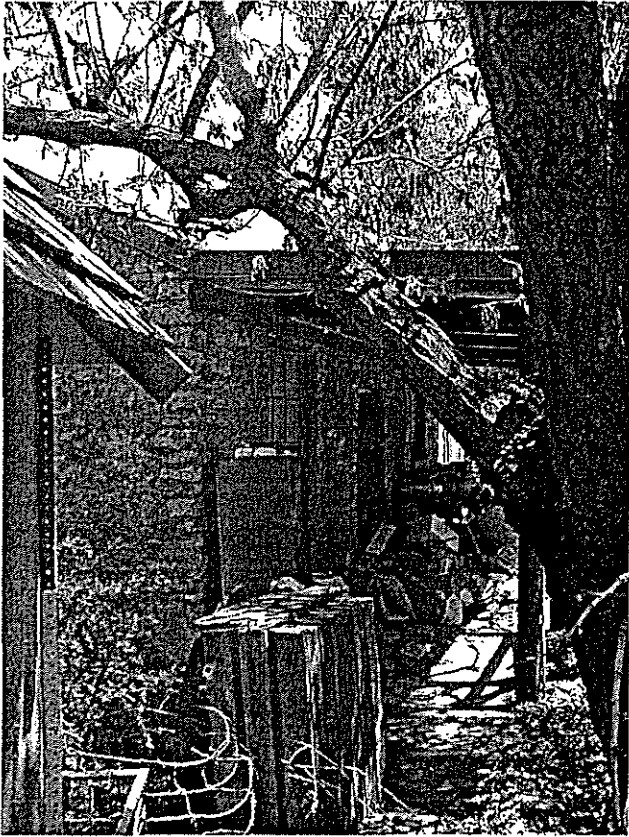
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 60.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING AND FORMER SHOP

Place/Item No. 246

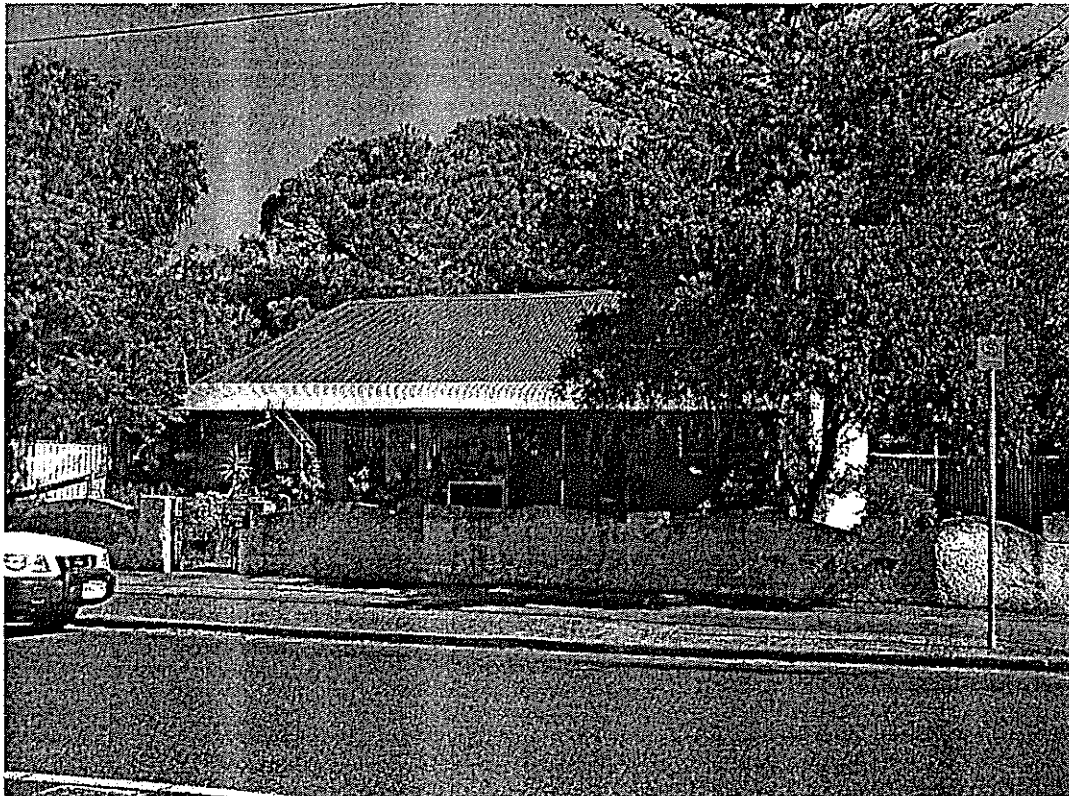
LOCATION

Address	33 Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 151402
Allotment No	Alt 100 Sec 71
CT	Volume: 5772 Folio: 620
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, rectilinear cottage constructed of random limestone rubble (rendered). The gable ended roof is clad in corrugated iron as is the skillion verandah. The multipaned timber shop window survives and it is believed that a bakers oven remains in the building.

HISTORY

Constructed prior to 1853, this cottage was home to John Champness. After John's death in 1853, his family left town, but his son returned as an adult and opened a store which is thought to have operated from this building as it was still in the family's ownership.

A photograph taken around 1900 shows a sign on the fence which read 'C. Barker, Baker & Pastry Cook'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A shop and dwelling representative of the early commercial development of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 07.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER SHOP/DWELLING

Place/Item No. 247

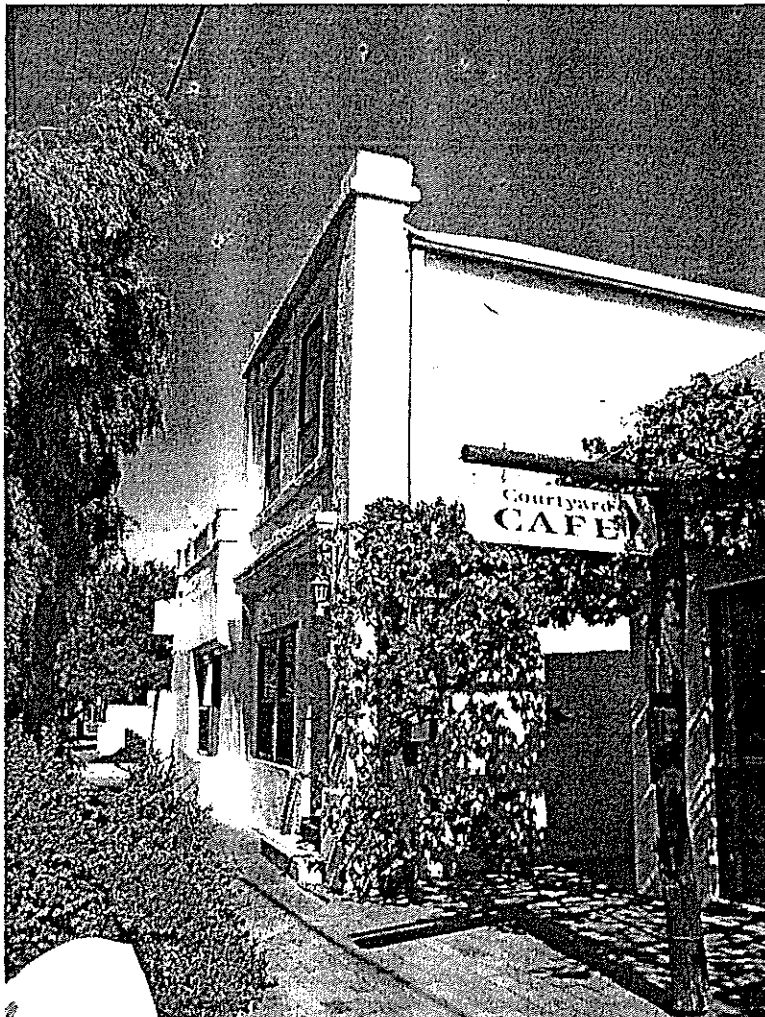
LOCATION

Address	37 Patapinda Road		
Suburb	Old Noarlunga		
Plan No	FP 164703	FP 166882	FP 16470337
Allotment No	Alt 91	Alt 91	Alt 91
CT	Volume: 5310	Folio: 2	
Hundred	Noarlunga		

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

The original eastern section of the building is two storey with a recessed entrance and large shop window at ground level. The later addition on the western side is single storey with a small window. Both sections, constructed of stone, are built to the pavement and have parapets with ornamental brick detailing. At a later time, walls have been rendered and painted. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated iron.

HISTORY

The original two storey building is believed to date from circa 1840 although its form and construction suggest that it was built around the 1860's/1870's. It is thought Henry Cox, licensee of the Jolly Miller Hotel (opposite) lived here. The Noarlunga District Council rates assessment books of 1867 list Henry Cox (1818 to 1891) as paying rates for two cottages and a shop on this site.

Courtney Ferris, a saddler and boot repairer, used the property as a shop and residence from around the turn of the Century until the mid 1930's. The shop was sometimes used by local men at night as a meeting place when the Hotel opposite had closed. The building then became a general store until 1973 when it finally closed. It is now in use as offices.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A shop and dwelling representative of the early commercial development of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's.

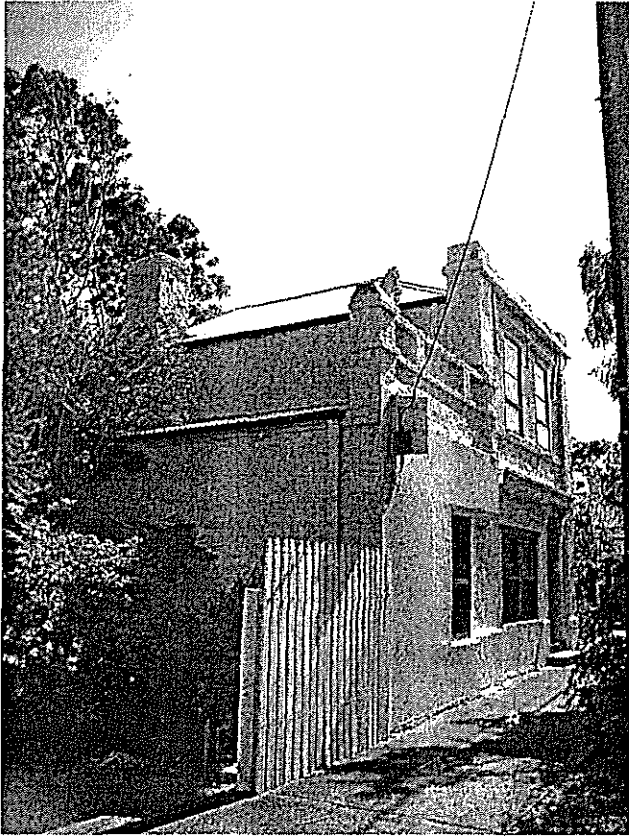
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 09.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

OLD NOARLUNGA HOTEL (FORMERLY JOLLY MILLER) Place/Item No. 248

LOCATION

Address	38-42 Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	DP 56473 FP 125837 FP 125838 FP 40009 FP 103933
Allotment No	Alt 50-53 Alt 1 Sec 71 Alt 2 Sec 71 Alt 15 Sec 71 Alt 19
CT	Volume: 5222 Folio: 66; Volume: 5140 Folio: 550
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study, 1979
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey hotel built in several stages. The earliest section has an angled corner modified at some stage to incorporate a dutch gable parapet which has been repeated along the length of the hotel. The hipped and gabled roof and concave return verandah are clad in corrugated iron. Walls are rendered with a tiled dado.

HISTORY

The Hotel was first licensed in 1850 and originally named the Jolly Miller. The name was changed to its present name in 1881. The eastern wing, behind the largest gable, is thought to have been added between 1904 and 1921 and the façade was possibly altered at this time also. (Its form and construction suggest that the façade was altered in the 1920's). Other alterations took place in 1972 and 1979 and substantial additions were made to the east in 2001.

The Hotel was the venue for the Norwood Cycling Club during the 1920's and 1930's. The illustration of a penny farthing bicycle on the corner parapet commemorates this association.

The adjacent car park was once the site of a butcher's shop and the 'Palais' where regular dances were held in the 1940's.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

An early hotel which is representative of the strength of the early commercial development of Old Noarlunga. Its substantial additions early in the 20th Century are representative of the ongoing commercial development of Old Noarlunga and are likely to be associated with the commercial development that arose in the town as a result of the renewed optimism following the construction of the Adelaide to Willunga railway line in 1915 and the opening up of the southern beaches in the 1920's.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

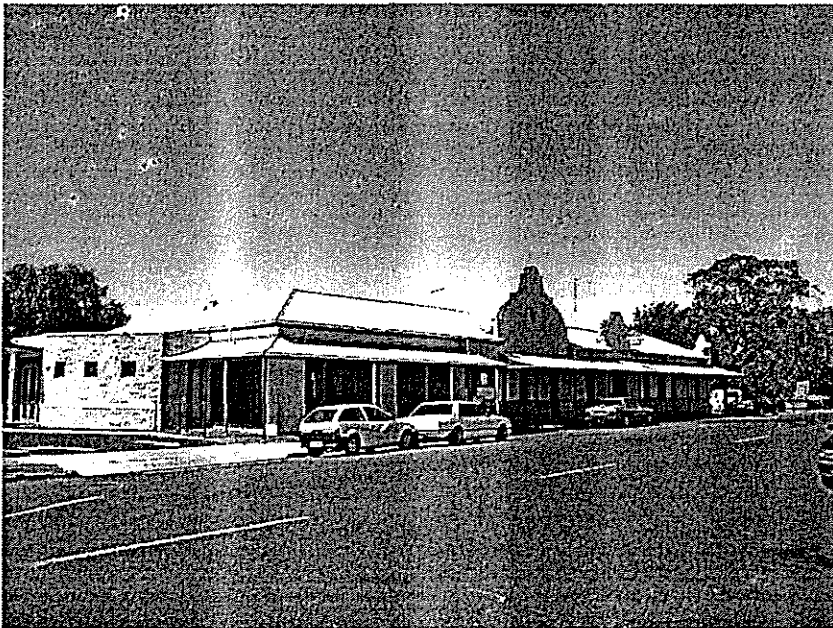
- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 08.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. ON 08.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER SHOP/DWELLING

Place/Item No. 249

LOCATION

Address	45 Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 137686
Allotment No	Alt 2 & 3 Sec 71
CT	Volume: 5247 Folio: 382
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

Originally a detached dwelling, later substantially altered to incorporate a shop addition to the front. The rear, original section of the building has a lower pitched roof and is constructed of sandstone with red brick. The front section has a gabled roof with projecting shop front. The shop front has a central, recessed entrance and large shop windows with copper-clad window frames. The roof is clad in corrugated iron, as is the verandah which has a masonry base.

HISTORY

The original part of the dwelling is believed to date from before 1852.

William Bennett Edmonds (farmer, brewer and postal clerk) occupied the dwelling until 1867, after which his son-in-law, Edmund Dutton of the Noarlunga Brewery, then lived in the dwelling.

In 1910 the building was purchased by John 'Jack' McDonald and his wife Effie May who ran a general store from the building. The shop front was added in the 1920's. One room inside was set up for the weekly visits from the Bank of Adelaide for banking activities. Following her husband's death, Effie continued to run the store until the 1950's and lived in the house until her death in 1959.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former dwelling representative of the early settlement of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's. The shop is representative of the commercial development that arose in the town as a result of the renewed optimism following the construction of the Adelaide to Willunga Railway line in 1915 and the opening of the southern beaches in the 1920's.

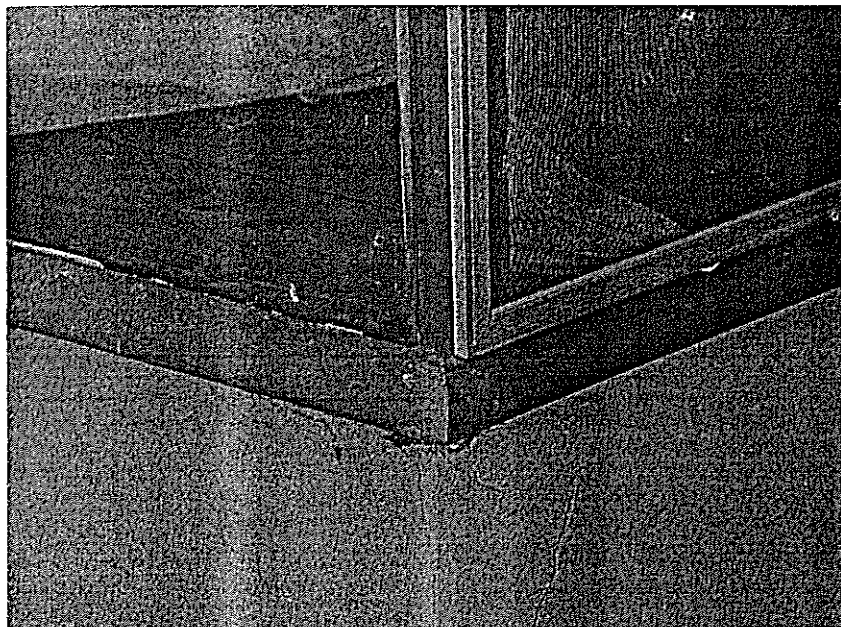
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 53.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER BUTCHER'S SHOP/DWELLING

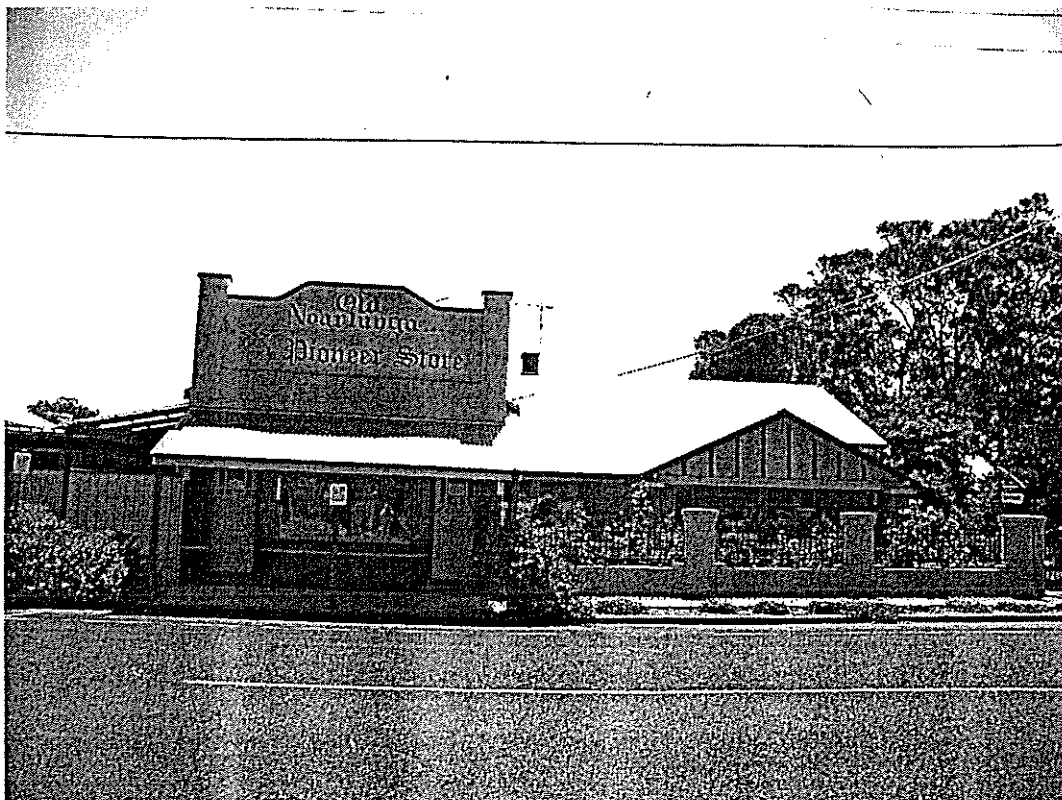
Place/Item No. 250

LOCATION

Address	47-49 Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	DP 19165
Allotment No	Alt 202 Sec 71
CT	Volume: 5204 Folio: 27
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A shop and attached dwelling. The shop is symmetrical, has a parapet wall, large shop window, two recessed entrances and a skillion verandah. The residence is an Inter-War Californian Bungalow style building with a low pitched hipped and gabled roof and battened gable over the entrance. Walls are constructed of stone. The roof is clad with corrugated iron.

The front fence is not original.

HISTORY

The shop was constructed as a butcher's shop for Herbert Burnard Furler (1905 to 1961), probably in the 1920's. According to local histories, he had the residence constructed alongside soon after.

The butcher shop closed around 1963 when the local abattoir opened.

The shop has served several businesses since, and is now used as a 'Pioneer Store'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

This shop building and its attached dwelling are representative of the commercial development that arose in Old Noarlunga as a result of the renewed optimism following the construction of the Adelaide to Willunga railway line in 1915 and the opening up of the southern beaches in the 1920's.

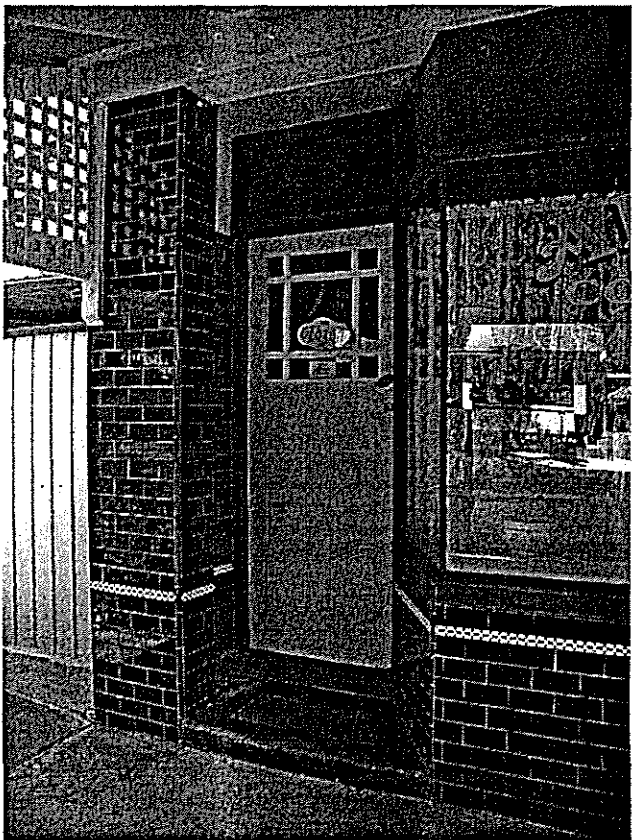
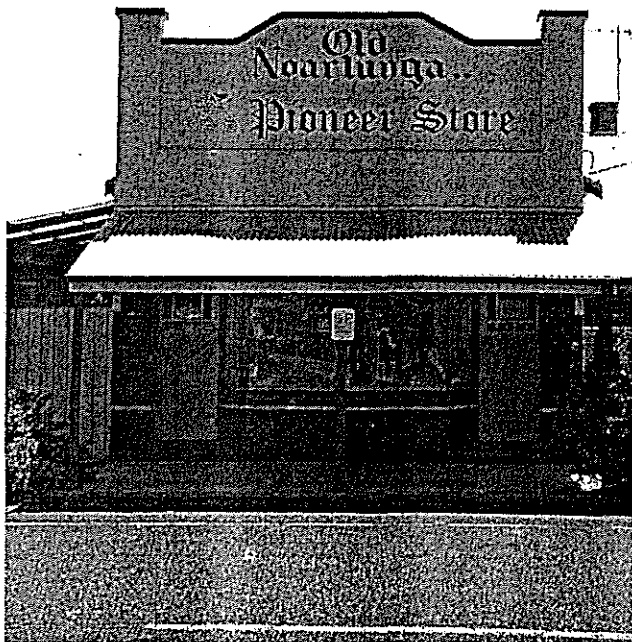
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 59.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING AND FORMER SHOP

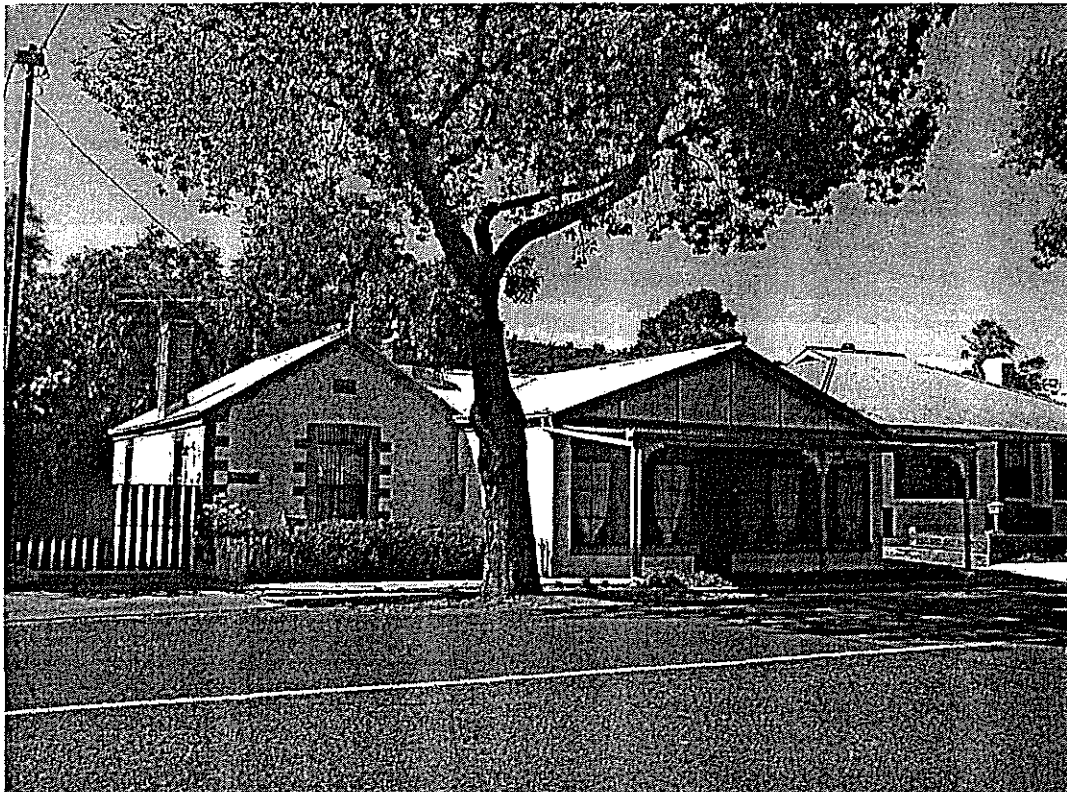
Place/Item No. 251

LOCATION

Address	48 Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 105378
Allotment No	Alt 1 Sec 71
CT	Volume: 5158 Folio: 401
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, asymmetrical cottage with 1910's/1920's shop addition. The cottage is constructed of random stone (painted) and red brick quoins (also painted) with red brick chimneys. The roof is hipped and gabled and clad in corrugated iron. The gabled bay has a carved timber fascia and finial. The shop addition was probably constructed during the Federation period and has a low pitched roof with battened gable end. The shop front, which has been modified, has large shop windows with glazing bars and central entrance. A skillion verandah with non-original decorative metal brackets extends across the shop front.

HISTORY

The cottage is believed to date from circa 1870 and its form and construction support this.

Walter Charles Furler (1864 to 1937) and his wife Lydia opened a general store here and lived in the attached dwelling. The store (shop) appears to date from around the 1910's/1920's. It was added sometime after Charles and Lydia were married in 1890 but before Lydia's death in 1923. Walter for a time also owned the local mill. He was a Justice of the Peace and, like his father, Harbour Master for the area. He was a member of the Noarlunga District Council in 1928 and 1929. Following Walter's death in 1937, his son Les purchased the store and used it as an outlet for electrical goods. It is now a dwelling.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's. The shop is representative of the later commercial development of Old Noarlunga. Future alterations should desirably include removal of non-original fabric i.e. verandah brackets and reinstatement of original shopfront form.

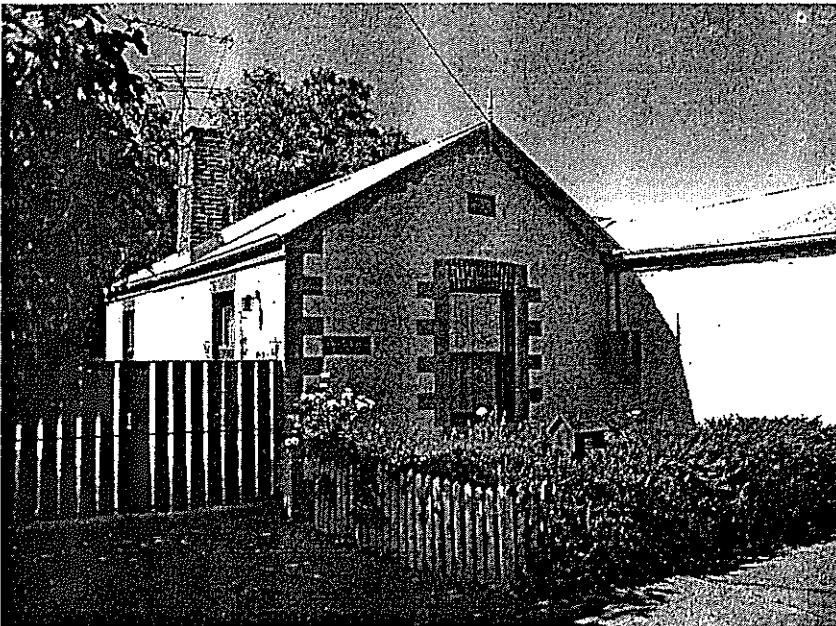
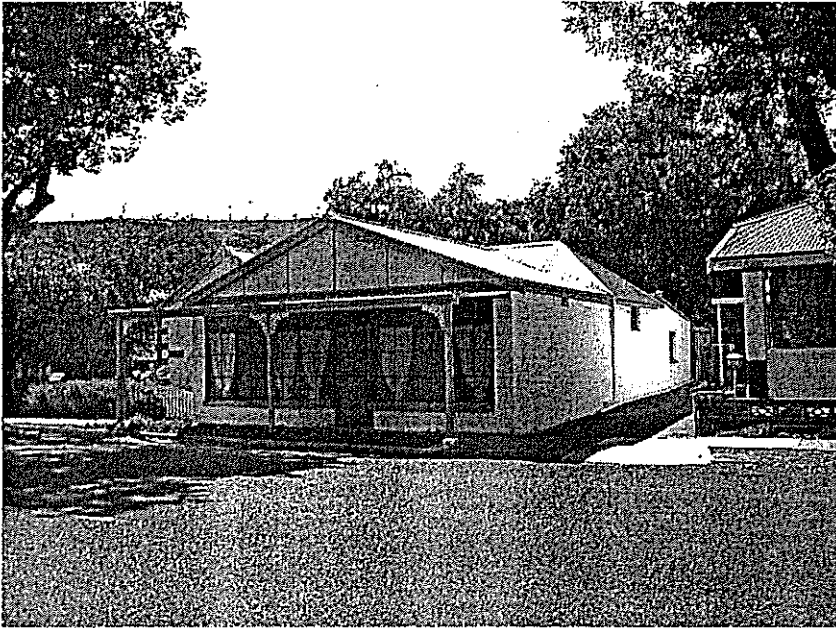
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 12.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

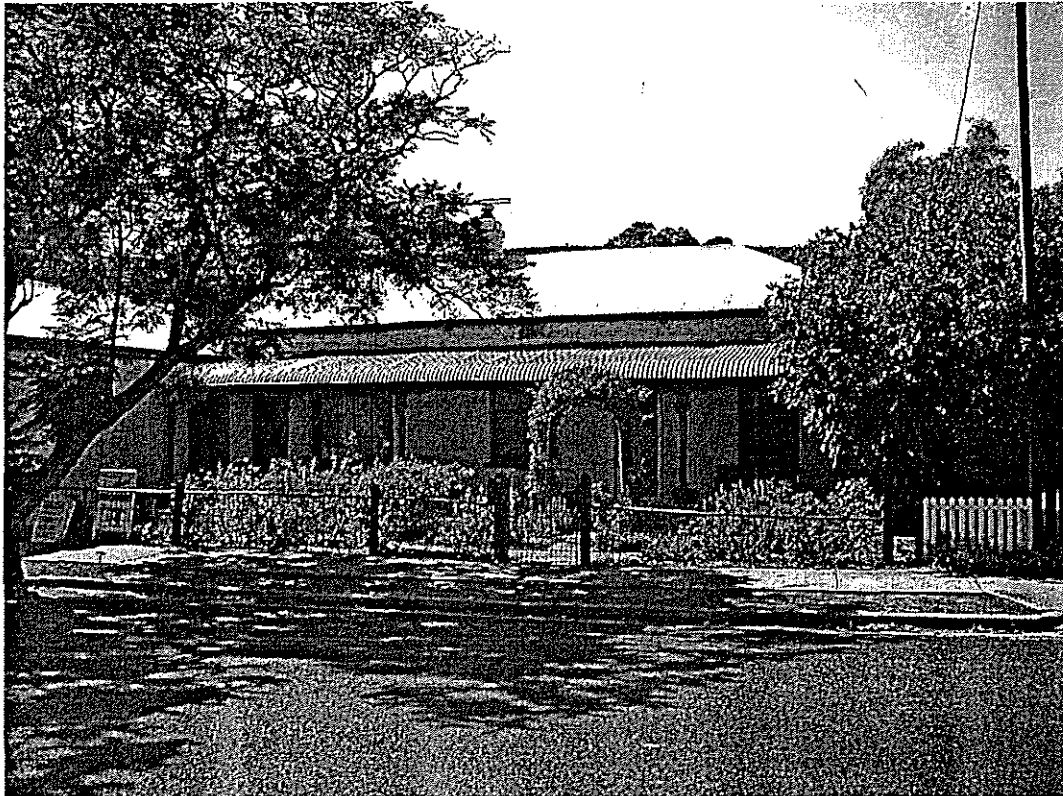
Place/Item No. 252

LOCATION

Address	50 Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 151751
Allotment No	Alt 1 Sec 61
CT	Volume: 5739 Folio: 630
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey mid Victorian symmetrical cottage with a projecting shop added to the east side in the 1950's.

The cottage is constructed of random stone (painted) with brick quoins (painted). There are two entrance doors and three windows across the front. The timber frame windows are twelve and sixteen pane double hung windows. The roof is hipped and the roof and bullnosed verandah are clad in corrugated iron.

The original slate floors are believed to remain.

The shop addition is a lightweight timber structure with a gabled end and skillion verandah over the pavement. The front fence probably dates from the 1920's.

HISTORY

The cottage is thought to date from circa 1860 and its form and construction support this. It is believed to have been owned by the Malpas and Milway families at different times. The original cottage is likely to have been symmetrical about the western entrance door. The cottage was extended to the east at an early stage and it was in this section, with the larger window, that a library was located in the 1920's. It is also thought the Noarlunga Institute met there for a time. The building has been owned by the Amos family since 1928. Thomas Amos was a market gardener and used the nearby blocks for growing crops in glasshouses before the land was subdivided. He also cultivated crops on land across the Onkaparinga River ford known as 'The Flats'. The shop additions were constructed around 1953.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's. A part of the building was used as the local library for a time.

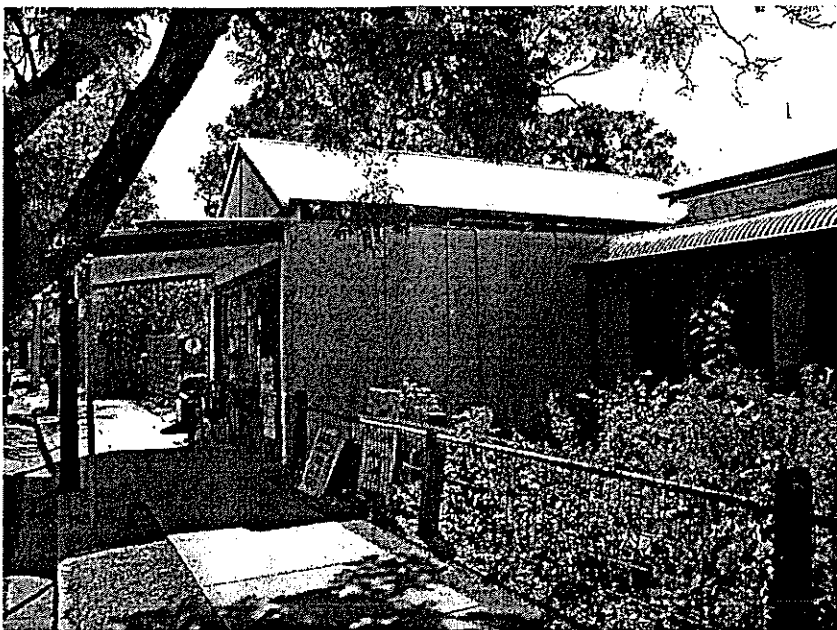
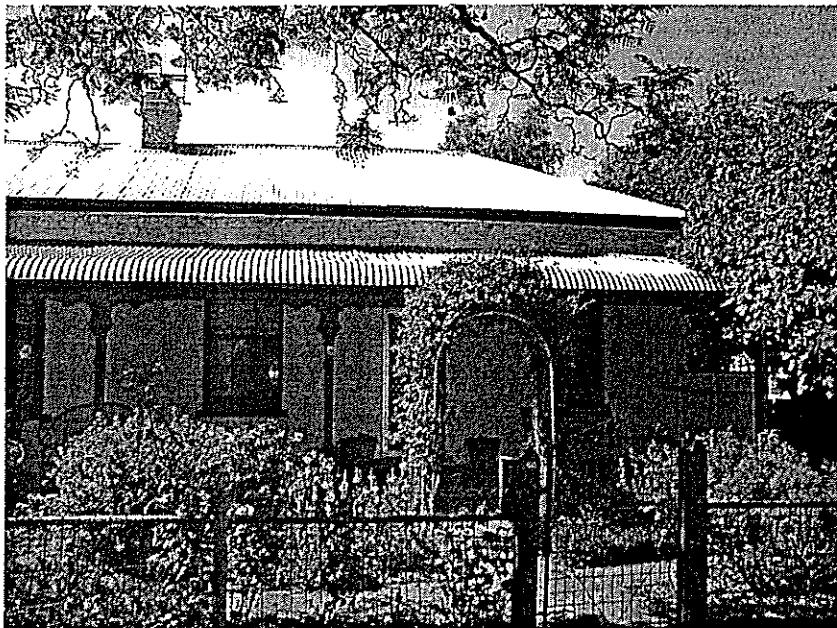
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 13.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER POST OFFICE

Place/Item No. 253

LOCATION

Address	56 Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 13251
Allotment No	Alt 1 Sec 71
CT	Volume: 5118 Folio: 673
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey building constructed in the Victorian Italianate style. Walls are constructed of stone with brick quoins and chimneys (all painted). The hipped roof and skillion verandah (probably originally bullnosed) are clad in corrugated galvanised iron. Windows are timber, double hung sash windows.

A letter receptacle is set in the front wall between the two windows. Post office boxes also set into the wall have apparently been relocated to 50 Patapinda Road. The two front windows have steps beneath them.

HISTORY

Early post offices were often associated with other buildings uses and opened and closed as local populations came and went. Noarlunga is listed as having (or having reopened) a post office in 1841 and 1852. A telegraph office opened in 1866. In 1882 a post and telegraph office was listed in the trades directory, but by 1890 it was listed as a leased area.

The form and construction of this building suggest that it was built about 1892 when an official post office is recorded as having been built in Noarlunga. It is now a dwelling.

Initially mail was delivered by horse-drawn coaches, but with the opening of the Adelaide to Willunga railway in 1915 the mail was transferred by train. It was taken from the railway stations to the various post offices by Mail Porters. In the 1940's mail was delivered by bus and distributed by Postmasters.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The building is representative of the growth of the Noarlunga township and the role of the post office in the settlement and development of the local area.

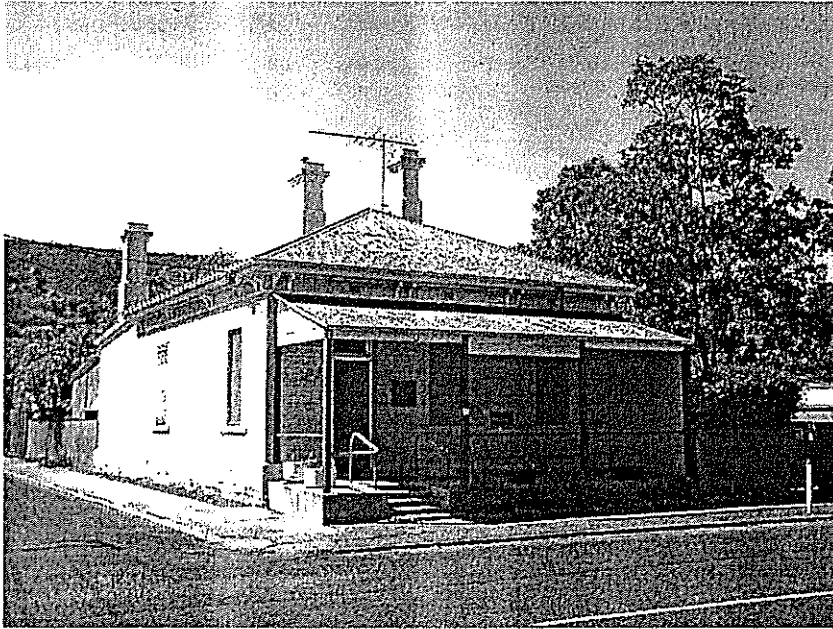
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 14.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, FORMER HARBOUR MASTER'S COTTAGE
FENCE AND PALM TREE

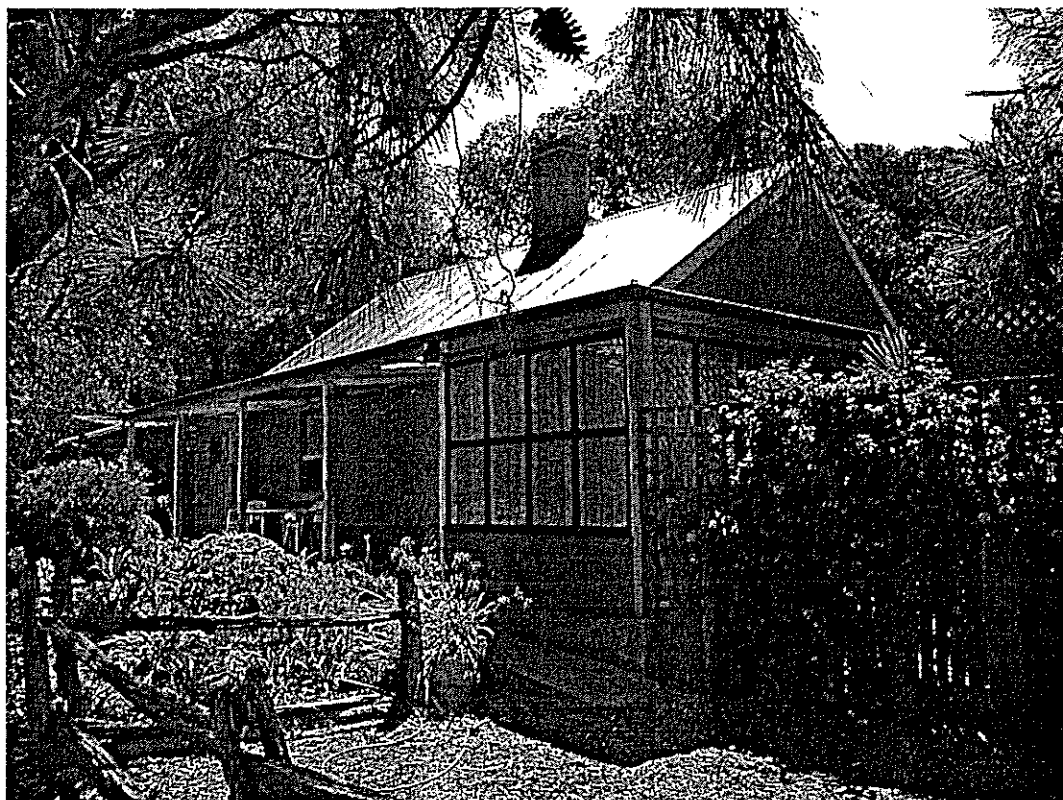
Place/Item No. 254

LOCATION

Address	67 Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 151465
Allotment No	Alt 63 Sec 71
CT	Volume: 5654 Folio: 46
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A simple, single storey, rectilinear cottage with gabled roof form. Walls are constructed of stone (rendered) with a brick chimney. The roof, which was probably originally shingle and then corrugated iron, is clad in corrugated colorbond steel. The enclosed verandah is a later addition.

A mature canary island palm tree exists to the rear of the property.

An early timber post and rail fence remains in a dilapidated condition.

HISTORY

Originally constructed circa 1844 as a four roomed cottage for the Harbour Master, built on land set aside by the South Australian Company.

Charles William Furler (1830 to 1897) settled in Old Noarlunga in 1849. He was the Marine Board Representative and Customs Official (Harbour Master) at Noarlunga for many years. His son Walter Charles, was also Harbour Master and subsequent generations of the Furlers continued to live in the cottage.

The cottage has an unusual fireplace with an extra chimney opening to allow produce to be smoked. These were a common feature in German kitchens and while examples may be found in the Barossa Valley, it is unusual in Noarlunga.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The cottage is representative of the importance of river transport in the early development of the town from the 1840's, and is also significant for its continuous association with the Furler family, two of whom held the position of Harbour Master for Old Noarlunga. The remains of the post and rail fence and the mature palm tree contribute to the context of the cottage.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local family.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 20.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

NOARLUNGA DISTRICT HALL

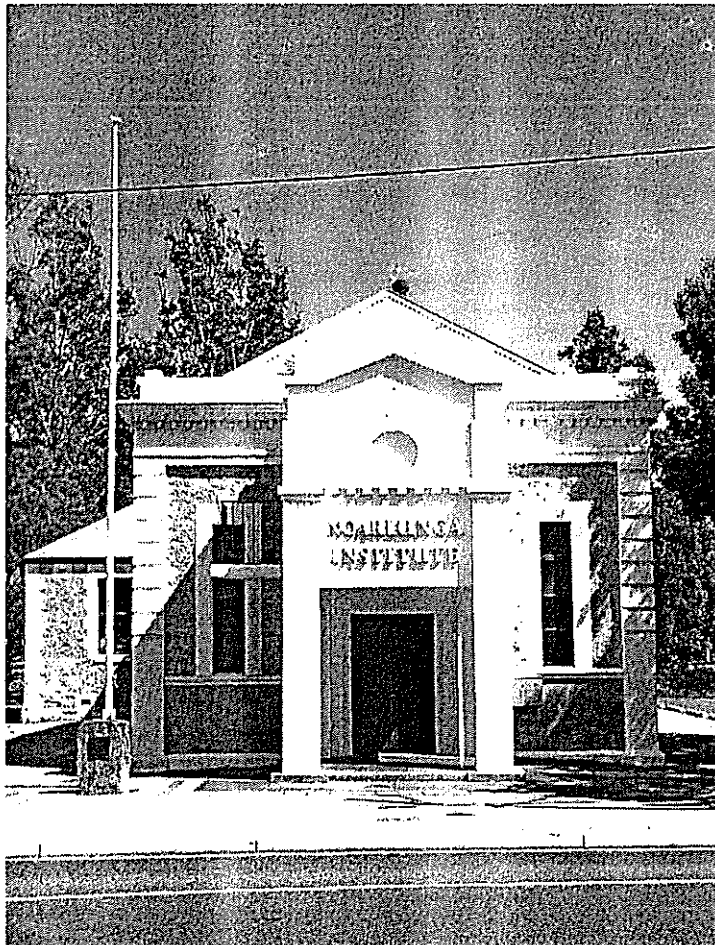
Place/Item No. 255

LOCATION

Address	Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 210057
Allotment No	Pt Alt 97 & 98
CT	Volume: 5710 Folio: 138
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

The building comprises the main Hall, to which a front porch and rear additions have been added. The main Hall is a simple rectilinear structure with a hipped roof and parapeted front façade. Walls are constructed of random limestone with rendered quoins, architraves and parapet with a dentilled cornice. Walls are divided by rendered pilasters and a string course. The roof is clad in corrugated iron. The front porch has a pedimented parapet and is rendered. Rear additions are also limestone with rendered quoins. The rear additions have a hipped, corrugated iron roof and side ramp with curved verandah (later addition).

HISTORY

The District Hall was completed in 1881. It was constructed on land set aside for a market by the South Australian Company.

The Hall was used for celebrations in the town such as social gatherings, the annual strawberry fete and for meetings of the Noarlunga District Council. The Noarlunga Institute probably met here but the building was not built as an Institute.

The porch and projection box at the front and the supper rooms and offices at the rear were added in 1929 by which time the showing of films in local Institute buildings and halls was a regular and popular occurrence, (and an economic boon), in local and rural towns.

In 1929 there were 'Back to Noarlunga' celebrations and electricity to the town was symbolically turned on from the Hall by a local resident.

The Noarlunga District Council moved to new premises in 1961 but the Hall is still used by the community for activities, art shows and social occasions.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The District Hall is representative of the evolution of public buildings in the district, and is significant for the role it has played in the social development of the local community.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

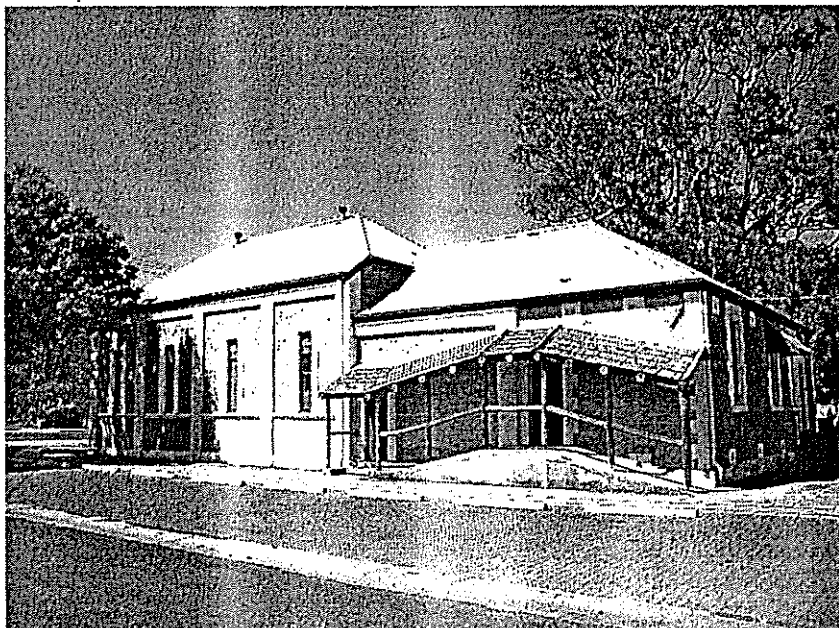
- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 15.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. ON 15.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER BREWERY, STONE TANK AND PEPPER TREE

Place/Item No. 256

LOCATION

Address	Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 36990
Allotment No	Alt 1 & 2 Sec 61
CT	Volume: 5636 Folio: 283
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

The former brewery is built into the hillside. It is single storey with gabled roof form on the street side and hipped roof form on the other with a central valley gutter. Walls are constructed of random limestone rubble with red brick quoins and chimneys. Windows are timber and are a combination of casement and sash with glazing bars. The skillion verandah, which extends across the rear façade, and the roof are clad in corrugated iron.

A partly underground stone tank remains to the north of the brewery.

A large pepper tree is situated on the southern side of the property. Portions of an early timber paling fence remain.

HISTORY

Constructed in 1846 for Edward Castle, it operated as Edmond's and later Dutton's brewery from 1847 to 1867.

The building was unoccupied by 1867. From 1883 it was used as a grain store for the mill and by Darling & Sons, exporters of grain.

In 1897 it was converted to a dwelling by William Elliot, who was District Clerk of Noarlunga from 1905 until 1932. He set one room of the house aside for out of hours council rates and license payment. The house remained in the Elliott family for 73 years.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former brewery building and stone tank representative of the early commercial development of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's. The pepper tree contributes to the context of the former brewery.

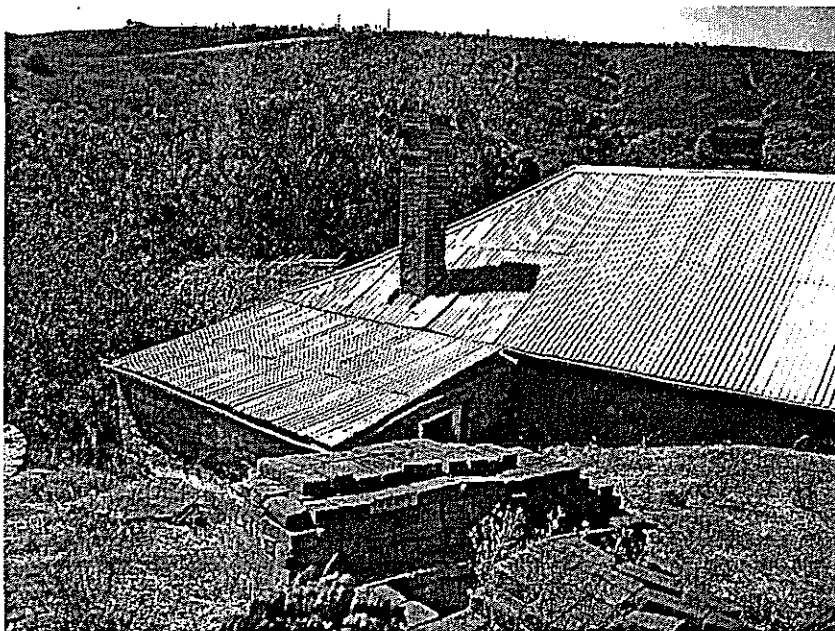
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (d) it displays aesthetic merit, design characteristics, or construction techniques of significance to the local area.

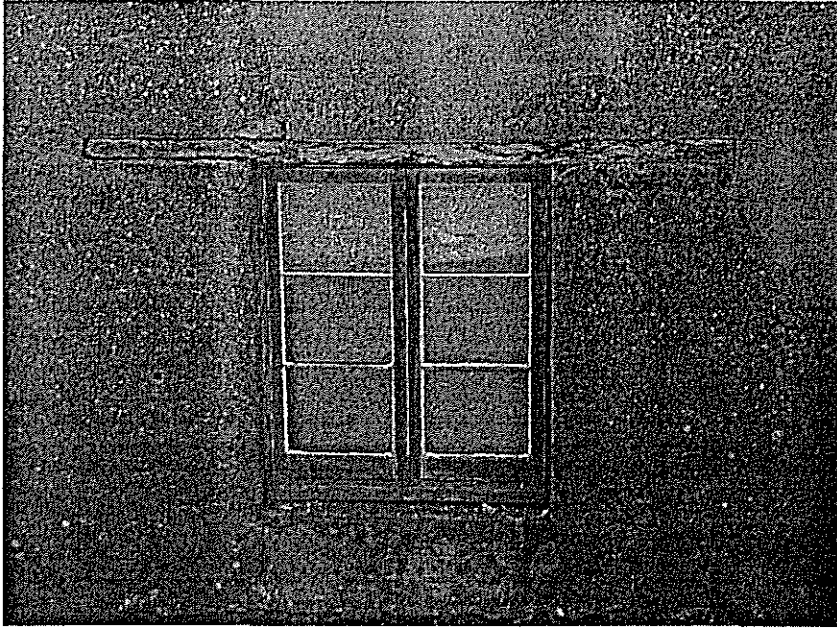
REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 18.

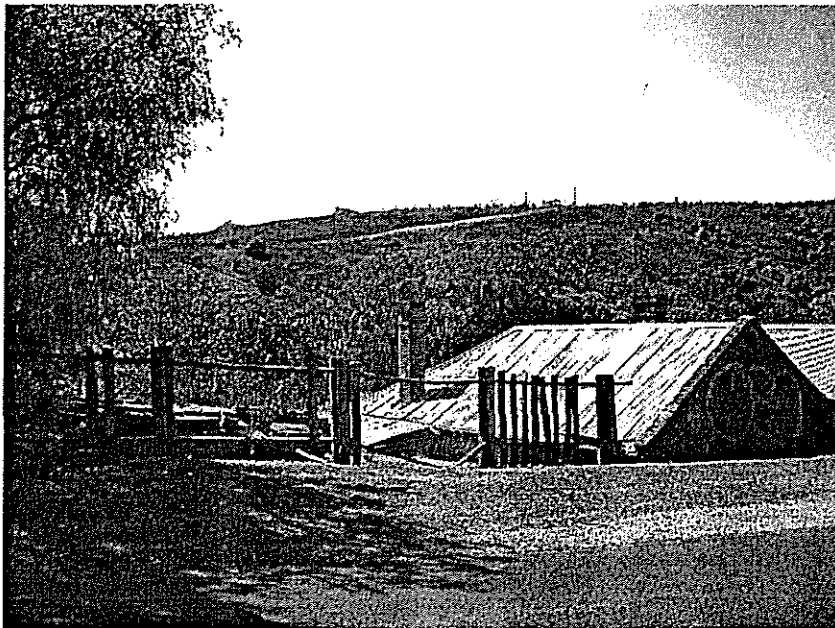
PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

RESERVE, FORMER MARKET

Place/Item No. 257

LOCATION

Address	Patapinda Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 210057
Allotment No	Pt Alt 97 & 98
CT	Volume: 5710 Folio: 138
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A grassed reserve adjacent the Onkaparinga River and bounded by mature trees.

The Old Noarlunga District Hall is situated in the north eastern corner of the reserve.

HISTORY

This land was set aside by the South Australian Company in 1840 as a market for the sale of stock from the surrounding districts.

The first market was held on 24 March 1841 following success with locally grown seed, grain and crops. It was intended to hold markets monthly but, due to poor attendances, they closed after only three months. As more farmers moved in to the surrounding districts the area became more productive and the market was revived in about 1851. Soon after it was described as one of the busiest stockyards in the State however the market again closed in 1855.

Nearby the Horseshoe Mill was constructed in 1844 and the market area was used for bullock and horse trams delivering produce to the mill.

The river frontage was used to ship produce downstream to Port Noarlunga by barge.

Since that time the site has been used as a community recreational reserve.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Formerly a market reserve, the site is significant for its association with the early stock trade and river transport.

It has played an important part in the lives of the residents since the town's earliest days, firstly as a market and subsequently as a recreational reserve.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 61.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

**DWELLING, OUTBUILDINGS AND PINE TREES,
FORMER FARM COMPLEX**

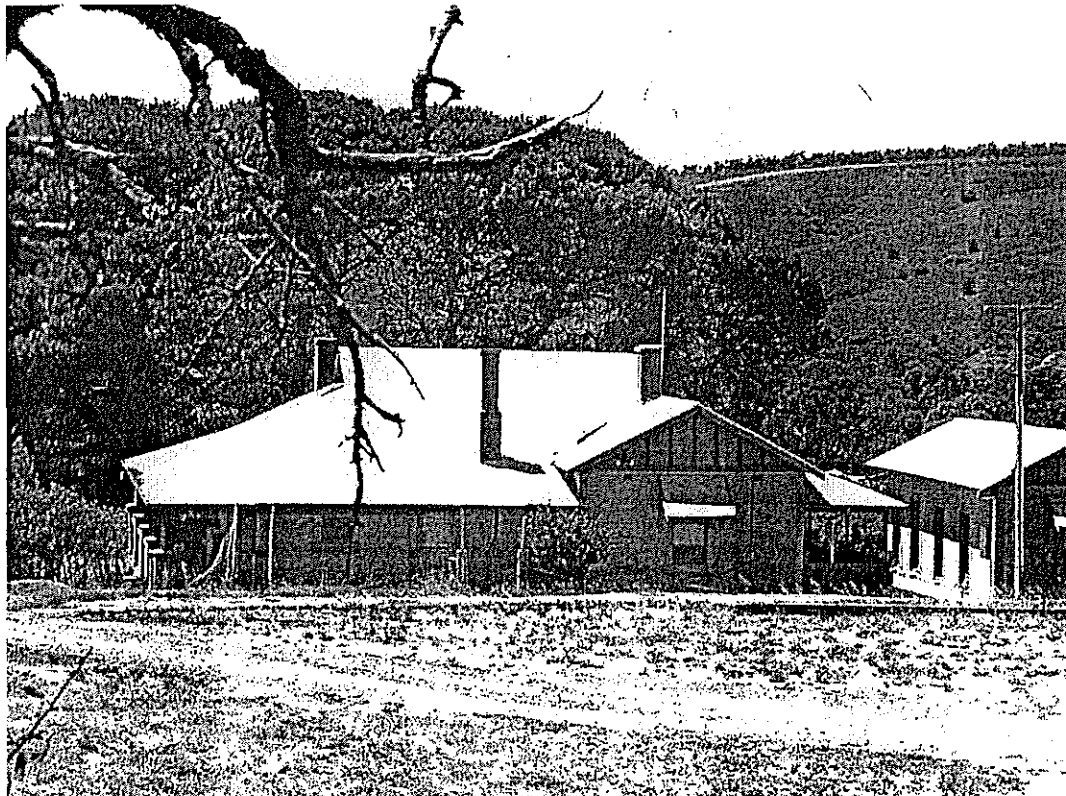
Place/Item No. 258

LOCATION

Address	66-76 Victor Harbor Road
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 210300 FP 210301 DP 17674
Allotment No	Alt 324 Alt 325 Pt Alt 100 Sec 79
CT	Volume: 5781 Folio: 871
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

A dwelling outbuilding and agricultural buildings set on a spacious property. The dwelling is a single storey, asymmetrical building set into the hillside overlooking Old Noarlunga. Walls are constructed of brick (rendered). The roof is hipped and gabled with half gables and a verandah as an extension of the main roof, clad in corrugated iron. The verandah extends to three sides of the building. An outbuilding adjacent the residence appears to have been constructed at the same time and has similar construction and detailing. Two substantial outbuildings located nearer Victor Harbour Road are constructed of sandstone, incorporating some red brick detailing. They are in a dilapidated condition.

Mature pine trees grow near the residence.

HISTORY

The construction dates of the various buildings are unknown. The form and construction of the dwelling and the adjacent outbuilding suggests that they date from the early 1900's. The stone outbuildings appear to be of earlier construction and probably date from around the 1870's.

The property was owned by Thomas Dungey and following his death in 1879 the property has been owned by his wife and subsequently his sons. John Charles Dungey, the eldest son was the proprietor of the Horseshoe Inn. The Dungey family owned several properties in the district.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The dwelling and outbuildings are representative of the early settlement of Old Noarlunga and of ongoing agricultural pursuits in the district.

They are of added significance for their association with the Dungey family, who owned several properties in the district and were actively involved in the community.

The mature pine trees and the spacious property contribute to the context of the buildings.

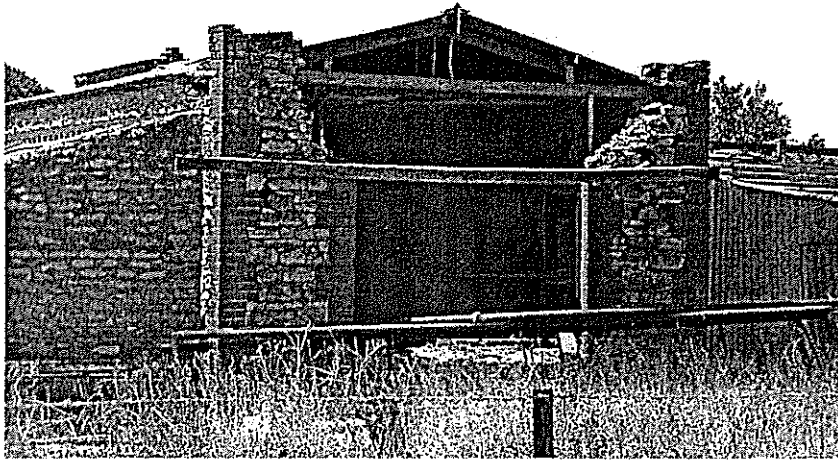
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with notable local personalities, (the Dungey family).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 43.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER GRANARY AND STOREHOUSE

Place/Item No. 259

LOCATION

Address	6 Water Street
Suburb	Old Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 131960 FP 131961
Allotment No	Alt 1 Sec 69 Alt 2 Sec 69
CT	Volume: 5243 Folio: 941
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No ON1



DESCRIPTION

There are several buildings on the property. The oldest building, a former granary and storehouse, constructed of limestone has been converted into a dwelling. Several extensions have been added to the basic granary structure. There is an unrelated concrete block shed on the property.

HISTORY

The original building is believed to have been constructed circa 1850 as a storehouse and granary for the local flour mill. Barges were used to transfer flour stored in the building, via the Onkaparinga River to Port Noarlunga. After the mill closed, the building was owned by John C. Dungey. Photos taken in the early 1900's indicate the building was then in use as a storage barn with advertisements reading 'Amgoorie Tea', painted on it. In 1947 the granary was converted to a residence.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

An early industrial building representative of the early commercial development of Old Noarlunga and the period of initial growth of the township 1840's to 1880's. Also important for its association with the steam flour mill and river transport.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. ON 55.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING AND OUTBUILDINGS,
FORMER FARM COMPLEX

Place/Item No. 260

LOCATION

Address	Lot 10 Kellys Road		
Suburb	Onkaparinga Hills		
Plan No	FP 25990	FP 104839	FP 101064
Allotment No	Alt 10 Sec 717	Alt 10 Sec 708	Alt 10 Sec 710
CT	Volume: 5156 Folio: 928		
Hundred	Noarlunga		

Other Assessments Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No OK1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey homestead with a steeply hipped roof incorporating a substantial bullnosed verandah integral with the roof pitch. Roof and verandah are clad in corrugated iron. Walls are constructed of stone with brick quoins, dressings and chimneys. Windows are multi-paned double hung.

A lean-to addition has been added on the southern side of the dwelling.

Associated farm outbuildings survive on the property.

A substantial hedge is growing along the Kellys Road side of the homestead. Towards Panalatinga Road is the remnant of a picket fence with iron gates.

HISTORY

Section 717 was known locally as 'Wicks Farm' owned by 'Alby Jones'. Alby was the son of Christopher Jones who arrived in South Australia in 1855.

Christopher Jones purchased section 717 and is listed in the Morphett Vale District Council rates assessment from 1864 as the owner. The form and construction of the homestead suggest that it was built about this time. Christopher Jones served on the Morphett Vale District Council in 1883 and from 1885 until his death in 1888. He had four sons – John Henry, Albert, Alexander and Christopher Jones. Alby followed his father in serving on the Morphett Vale District Council in 1900 and 1901.

Later Charles Duell is said to have purchased the property and re-named it 'Wirreanda'. The name 'Wirreanda' is thought to originate in the Hawker district of South Australia and derived from the aboriginal *wirra* – 'gum tree' and *ando* – 'rock wallaby'. The nearby Wirreanda High School was named after this property.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A stone farm dwelling dating from circa 1860 with associated outbuildings, representative of the agricultural pursuits of early settlers in the district. It is also significant for its association with the Jones family who were prominent early settlers.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local family, (the Jones family).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. OK 02.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

Place/Item No. 261

LOCATION

Address	Nursery Lane
Suburb	Onkaparinga Hills
Plan No	DP 32250
Allotment No	Alt 854
CT	Volume: 5233 Folio: 911
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No OK1



DESCRIPTION

The cottage has a steeply pitched hip roof and verandah and the outer walls have been rendered. The cottage has been added to over time, reflecting different periods of occupation.

HISTORY

This cottage is thought to have been built in the 1850's. The Morphett Vale District Council rates assessments for 1853/4 show Section 9 as being in five parts owned by five different people.

By 1867/68 part Section 9 is shown as being owned by Samuel Sprigg – cottage and land. There were and are numerous members of the Sprigg family in this district.

Samuel Andrew Sprigg (born circa 1827 died 1888) was the seventh and youngest son of Charles (born circa 1783 died 1857) and Frances Sprigg. The family arrived in South Australia in 1839.

In the 1850's Samuel managed a pastoral run – 'Taltabooka'. It adjoined his brother Henry Lorenzo Sprigg and Phillip Levi's run – 'Oulnina' which at that time was the furthest run north east of Adelaide. The nearest town was Burra but that was 110 miles away. The pastoral runs did well until the drought of the mid 1860's.

Samuel then moved to Morphett Vale where many of his family had settled. He lived at this cottage on part Section 9. Samuel married Jessie Newell MacGowan and they had a large family including four daughters and one son who did not marry.

Descendants of Samuel include the late Dr Reg Sprigg of Arkaroola, S.A.

Nursery Lane was named, until recently, 'Spriggs Road' after the Spriggs family. It has been realigned since the development of 'Huntingdale Estate'.

This property has been known for some years as 'The Cottage Nursery'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of the district in what was, until recently, a largely rural agricultural area.

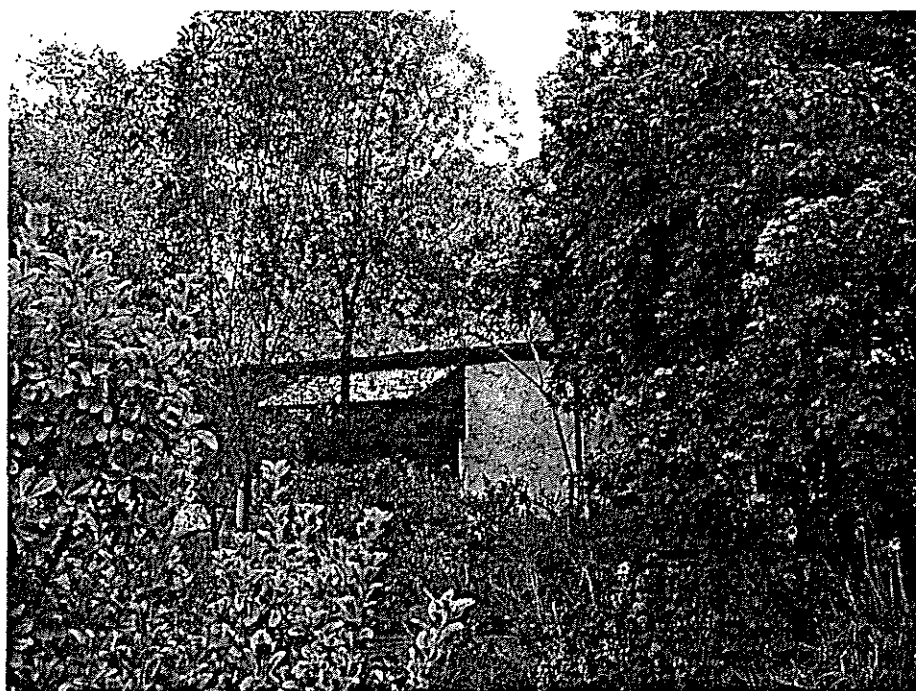
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. OK 04.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

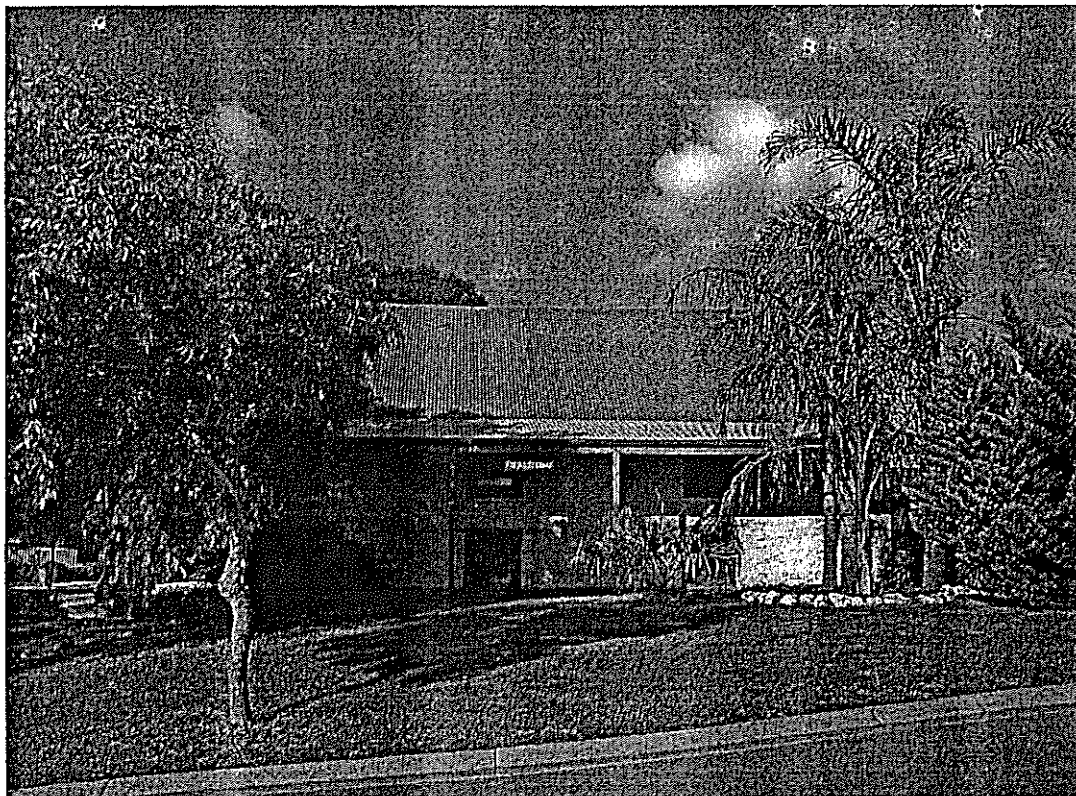
DWELLING, FORMER FARM BUILDING, ('CRAIGBANK') Place/Item No. 262

LOCATION

Address	30 Tusmore Drive
Suburb	Onkaparinga Hills
Plan No	DP 3480030
Allotment No	Alt 88 Sec 19
CT	Volume: 5083 Folio: 391
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No OK1



DESCRIPTION

A two storey gable ended structure with lower floor set partially below ground level. Constructed of limestone with a corrugated iron roof. A skillion verandah has been added above the first floor level. Doors and casement windows are multi-paned and timber framed.

HISTORY

James Craig, his wife Janet and their eleven children arrived in South Australia from Scotland in 1839.

Craig was one of the first landholders in the district having settled on this property by 1840. He immediately built a house on the land calling it "Craigbank". The house, which no longer survives, was situated approximately 100 metres east of the surviving structure.

Craig initially farmed the land, but, after several crop failures, he decided to plant vines and, in 1845 established a winery. This structure was apparently a winery building.

Craig was reportedly connected with agricultural societies, involved in improvements to reaping machines and was well known amongst other early farmers.

When Craig died in 1862, Janet sold the property to Richard Humphris who was father-in-law to one of her daughters.

In 1900 David Smith Forthsyth acquired the property. He converted the structure into a dwelling and conducted a butcher and dairy shop from the lower floor. Forsyth was Chairman of the Morphett Vale District Council in 1894 and 1895 and an elected member in 1896, 1897 and 1899.

The structure remained in the ownership of the Forsyth family until 1966 and has over time, assumed the name "Craigbank". The land surrounding the building has now been subsumed by suburban development.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

An early agricultural building representative of the early settlement of the district and the agricultural pursuits of early settlers. It is of added interest for its later conversion to a dwelling and shop.

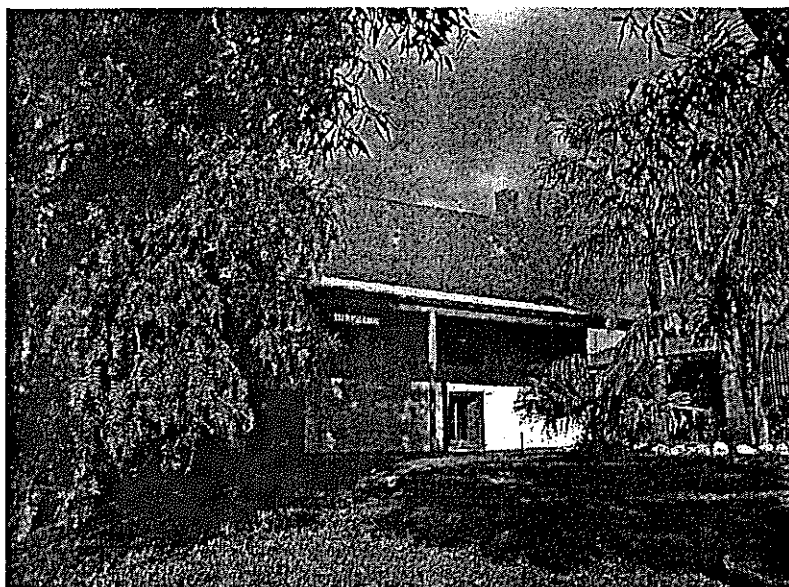
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personalities, (James Craig and David Smith Forsyth).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. OK 05.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, ('FAN COURT')

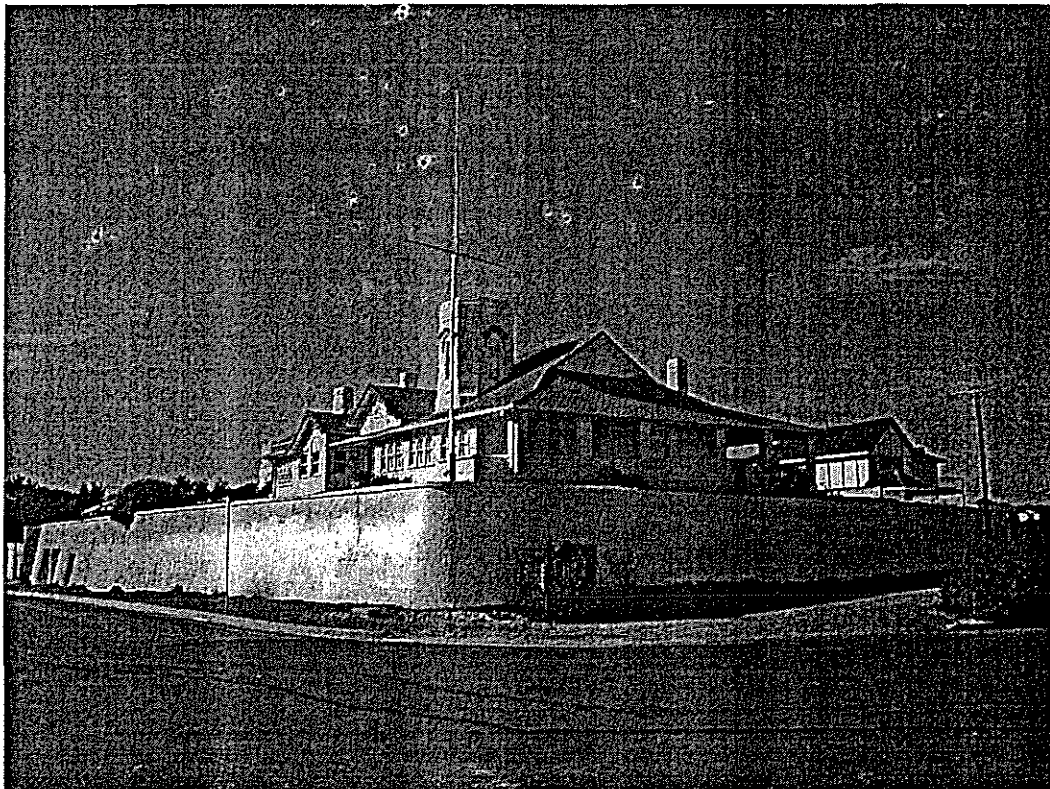
Place/Item No. 267

LOCATION

Address	Lot 12, Clarke Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	DP 28524
Allotment No	Alt 12 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5399 Folio: 428
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A large Bungalow style dwelling constructed during the Inter War period. The dwelling is situated on a large, elevated site along the Esplanade and has a massive masonry perimeter wall, incorporating a large garage to the rear. The house is constructed of brick, with rough cast render. The roof comprises an ensemble of raised roof forms and gables with a broken back roof over the verandah which extends to most of three sides. The roof is clad in terracotta tiles. An octagonal tower projects from the roof.

A ship's mast has been erected on the property. There is an enclosed courtyard at the rear of the property.

HISTORY

Fan Court was designed by architect John Glover, who was later Lord Mayor of Adelaide (1960 to 1963) and built circa 1935 for Hugh Corpe.

Hugh Corpe was a businessman who had a residence in Medindie. Until his death in 1937 he was a great benefactor to the residents of Port Noarlunga.

After his death Hugh's wife Frieda Corpe moved into the house and continued as benefactor to the town. An annual Christmas party was held for all resident children in Fan Court's grounds and garages.

The first kindergarten in the town was run in a shed on the property. Frieda also gave land to enable a kindergarten to be built in the town. The kindergarten, built in 1957, is still called the 'Frieda Corpe Kindergarten'.

Frieda Corpe was patron of the Port Noarlunga Surf Life Saving Club, the local Girl Guides Group, the local croquet club and assisted other community groups such as the RSPCA. Mrs Corpe lived in the house until the 1960's.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Fan Court is of significance for its association with Hugh and Frieda Corpe who were prominent early benefactors in the town of Port Noarlunga, and, as a large and prominent seaside residence sited high on the sand hill to take advantage of the sea views, it is also representative of the peak period of Port Noarlunga's development as a holiday destination.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (b) it represents ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,

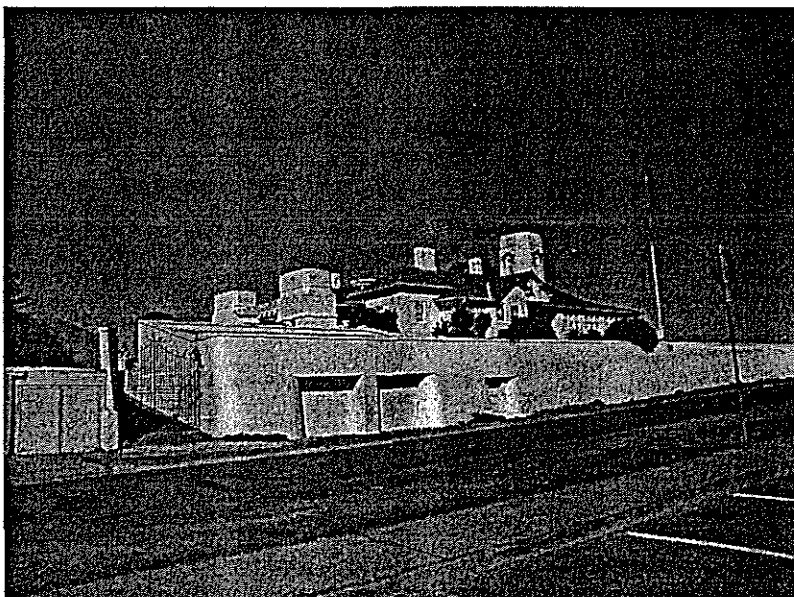
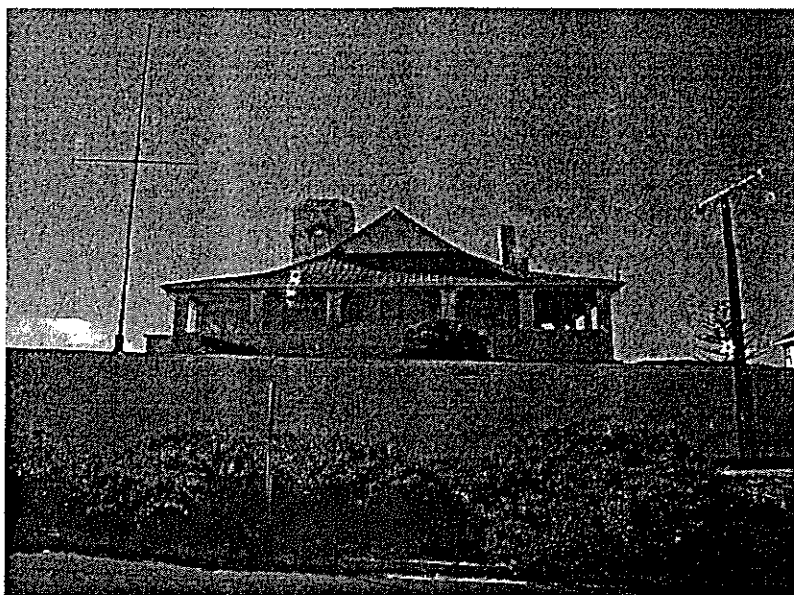
- (e) it is associated with notable local personalities, and
- (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 11.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. PN 11.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

CAPTAIN COLLETT BARKER CAIRN

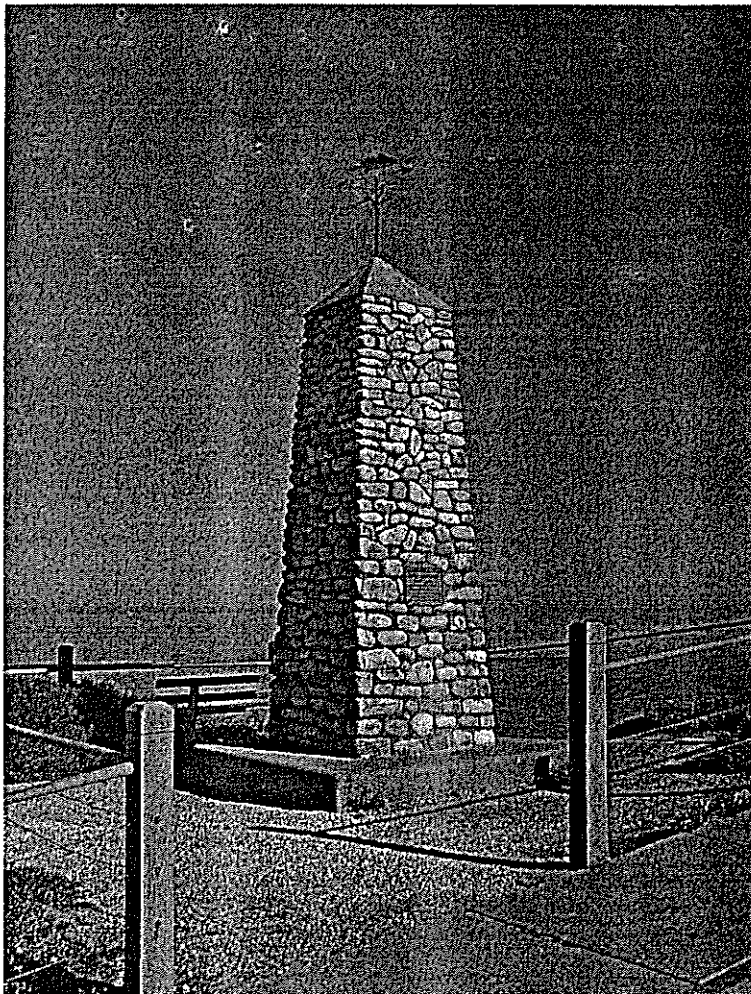
Place/Item No. 268

LOCATION

Address	Esplanade
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	N.A.
Allotment No	N.A.
CT	N.A.
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A stone cairn on a concrete base situated on Whitton Bluff.

The cairn is constructed of stone with a metal weather vane on top and a metal plaque fixed to the Esplanade side, which reads 'Hereabouts April 15 1831 Captain Collet Barker Pioneer Explorer landed from ship 'Isabella' proceeded inland and lost his life April 30 1831. Erected January 30 1933. Plate presented by "Gang Camp".'

HISTORY

The memorial cairn was erected in January 1933 with stones collected from Moana beach. A time capsule, enclosed in lead, was placed inside the structure just behind the plaque.

The memorial cairn and plaque was built and paid for by the people of Port Noarlunga. The plaque was donated by the 'Gang Camp' who were members of the Y.M.C.A. who camped on the south side of the river. The camp members regularly helped the residents with projects to beautify or improve the town.

A 1962 article by local businessman Mr Helps states that 'the memorial was built by a local lad – Keith Price'.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The cairn is of significance for its association with Captain Collet Barker, a pioneer explorer, and the site marks the first recorded European exploration to be undertaken in the Noarlunga area.

The cairn is also a landmark along the beach and Esplanade.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (e) it is associated with a notable event, and
- (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 60.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. PN 60.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

PORT NOARLUNGA HOTEL

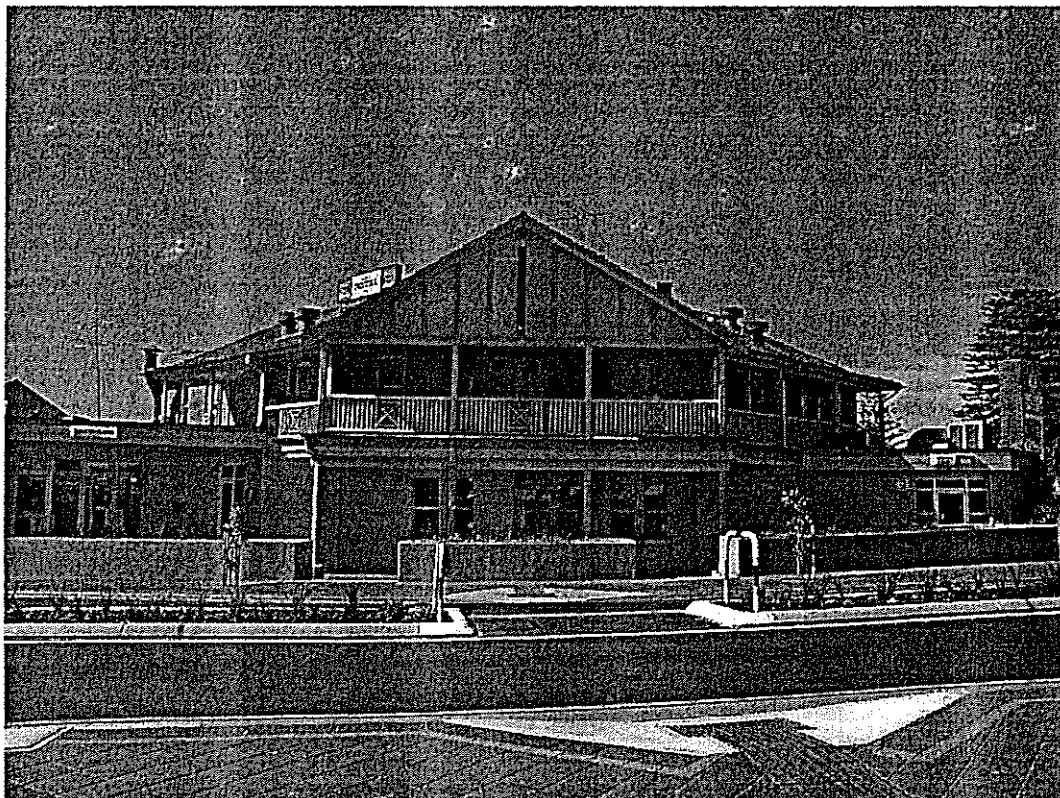
Place/Item No. 269

LOCATION

Address	2 Gawler Street		
Suburb	Port Noarlunga		
Plan No	FP 151851	DP 43	FP 151848
Allotment No	Alt 75 Sec 313	Alt 4&5 Sec 313	Alt 72 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5117	Folio: 876	
Hundred	Noarlunga		

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
	Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979

Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A large, two storey corner hotel building with a projecting, angled, corner flying gable and verandah/balcony to two sides. Walls are constructed of red brick, rendered to the base. The low pitched, hipped and gabled roof is clad in terracotta tiles and the balcony roof is an extension of the main roof.

Doors and windows are timber and windows are double hung sash windows. The balcony posts and balustrade is timber.

HISTORY

The Port Noarlunga Hotel was constructed in 1932, at a time of intense development in the town.

The Hotel was constructed by Harwood Jarvis who also built the three houses adjacent 'Milliari' on Saltfleet Street. Jarvis had a holiday house in the town.

The license for this hotel was transferred from the Horseshoe Hotel in Old Noarlunga. The first license was Reg Naughton. Mrs Eva Whitrow was the licensee from 1941 to 1951 and Clive L. Whitrow, her son, was licensee from 1951 to 1963.

A beer garden, 'The Frangipani Gardens' was opened in 1947 as the first beer garden in South Australia. It was removed in 1996.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A large hotel building constructed during the boom period of Port Noarlunga's development as a seaside holiday destination, whose size and location confirm its important place and role within the Port Noarlunga Community, then and now. It is also a prominent landmark, situated on the corner of Gawler and Saltfleet Streets.

The listing excludes 'Milliari' which is registered in the State Heritage Register.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

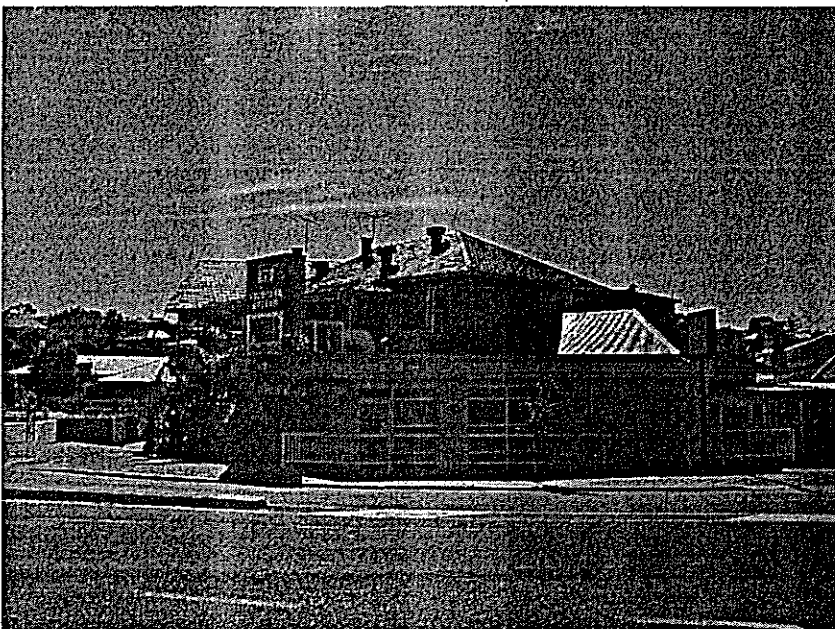
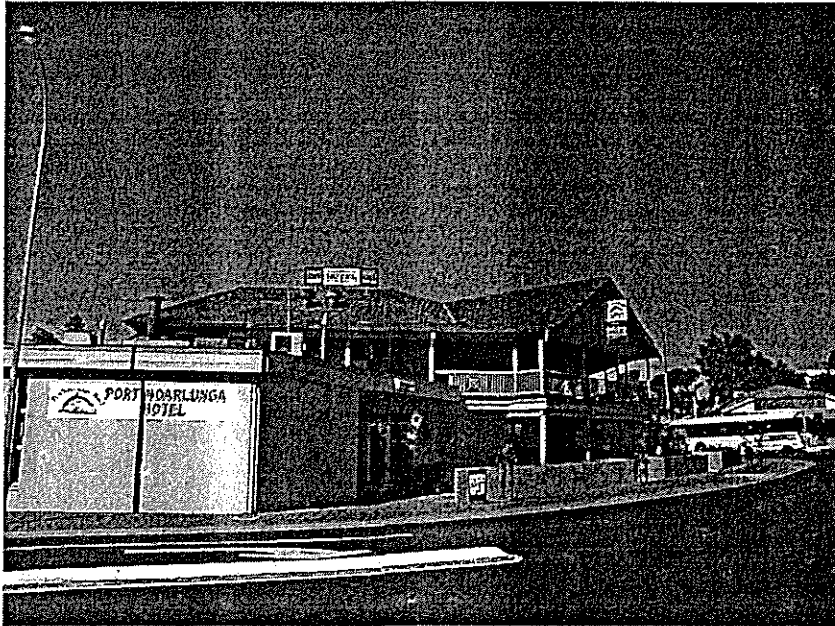
- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (b) it represents ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, and
- (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 23.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. PN 23.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

PORT NOARLUNGA JETTY

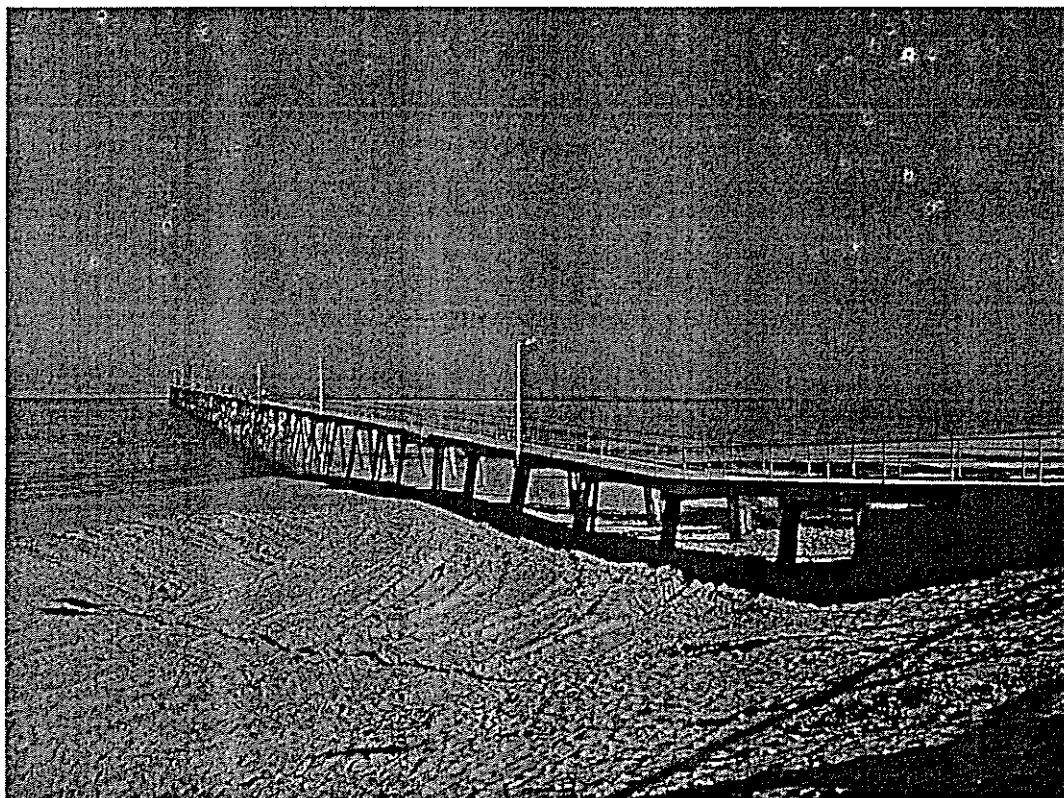
Place/Item No. 270

LOCATION

Address	Esplanade
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	DP 49718
Allotment No	Alt 171
CT	Volume: 5835 Folio: 248
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

The jetty is 1080 feet long and 8 feet wide, and is constructed of ...

HISTORY

The first jetty at Port Noarlunga was built in 1855 to facilitate the transfer of produce from the Noarlunga region to Adelaide by ship. It was extended in 1857 to eliminate double handling of goods which previously had to be taken from the jetty to the ships by smaller boats. A tramway ran the length of the jetty and the jetty was further extended in 1878.

The closure of the Noarlunga mill, a reduction in wheat production, a history of local shipwrecks and a decline in water transport lead to the eventual deterioration and closure of the jetty.

The present jetty was erected in 1921 and is located approximately 30 metres north of the site of the original jetty. Its construction reflected new found optimism in Port Noarlunga as "the Holiday Makers' Paradise" as it was touted. This new jetty extended out to the reef allowing people easy access to view the marine environment.

The jetty is constructed in timber with steel railings and although now altered and reinforced retains original fabric and remains a popular recreational attraction.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The jetty is representative of the commencement of the peak period of Port Noarlunga's development as a seaside holiday destination, (1920's). Since its construction it has played an important role in the lives of local residents and holiday makers.

It is also a prominent landmark along the beach and Esplanade.

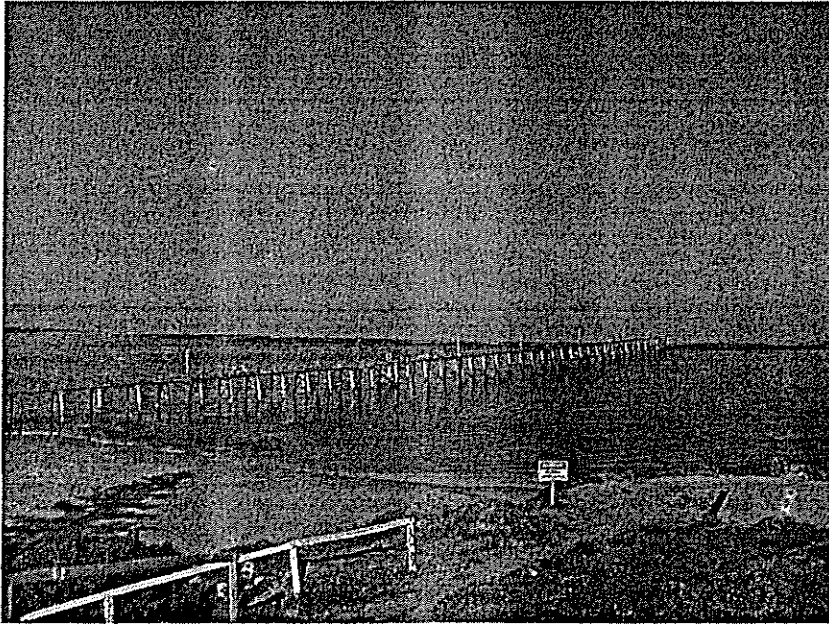
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (b) it represents ways of life that are characteristic of the local area,
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents, and
- (f) it is a notable landmark in the area.

REFERENCES

Colwell, Max. *The History of the Noarlunga District.*

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER BAKERY/DWELLING

Place/Item No. 271

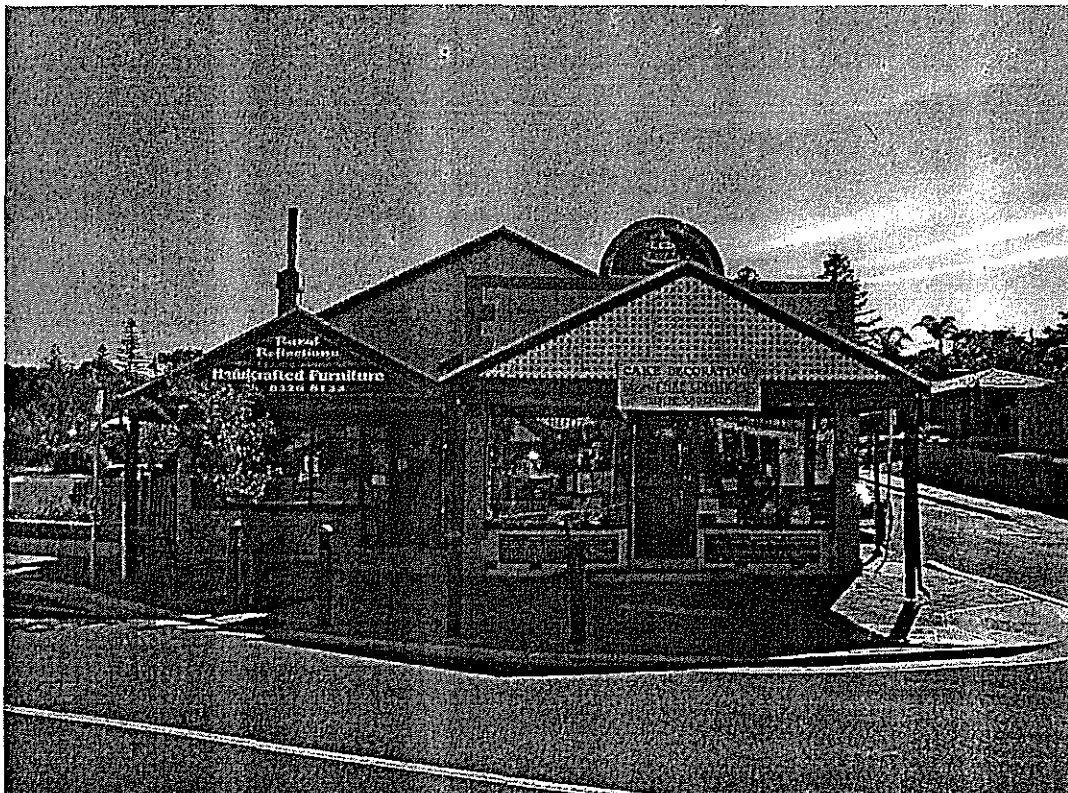
LOCATION

Address	11 Gawler Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 149480
Allotment No	Alt 1 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5273 Folio: 906
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

An unusually sited corner shop and attached residence with projecting gables which are not original. The original shop front has a parapet. At a later date a second shop front has been added onto the front of the residence. Walls are constructed of sandstone. The roof is clad in corrugated steel.

HISTORY

Constructed by Mr A.V. Graff circa 1925 as a bakery and residence, this was the first bakery in Port Noarlunga. Previously bread was delivered from Port Noarlunga.

The bakery was closed in the 1970's and has since been used for a variety of retail purposes. It is currently disposed as two separate shops.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former bakery/dwelling representative of the customs and wealth generated in the township by its growth as a seaside holiday destination.

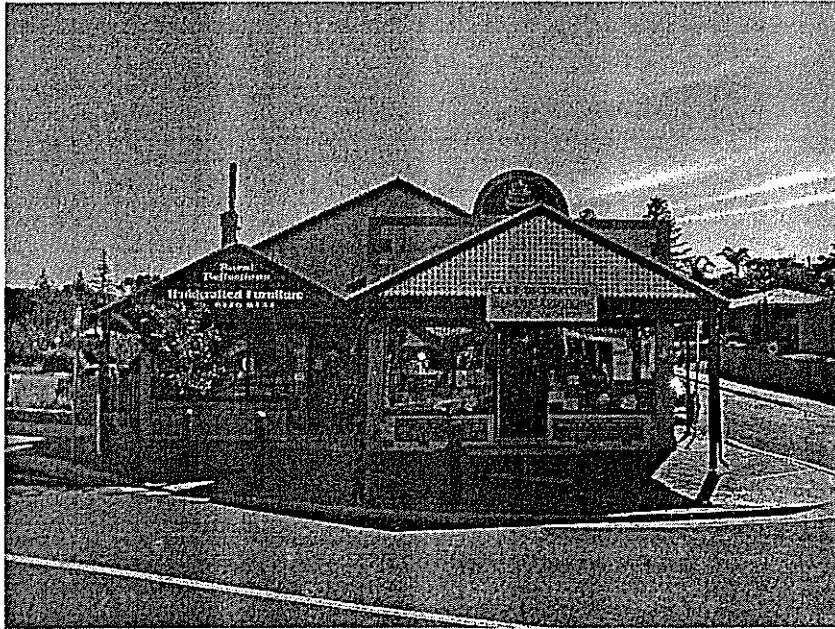
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 32.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER GENERAL STORE/ATTACHED DWELLING
AND OUTBUILDING

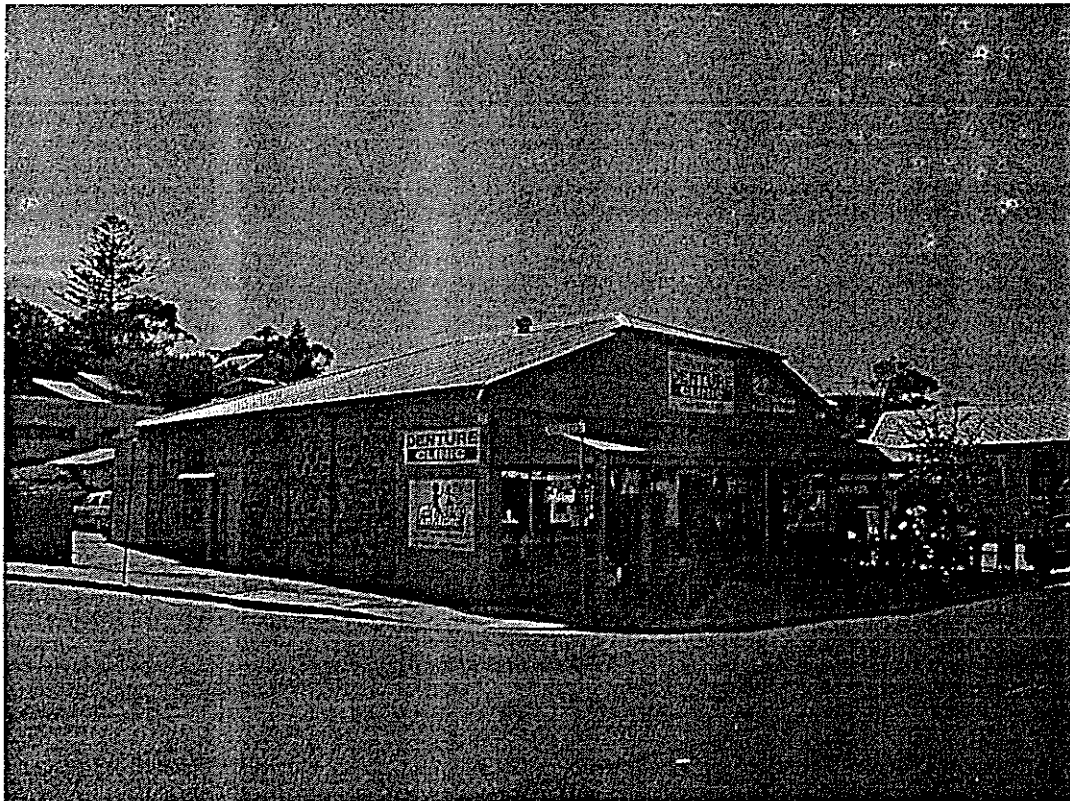
Place/Item No. 272

LOCATION

Address	13/15/17 Gawler Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 29698
Allotment No	Alt 79 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5403 Folio: 77
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey building substantially altered to accommodate two shop fronts.

The original building (as shown in any early photograph in 'The History of the Noarlunga District' by Max Colwell, p.75) was a villa with a projecting gabled bay to one side and adjacent verandah. The original building, constructed of bluestone, now has a hipped and half gabled corrugated iron roof. The front of the building has been extended with a lightweight structure with weather board cladding and large shop windows. A skillion timber framed verandah extends over the pavement. A small stone outbuilding, built into the hill at the rear of the property is likely to have been used for storage of perishable goods.

HISTORY

Believed to have been constructed in 1915 for Mr Bigg. M.N. Bigg is listed as a storekeeper in the 1920 Sands & McDougall's Directory of South Australia.

The business was later transferred to Mr W.J. Creer, who is listed as a storekeeper from 1925 to 1937. The form and construction of the alterations and additions suggest that they were constructed during this period.

Win Weatherald, who was elected to Noarlunga District Council representing the Port Noarlunga ward from 1960 to 1965, later transferred to these premises.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former general store/attached dwelling and outbuilding representative of the customs and wealth generated in the township by its growth as a seaside holiday destination.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 33.

Max Colwel. *The History of the Noarlunga District*, Page 75.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

SHOP, FORMER BILLIARD SALOON

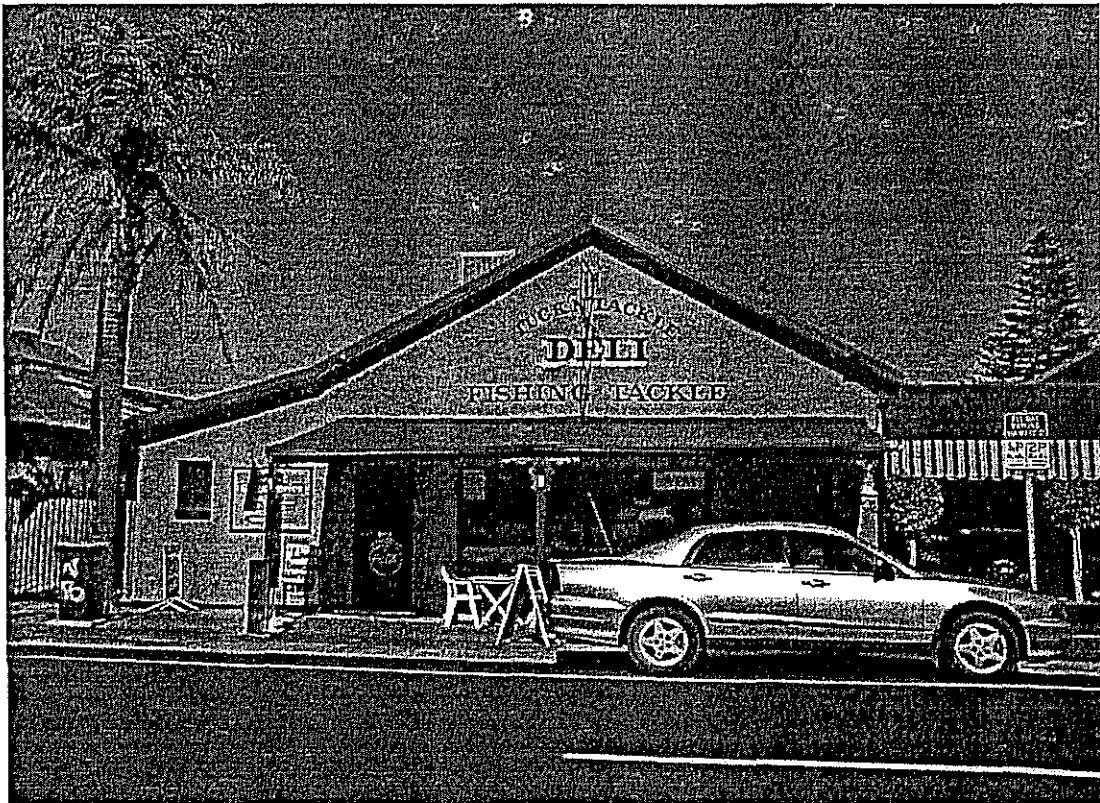
Place/Item No. 273

LOCATION

Address	20 Gawler Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 139710
Allotment No	Pt Alt 5 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5256 Folio: 308
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, gable fronted structure with a lean-to constructed to one side and a skillion verandah across the front façade. Walls are constructed of stucco rendered masonry. The roof and verandah is clad in corrugated steel.

HISTORY

The building was constructed in 1924 for Mr Theo Roeder as the Port Noarlunga Billiard Saloon, in response to the growth of Port Noarlunga as a holiday resort.

In the 1925 Sands & McDougall's Directory of South Australia, T. Roeder is described as a tobacconist. In 1946, the billiard saloon was purchased by Mr Cliff England and his family. The Institute had a thriving picture show business running every Saturday night and Mr England took bookings in his shop. Mr England opened the shop at 9am and closed at 11pm, six days a week.

The small extension on the left of the building was built as a toilet block for billiard saloon patrons who had previously used the private facilities of the attached residence at the rear.

Following a decline in billiards and the picture business, the billiard tables were removed and the shop still traded without them.

It is now used as a general store with fishing accessories and bait.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A building representative of the customs and wealth generated in the township by its growth as a seaside holiday destination.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 75.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

SHOP, FORMER DWELLING

Place/Item No. 274

LOCATION

Address	19 Gawler Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 29698
Allotment No	Alt 77 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5159 Folio: 200
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, symmetrical cottage with a hipped roof with a half gabled lantern. Walls are lightweight and clad in weatherboard.

The front verandah has been enclosed with glass windows to accommodate a shop.

HISTORY

The building is believed to have been erected prior to 1924, as it appears in photographs of Port Noarlunga taken prior to construction of the Institute building that year. Its form and construction suggest that it was built in the 1910's or early 1920's.

A.C. Quayle was the town's storekeeper from circa 1915 to 1926 and lived in this building. A.C. Quayle's Central Stores was adjacent.

The design of this cottage is said to have won a prize in the 1926 Adelaide Home Show. The cottage was erected in prefabricated sections rather than built as a conventional dwelling. The floor was laid first, (which was unusual at that time) the weatherboard walls were added in sections and lastly the roof was added.

Mills & Linn purchased the post office and store next door at 21 Gawler Street in 1926. Mr Mills was Postmaster from 1926 and Aron B. Linn, his son-in-law, continued as Postmaster from 1936 to 1976 when he retired. Aron and his family lived in this dwelling. It was named by them 'Neuki-weari' – nook for the weary.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former dwelling associated with the adjacent shop/post office and representative of the customs and wealth generated in the township by its growth as a seaside holiday destination.

The building is also of significance for its unusual construction as a prefabricated structure assembled on site.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (d) it displays construction techniques of significance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 34.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

SHOP, FORMER POST OFFICE

Place/Item No. 275

LOCATION

Address	21 Gawler Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 29698
Allotment No	Alt 78 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5159 Folio: 200
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, asymmetrical building with a stepped parapet over the shop front. The building was originally freestanding, but a shop building was subsequently constructed immediately adjacent to it. The building is of timber frame construction, clad to simulate brickwork. Internally walls are lined with original timber panelling.

A skillion verandah extends over the pavement and the mailboxes are built into the front façade adjacent the shop front.

HISTORY

This shop was the original store and postal agency in Port Noarlunga. It is thought to have been built circa 1909, and was a postal agency from this time.

The store is believed to have been opened by Mr W.M. Sandilands. The next owner was Arthur Quayle, who ran the store from 1915 to 1926.

Mills & Linn purchased the building in 1926 and their business prospered. The telephone exchange and the post office were housed in this shop and subsequently the owners built the shops next door as a general store. As well as postal duties the shopkeeper kept keys for holiday houses to lend out to visitors and read the electricity meters.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A building representative of the roles of the post office in the settlement and development of the local area, it is also one of the earliest buildings in Port Noarlunga.

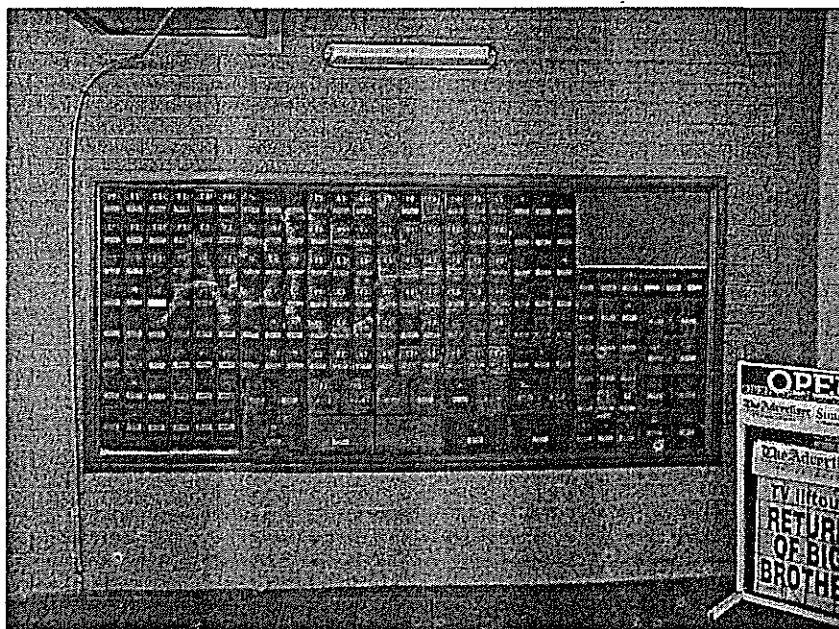
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 35.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

COMMUNITY ARTS CENTRE, FORMER
PORT NOARLUNGA INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY

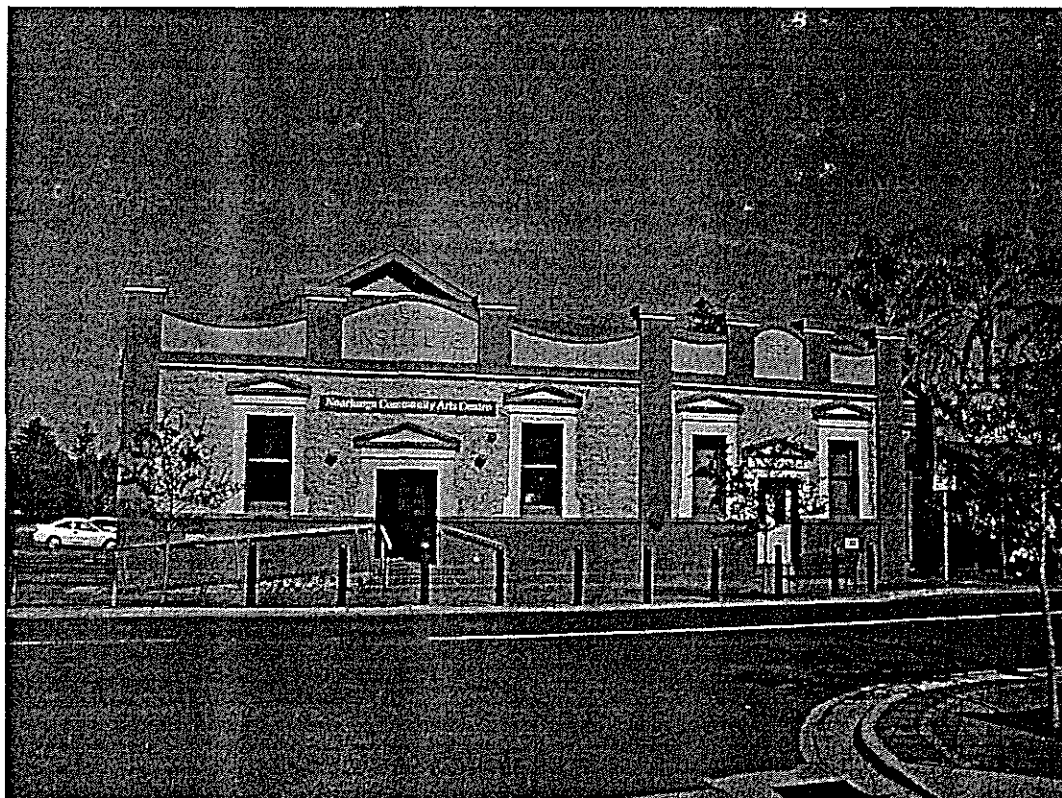
Place/Item No. 276

LOCATION

Address	22 Gawler Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 151853 DP 2699 FP 35079
Allotment No	Alt 77 Sec 313 Alt 6 Alt 50
CT	Volume: 5775 Folio: 672, Volume: 5698 Folio: 412 and Volume: 5847 Folio: 802
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

The Institute and attached library were designed with Free Classical stylistic influences and were constructed in two stages. The buildings stand side-by-side and the front façade of each building is symmetrical about its entrance with windows to either side and curved parapets above. Window and door openings to the front facades have moulded tympanums above. Walls are constructed of limestone and brick (rendered and painted). The roofs are hipped with half gables and are clad in painted corrugated steel.

HISTORY

The institute movement in South Australia began in the earliest days of colonisation. During the Wars Institutes played a key role in support for the war effort and local morale. Between the Wars, local Institutes provided communities with library services and a social focus and introduced the showing of films.

The money to build the Port Noarlunga Institute was raised locally by a committee formed in 1914. Funds were obtained by organising fetes and from donations given by local residents.

The site was purchased in 1920 for 120 pounds sterling. In 1923 plans were prepared for the Institute and tenders for construction were sought. Mr W.H. Hollis' tender of 1555 pounds sterling was accepted. The limestone needed to build the structure was raised by volunteers from local properties.

Port Noarlunga was growing in popularity and a venue was urgently needed for social events. The Institute building was completed in 1924.

A library was also needed and after being initially set up in 1914 in a room at the former Church and later moved into 'Skinners', the purpose built library was constructed next to the Institute in 1929.

The library was run by Miss Janet H. Warren, who was librarian from 1914 until a short time before her death in 1942. The library was then renamed the Warren Library in her honour and remained operating until 1984.

The Institute hall was converted into a cinema during the 1930's and continued showing movies on a regular weekly basis until the introduction of television in 1957. Up until the late 1980's movies were occasionally shown and the Institute building was used as a venue for large meetings.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The building is representative of the role of the Institute movement in the social development of local communities, and was constructed during the peak period of development of Port Noarlunga as a seaside holiday destination.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (b) it represents ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

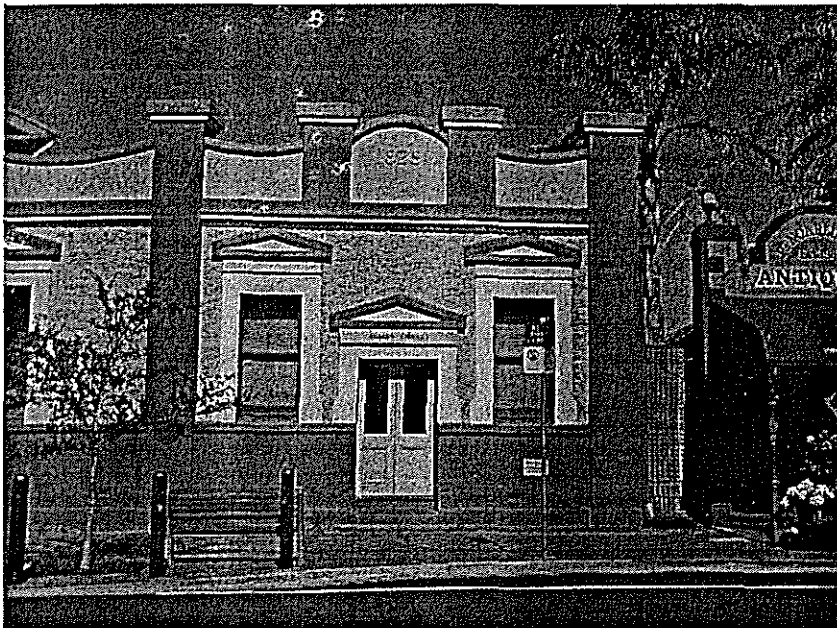
Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 38.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. PN 38.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

SHOPS, FORMER GENERAL STORE

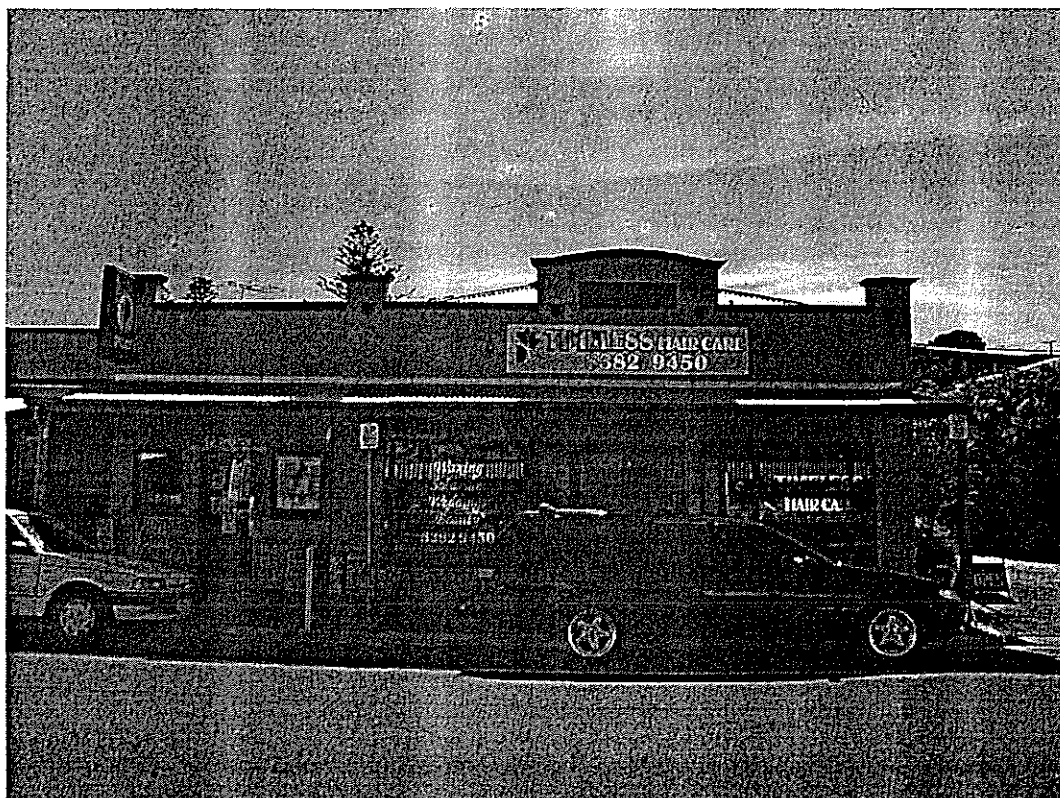
Place/Item No. 277

LOCATION

Address	23-25 Gawler Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 29698
Allotment No	Alt 78 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5159 Folio: 200
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey building currently comprising two shops with a pedimented parapet and piers, behind which is a hipped roof with half gables. Walls are constructed of brick (rendered and painted). A skillion verandah extends over the pavement. The original shop has large shop windows and a tiled dado (painted). The smaller shop appears to have been constructed as an early addition linking the original shop and the former Post Office adjacent. The front façade of the smaller shop has ruled linework to simulate ashlar stone and has small windows either side of an entrance door.

HISTORY

The site was purchased in 1926 along with the adjacent Post Office by Avon Linn and his father-in-law, Mr Mills from A.C. Quayle. Linn and Mills immediately erected this building which was the first general store in Port Noarlunga.

By 1937 it was known as 'Home Service Stores' owned by Avon Linn. Mills was the Postmaster from 1926 to 1936 and Linn from 1936 to 1976. Linn owned the store until 1976.

The shop sold wood in the early days and supplies later included everything from candles to mouse traps.

The building has been added to and altered several times but retains much of its original detailing.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former General Store representative of the customs and wealth generated in the township by its growth as a seaside holiday destination.

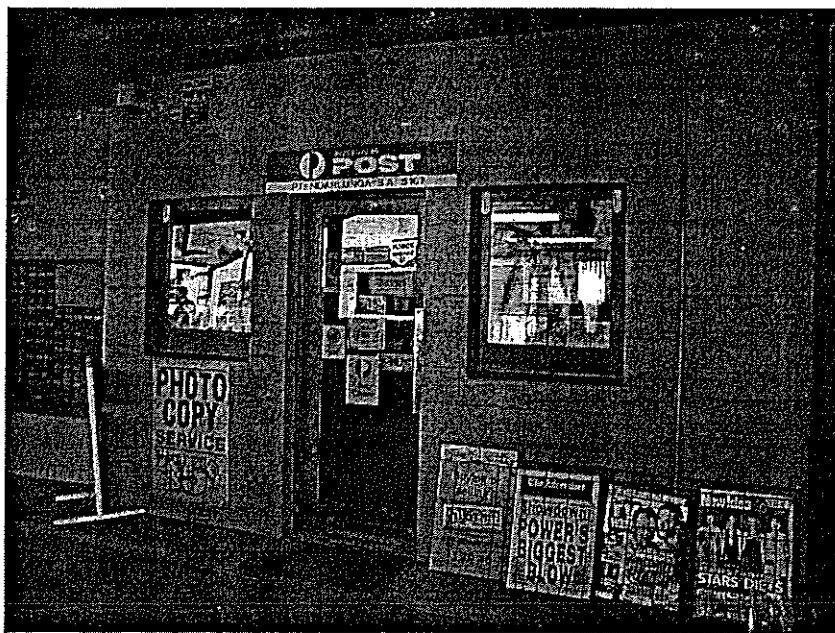
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

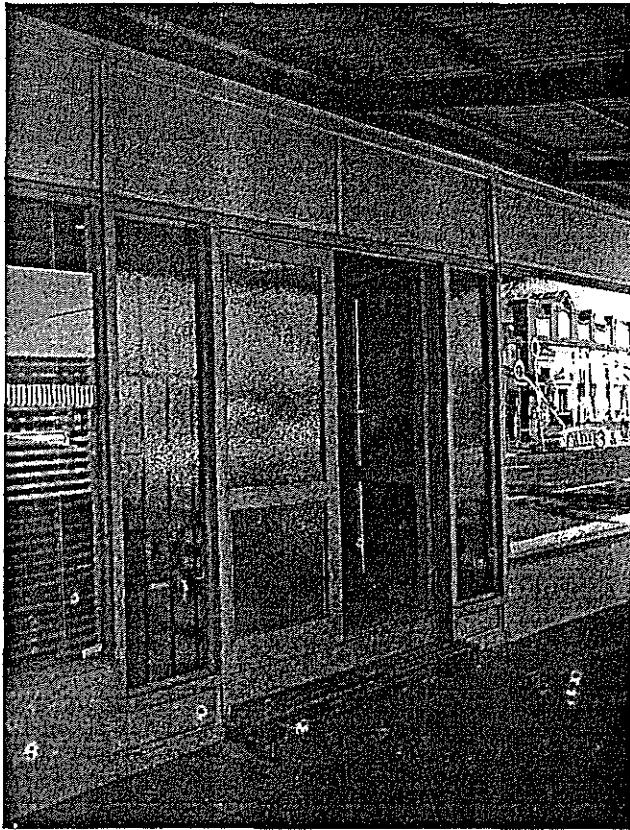
REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 36.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

SHOP AND STUDIO, FORMER CHURCH

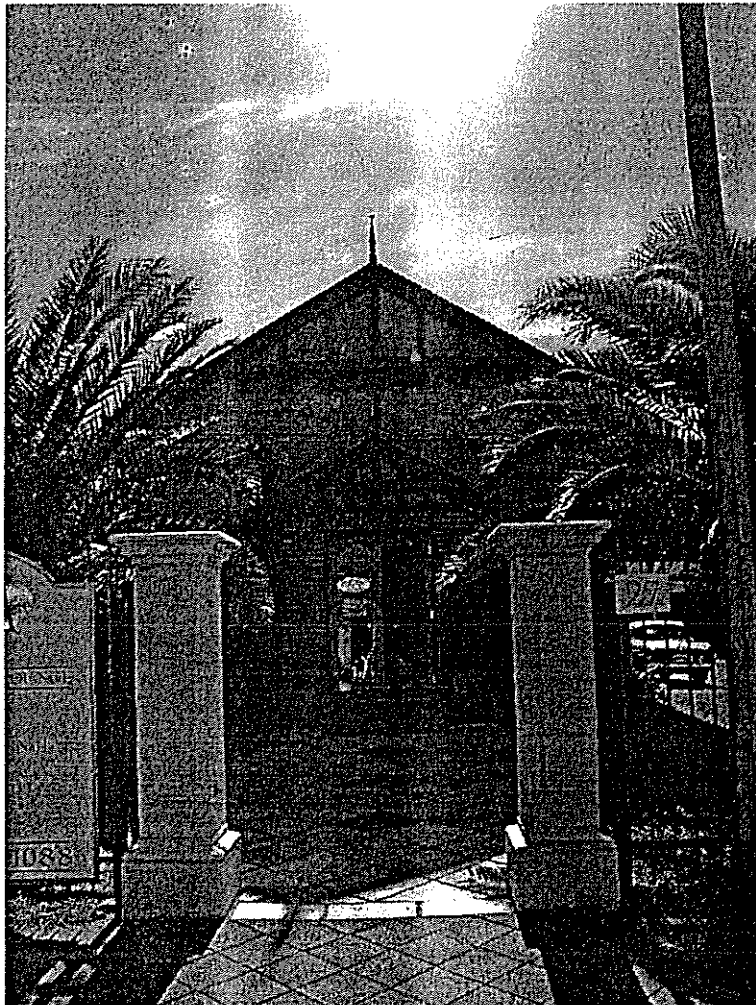
Place/Item No. 278

LOCATION

Address	27 Gawler Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 29698
Allotment No	Alt 75 & 76 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5200 Folio: 468
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A simple gabled church with a smaller gabled entrance porch at the front and incorporating a Hall to the rear. Walls are constructed of limestone, roughly coursed and lined, with red brick quoins. The corrugated iron roof is pitched at a moderate angle and gabled ends have timber battens and finials. The elaborate front fence is not original.

HISTORY

The church was constructed in 1910 in response to a Congregational service held in the old barn in 1909, for which attendance was expected to be about 25 people and was actually 75.

From 1916, in response to the growing population, the Church was used as a school on weekdays. This continued until 1924 when a purpose built school was erected in the town.

The Church congregation numbers rose and fell over the years and in response to the seasonal influx of holidaymakers.

After the school had moved to new premises in 1924, the Church was renovated and the grounds landscaped.

By 1943 the Anglican congregation had the use of the building for two Sunday mornings a month. In 1944 the grounds were landscaped. Subsequently, funds were raised for a new hall which was built at the rear of the Church and opened in 1959.

The building is now used as a hairdressers salon.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The church is significant for its role in the social and religious development, (and for a period, the education), of the Port Noarlunga community as well as being representative of the growth of the Port Noarlunga township as a seaside holiday resort.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

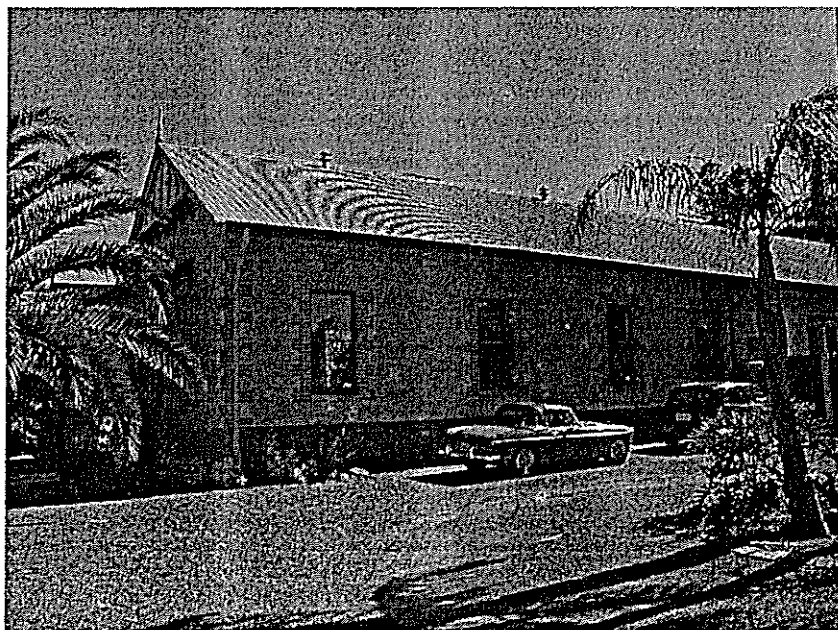
- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

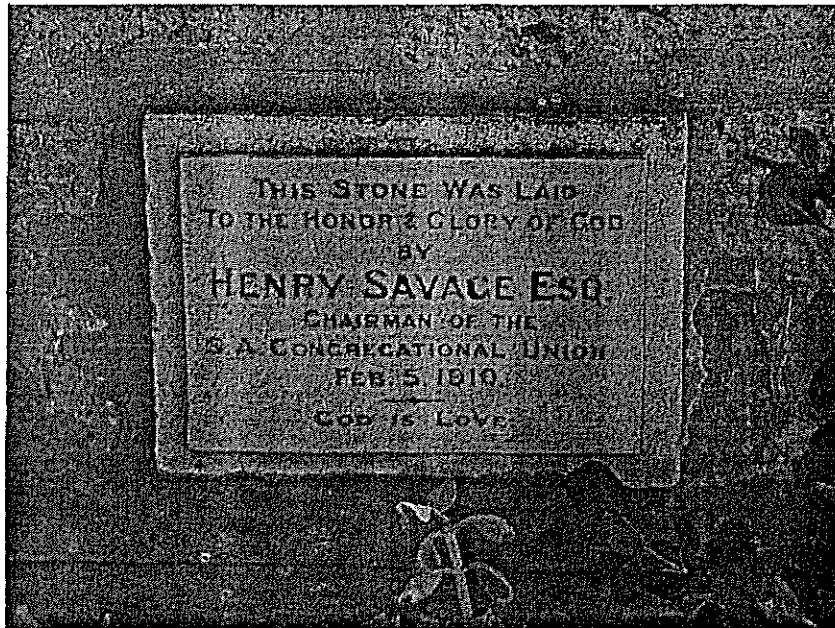
Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 37.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. PN 37.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER GUEST HOUSE, ('ANGUS HOUSE')

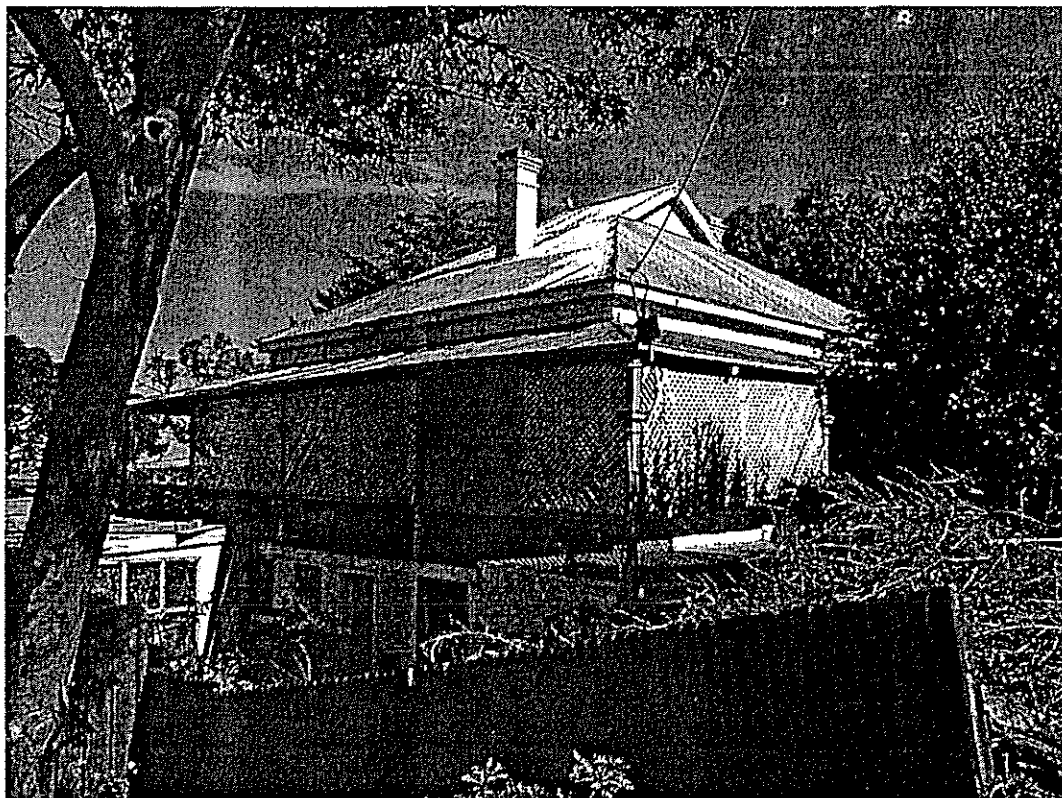
Place/Item No. 279

LOCATION

Address	62 Murray Road
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 218139 FP 218140
Allotment No	Alt 60 Sec 313 Alt 52
CT	Volume: 5814 Folio: 680; Volume: 5814 Folio: 89
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A dwelling with a symmetrical façade and a return verandah to all sides. The dwelling is situated on a sloping block and where the land falls away at the rear, the verandah has been enclosed to provide ancillary rooms.

Walls are constructed of limestone (painted) with brick quoins. The hipped roof has half gables and is clad in corrugated steel. The verandah is timber with moulded capitals, balustrade and lattice screen to sections.

HISTORY

'Angus House' was the home of Miss Janet Warren, a member of the Port Noarlunga Vigilance Committee formed in 1914, a trustee and secretary to the Institute and Library Committee formed in November 1914, and librarian. Its form and construction suggest that it was built in the 1900's-1910's.

Angus House was run as a guest house for visitors.

A plaque in the Library states that Miss Warren gave 25 years service to the library.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The former guesthouse is representative of the peak period of Port Noarlunga's development as a seaside holiday destination. It is of added significance for its association with Miss Janet Warren who played a substantial role in local community life.

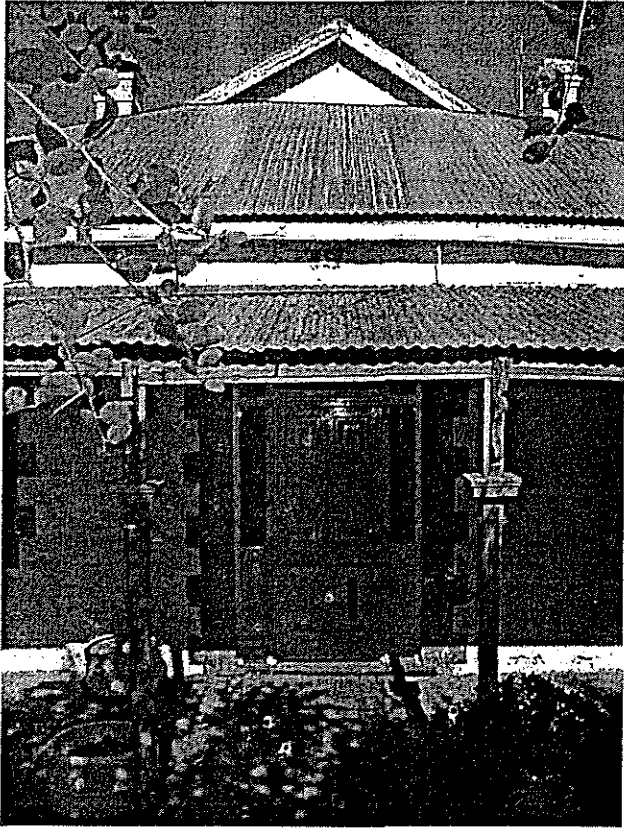
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (b) it represents ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality, (Miss Janet Warren).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 51.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

Place/Item No. 280

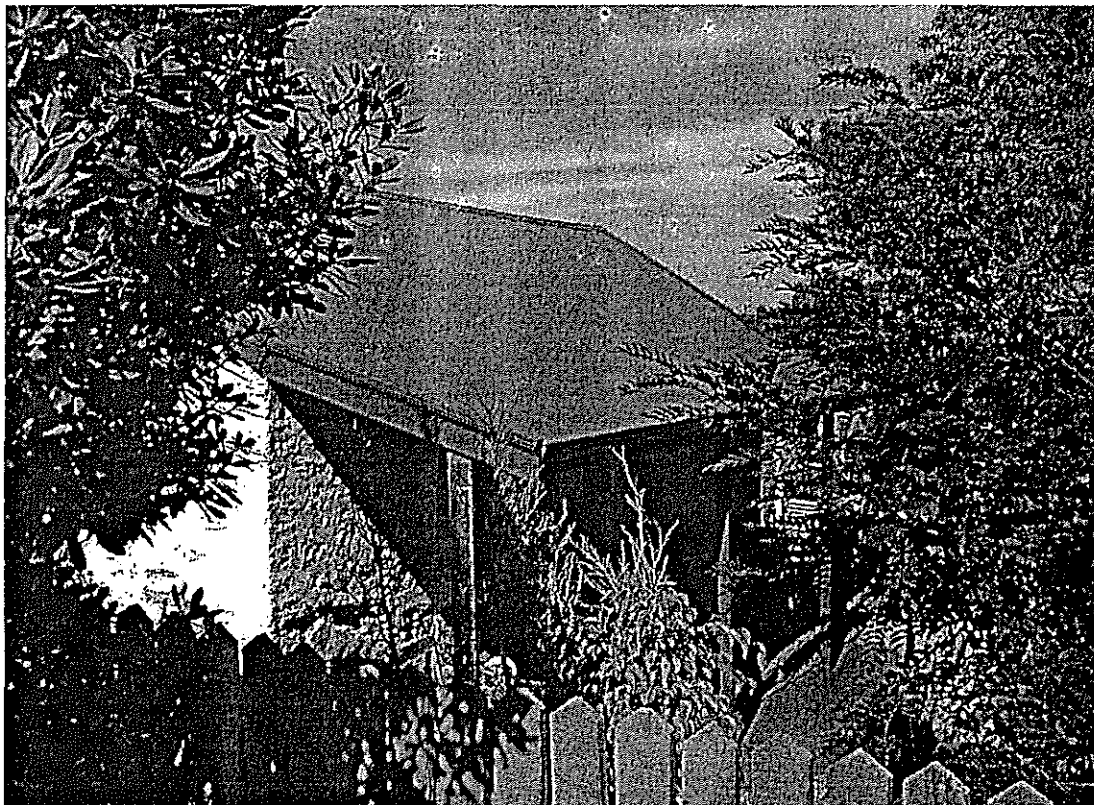
LOCATION

Address	82 Murray Road
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	DP 48945
Allotment No	Alt 202 Sec 314
CT	Volume: 5532 Folio: 171
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

An early, humble, symmetrical cottage with gable ends and a verandah to both front and rear facades. Walls are constructed of limestone with red brick chimneys. The roof is clad in corrugated iron. Part of the rear verandah has been enclosed.

HISTORY

In 1840 Richard Longley was granted title to Section 314, Area C on which he built a 2 room thatched roof cottage, east of the present dwelling.

Following Richard's death, his wife Caroline Beatty and their son Alfred continued to live in the cottage. Alfred inherited the land when he turned 21 and in 1874 he built the 2 room cottage which has subsequently been added to.

The original cottage constructed by Richard Longley was demolished in the 1960's.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A rare surviving example of one of Port Noarlunga's earliest buildings, constructed during the period of the town's development as a Port.

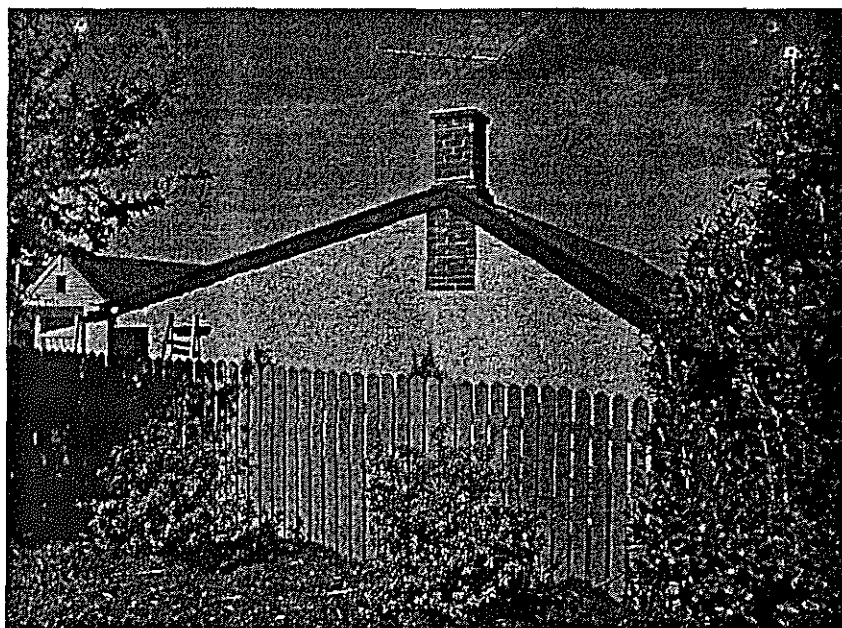
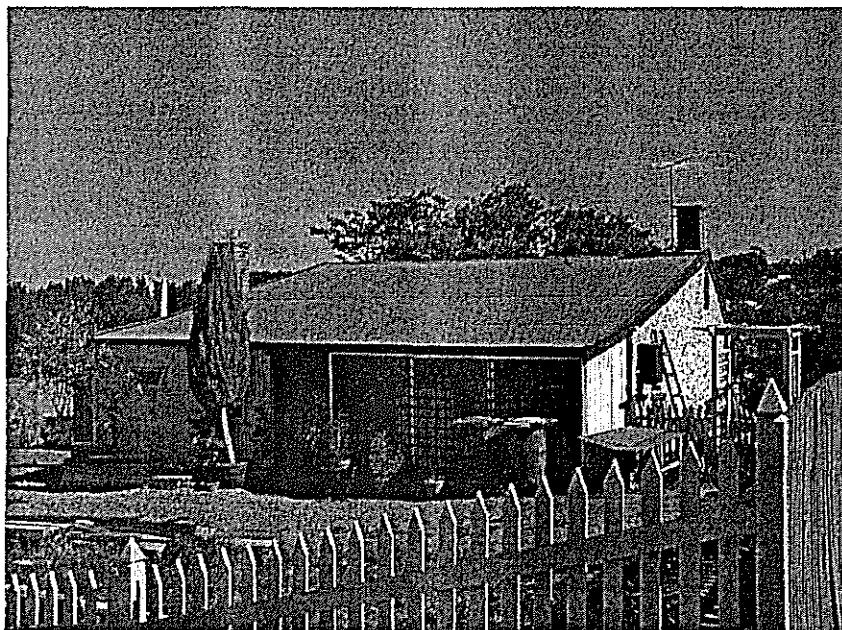
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 66.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, FORMER FARMHOUSE

Place/Item No. 281

LOCATION

Address	32 Old Honeypot Road
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	DP 6654
Allotment No	Alt 1 Sec 315
CT	Volume: 5174 Folio: 832
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A substantial former farmhouse built of freestone with brick dressings. The construction date is thought to be circa 1900 and its form and construction support this. It has verandahs on several sides. The structure has a corrugated galvanised iron louvre roof. An extension has been built at the rear of the dwelling.

HISTORY

The former farmhouse was the home of Joseph (born 1828 died 1906) and Lucy Boothey and their youngest daughter Lucy. After marrying in 1849 they farmed at Coromandel Valley. Around 1881 they moved to Hall Crescent, (Old) Noarlunga, where they ran a bakery. Around 1886 they sold the bakery and bought this property. Their youngest daughter, Lucy married John 'Jack' Marr (born circa 1867 died 1954) and they ran a dairy on the property. The dairy continued until the 1960's after which the land surrounding the house was subdivided.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former farmhouse constructed circa 1900 representative of the early agricultural development of the district.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 67.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER GUESTHOUSE, ("MCCLOUD HOUSE")

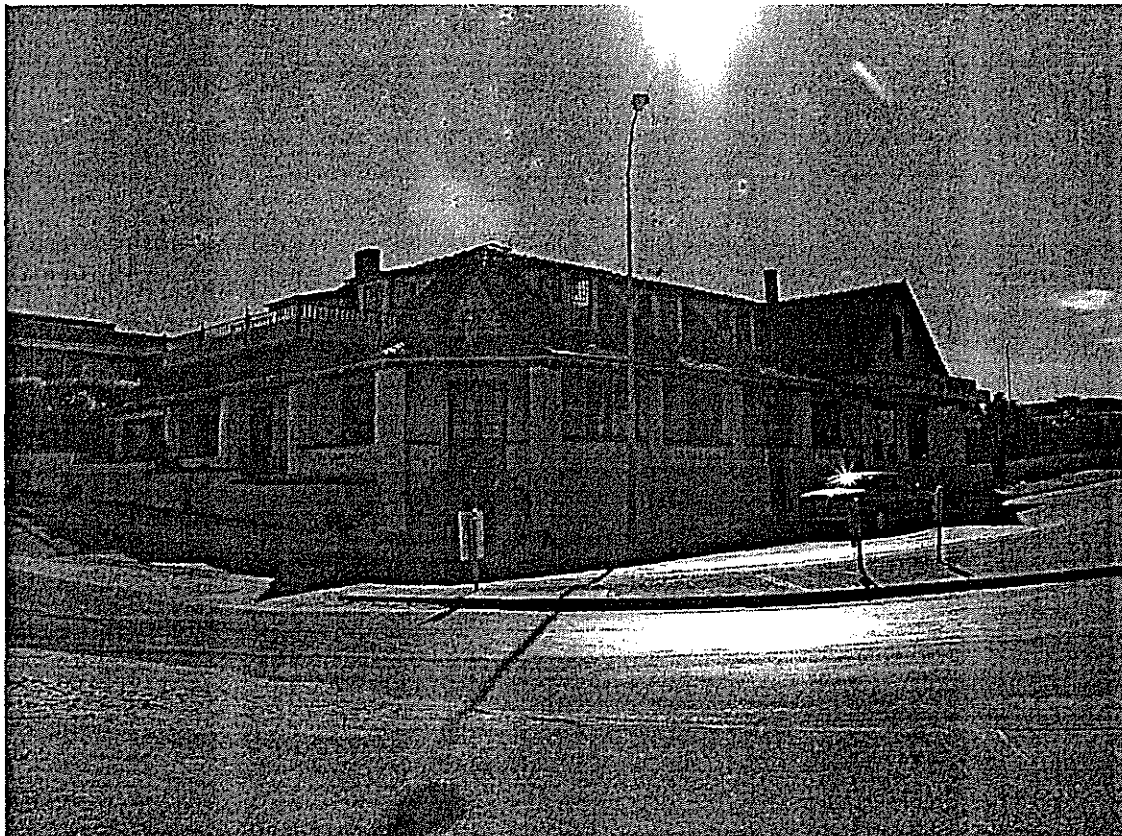
Place/Item No. 282

LOCATION

Address	1-5 Saltfleet Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 151843
Allotment No	Alt 67 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5285 Folio: 154
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A large, two storey building constructed in the inter war Bungalow style. The building is situated on a prominent sloping, corner allotment overlooking the foreshore. It has a wide, raised verandah to both street elevations. The second storey is within the roof space and incorporates dormer windows. The roof is hipped and gabled and clad in terracotta tiles with a broken back form over the verandah. Walls are rendered in a rough cast render. Windows are timber, double hung sashes with multiple panes with glazing bars to upper sashes.

HISTORY

This former guesthouse was built in 1929 for three sisters Mary Ann, Rebecca and Bertha McCloud. The sisters lived at 'Strathfield', Katherine Street in Port Noarlunga. McCloud House was their finest boarding house. It provided seaside accommodation during the time that Port Noarlunga was touted as a new "Holiday Makers' Paradise" and long time residents still remember the dances which were held there. Resident's rooms were located within the second storey and the dormer windows afforded sea views. The kitchen, dining room and sitting rooms were located on the ground floor.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The former guesthouse is representative of the commencement of the peak period of Port Noarlunga's development as a seaside holiday destination (1920's) and the beginnings of a trend where Adelaide citizens travelled to the south coast for weekends and holidays.

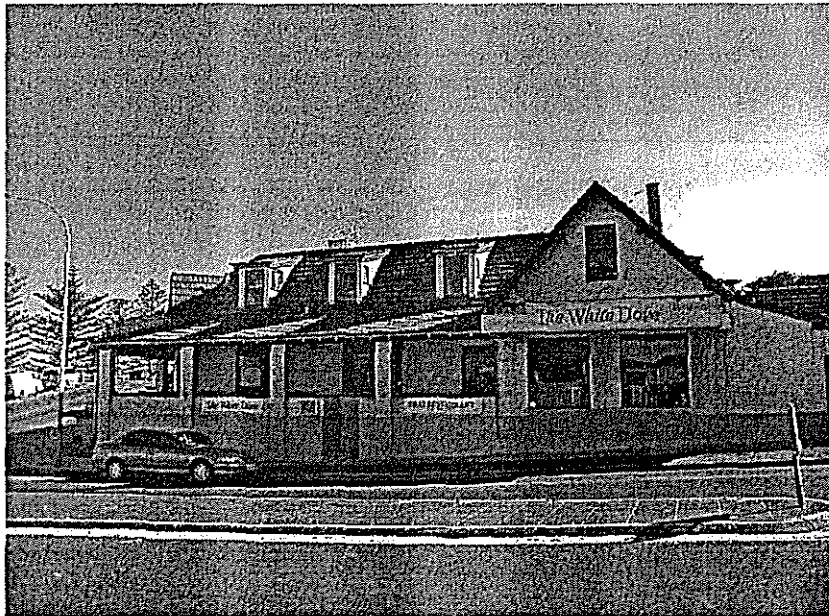
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (b) it represents ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 21.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

SHOP/FORMER TEA ROOMS

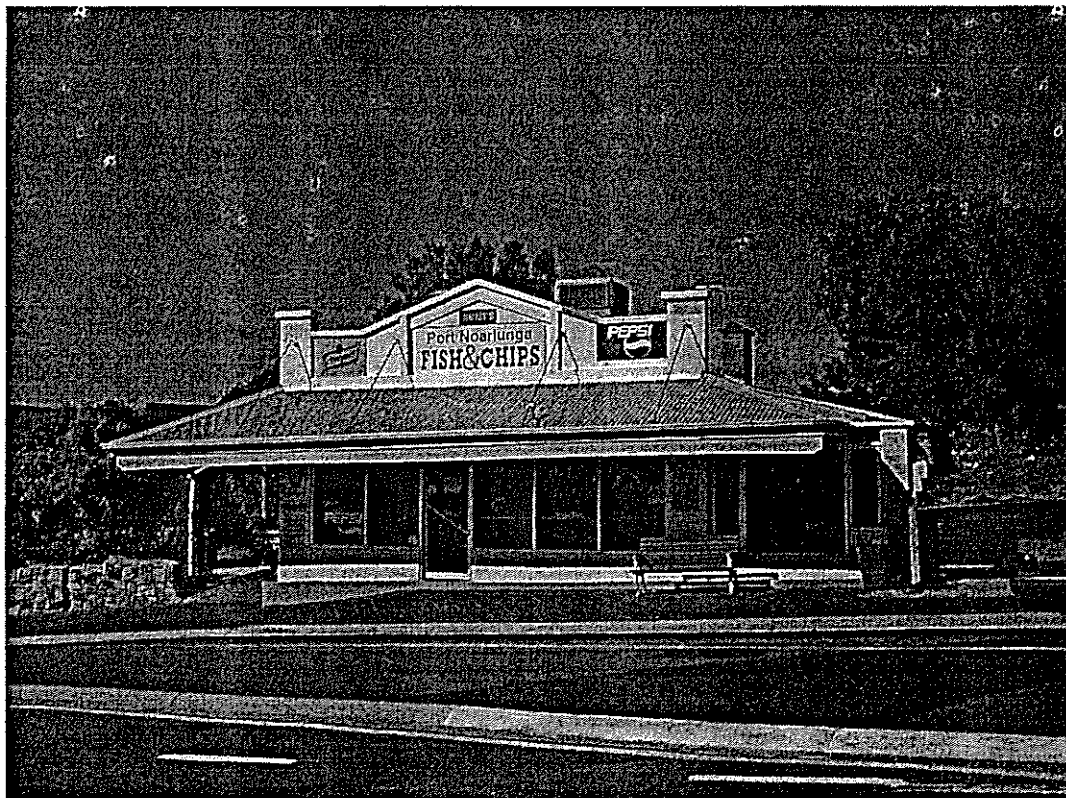
Place/Item No. 283

LOCATION

Address	22 Saltfleet Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 152701
Allotment No	Alt 25 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5438 Folio: 578
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, parapeted shop building with a wide cantilevered awning. Walls are constructed of brick, painted. The hipped roof is clad in corrugated iron. The large shop windows are of fixed glazing and have timber frames and the shop front (which has apparently been altered) has a tiled dado.

A lean to has been constructed to one side.

HISTORY

The building is believed to have been constructed in the 1920's and its construction and form support this. It was owned by L.C. Dungey.

The 1925 Sands & McDougall's Directory of South Australia lists L.C. Dungey as operating a premises as a refreshment room and the 1939 Directory lists Dungey as a storekeeper.

In the late 1940's Dorothea Dodd ran the premises as Port Noarlunga's first fish and chip shop.

The premises are currently run as a fish and chip shop.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A shop/former tea rooms representative of the customs and wealth generated in the township of Port Noarlunga by its development as a seaside holiday destination.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 24.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING & PINE TREE

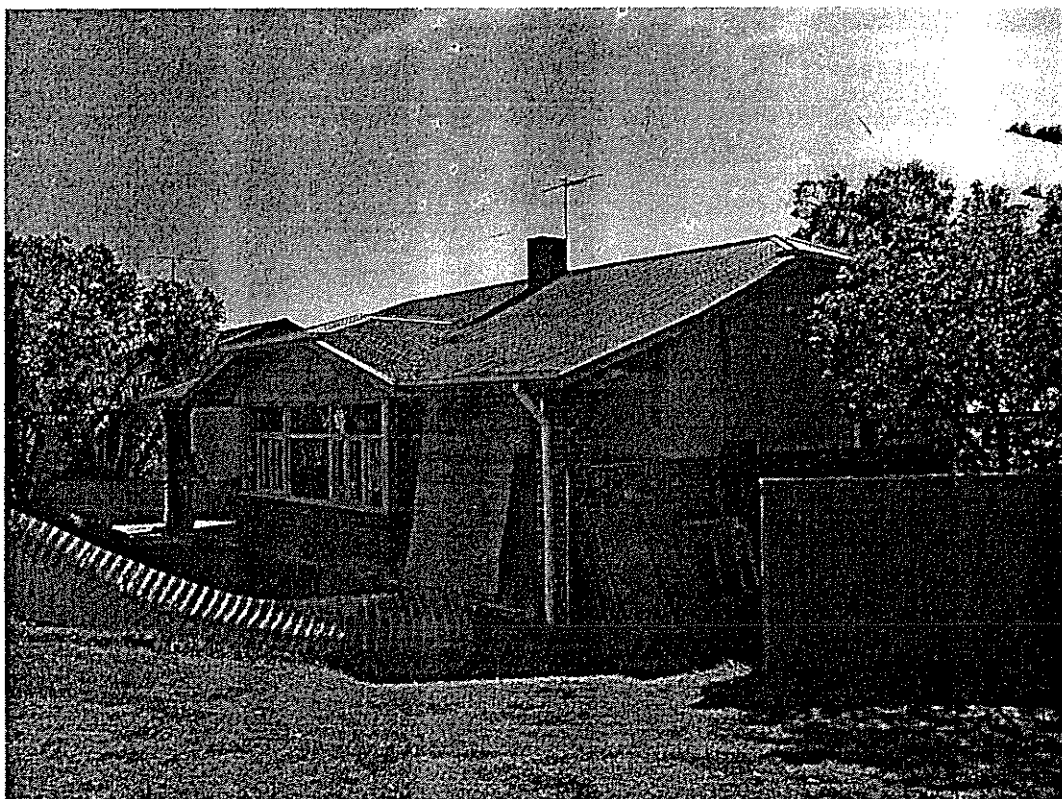
Place/Item No. 284

LOCATION

Address	33 Saltfleet Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 151850
Allotment No	Alt 74 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5354 Folio: 929
Hundred.	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey dwelling constructed in the inter-war California Bungalow style. Walls are red brick to a height of approximately 1500mm and stucco above. The roof has a low pitch, is hipped with half hipped gables, and is clad in corrugated iron.

A mature Norfolk Island Pine is situated to the rear of the property.

HISTORY

Believed to have been built in the late 1920's by Builder Harwood Jarvis who built the Port Noarlunga Hotel. It is third in a row of three dwellings believed to have been built by Jarvis, and is said to have been used as a dwelling by Harwood Jarvis and later Mrs Klem, a boarding house keeper.

From 1929, this dwelling was used as a police station and house until the construction of the purpose built police station on Witton Road in 1939. Wooden police cells were constructed by local builder, Reg Furler and located on what is now the A.E. Young Reserve across the River Onkaparinga. They were relocated to the back garden of this dwelling when it was deemed to have a resident policeman in the town and a brick office was built at the rear of the house.

The dwelling was put up for sale and sold in October 1941 to Tom Hallett. The cells were subsequently relocated by the police department.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The dwelling is representative of the growth of the community during the peak period in Port Noarlunga's development as a seaside holiday destination. It is also significant for its brief association with the establishment of law and order in the Port Noarlunga Community.

The Norfolk Island pine tree represents landscaping attitudes of this time. They were planted to establish an exotic resort character in support of the tourist trade.

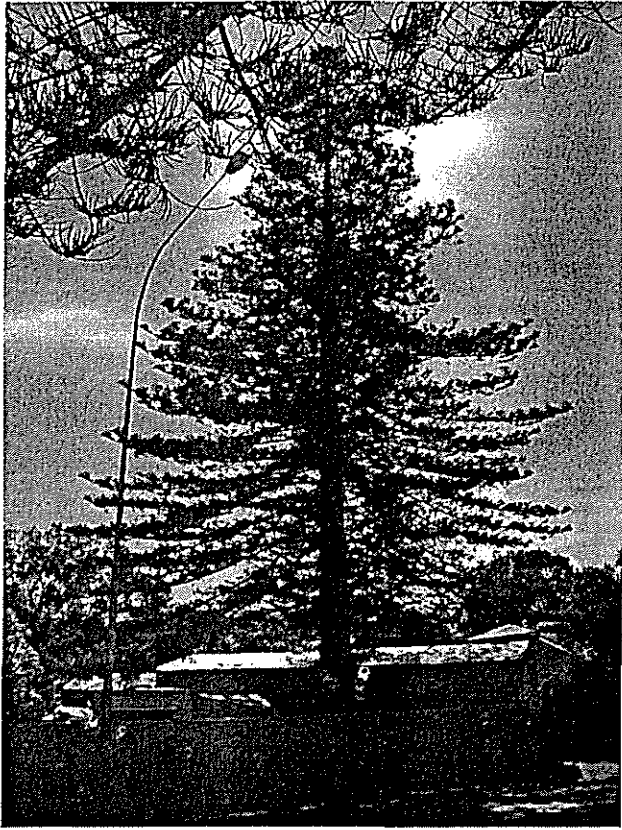
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 28.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA Local Heritage Register

FORMER BAKERY SHOP AND PINE TREES (2)

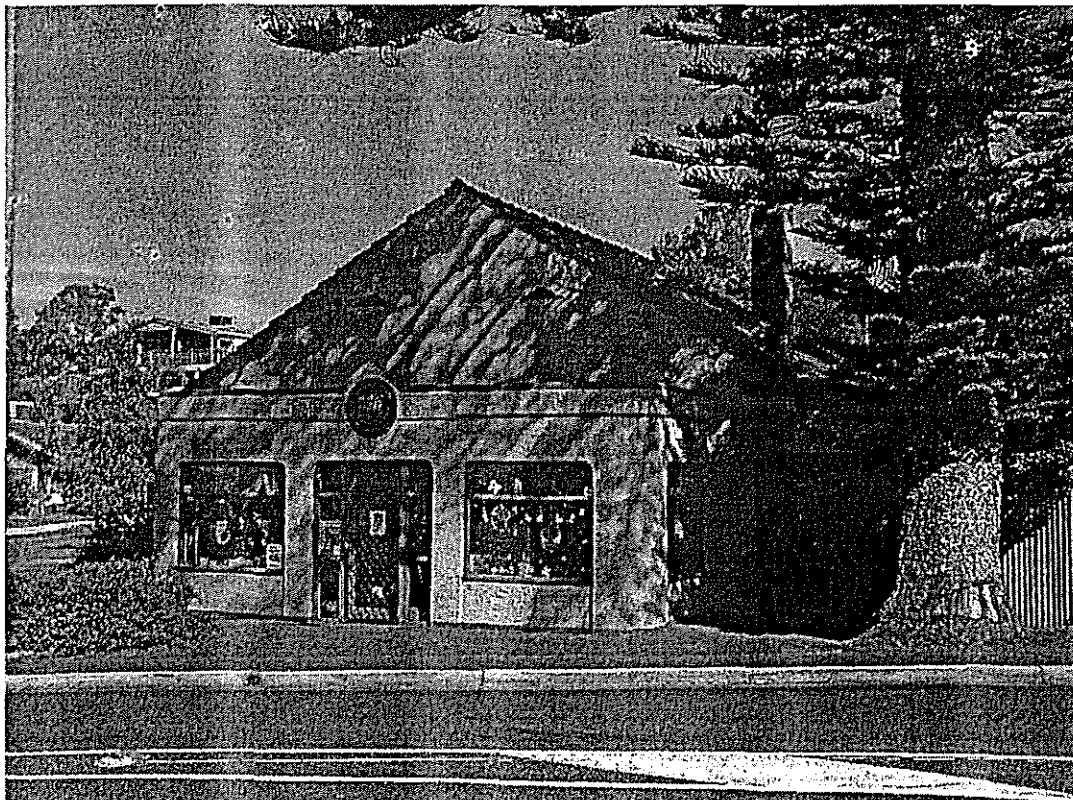
Place/Item No. 285

LOCATION

Address	36 Saltfleet Street
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	FP 152699
Allotment No	Alt 23 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5640 Folio: 42
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, rectilinear, gabled structure with a projecting parapeted shopfront, constructed in a restrained Inter-War Art Deco style. Walls are masonry, with a rough cast render. The roof is tiled. Gables have stepped corbels and the shopfront has rounded corners with chamfered door and window openings.

There are two mature Norfolk Island Pines at the sides of the building.

HISTORY

The building was constructed as a bakery. Its form, construction and architectural style suggest that it was built around 1930. It is thought to have operated as a bakery from its construction until the 1950s. 'Alby' A.L. Peterson was the owner by the late 1950's. It is now used as a shop.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former bakery shop representative of the customs and wealth generated in the township of Port Noarlunga by its development as a seaside holiday destination.

The mature pine trees contribute to the historical context of the building.

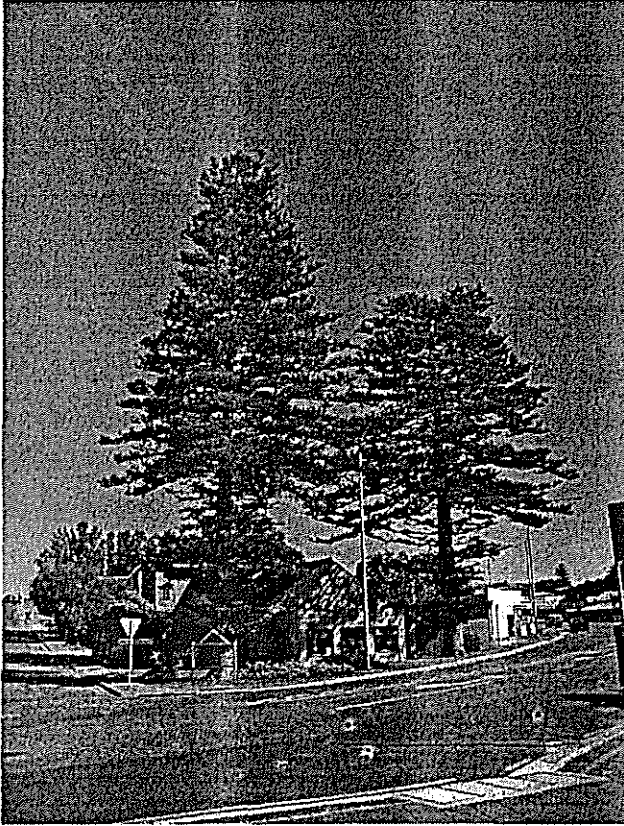
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 29.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

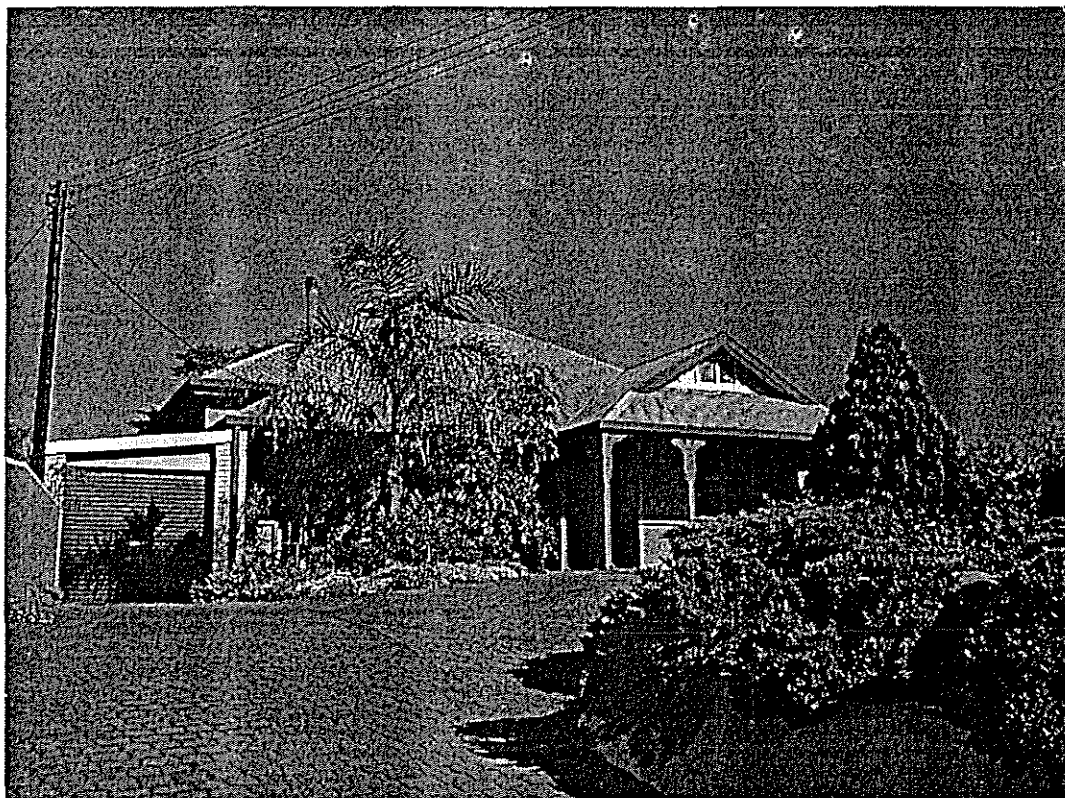
DWELLING, FORMER BOARDING HOUSE, ('YOOLANA') Place/Item No. 286

LOCATION

Address	9 Witton Road
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	DP 2142
Allotment No	Alt 99 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5254 Folio: 909
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey dwelling, of timber frame construction. The hipped roof incorporates gablets and the verandah is an extension of the main roof.

The interior layout has apparently been altered since its use as a boarding house, at which time it had 9 bedrooms.

HISTORY

The dwelling is believed to date from circa 1909.

It was run by Mr & Mrs Adamson as a boarding house. The Sands & McDougall's Directory of South Australia lists F. Adamson as a boarding house keeper from 1915 until 1958.

Francis Adamson married Minnie Florence Pocock whose family ran 'Millari' – the first listed boarding house in Port Noarlunga.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former boarding house representative of the peak period of Port Noarlunga's development as a seaside holiday destination.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (b) it represents ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 55.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, FORMER POLICE STATION

Place/Item No. 287

LOCATION

Address	12-14 Witton Road
Suburb	Port Noarlunga
Plan No	DP 43
Allotment No	Alt 13 & 14 Sec 313
CT	Volume: 5726 Folio: 919
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No PN1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey purpose-built police station constructed of red brick. It has a low pitched, hipped roof with semi-circular dormer vents clad in corrugated iron. There is a parapeted projecting bay on one side with rendered masonry. A (non-original) verandah extends across two sides and the building has been extended at the rear. The front fence is a later addition.

The building is now in use as a dwelling.

HISTORY

A police station was first opened in 1929 in a house on Saltfleet Street. Until this time, Port Noarlunga was served by the Morphett Vale Police Station, which opened in 1852.

This building at 12-14 Witton Road was constructed circa 1939 as a permanent police station. It, (along with the Morphett Vale Police Station), closed on 1 October 1962 when the Christies Beach Police Station opened.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The former police station is of significance for its association with the history of the South Australian Police Force and the establishment of law and order in the Port Noarlunga Community, as well as reflecting the growth of the community during the peak period in Port Noarlunga's development as a seaside holiday destination.

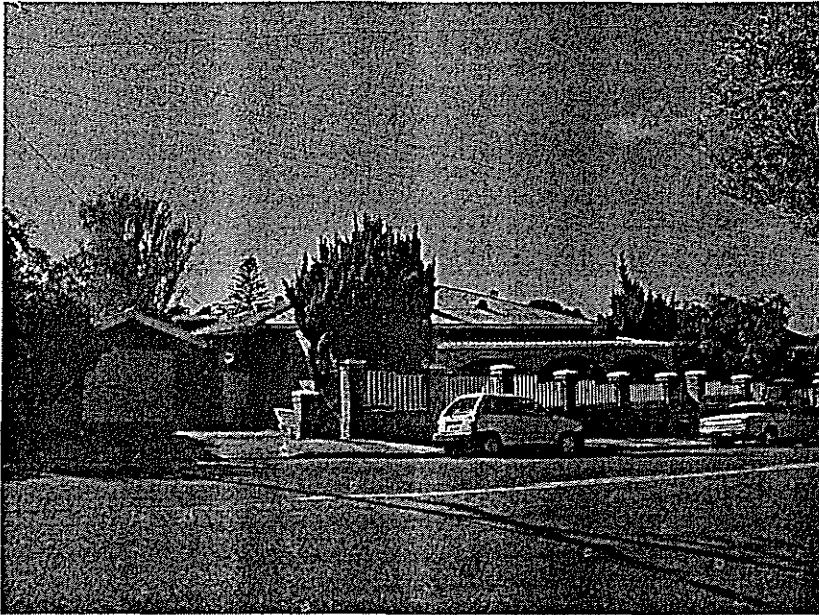
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Register*, 1997, Item No. PN 91.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

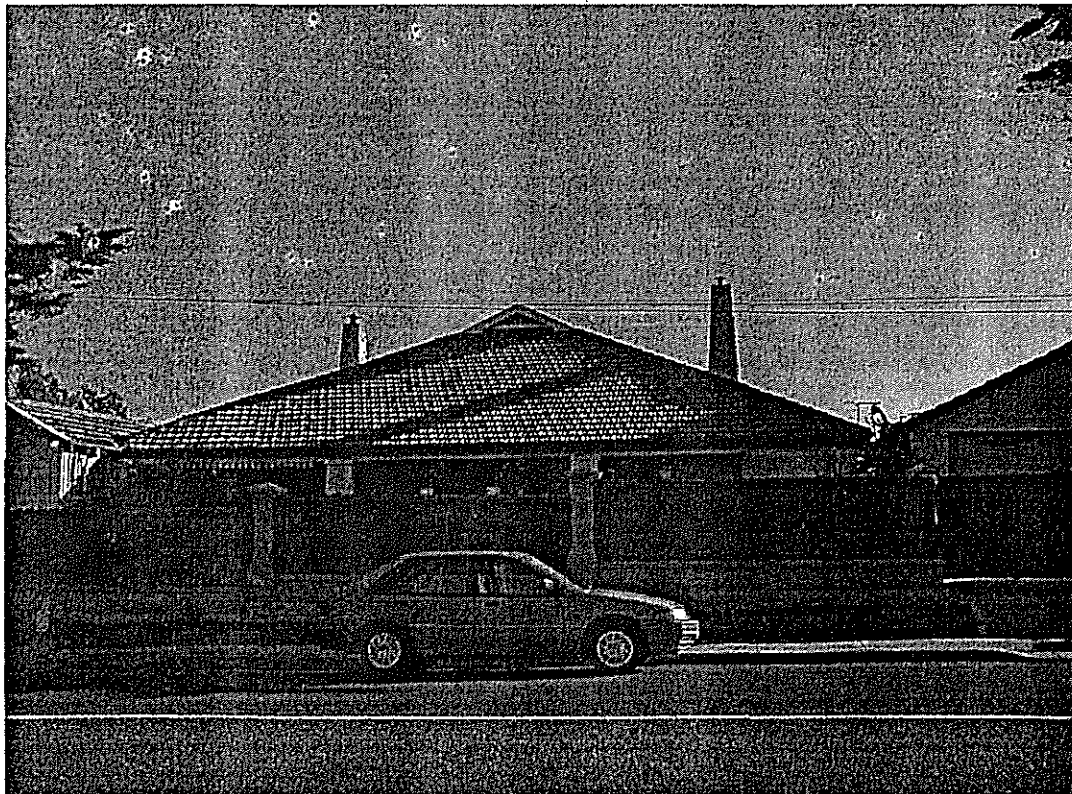
Place/Item No. 290

LOCATION

Address	31 Commercial Road
Suburb	Port Noarlunga South
Plan No	DP 2172
Allotment No	Alt 7 & 8 Sec 318
CT	Volume: 5818 Folio: 376
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No PS1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey dwelling constructed in the Arts and Crafts style of the Inter-War period. The wide, shallow pitched hipped roof is tiled and extends over the return verandah. External walls have a pebble dash render which is painted. Verandah columns and chimneys are tapered.

HISTORY

The dwelling is thought to have been constructed as a holiday house in the 1920's or 1930's and its form and construction support this.

It is located in the area which was known as Port Onkaparinga after William Gray subdivided the locality in 1856. The area remained undeveloped until the 1920's and 1930's when it became fashionable to have a holiday house at Port Noarlunga. The site of the dwelling would have afforded excellent views at that time.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling represents representative of peak period of Port Noarlunga's development as a seaside holiday destination, (1920s/1930s).

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (b) it represents ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. PS 08.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER REYNELLA DISTILLERY,
(ST FRANCIS WINERY & RESTAURANT)

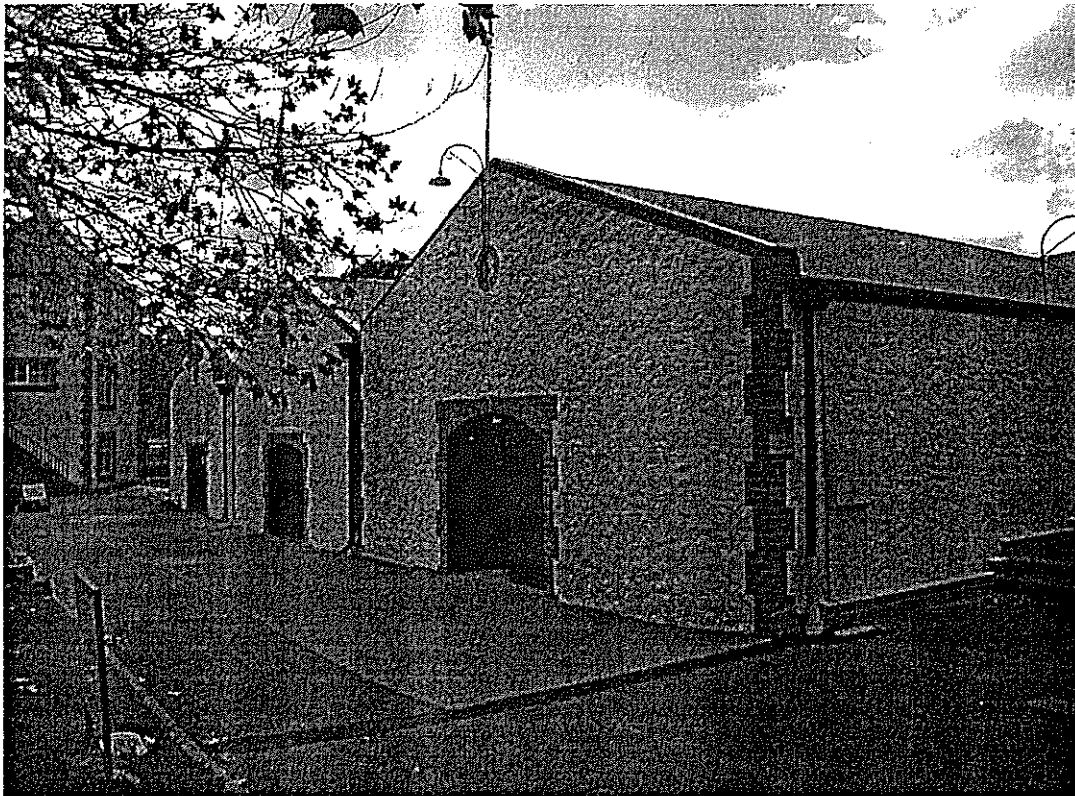
Place/Item No. 297

LOCATION

Address	16 Bridge Street
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	DP 27367
Allotment No	Alt 1 Sec 523
CT	Volume: 5167 Folio: 858
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

Three side by side gable ended cellar structures constructed of stone (painted) and red brick quoins. Roofs are clad in corrugated iron and incorporate box gutters between each structure. Gable ends are parapeted. Entrance doors centred within each gable end have round arched openings and timber battened double doors. Above each door is a circular vent.

Modifications have been made at the rear of these structures and to the interiors.

HISTORY

When Carew Reynell took over management of Walter Reynell & sons in 1900 he was 17 years old. Carew made many great improvements to the family business including building this distillery house, thought to have been constructed by Henry Martin Jones (stonemason).

Carew's grandfather, John Reynell, had tried his hand at distilling but it was not part of the family winery operations in 1900. Under Carew, Reynella brandy became the leading brandy in Australia.

Carew was killed at Gallipoli in 1915 but distillery operations continued here until a new distillery was built at the main winery in the 1940s. After the Second World War the building was used as temporary quarters for seasonal vineyard workers, mainly immigrants from Europe. It was later used for cultivating mushrooms and then for the restoration of vintage cars.

The former distillery now houses kitchen and restaurant facilities. Short-term accommodation and function facilities have been built nearby.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of these buildings reside primarily in their association with Reynella wines, and for their role in the production of Australia's leading brandy during the early 1900's.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

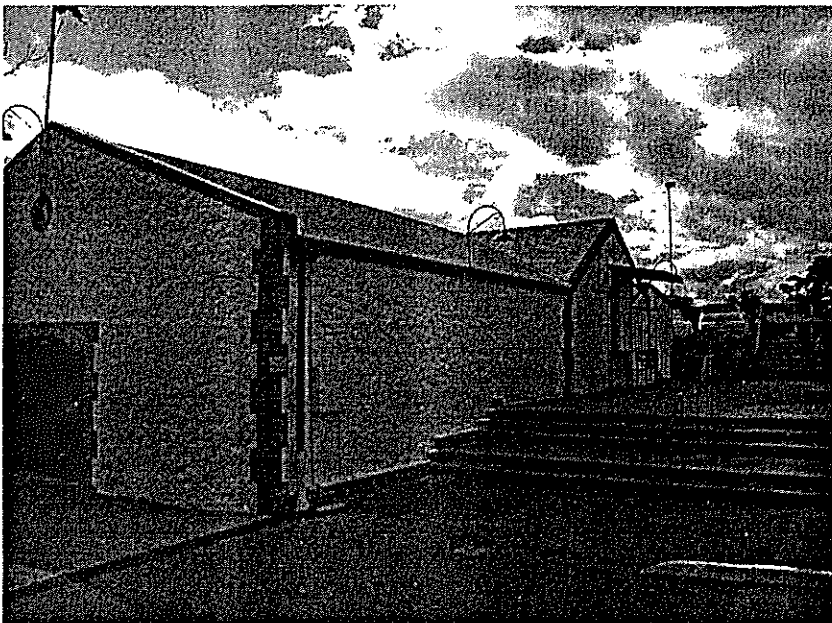
- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local family, (the Reynell family).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 08.

Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. RE 08.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

Place/Item No. 298

LOCATION

Address	5-7 Corn Street
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	DP 53564
Allotment No	Pt Alt 303 Sec Pt 524
CT	Volume: 5804 Folio: 415
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey cottage constructed of stone (rendered) and red brick quoins. The cottage has two doors suggesting it may have once been two dwellings. The corrugated iron roof is hipped. A skillion verandah has been constructed along the front façade.

HISTORY

This dwelling was owned by Walter Reynell & Sons Winery as accommodation for its employees. Its form and construction suggest that it was built in the 1870's-1880's.

Gordon Cox was born in this house in 1889. He was a strapper for Carew Reynell and also worked at Walter Reynell & Sons for 47 years. He was elected member of Noarlunga Council from 1935 to 1948 representing the Reynella Ward. He was Captain of Reynella Football Club in 1910 and was a life member of most sporting clubs in Reynella.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Reynella. It's association with the Reynella winery contributes to its significance.

It is of added significance for its association with Gordon Cox, who was actively involved in the Reynella community for many years.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality, Gordon Cox.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 26.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

Place/Item No. 299

LOCATION

Address	15 Corn Street
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	FP 162872
Allotment No	Alt 99 Sec 524
CT	Volume: 5546 Folio: 720
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey cottage, built in stages. The original two room cottage has a symmetrical façade which faces, but is well set back from, Old South Road. It has a steeply pitched gabled roof and a bullnose verandah extends across the front façade, both are clad in corrugated steel. Walls are constructed of random limestone rubble with red brick quoins and chimneys. An early gabled addition of similar construction and proportions to the cottage has been built to the rear. The addition protrudes slightly on one side of the cottage.

A skillion roofed stone addition has been constructed at the rear of the addition.

HISTORY

The original two roomed cottage, appears in a photograph of the town taken in 1905. Its form and construction suggest that it was built around the 1870's-1880's. The early additions were probably built soon after. The stone lean-to addition was built in 2002 and replaced an earlier lean-to addition.

The dwelling was owned by Walter Reynell & Sons Winery and used as accommodation for its employees.

Walter Reynell & Sons sold it to Mr & Mrs Jack Mitchell in 1952.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Reynella. It's association with the Reynell family contributes to its significance.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 27.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

Place/Item No. 300

LOCATION

Address	65 Corn Street
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	FP 33171
Allotment No	Alt 101 & 102 Sec 524
CT	Volume: 5107 Folio: 882
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

A humble cottage constructed of sandstone with a gable ended corrugated iron roof and red brick chimney. The cottage faces Old South Road, but is set well back from the street. Land divisions and construction of houses nearby in recent times have partly obscured the cottage from adjacent streets.

HISTORY

Thought to have been constructed circa 1870, the form and construction of the cottage suggest that it was built at this time or slightly earlier.

It is said to have been the home of David Whittaker, builder and an elected member of Morphett Vale District Council from 1891 to 1894.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

An rare surviving example of a dwelling from the earliest settlement of Reynella.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality, (David Whittaker).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 31.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, FORMER BOARDING HOUSE

Place/Item No. 301

LOCATION

Address	66 Corn Street
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	DP 26337
Allotment No	Alt 74 Sec 524
CT	Volume: 5339 Folio: 468
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey dwelling with a hipped roof with half gabled ridge, clad in corrugated iron. The bullnose verandah extends to two sides and incorporates a corner gabled entrance porch.

HISTORY

Thought to have been constructed by Henry Martin Jones, builder, in 1920 for Joe Paddick. Its form and construction suggest that it was built at about this time. Following his death, Joe Paddick's widow remarried Mr Smudgeon and, up until 1940, ran this dwelling as a boarding house for single winery workers and local school teachers.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling significant for its role as a boarding house underpinning the growth and development of Reynella.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 32.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

STONE PINE TREES (4) & CAIRN

Place/Item No. 302

LOCATION

Address	Off Lantana Road
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	DP 10903
Allotment No	Alt 74 Sec 524
CT	Volume: 5552 Folio: 467
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

Four mature Stone Pine Trees (*Pinus pinca*) planted in a square within a reserve. A cairn has been constructed in the centre of the trees.

HISTORY

John Reynell arrived in South Australia in October 1838 and purchased section 524 in the Hundred of Noarlunga, in 1839.

He built a six or seven roomed stone and pise cottage with brick chimneys on the north bank of Panalatinga Creek. The cottage was damp in the winter and in 1843 John converted a gardener's cottage located south across the creek into a permanent home. It is now part of the State Heritage Registered – Reynella Winery complex.

In 1839 John became a foundation member of what is now the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

John Reynell has been credited with planting the first commercial vineyard in South Australia in about 1839 here at Reynella although vines were planted at Marion at about the same time. Reynella Winery however, established by John Reynell, is the oldest established vineyard/winery group surviving in South Australia.

The Winery initially met with success and the first substantial vintage was produced in 1844. In 1854 however an economic slump in the colony forced Reynell to subdivide 40 acres of his land as the township of Reynella. He was subsequently instrumental in the development of the township.

John Reynell died in 1873 but the Winery was passed on through generations of the Reynell family.

On this site four stone pine trees were planted by John Reynell's son Walter Reynell (born 1846 died 1919), to mark the location of his father's first house. Nothing remains of the building.

A cairn was unveiled at the site in 1988 by Margaret Hopton nee Ward, great granddaughter of John Reynell. The wording on the plaque is as follows:-

'Four stone pine trees were planted by Walter Reynell to mark this site upon which his father John Reynell built his first home in 1839. Directly across the creek from this site is Stony Hill the first commercial vineyard in South Australia planted by John Reynell in 1839 and now part of Hardy's Reynella Winery. This plaque was unveiled by his Worship the Mayor of the City of Noarlunga.

Mr R.G.Gilbert JP 20th November 88'

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

These trees and cairn are of significance for their commemoration of John Reynell who was a prominent local personality, founder of Reynella Winery, the oldest established vineyard/winery group surviving in South Australia and who was largely responsible for the early settlement and development of the Reynella township.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality (John Reynell), and
 - (g) the pine trees are of special historical importance within the local area.
-

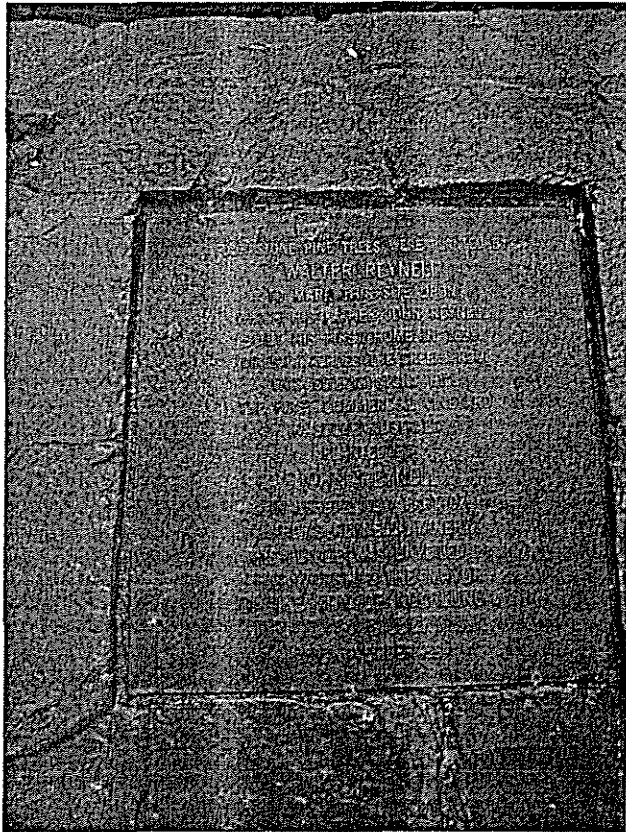
REFERENCES

- Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 04.
- Lester Firth & Murton. *Noarlunga Heritage Study*, 1979, Item No. RE 04.
-

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

Place/Item No. 303

LOCATION

Address	6 Market Street
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	FP 121539
Allotment No	Alt 5 Sec 523
CT	Volume: 5212 Folio: 984
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey symmetrical, gabled cottage with parapeted gable ends. Walls are constructed of limestone with red brick dressings and quoins. A bull nosed verandah extends across the front façade.

Masonry lean-to additions have been constructed at the rear.

HISTORY

The cottage appears in a photograph of Reynella taken in 1905 and although thought to have been constructed in 1902 for Mr & Mrs Jack Stone, its form and construction suggest that it was built around the 1870's.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Reynella.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 48

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

SHOP

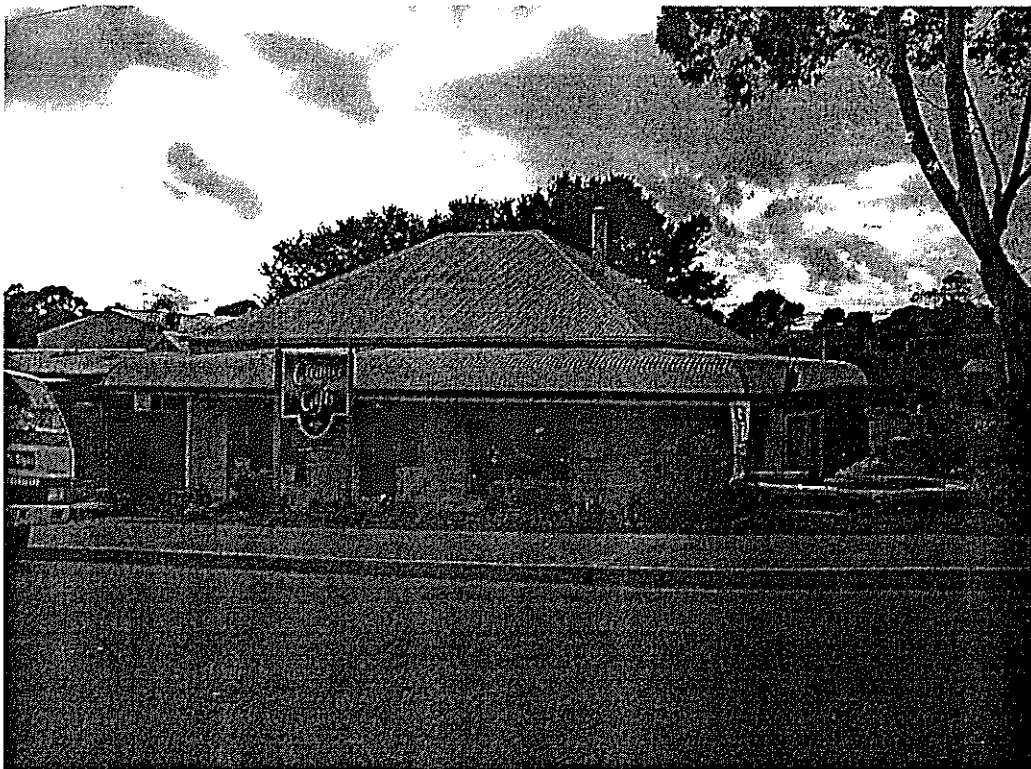
Place/Item No. 304

LOCATION

Address	194 Old South Road
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	FP 5648
Allotment No	Pt Alt 3 Sec 524
CT	Volume: 5381 Folio: 838
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, symmetrical building timber framed and clad with metal panels pressed to simulate dressed stone to the front façade and corrugated iron to the sides. A bullnose verandah is a latter addition and encloses the side addition.

HISTORY

Constructed circa 1925. The side addition had been constructed by 1928.

The building was a shop and later used as a billiard saloon and also as a confectionery shop.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The building is representative of the early development of retail trade in Reynella.

It is also a good example of a faux masonry metal clad building, unusual in this area.

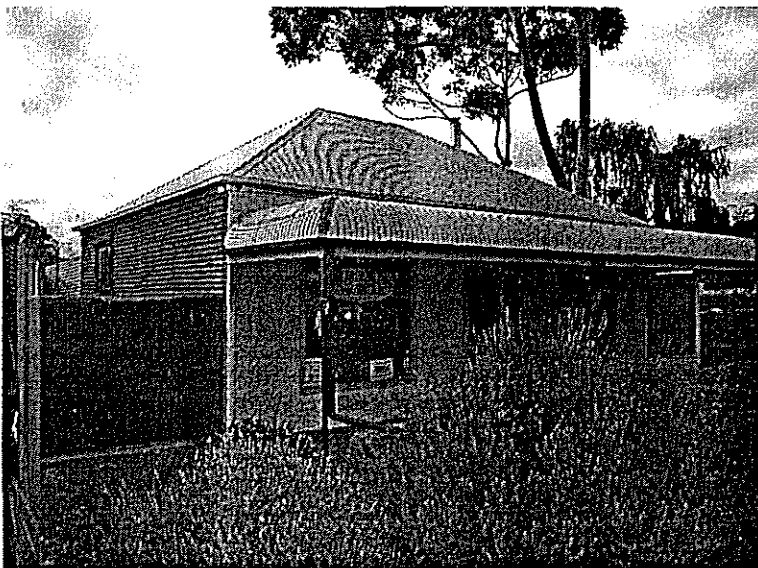
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 14.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

Place/Item No. 305

LOCATION

Address	3 Olive Street
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	FP 5648
Allotment No	Alt 6 Sec 524
CT	Volume: 5118 Folio: 582
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

A humble symmetrical cottage originally two rooms wide and two rooms deep. Walls are constructed of limestone random rubble with red brick quoins. The corrugated iron roof is hipped. Windows are timber framed casements.

HISTORY

This building is thought to predate 1860. Its form and construction suggest that it was built around this time.

Prior to 1900 the cottage was owned by Walter Reynell & Sons as accommodation for its employees and was until recently known as 'Harvest Cottage'.

It appears that substantial additions are about to be undertaken at the rear of the cottage.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Reynella. It's association with the Reynell family contributes to its significance.

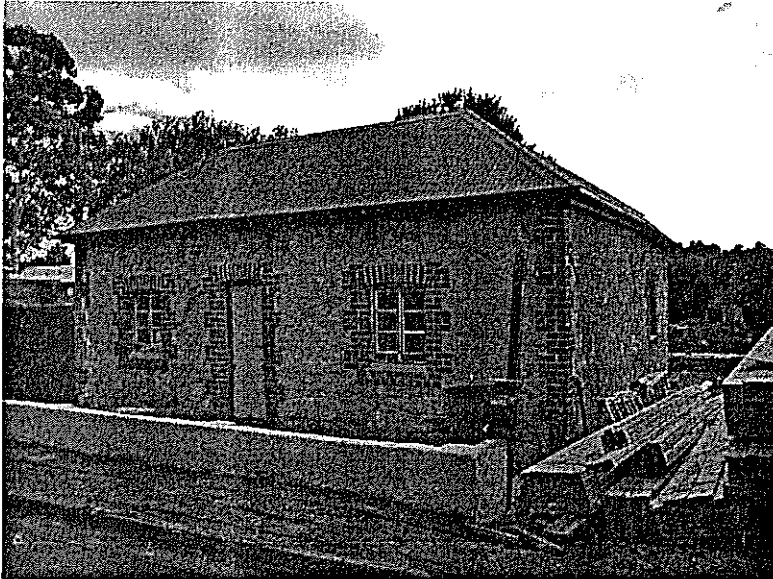
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 34.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

**'CAREW COTTAGE', ATTACHED FORMER
SCHOOLROOM, SUNKEN GARDEN AND PINE TREES** **Place/Item No. 306**

LOCATION

Address	Panalatinga Road
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	DP 31765
Allotment No	Alt 405 Sec 538
CT	Volume: 5072 Folio: 629
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

A two storey house with a symmetrical front façade and a large single storey section at the rear. Walls of the two storey section, which is only one room deep, are masonry, rendered and painted. The corrugated iron roof is hipped. Walls of the single storey section at the rear are timber framed with weatherboard cladding, the roof of this section is gabled.

An ancillary structure attached to the rear verandah is timber framed and weatherboard clad, with a gabled roof.

There is a sunken rose garden alongside the dwelling and mature pine trees in the grounds.

HISTORY

In 1900, aged seventeen, Carew Reynell (1883-1915) grandson of John Reynell, took over management of Reynella Winery. Carew reintroduced the making of brandy at the Winery and Reynella Hospital Brandy became one of the leading brands in the country.

In 1910, Carew Reynell married May Byard. It is thought that he built this house near the winery for them to live in that same year.

Carew was killed in action in Gallipoli in 1915, but May is said to have lived here until she died in 1967. The house was apparently known as "Greenacres".

The structure attached to the rear verandah was apparently built as a schoolroom in 1930.

The sunken rose garden alongside the dwelling was apparently established as a memorial to Carew and his son Richard who was killed in action in the Battle of Britain in 1940.

The mature pine trees in the grounds probably date from the time that the house was built.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of this building resides primarily in its association with Carew Reynell and his family and its association with the Reynella Winery.

The mature pine trees contribute to the historical context of the place.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality (Carew Reynell) and his family.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 06.

PHOTOGRAPHS



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, symmetrical dwelling with projecting gabled bays to each side. Walls are constructed of limestone with red brick quoins and chimneys. The roof is hipped and gabled and clad in corrugated iron. Windows are timber framed, triple sashed and multi-paned. There is a return verandah that appears to be non-original.

HISTORY

Thought to have been built circa 1913 for Mr Andy Graves, the secretary of Walter Reynell & Sons, its form and construction support such a construction date. The builder is said to be Mr H. Martin Jones.

From 1930 to 1962 it was the home of Hedley Reynolds also secretary for the winery. The property is still owned by the Reynella Winery.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of this building resides primarily in its association with Reynella Winery as a dwelling for successive secretaries of the Winery.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local company.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 7.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, FORMER WESLEYAN CHAPEL AND HALL Place/Item No. 307

LOCATION

Address	8 Peach Street
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	FP 203794
Allotment No	Alt 91 Sec 523
CT	Volume: 5371 Folio: 858
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

The Chapel is a rectilinear gabled structure constructed in the Victorian Gothic style to which a gabled porch has been added at the front. Later, a hipped and half gabled Hall incorporating a porch has been added to the rear, perpendicular to the Chapel. Walls are constructed of limestone with red brick quoins. Windows have pointed arched openings.

HISTORY

The allotment was purchased at the beginning of 1857 for the erection of a Wesleyan Chapel. Much of the labour to erect the Chapel was undertaken by the congregation and it was opened in July 1857. Initially, the walls were not plastered and there was no pulpit or ceiling, however these were added soon after.

A stable was constructed in 1882 to accommodate four horses and traps, but it was demolished in 1952.

The kindergarten hall was constructed at the rear in 1927. It was used for worship during renovations to the Chapel in 1932.

The Chapel's interior has been altered several times. At one stage it was purchased by the Education Department for use as the school hall for the Reynella Primary School located nearby. The school was relocated in 1989 and the Chapel is now a private dwelling.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The former Chapel is representative of the important role that religion played in the lives of early settlers and the status and influence of the Wesleyan denomination in the social fabric of Reynella. It dates from the earliest period of settlement and development of the township.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 01.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING/FORMER POST OFFICE

Place/Item No. 308

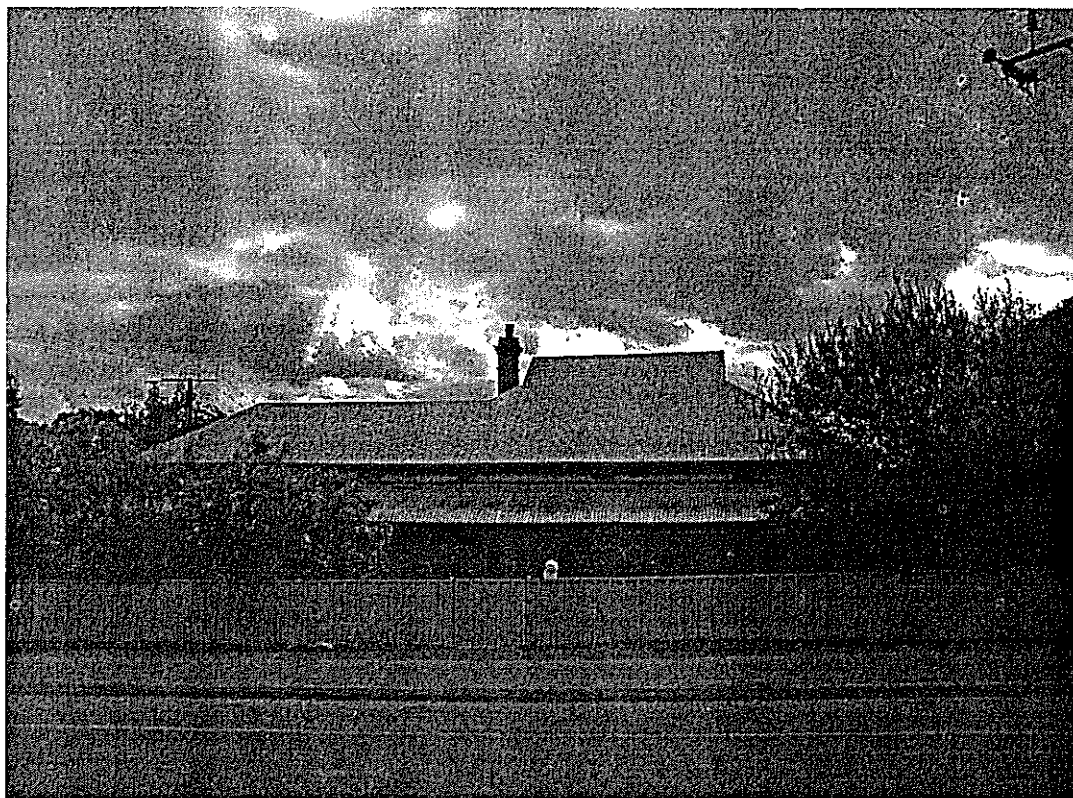
LOCATION

Address	1 Reynell Road
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	DP 31551
Allotment No	Alt 53 Sec 524
CT	Volume: 1911 Folio: 166
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, symmetrical cottage situated on a corner allotment extended at one side to accommodate a former Post Office which addresses Vine Street. Walls are constructed of limestone with red brick quoins. The roof of the original cottage is hipped with half gabled ends and the addition has an integrated hipped roof, all clad in corrugated iron. A bullnose verandah extends around both street facing facades.

HISTORY

The original dwelling is thought to have been constructed around 1915 for Jack Jones and its form and construction support this. Jones was a blacksmith and also had a carrying business.

In 1924 the town's Post Office burnt down. This dwelling was extended to the west and served as the Post Office until 1954 when it reverted again to a dwelling. A separate entrance and window hatch under the verandah on the Vine Street façade presumably served as the public façade of the former Post Office.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The building is representative of the ongoing development of Reynella and played an important role in the local community in its use as a Post Office for around thirty years.

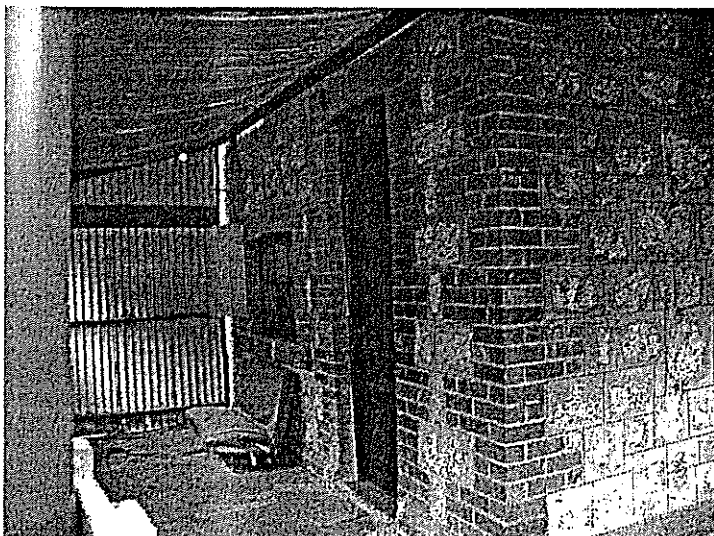
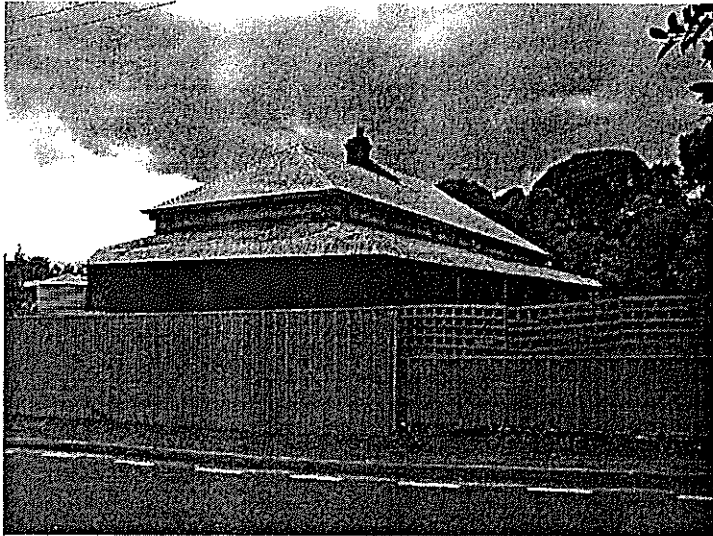
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 23.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER STATION MASTERS DWELLING

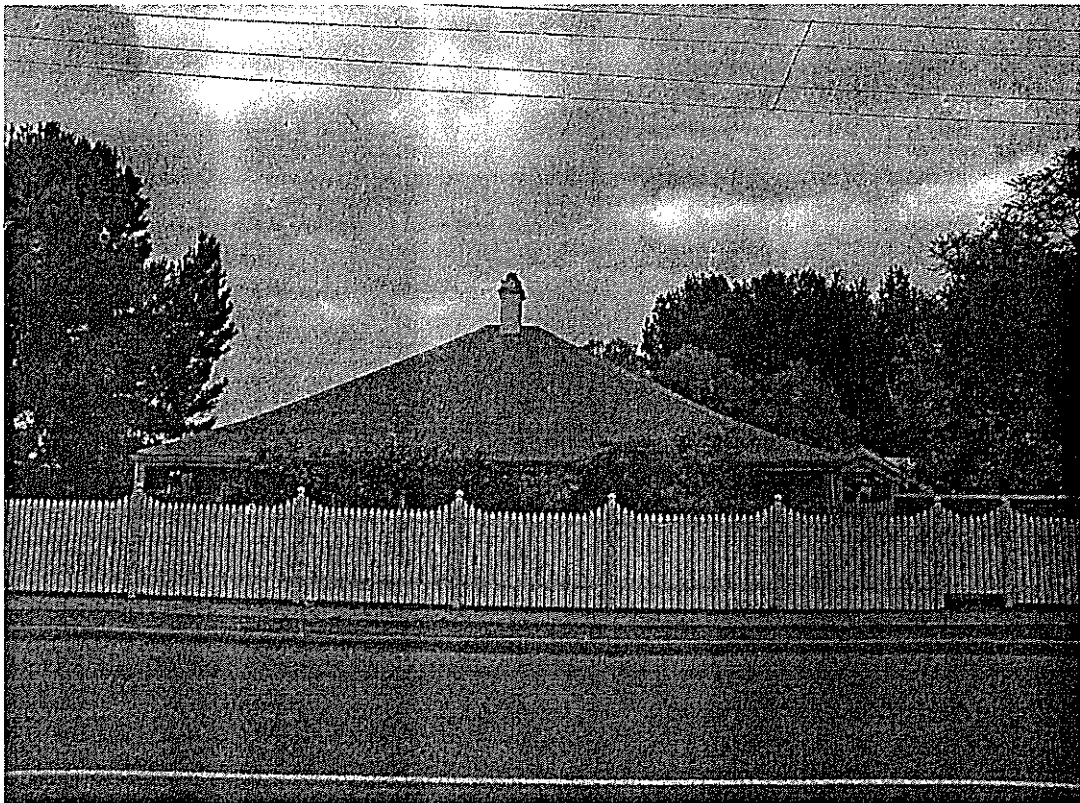
Place/Item No. 309

LOCATION

Address	6 Reynell Road
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	FP 10223
Allotment No	Alt 164 Sec 537
CT	Volume: 5111 Folio: 991
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, symmetrical dwelling constructed of stone (painted) and situated on a large allotment. The corrugated iron hipped roof is pyramidal as a result of the square plan form of the dwelling. The roof has a broken back form over the verandah which extends all round the dwelling. Doors and paired casement windows are timber framed.

The dwelling was originally four main rooms with a lean-to kitchen.

The picket fence is a recent addition.

HISTORY

This dwelling can be seen in a photo of the town of Reynella taken in 1860. Its form and construction suggest that it was built not long prior to that year.

The property was the home of members of the Reynell family and remained in the ownership of the Reynell family until 1914, when it was sold to the South Australian Railways for use as a Station Master's residence.

The Adelaide to Willunga railway line opened in 1915 and operated until 1969. It ran nearby on the eastern side of the dwelling. The track has since been dismantled and is now a walking trail.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the early settlement of Reynella. It's association with the Reynell family contributes to its significance.

In addition, it is significant for its later use as a Station Master's residence during the period that the Adelaide to Willunga railway line played an important role in the development of Reynella and surrounding areas.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (e) it is associated with a notable local family, (the Reynell family).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 22.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING

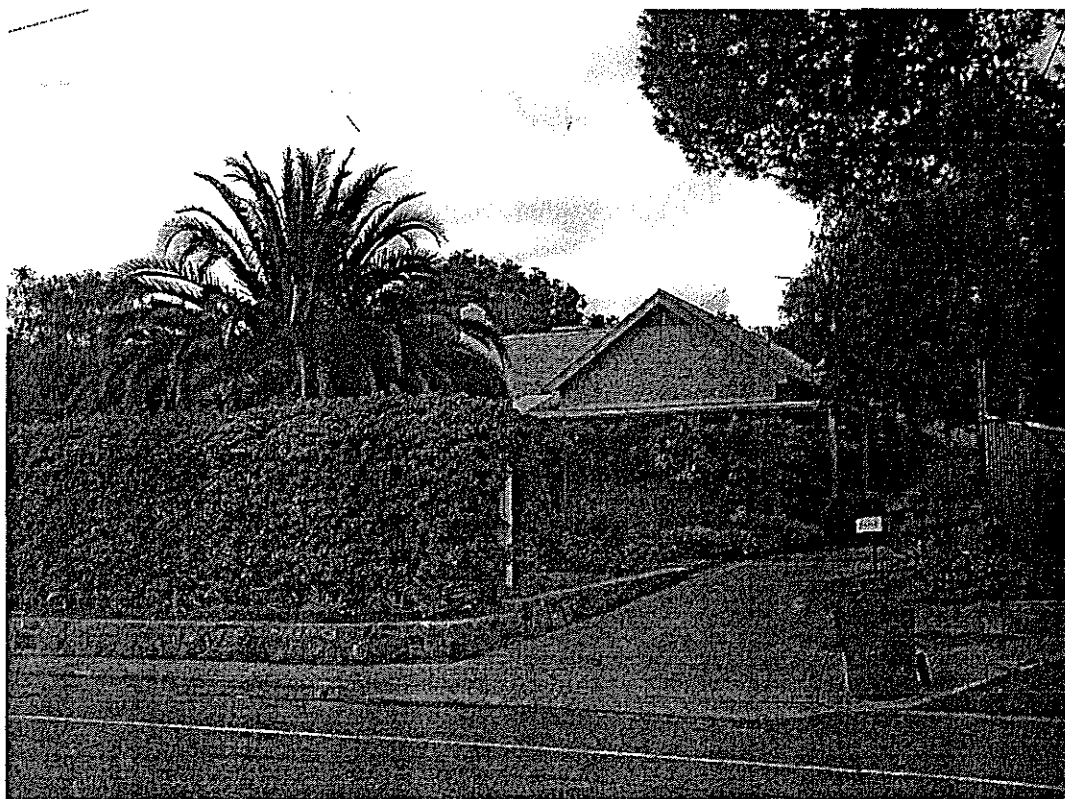
Place/Item No. 310

LOCATION

Address	22 Reynell Road
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	DP 31727
Allotment No	Pce 401 Sec 538
CT	Volume: 5074 Folio: 61
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No RE1



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING WITHIN REYNELLA WINERY

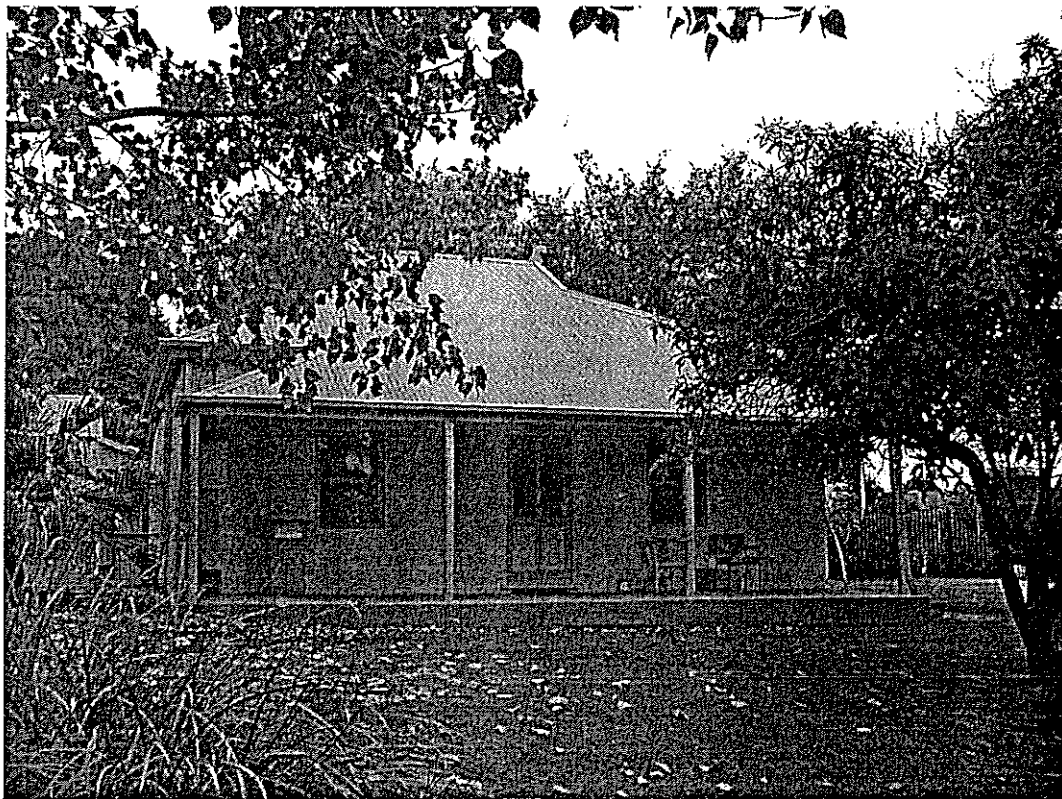
Place/Item No. 311

LOCATION

Address	Reynell Road
Suburb	Reynella
Plan No	DP 31727
Allotment No	Alt 404 Sec 538
CT	Volume: 5074 Folio: 61
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No RE1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey dwelling with a symmetrical façade. Walls are constructed of randomly laid stone (painted). The roof is hipped with ridge gables, and skillion section at the rear and a verandah incorporated under the roof at the front.

HISTORY

This dwelling is located very close to the principal winery buildings and within the current winery site. Its form and construction suggest that it was built around 1900 or soon after.

Many dwellings in the town of Reynella were owned at some stage by Walter Reynell & Sons Winery to use as accommodation for its employees. The same occupant, Syd Arran, is said to have lived here for 50 years. The cottage does not appear to be included in the current State Heritage Register listing of the Reynella Winery.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The heritage value of this building resides primarily in its association with Reynella Winery.

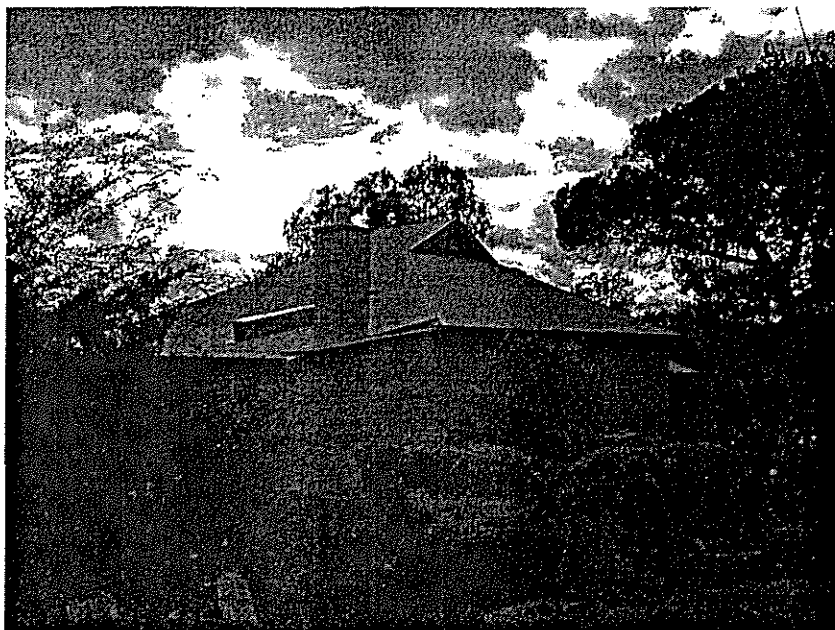
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with a notable local company.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. RE 55.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, FORMER FARMHOUSE AND PINE TREES

Place/Item No. 313

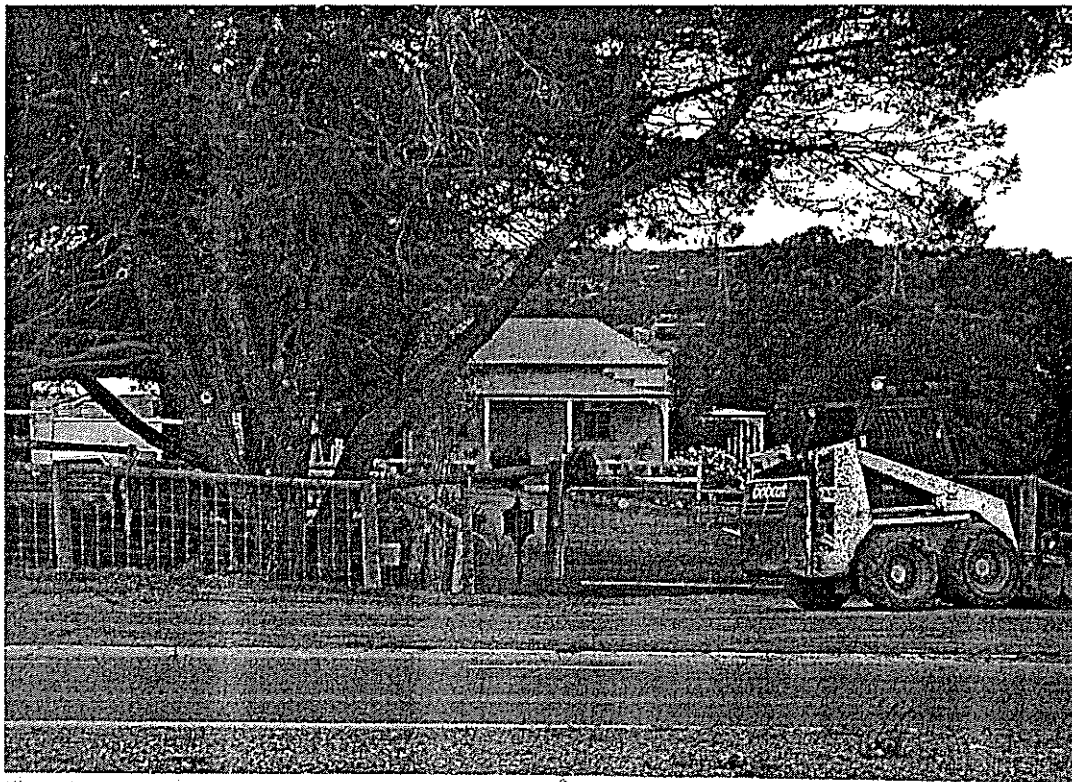
LOCATION

Address	PS 614 Panalatinga Road
Suburb	Woodcroft
Plan No	DP 57896
Allotment No	Alt 21
CT	Volume: 5860 Folio: 281
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No WD1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, symmetrical weatherboard cottage on a large allotment with a number of substantial mature pine trees. The original cottage at the front, although much altered and enlarged, is still clearly discernable. The roof is hipped and clad with corrugated iron. A concave verandah extends across the front façade. Windows are four-paned with glazing bars.

At the rear are later additions.

HISTORY

Originally a farm operated by Peter King junior, the property was sold in 1919 to Hurtle John Potter (born 1883 died 1955), a wood carter who supplied surrounding districts with wood. The weatherboard cottage was probably built at about this time. Hurtle had married Esther Easton in 1906 and they had two daughters. Hurtle grew wheat on the property and ran a chaff business. He also owned land at the end of what is now known as Kellys Road where he raised sheep and grew potatoes. In 1939 Hurtle and his daughter Dorsi planted about 50 pine trees along Panalatinga Road and in front of their home. Most of these trees were cut down in 1994 because the road was being widened but a few survive.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former farmhouse representative of the ongoing agricultural development of the area. The pine trees contribute to its context.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. Noarlunga Local Heritage Review, 1997, Item No. WD 02.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

DWELLING, FORMER FARMHOUSE,
(‘WOODCROFT FARM’)

Place/Item No. 314

LOCATION

Address	262 Pimpala Road
Suburb	Woodcroft
Plan No	DP 28106
Allotment No	Alt 300 Sec 600
CT	Volume: 5188 Folio: 955
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No WD1



DESCRIPTION

A timber clad cottage situated on a large allotment adjacent a creek. The cottage has a projecting gabled bay incorporating an attic room. A verandah extends across the front façade. Windows are multipaned and have glazing bars.

HISTORY

This dwelling is thought to date from the turn of the century and is believed to have been built for Mostyn Owen who established the nearby Mount Hurtle Winery. Owen was an Englishman who had come to South Australia probably early in 1890 to learn viticulture under Richard V. Cholmondeley. He spent some time working under Cholmondeley at Horndale Winery and Vale Royal Winery (now demolished) and then in 1896, with F.D. Marshall, purchased sections 553, 600 and 551 in the Hundred of Noarlunga, (Owen and Marshall both described themselves as vigneron at this stage).

Previously a farming property, the land was presumably cleared and planted with vines soon after purchase. After owning the land for 2 years, Owen built the first stage of his Mount Hurtle winery in 1898, following the design principles Cholmondeley had employed at Vale Royal. The building was extended 60 feet down the slope in 1901.

Mostyn Owen changed partners at the end of 1900 and went into partnership with Edward Van Senden. Mount Hurtle remained one of many small wineries, under the personal control of the owner, producing good wines for export from the early 1900s until Owen's death in 1941.

The winery buildings, land and dwelling were then sold to Mr E.R. (Roy) Nicholson, a bookmaker and horse-trainer. Nicholson lived in the dwelling, built on to it and named it 'Woodcroft Farm'. There were two other dwellings on the farm – one has been demolished and the other still stands on the edge of Section 553, now Sir James Hardy Way. In the early 1980's Roy Nicholson died and left the property to his sister. The dwelling changed hands, was added on to and the land was later subdivided.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling representative of the ongoing settlement of the district, also significant for its association with Mostyn Owen and the Mt Hurtle Winery.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it is associated with a notable local personality, (Mostyn Owen).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. WD 01.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

**DWELLING, FORMER FARMHOUSE AND BARN,
(‘FIDGE FARM’)**

Place/Item No. 321

LOCATION

Address	Off Pedler Creek Road
Suburb	McLaren Vale
Plan No	DP 30589
Allotment No	Alt 3 Sec 130
CT	Volume: 5305 Folio: 851
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No MC2



DESCRIPTION

A substantial, single storey, symmetrical dwelling on a large property. Walls are constructed of stone with red brick quoins. The roof is hipped and clad with corrugated iron. A bullnose verandah extends across two sides. An addition has been constructed to one side. Windows are timber frame, double hung. The dwelling apparently has six main rooms with a central passage. There is also a stone barn and a brick well on the property.

'Fidge Farm' now operates as a Bed & Breakfast.

HISTORY

The Noarlunga District Council rates assessments of 1874-1877 list Section 130 - house and land, as belonging to Lewis Fidge. The form and construction of the surviving house suggest that it was built at this time or soon after.

Lewis' son, Ernest Fidge, grew sweet peas and odourless onions in paddocks on the banks of the nearby Pedler Creek. He also toured the local area on his motorbike and sidecar taking photographs. When he died suddenly in 1925 his photographic glass negatives were packed away and put into storage. Many of these negatives have since been reproduced for sale and they provide an insight into Adelaide and the Southern Districts in the early 1900's.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A former farmhouse and barn representative of the early settlement and agricultural development of the district. It is of added significance for its association with local photographer E.L. Fidge.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality,

REFERENCE

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. LC 3.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER FARM COMPLEX, ('LANDCROSS FARM')

Place/Item No. 322

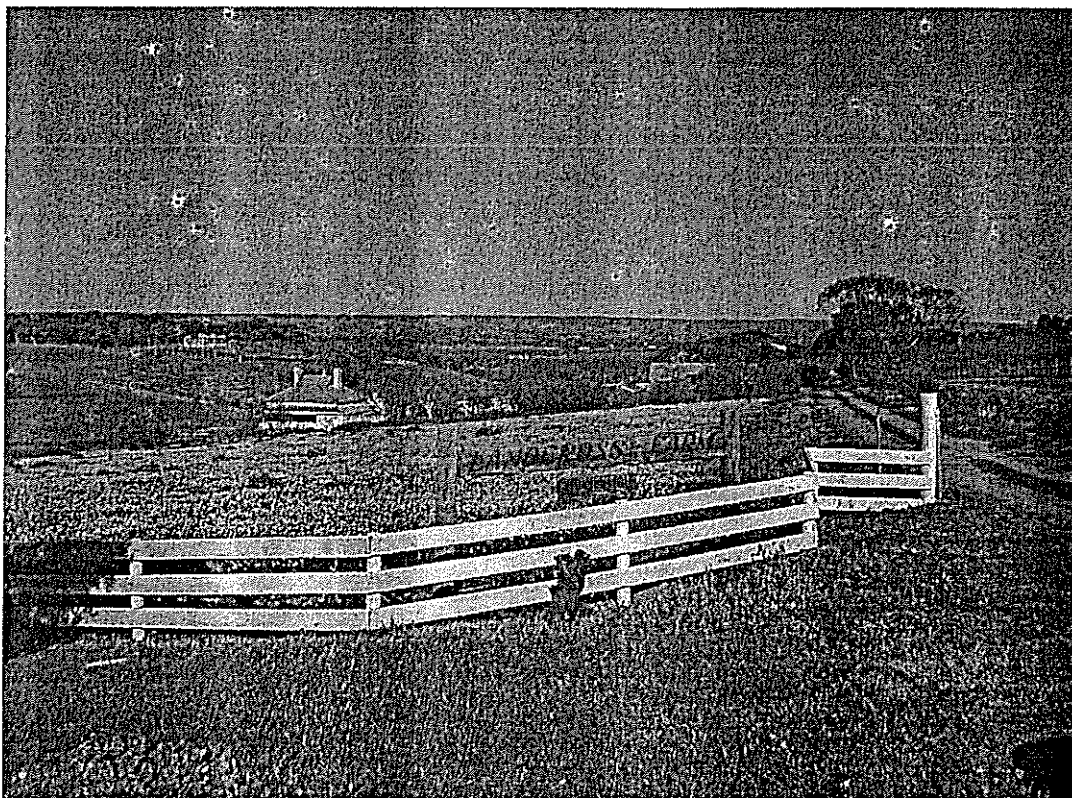
LOCATION

Address	Lot 3 Wheaton Road
Suburb	McLaren Vale
Plan No	FP 223
Allotment No	Alt 3 Sec 112
CT	Volume: 5503 Folio: 672
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No MC2



DESCRIPTION

A group of farm buildings situated on a large property on the side of a hill.

The principal building is a single storey, symmetrical farmhouse constructed of stone (painted) with a hipped and gabled roof clad in corrugated iron and a bullnosed verandah on two sides. Beyond the farmhouse are several outbuildings including a large stone barn with corrugated iron roof in the south-western corner of the property, two substantial timber framed, corrugated iron clad shed structures, one near the western boundary of the property, the other a more recent structure, immediately behind the farmhouse.

There are three small cottages to the south of the farmhouse which are likely to have been the earliest farm dwellings on the site. One is built of pug and has a corrugated iron roof, (although the original roof was probably thatched). The other two are built of stone with corrugated iron roofs over the original shingles. Near the former cottages lie the remains of two small stone outbuildings, possible a dairy and a meat house.

There are also remains of early stone walls and enclosures on the property.

HISTORY

The South Australian Almanac & Directories list Section 102 as being owned by John Gribble from 1850 and in the 1864 directory the name of the property is listed as 'Landcross Farm'. It is likely that the stone cottages and small outbuildings date from this time, although the pug cottage may have been built earlier.

John Gribble was an elected member of Noarlunga District Council from 1858-1868, 1864, 1866, 1872-1877.

'Landcross Farm' was leased to Eli King from 1873 to 1880. The large stone barn may date from this time.

Joseph John Wheaton purchased the property from John Gribble in 1880. During this time it was a dairy farm. Joseph J Wheaton was an elected member of the Noarlunga District Council in 1887, council chairman in 1888 and an elected member again in 1889. The form and construction of the farmhouse indicates that it dates from the early 1900's suggesting that the dairy farm was operating successfully at this time.

JJ Wheaton died in 1914 and his son Edwin Moore Wheaton continued operating the farm. Following Edwin's death in 1958 his son Jack continued farming the property producing field peas, garden peas, barley and fat lambs. Jack F Wheaton finally sold parts of the farm after the State Government acquired land for the Victor Harbor Road.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A rare surviving example of an early farm complex, elements of which date from the earliest period of settlement of the Noarlunga district. It is representative of the early settlement of the district and of the agricultural development of the area. The surviving buildings and structures on the property all contribute to an understanding of the continuity of agricultural pursuits on the property from the mid 1800's.

The place is of added significance for its association with the prominent early settler and long-serving Councillor, John Gribble and for its association with the Wheatons, a prominent local family who owned the property for well over a century.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with notable local personalities, (John Gribble and the Wheaton family).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. LC 02.

PHOTOGRAPHS

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

**DWELLING, ('BELTUNGA') ASSOCIATED TREES
AND GARDEN**

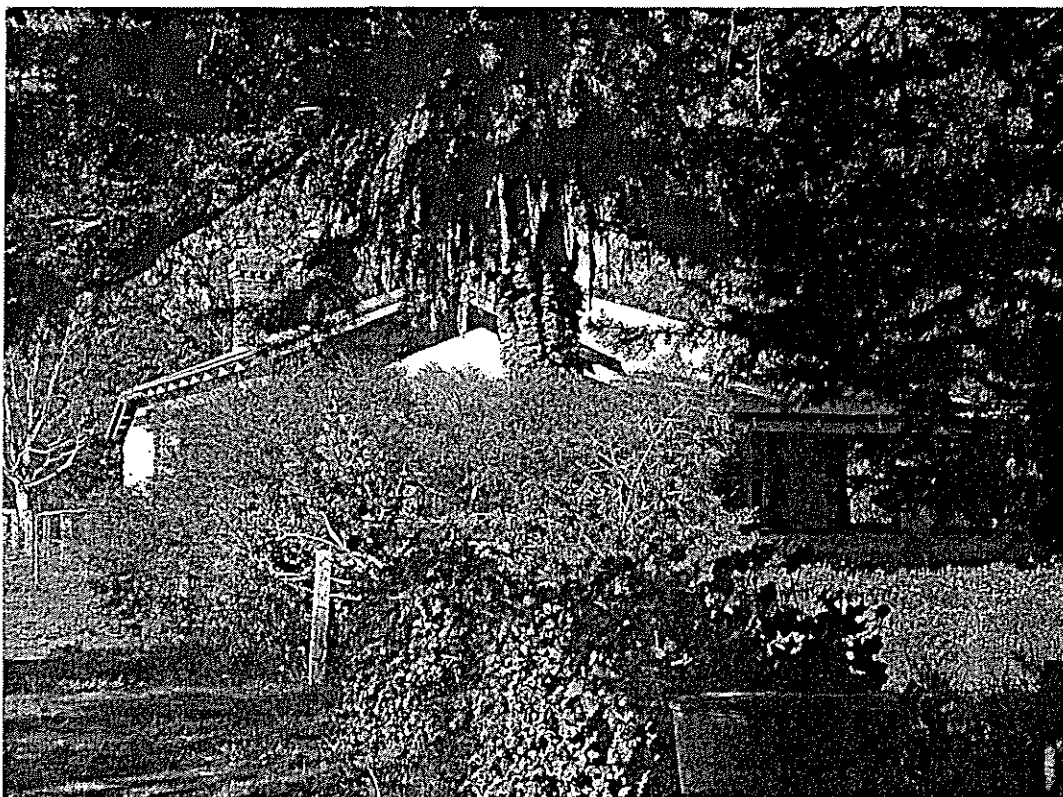
Place/Item No. 323

LOCATION

Address	Blewitt Springs Road
Suburb	McLaren Flat
Plan No	DP 59036
Allotment No	Alt 21 Sec 42
CT	Volume: 5869 Folio: 356
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MF1



DESCRIPTION

'Beltunga' is a single storey villa constructed of sandstone with red brick quoins and brick chimneys. The hipped and gabled roof is clad with corrugated iron. The verandah is an extension of the main roof. A large established cypress hedge has the words 'Beltunga' trimmed in raised lettering. Associated mature exotic trees including palms and pines are planted symmetrically and aligned in front of the villa.

HISTORY

Beltunga was a tiny hamlet whose houses were mostly built at the instigation of Richard Bell, founder of nearby 'Bellevue' which is now part of McLaren Vale. Richard Bell was a publican in McLaren Vale and died there in 1855.

This house, Beltunga, was built for Frederick Low in the early 20th Century. Frederick is well known in the district for his diary in which he wrote the happenings of the district. The diary, which has been transcribed by the family, has proved to be an invaluable research tool for historians and the local community.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling and garden representative of the ongoing settlement and development of the area outside of the established towns. The mature trees contribute to the context of the place.

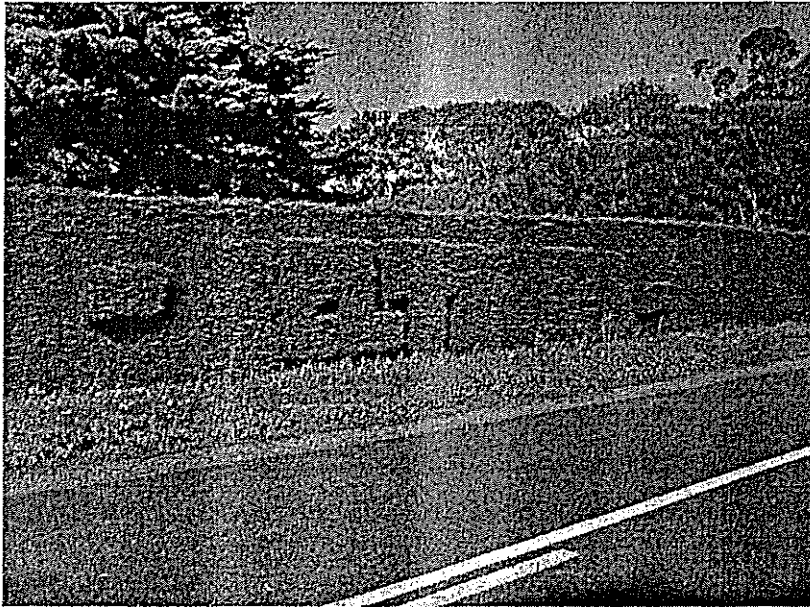
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MF 7.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

MCLAREN FLAT MEMORIAL HALL

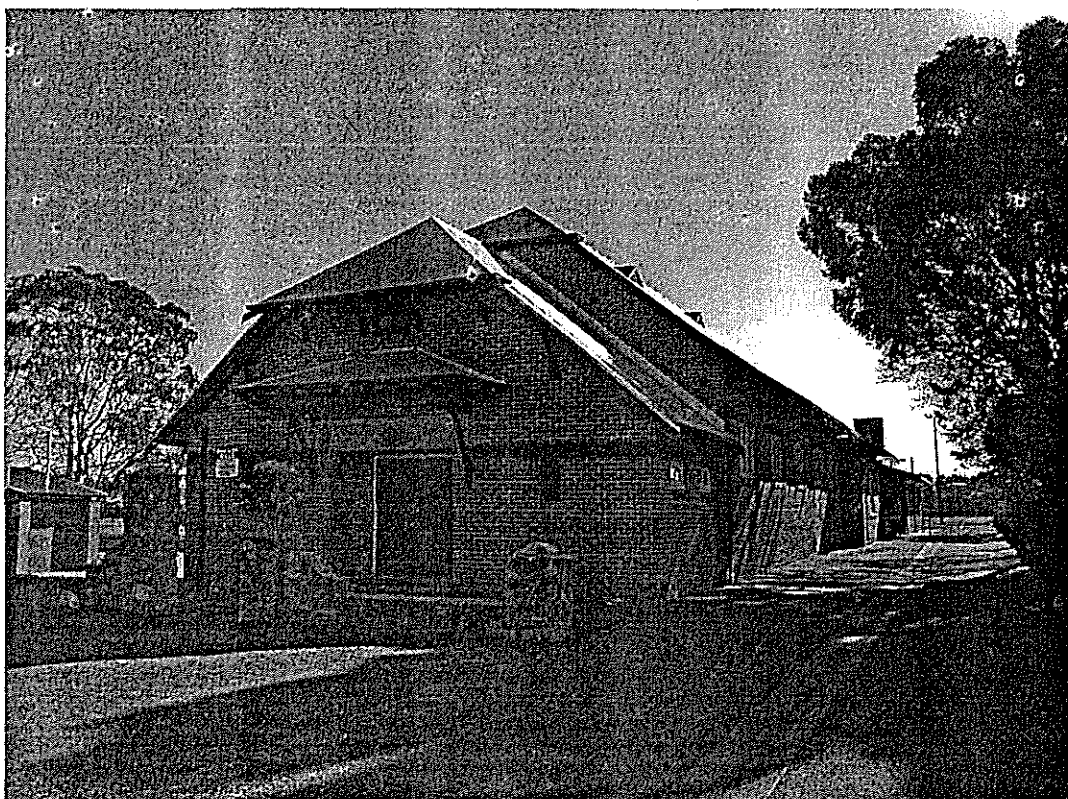
Place/Item No. 324

LOCATION

Address	41-47 Main Road
Suburb	McLaren Flat
Plan No	DP 56674
Allotment No	Alt 200 Sec 499
CT	Volume: 5853 Folio: 24
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MF1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey Hall constructed in the unusual Bungalow style that was more popular for dwellings in the Inter War period. Walls are constructed of red brick. A painted concrete ring beam extends around the building above window and door head height. The rising sun motif of the AIF is incorporated above the entrance door. The corrugated iron roof has dominant Kentish gables, exposed eaves and timber brackets to the principal façade.

The hall is large, rectilinear in plan form with an entry foyer and store rooms at the front and ancillary rooms in a later extension at the rear. The former projection room remains above the entry.

HISTORY

The Memorial Hall was opened by the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. G.R. Laffer) on Saturday December 9 1922, in memory of McLaren Flat servicemen who were killed in World War 1.

A plaque in the wall on the right side of the main door reads as follows:

'This stone was laid by Capt Hudd M.C.M.P. 29 April 1922'

Above the main doors are the words:

'This hall was erected by the residents of McLaren Flat to perpetuate the memory of those who fought in the Great War'

At the front of the Hall is a memorial wall with a plaque inscribed:

'Erected in memory of the Hon. Sir Herbert S. Hudd K.B.C., M.C. 15 April 1955'

Herbert Hudd was the member for Alexandra, Commissioner Public Works, Minister of Railways and Marine 18 April 1933 – 8 April 1938.

The Hall became an important venue for many social occasions in the lives of the local residents such as picture shows, dances, performances and meetings. It is still used today for many diverse events including the local agricultural show.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Hall is a perpetual reminder of, and symbol of, the importance placed by the local community on the sacrifice made for the community by servicemen and servicewomen during the First World War and subsequent wars.

The Hall is also significant for its role as a focus in the social life of the local community.

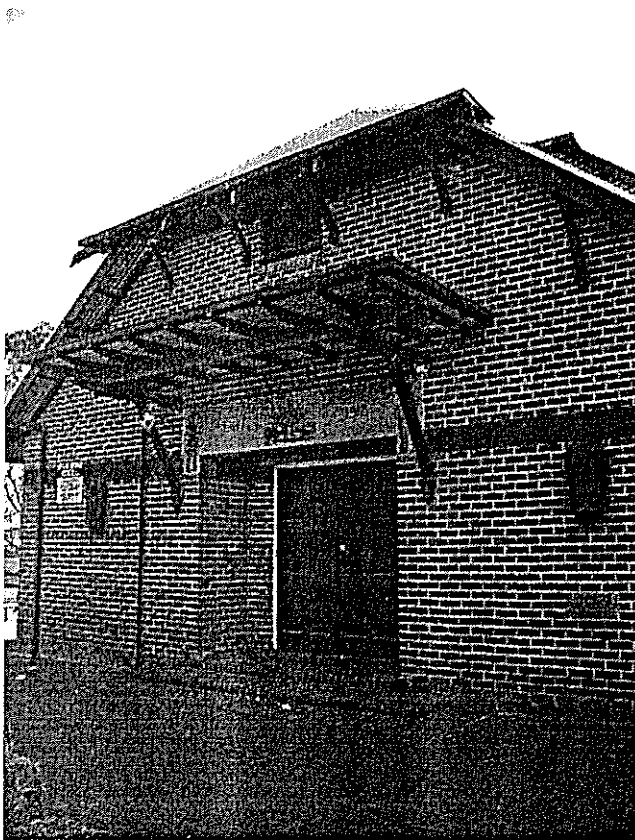
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (b) it represents ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MF 01.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

MCLAREN FLAT PRIMARY SCHOOL

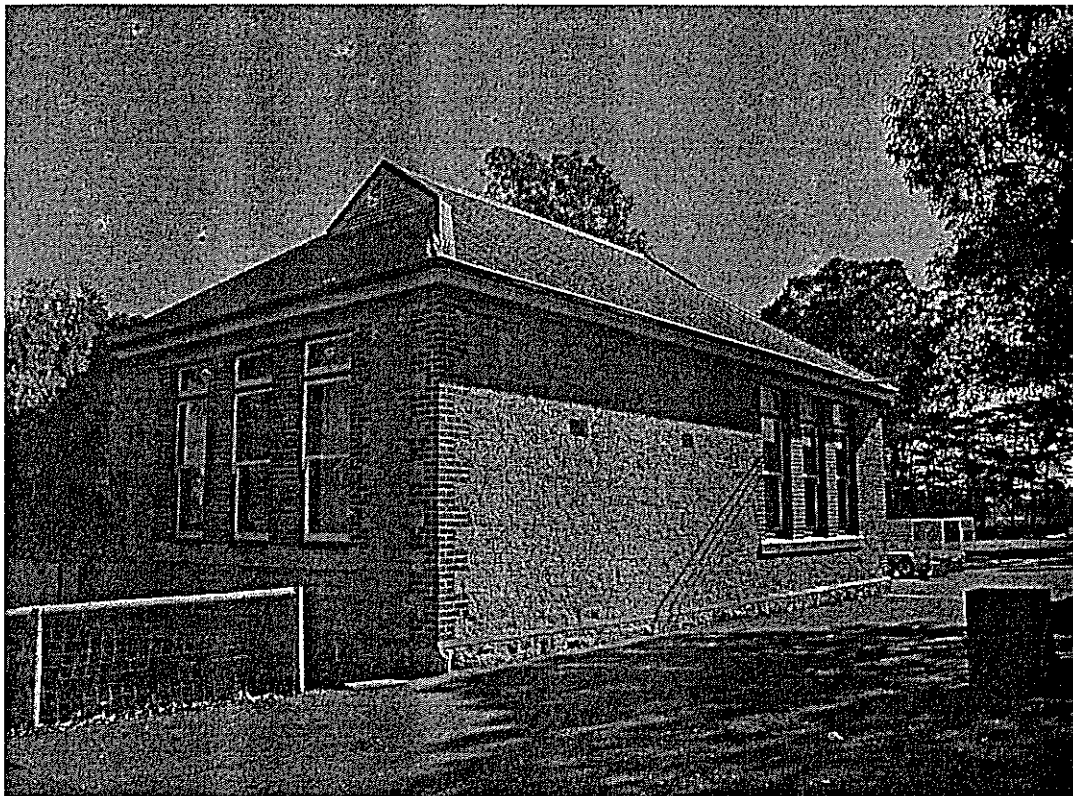
Place/Item No. 325

LOCATION

Address	49 Main Road
Suburb	McLaren Flat
Plan No	DP 56674
Allotment No	Alt 201
CT	Volume: 5853 Folio: 25
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MF1



DESCRIPTION

A typical State-built school building of the early 20th Century, with a hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof with wide eaves. The design was reproduced widely in South Australia with minor modifications. Walls are constructed of sandstone with red brick quoins. Windows are grouped in threes, have square headed openings with double hung sashes and fanlights above.

HISTORY

Tenders were called for a new school and residence at the end of 1912, and on Friday 26 September 1913 the school children moved from the old school (now demolished) to the new school.

Until the War Memorial Hall was opened in 1922 the new school was a popular venue for many local functions – concerts, meetings, soldier's farewells. As the desks were bolted to the floor it could not be used for dances.

The school is now made up of numerous individual light weight classrooms.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The Primary School building is representative of an important stage in the growth of the district and has played an important role in the education and social development of the community.

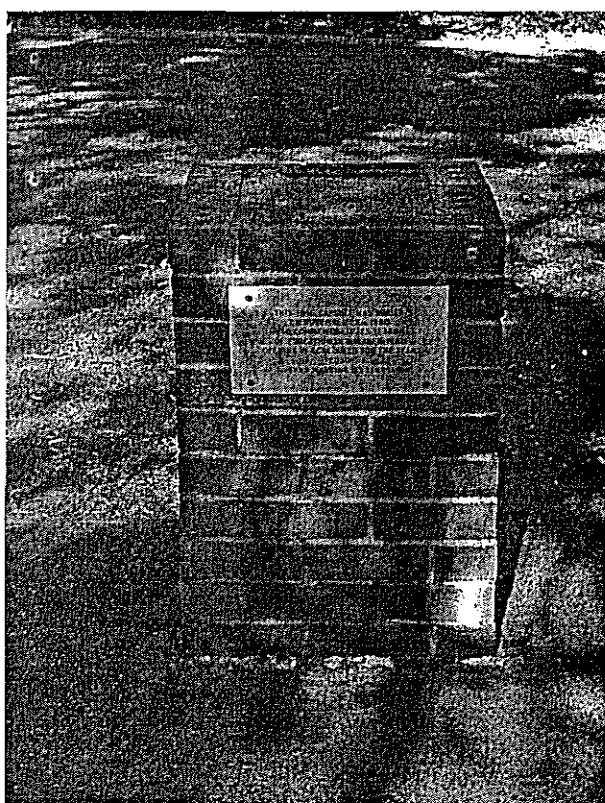
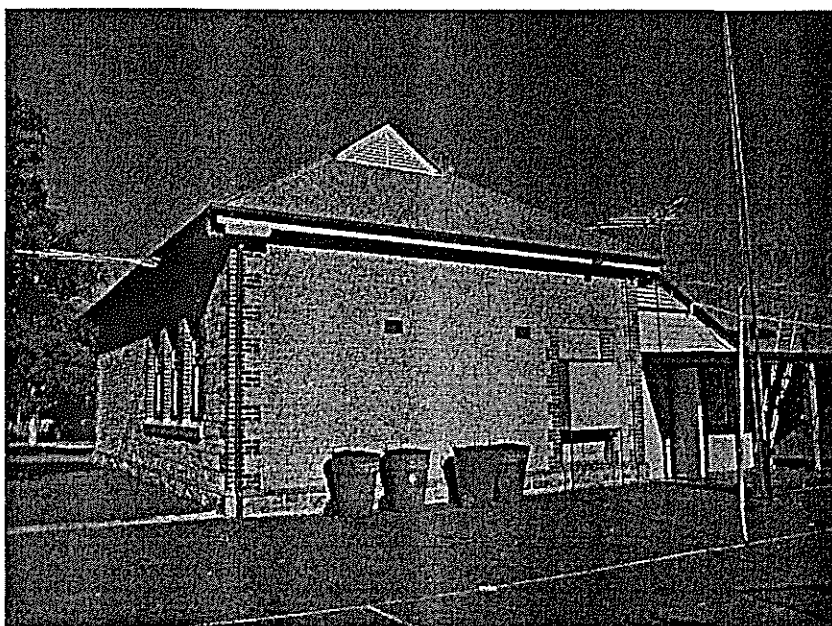
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MF 06.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

SHOP/POST OFFICE

Place/Item No. 326

LOCATION

Address	55 Main Road
Suburb	McLaren Flat
Plan No	DP 56837
Allotment No	Alt 57 Sec 500
CT	Volume: 5854 Folio: 479
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No MF1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey building with hipped and gabled, corrugated galvanised iron clad roof. Walls are rendered masonry. A verandah with corrugated iron bullnose roof is set above road level and extends across the principal façade.

Post office boxes are built into a side wall of the building.

HISTORY

As the populations of various townships increased, post offices were opened to deal with increasing volumes of mail. The McLaren Flat Post Office was opened in 1911 and the form and construction of this building suggest that it was purpose built at that time.

Initially mail was delivered by horse-drawn coaches, but with the opening of the Adelaide to Willunga railway in 1915, the mail was transferred by train. It was taken from the railway stations to the various post offices by Mail Porters. In the 1940's mail was delivered by bus and distributed by Postmasters.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The building is representative of the early growth of the McLaren Flat area and has played an important role in the local community in its use as a post office for nearly a century.

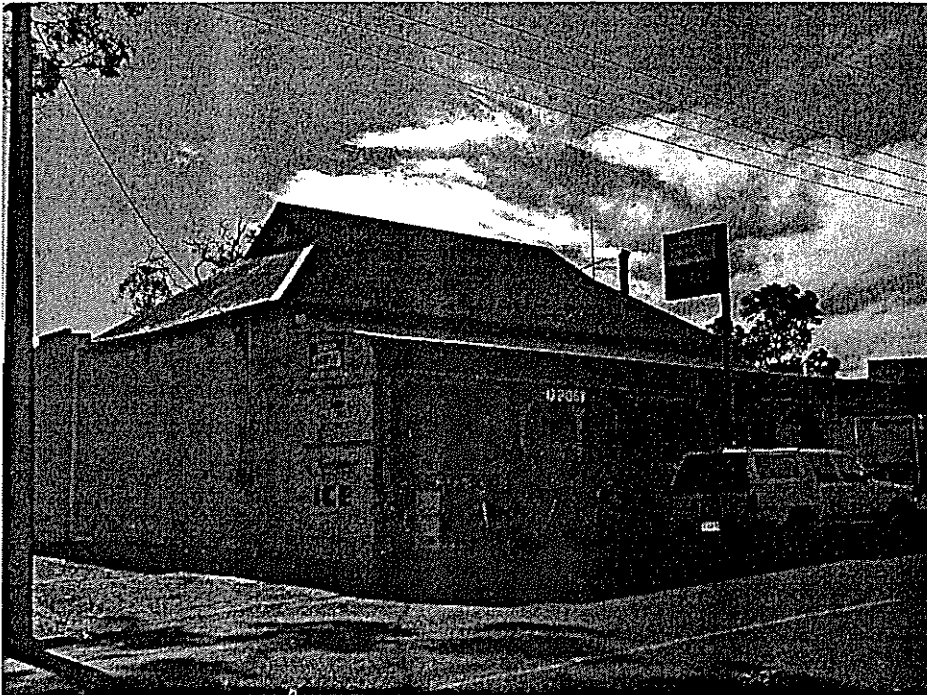
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (c) it has played an important part in the lives of local residents.

REFERENCES

Towler, David J. *A Fortunate Locality*, 1986.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

MEMORIAL AVENUE OF PINE TREES

Place/Item No. 327

LOCATION

Address	Main Road
Suburb	McLaren Flat
Plan No	N.A.
Allotment No	N.A.
CT	N.A. – in road reserve
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997 Noarlunga Heritage Study 1979
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Map No MF1



DESCRIPTION

The avenue of mature pine trees planted in commemoration of soldiers from the district who served in the First World War.

HISTORY

During the First World War the planting of pine trees by local communities symbolised the sacrifice made by local men serving their country.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

The memorial avenue of pine trees is representative of the importance placed by the local community on the sacrifice made for the community by servicemen in the First World War.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (e) it is associated with a notable event, and
- (g) the avenue of trees is of special historical or social significance or importance within the local area.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

AMERY PRIVATE CEMETERY

Place/Item No. 328

LOCATION

Address	Amery Road
Suburb	McLaren Vale
Plan No	DP 56377
Allotment No	Alt 100 Sec Pt 515
CT	Volume: 5847 Folio: 820
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MC2

DESCRIPTION

A small private family cemetery established for Richard Baker Aldersey, on Section 516 Hundred of Willunga, off Amery Road, McLaren Vale, S.A.

The cemetery is surrounded by vines.

HISTORY

Richard Baker Aldersey of Amery Alton, Hampshire, UK settled in South Australia in 1849. His home 'Amery' was built of local stone on nearby Section 514 in the 1850's. (Now part of Kay Brothers Winery Complex).

Richard is said to have stated that he wished to 'lie where the curlews cried and the she-oaks sighed' so he was buried in the tiny family cemetery on the property in 1857. Other graves include his son Joseph Haydon Aldersey (by his first wife Rachel), his son Algernon Lumley Aldersey (by Richard's second wife Elizabeth) and Richard's second wife Elizabeth.

Richard Baker Aldersey's sister was Mary Ann Aldersey – said to be the first English woman missionary in China. Mary Ann later joined her brother and family in South Australia and lived at Tsong Gyiaou in McLaren Vale which later became a school then part of the Southern Districts War Memorial Hospital.

Mary Ann was buried at the Congregational Cemetery rather than in the family cemetery as her brother had stipulated that except for his wife, only male members of the Aldersey family could be buried in the family cemetery.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

One of the few remaining early private family cemeteries in the Southern Districts. General regulations for the management of cemeteries were not approved until 1962. This cemetery pre-dates these regulations.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (b) it represents customs that are characteristic of the local area,
- (e) it is associated with a notable local personality, (Richard Baker Aldersey).

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MC 26.

PHOTOGRAPHS

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

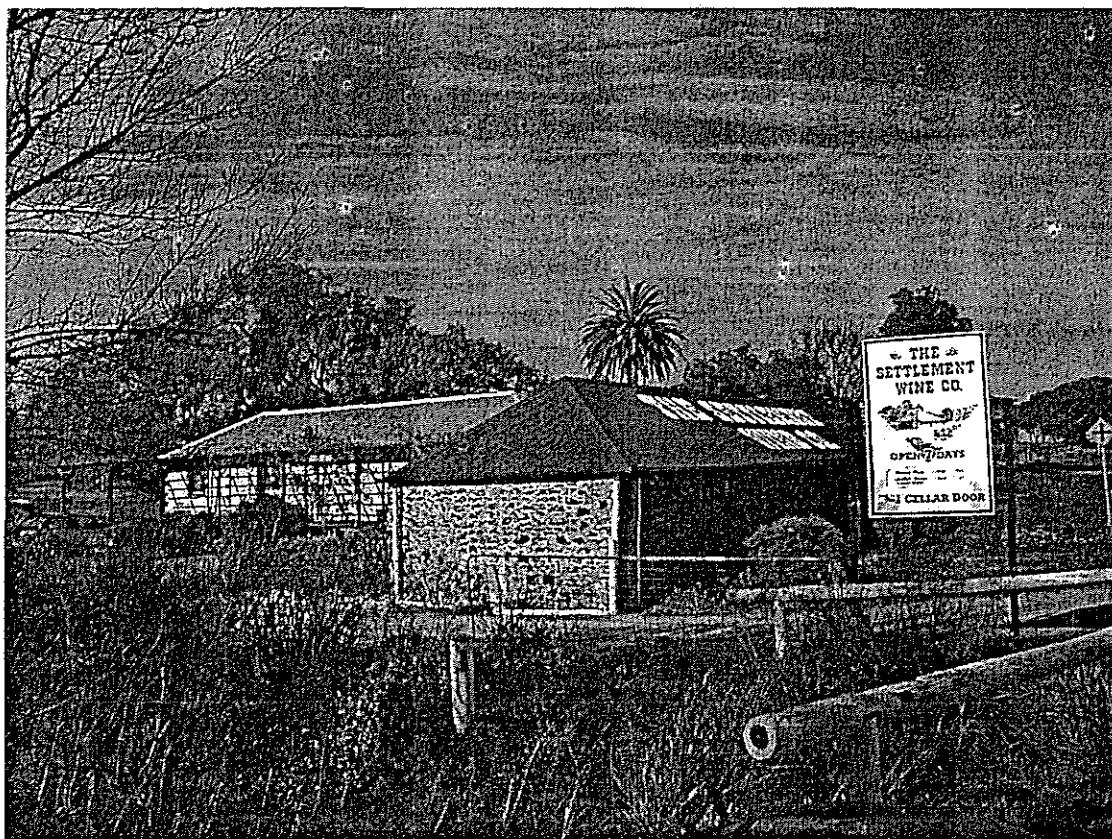
AGRICULTURAL OUTBUILDINGS (2) ('MANNING PARK') Place/Item No. 329

LOCATION

Address	Alt 50 Chalk Hill Road
Suburb	McLaren Vale
Plan No	DP 46897
Allotment No	Alt 50 Sec 127
CT	Volume: 5402 Folio: 709
Hundred	Willunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MC3



DESCRIPTION

Two outbuildings, a long, rectangular barn on Olivers Road and another large outbuilding behind the barn. They were associated with the dwelling and small outbuilding on the adjacent allotment near the corner of Chalk Hill Road and Olivers Road.

The long, rectangular barn is constructed of randomly laid sandstone and has a hipped, corrugated iron clad roof. It appears to have once had living quarters at the southern end, possibly accommodation for a farm hand.

The outbuilding behind the barn is of later construction with stone walls and brick quoins. It has a hipped, corrugated iron clad roof.

HISTORY

The complex of buildings comprising these two outbuildings and the dwelling and outbuilding on the adjacent allotment was constructed for a Mr F.P. Shipster who was well-known in the district from the late 1800's.

Soon after arriving from England he began growing mushrooms. His endeavours were evidently successful with markets in Adelaide and Melbourne purchasing his produce.

The form of the dwelling and small outbuilding suggest that they were built around the 1890's, the pebble-dash treatment likely to have been a slightly later "improvement".

The barn, with its simple construction, appears to have been built soon after the dwelling and may have been associated with the mushroom-growing enterprise.

The outbuilding behind the barn is likely to have been built sometime later.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

Two outbuildings which are part of a former farm complex representative of the early settlement of McLaren Vale outside of the established towns and the agricultural pursuits of early settlers.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MC 25.

NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

**FORMER FARMHOUSE, OUTBUILDING, MATURE PALM AND
PEPPER TREES ('MANNING PARK')**

Place/Item No. 330

LOCATION

Address	Alt 51 Chalk Hill Road
Suburb	McLaren Vale
Plan No	DP 46897
Allotment No	Alt 51 Sec 127
CT	Volume: 5402 Folio: 710
Hundred	Willunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MC3



DESCRIPTION

A dwelling and small outbuilding near the corner of Chalk Hill Road and Olivers Road. They were associated with the two outbuildings on the adjacent allotment, one a long, rectangular barn on Olivers Road, the other another large outbuilding behind the barn.

The dwelling is a single storey gabled structure with a steeply pitched, corrugated iron clad roof, a skillion verandah to the front façade and a skillion roof addition at the rear. The dwelling is constructed of stone and brick with a pebble-dash render to the walls. The verandah, which is possibly an early addition, has a masonry balustrade.

The small outbuilding behind the dwelling is constructed in a similar manner with a gabled roof over one section and a skillion roof over the section nearest the house.

A mature palm tree and two pepper trees grow in front of the dwelling.

HISTORY

The complex of buildings comprising this dwelling and outbuilding and the two outbuildings on the adjacent allotment was constructed for a Mr F.P. Shipster who was well-known in the district from the late 1800's.

Soon after arriving from England he began growing mushrooms. His endeavours were evidently successful with markets in Adelaide and Melbourne purchasing his produce.

The form of the dwelling and small outbuilding suggest that they were built around the 1890's, the pebble-dash treatment likely to have been a slightly later "improvement".

The barn, with its simple construction, appears to have been built soon after the dwelling and may have been associated with the mushroom-growing enterprise.

The outbuilding behind the barn is likely to have been built sometime later.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A dwelling and outbuilding which are part of a former farm complex representative of the early settlement of McLaren Vale outside of the established towns and the agricultural pursuits of early settlers. The mature palm and pepper trees contribute to the context of the complex.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical, economic themes that are of importance to the local area,

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MC 25.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

D'ARENBERG WINERY COMPLEX

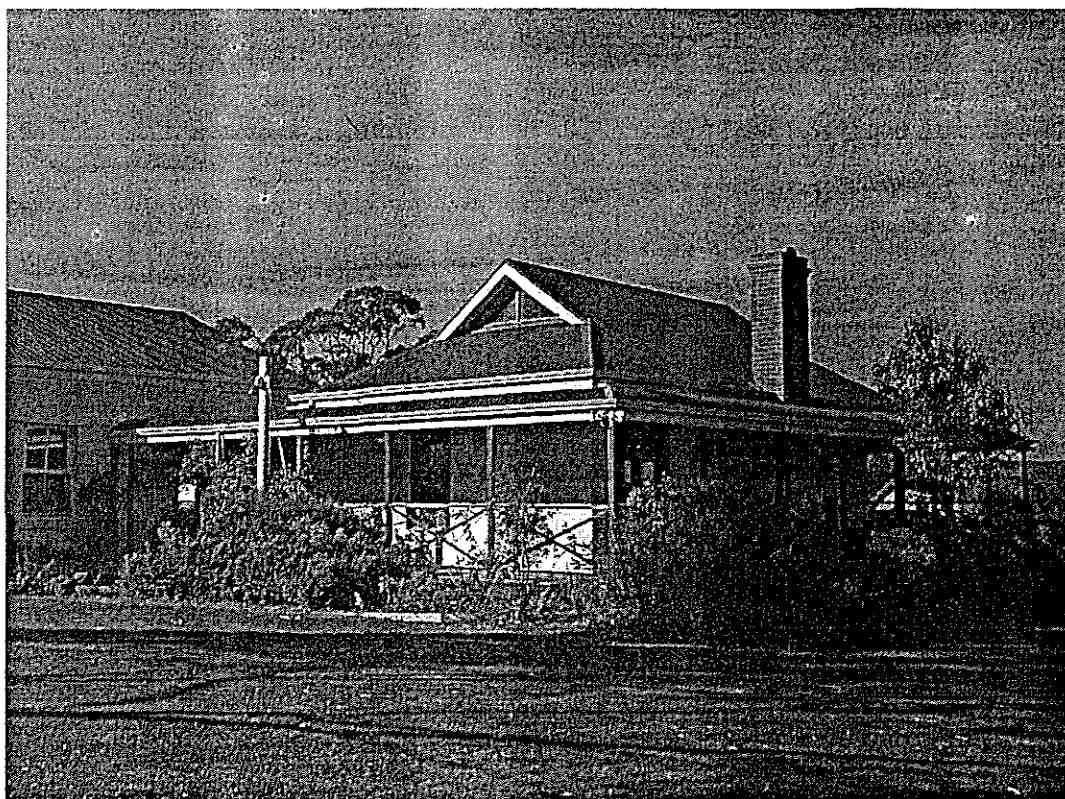
Place/Item No. 331

LOCATION

Address	Osborn Road
Suburb	McLaren Vale
Plan No	DP 48637
Allotment No	Alt 700 Sec 128
CT	Volume: 5627 Folio: 787
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MC3



DESCRIPTION

A complex of winery buildings including the original homestead and a house constructed in the 1920's by Frank Osborn.

The original homestead was renovated in 1995 and is now a tasting area and restaurant.

The two central buildings are the oldest structures.

Also on the property is a stone barn to the east of the restaurant and a stone cellar with a thatched (brush) roof to the south of the restaurant.

HISTORY

The property was originally known as 'Bundarra' and owned by the Milton family. The family planted vineyards on the property in the 1890's.

It was purchased in 1912 by Francis (Frank) Osborn who worked the farm, cropped the grapes and sold them to Hardys and Tatachilla.

Following World War 1 Frank returned to grape growing and farming. He began to take an interest in winemaking and in 1927 built a winery and began to make his own wine. Geoff Kay of Hope Vineyards helped to make the first vintage in 1928. Osborn's winery was still small when all major operations ceased after the 1939 vintage.

Production resumed in 1943 when d'Ary Osborn left school and joined his father to help run the business. Frank died in 1957 and d'Ary took over the management of F.E. Osborn & Sons.

The cellars were expanded in 1968 and the big bottle store was completed in 1969. The winery has continued to prosper, and is now run by d'Ary's son Chester Osborn, the third generation of the family to operate the property as a winery.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A long established local winery complex, having a continuous association with a family instrumental to the district's wine making development.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

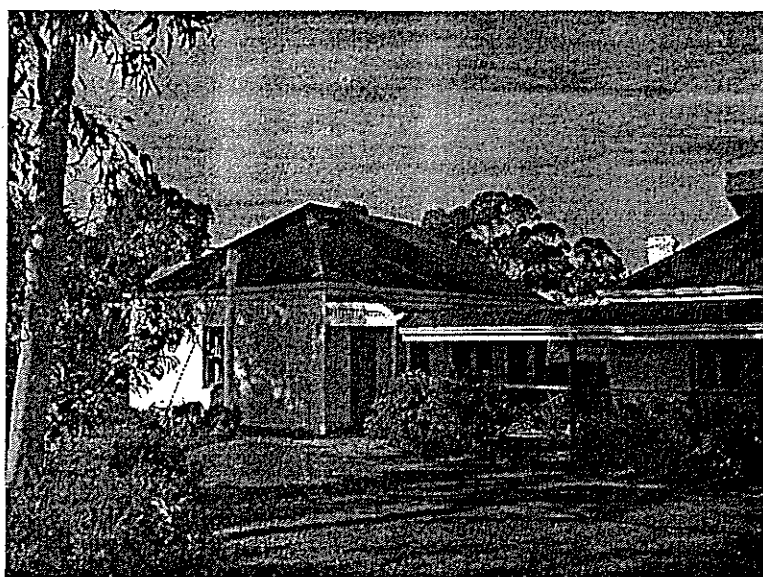
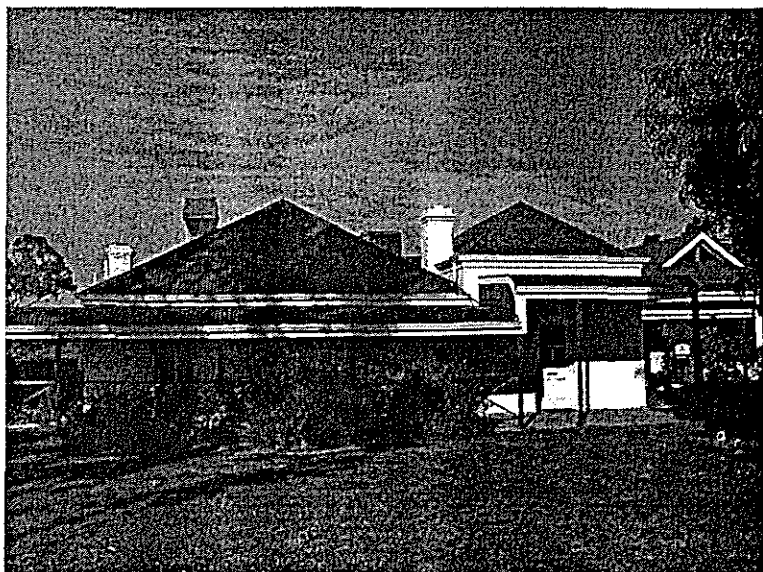
- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (b) it represents ways of life that are characteristic of the local area, and

- (e) it is associated with notable local personalities, (the Osborn family).

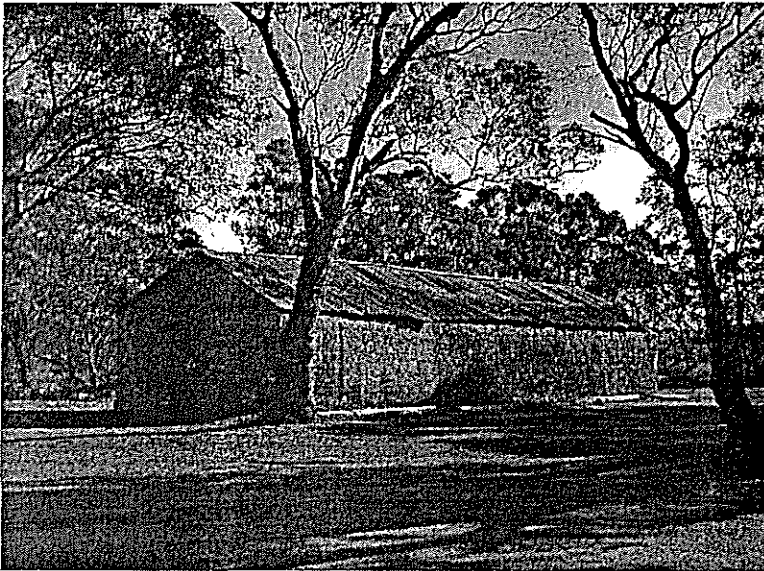
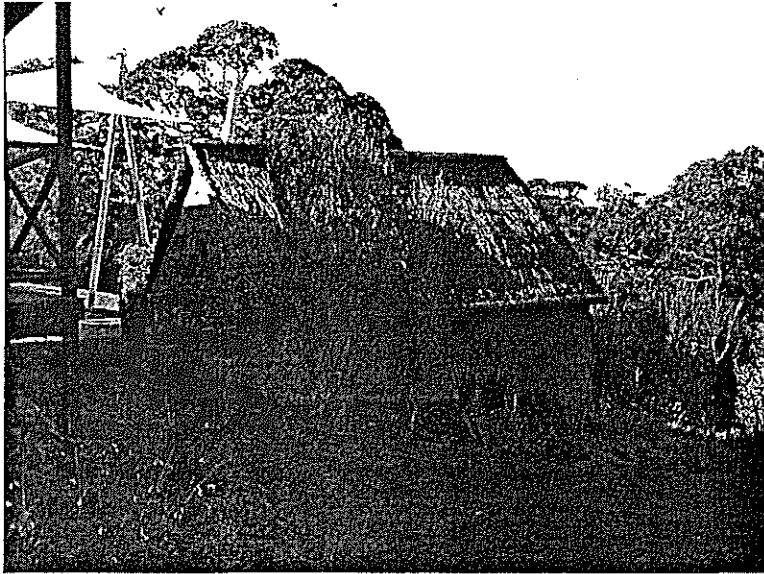
REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MC 19.

PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FARMHOUSE AND OUTBUILDINGS, ('WHITEHILL FARM') **Place/Item No. 332**

LOCATION

Address	Seaview Road
Suburb	McLaren Vale
Plan No	DP 45439
Allotment No	Alt 31 Sec 85
CT	Volume: 5353 Folio: 375
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MC1



DESCRIPTION

A house and two stone and corrugated iron roofed outbuildings appear to be the oldest structures on Whitehill Farm.

The dwelling is constructed of local stone with red brick detailing and has a hip 'M'-profile roof and bull nose verandah, both clad with corrugated iron. The lower ground floor of the dwelling is excavated into the hillside and is the same size as the dwelling above it. There were originally four rooms above and four below. The rooms above were living rooms and bedrooms while the lower rooms were domestic areas and cellars.

HISTORY

'White Hill' was constructed for William Oliver who arrived in South Australia in 1839 with his wife, children and other relatives and purchased several 80 acre sections in the district.

He first constructed a bark slab house circa 1843 near the dam in front of White Hill Farm and a second more substantial house nearby. The present dwelling is the third house built on the property and its form and construction suggest that it was built around the 1870's.

Oliver planted vines, figs, mulberry and almond trees. He also raised cattle and sheep. William eventually owned twenty 80 acre sections which upon his death were divided among his surviving sons and three grandsons.

William, Elizabeth and some of their children are buried in the private cemetery located on a hill south west of White Hill across Seaview Road.

The dwelling is still home to a fifth generation member of the Oliver family.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

An early farmhouse and outbuildings representative of the early pattern of settlement and agricultural development in the area and the long history of those settler families that played such an important role in it.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

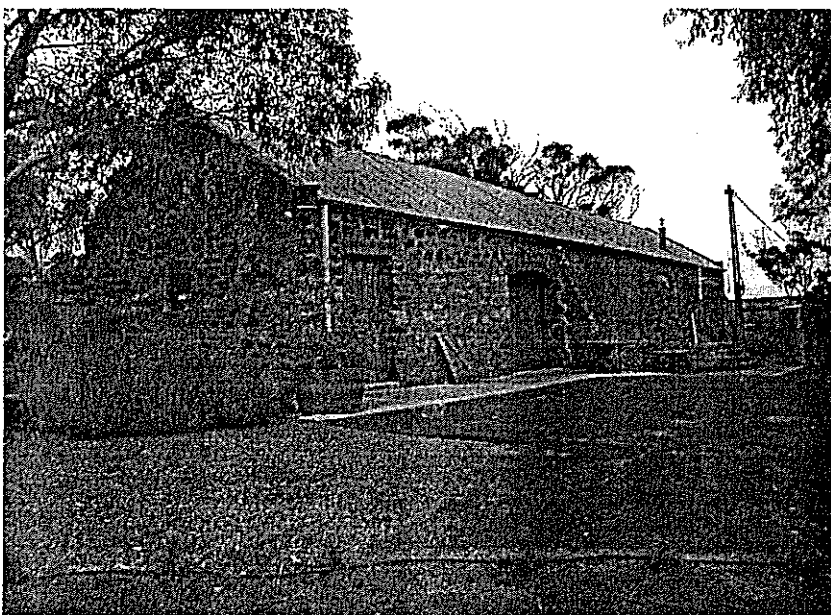
- (a) it displays historical and economic themes that are of importance to the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MC 13.

PHOTOGRAPHS





NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

FORMER ROW DWELLINGS (WORKERS COTTAGES)

Place/Item No. 333

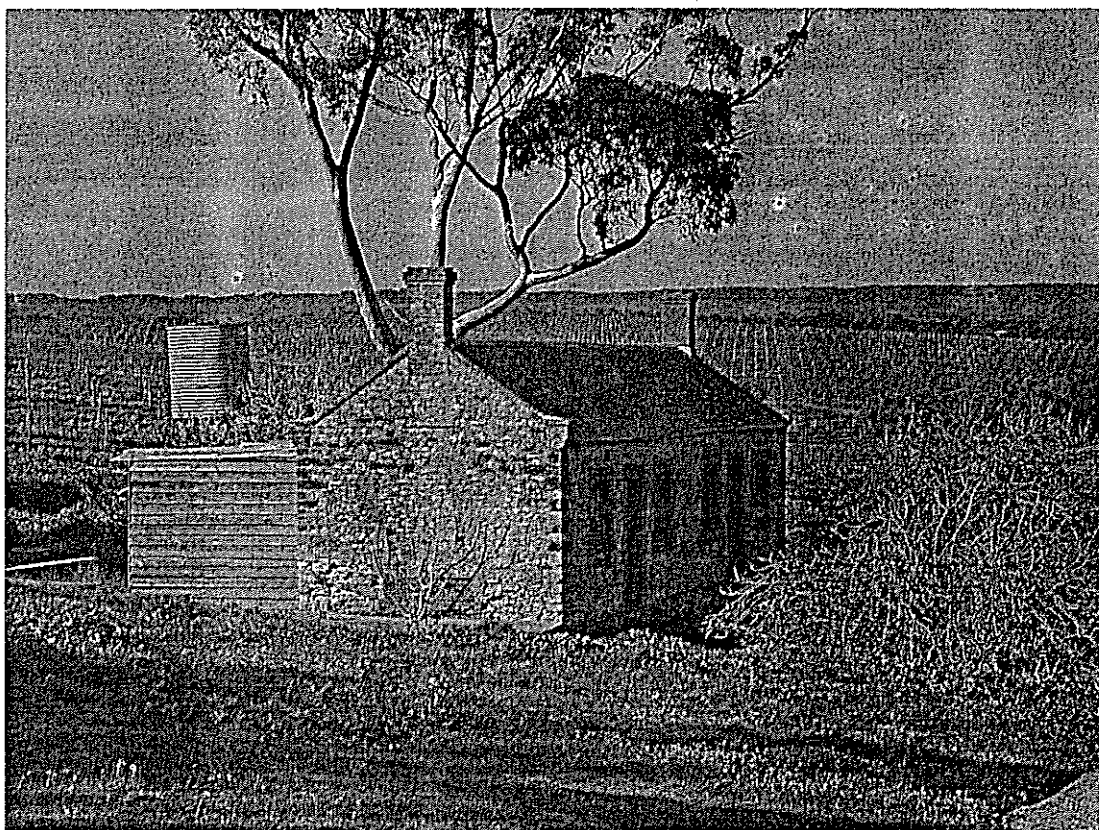
LOCATION

Address	Seaview Road
Suburb	McLaren Vale
Plan No	DP 46853
Allotment No	Alt 10
CT	Volume: 5464 Folio: 726
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments

Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997

Map No MC1



DESCRIPTION

A single storey, gabled structure constructed of limestone with red brick quoins. The structure comprises two attached cottages, each with a central door and window to either side. Gable ends are parapeted and incorporate a brick chimney to either end. The roof is clad with corrugated iron.

Additions have been constructed to the rear and are constructed of timber slab with a corrugated iron roof.

HISTORY

This building was constructed on what was Oliver's property. Oliver was well known for building dwellings on each of his sections for his workers and their families.

The simple but functional nature of the building reflects its purpose: to provide shelter for farm workers and their families. The form and construction of the cottages suggests that they were built around the 1860's.

The building is now uninhabited. It was used as a location in an Australian made film 'Hammers Over the Anvil' – an SA Film Corporation film in 1993.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

An early building constructed for farm workers, it is representative of the custom of land owning settlers providing accommodation for employees. The cottages are also representative of the early settlement of the district and the agricultural pursuits of early settlers.

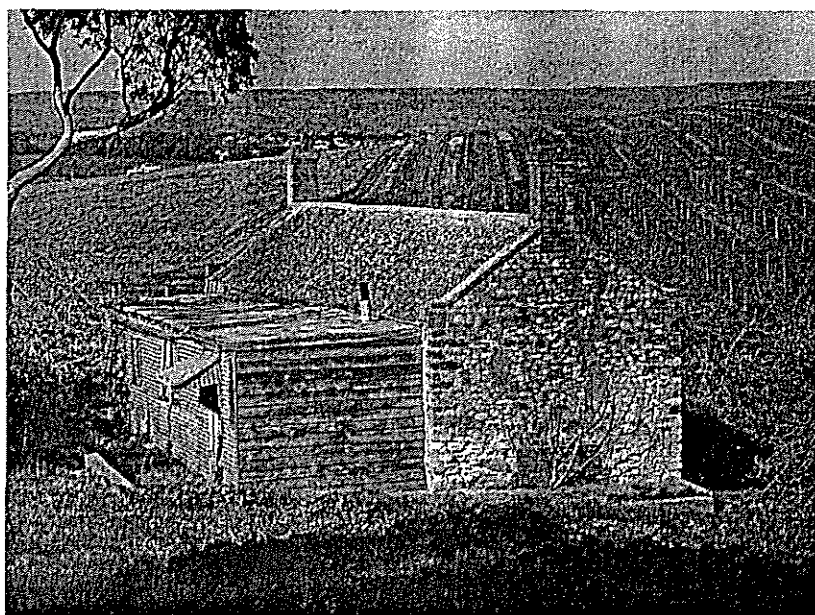
RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area, and
- (b) it represents customs or ways of life that are characteristic of the local area.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MC 23.

PHOTOGRAPHS



NOARLUNGA
Local Heritage Register

OLIVER FAMILY PRIVATE CEMETERY

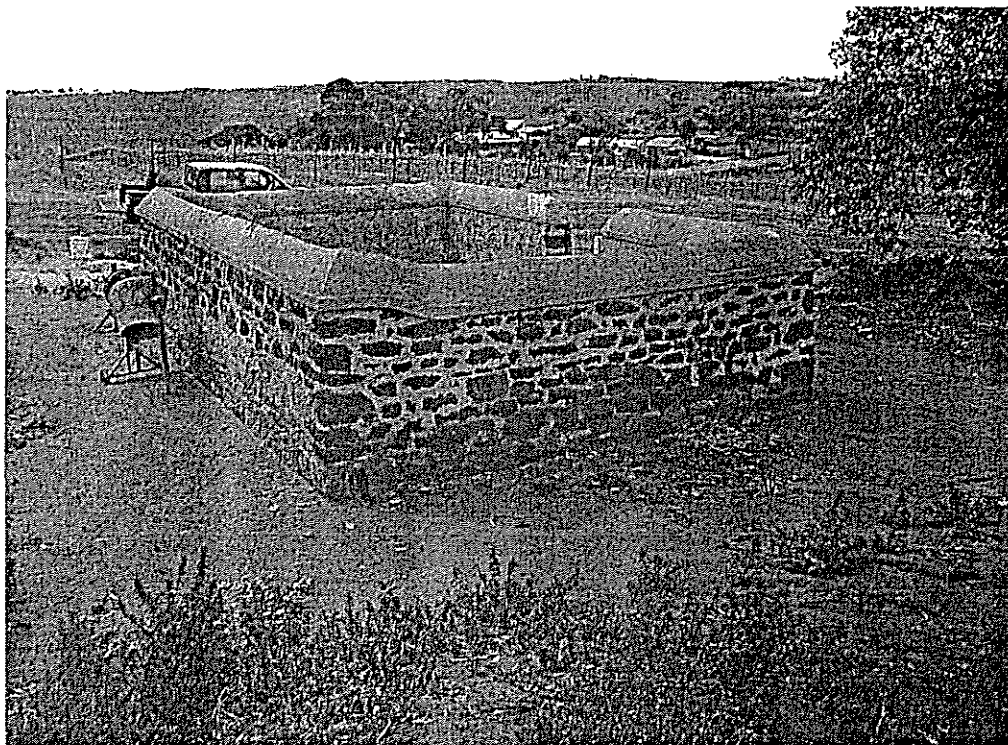
Place/Item No. 334

LOCATION

Address	Off Seaview Road
Suburb	McLaren Vale
Plan No	FP 153403
Allotment No	Alt 17
CT	Volume: 5229 Folio: 581 and Volume: 5229 Folio: 718
Hundred	Noarlunga

Other Assessments	Noarlunga Local Heritage Inventory, 1997
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Map No MC1



DESCRIPTION

A private cemetery built for members of the Oliver family. It is surrounded by a freestone wall. In a marble crypt in the cemetery are buried William and Elizabeth Oliver of White Hill Farm which is located nearby. The marble slab is engraved with the following words:

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Oliver the beloved wife of William
Oliver, farmer, White Hill, who departed this life on 17th July 1887
aged 74 years.

A colonist of 47 years.

Also William Oliver, farmer, White Hill who departed this life on 17th
May 1888 aged 76 years. A colonist of 48 years.

There are several other graves in the cemetery but not all are marked.

HISTORY

William Oliver (born 1812 died 1888) and his wife Elizabeth arrived in South Australia in 1839 from Scotland, along with their two children and other relatives.

Elizabeth bore ten children, three of whom died in childbirth. The children buried here are Ebenezer Oliver born 1847 and died 1847. Jane Oliver born in 1843 and Thomas Oliver born in 1856, both died 1859.

Ashes of more recent descendants have been placed within the cemetery. The graves are set within century old gum trees.

The present members of the Oliver families celebrated 150 years of continuous farming in 1989. They buried a time capsule at the grave site and planted trees.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE VALUE

A surviving example of the early rural custom of establishing family cemeteries in remote areas.

RELEVANT CRITERIA

- (a) it displays historical and social themes that are of importance to the local area,
- (b) it represents customs that are characteristic of the local area, and
- (e) it is associated with notable local personalities.

REFERENCES

Catterall, Vanessa. *Noarlunga Local Heritage Review*, 1997, Item No. MC 24.

PHOTOGRAPHS

