

N. D. Brown
Feb. 1979.
*(The North D. Dunstone
revised as Premier)*

NORTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

(NUMBER 1 SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

+25

AUS(SA)

M36932

NATIONAL ESTATE PROGRAMME 1975/76

NORTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL STUDY

HERITAGE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
Department For Environment
and Heritage
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Prepared by

BRUER, VOGT & HIGNETT

June, 1976

NORTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL ORGANISATION

(NO. 1 SOUTH AUSTRALIA)

CHAIRMAN - Cr. (Mrs.) E. Meredith Crome, A.U.A., J.P.

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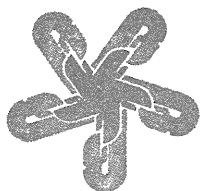
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Northern Metropolitan Regional Organisation

(No. 1, South Australia)

— A Joint Authority under the Local Government Act 1934-1975 —

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PREFACE

As part of its on-going Community Development Programme, the Northern Metropolitan Regional Organisation (No. 1 South Australia) has undertaken to commission this Report on the National Estate in its Region.

Originally formed for the purpose of co-ordinating Commonwealth Government Grants to Local Government, the Regional Organisation (with the support of its Member Councils) quickly reached the conclusion that there are many opportunities for co-ordinated action over a wide range of Local Government functions. It applied for, and was granted status as a Joint Authority under Part XIX of the Local Government Act 1934-1976, and has subsequently undertaken several worthwhile projects designed to improve standards of service provided by Member Councils and other agencies, and to secure common guidelines for future social and physical planning initiatives.

This Report is a significant document in terms of environmental planning, in that it not only identifies those features of the Region which form part of the National Heritage, but it also provides alternative courses of action for the preservation of those features. Its contents are commended to Government Departments, Local Authorities, Land Developers and Planners in the expectation that future development in this Region will reflect a sympathetic approach to the historical and aesthetic issues.

Ahead of us now, is the task of keeping the Report alive. It is a useful document only if it is, in fact, used to attain the objectives inherent in the National Estate programme. It must also be subject to continuous review, on the grounds that the National Heritage is not constant, but is subject to change with the passage of time, in tune with fluctuations in perceived community priorities.

E.R. MITCHELL, Dip L.G., A.I.M.A., A.A.I.M., J.P.
Executive Officer

— MEMBER COUNCILS —

ELIZABETH
(CITY)

GAWLER
(TOWN)

MUNNO PARA
(DISTRICT)

SALISBURY
(CITY)

TEA TREE GULLY
(CITY)

HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

To obtain information on a specific site turn to the Interim Inventory contained in Section 3 (page 39) which includes a list of all sites classified by local government area then locality. Each site has an identification number prefixed by the first letter of the local government area in which it is located. Further information on a site can be obtained by referring to the Inventory contained in APPENDIX A.

Background information related to the region and the 14 localities which have been defined in the region can be obtained from pages 1 to 38.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report would not have been possible without the assistance of numerous organisations and individuals.

In particular acknowledgment is made to Dr. A. Spooner and Mrs. P. Foreman of the South Australian Field Naturalists Society and to the Society for Growing Australian Plants (S.A.), for advice on the natural environment, and to Ian Auhl, author of Tea Tree Gully and Gawler sketchbooks, Jillian Pearson of the Munno Para Library and Margaret Allen of the Salisbury College of Advanced Education for advice on buildings and sites of historical interest.

Numbers in brackets thus (2) refer to references listed in APPENDIX D.

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A P P E N D I C E S

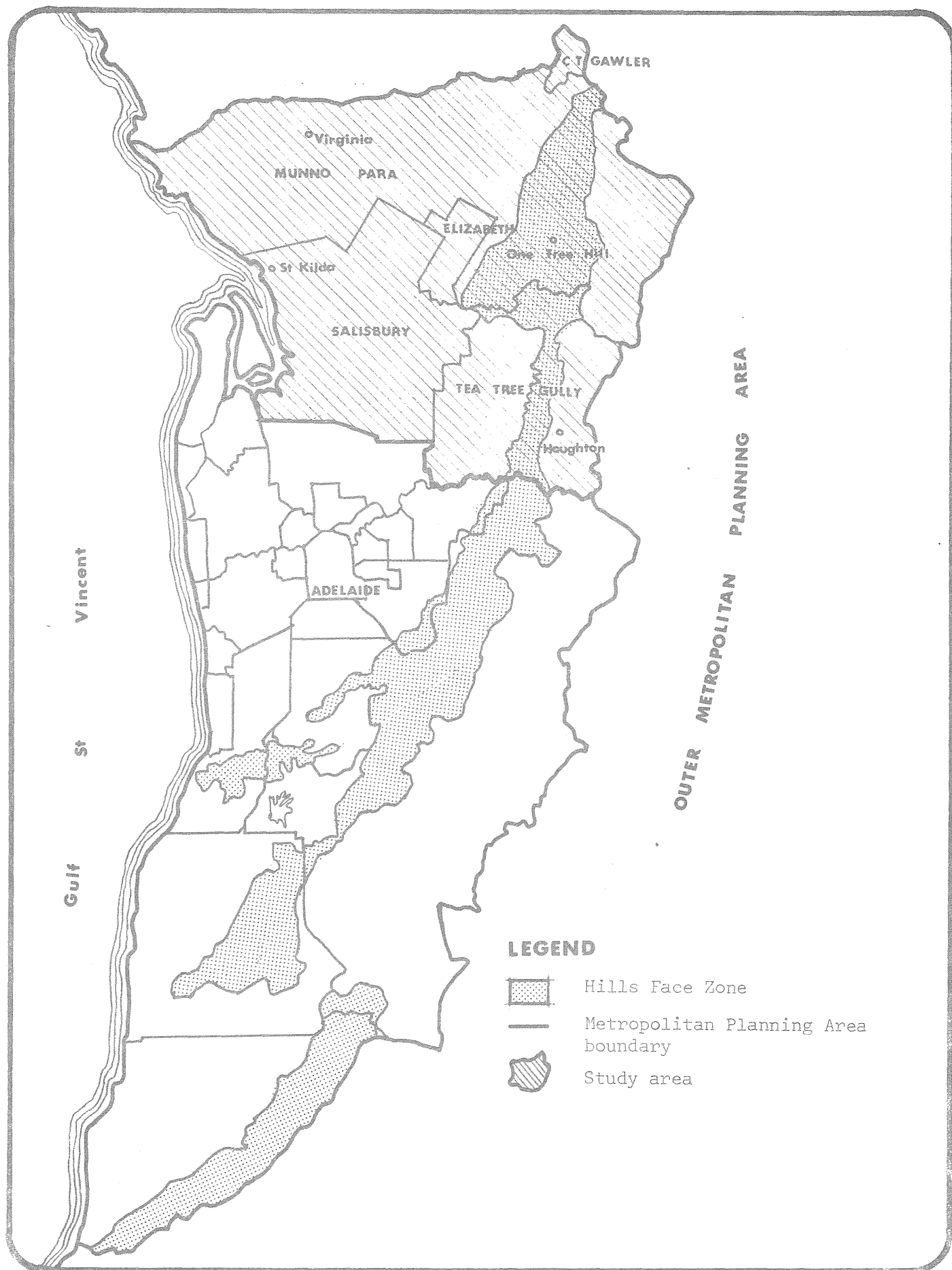
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COVER DESIGN

The cover is a reproduction of The Maritime Portion of South Australia, by John Arrowsmith, 1839 (Australian Facsimile Editions No. 201).



SCALE



1

NORTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION
NATIONAL ESTATE STUDY

METROPOLITAN CONTEXT

BRUER, VOGT & HIGNETT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

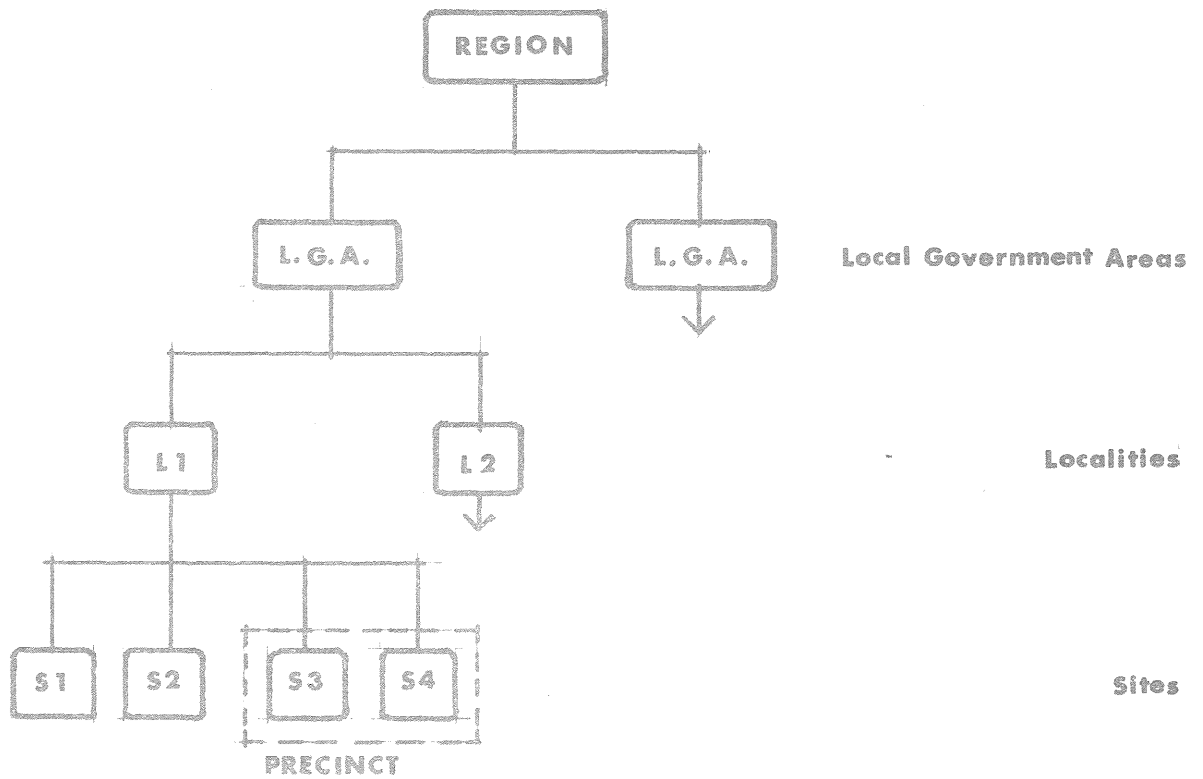
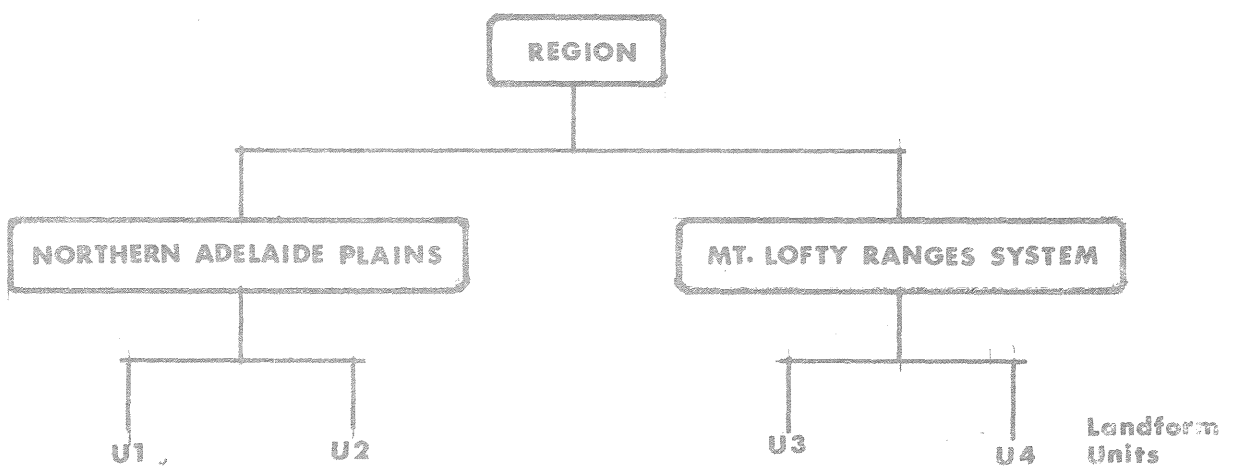
This study has been prepared for the Northern Metropolitan Regional Organisation (No. 1 South Australia) by Bruer, Vogt and Hignett as part of the Commonwealth Government's 1975-1976 National Estate Programme.

The broad objects of the study as stated in the consultant's brief cover the following areas:-

- * A survey and assessment of historic buildings, groups of buildings, open space, landscapes and landmarks
- * The identification of special problems such as pressures for development, re-development and the effects of public services infrastructure.
- * Recommendations in relation to interim preservation measures which may be implemented through statutory controls.

The study area comprises the local government areas of Elizabeth, Gawler, Munno Para, Salisbury and Tea Tree Gully (Diagram 1).

The National Estate has been described as "the things that you keep". As such it is composed of both the natural and the man-made or cultural environment. In detail this includes buildings, objects and structures, groups of buildings, townscapes, sites, areas and landscapes. Evaluation of what is to be included in the National Estate depends on historic, architectural or scientific value and visual interest or scenic beauty. Local esteem or sentiment is also a consideration.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT**NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

Throughout the text everything to be included in the National Estate has generally been termed a site. The broad approach to the study of the built environment has been through an examination of regional, local government area, locality and site considerations.

(Diagram 2)

Locality refers to a broad area within which sites are clustered or related. In addition each site is considered with respect to its immediate physical envelope. In certain cases historic precincts or conservation areas which include a number of sites and their linking elements, have been defined.

Localities identified for the purpose of this study are shown on Diagrams 3 & 4. Each locality has been classified by local government area as follows:-

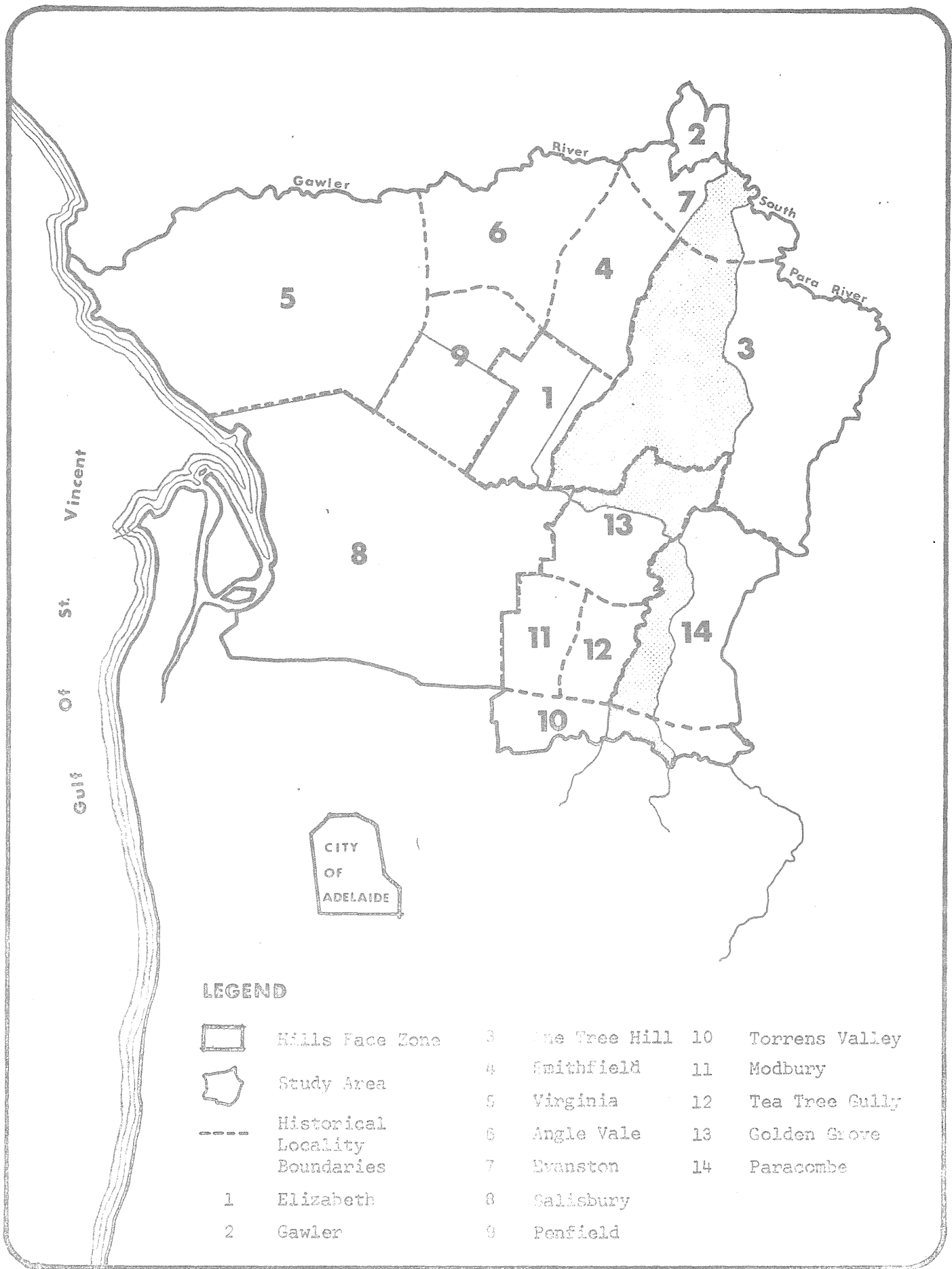
(E) ELIZABETH
Elizabeth

(G) GAWLER
Gawler

(M) MUNNO PARA
One Tree Hill (including Humbug Scrub)
Smithfield (and McDonald Park)
Virginia (and Port Gawler)
Angle Vale
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(S) SALISBURY
Salisbury (and St. Kilda)
Penfield

(T) TEA TREE GULLY
Torrens Valley including Paradise, Hope Valley,
and Highbury
Modbury
Tea Tree Gully
Golden Grove and Snake Gully
Paracombe including Inglewood, Houghton, Hermitage
and Highercombe



SCALE

5 4 3 2 1 0 5Km

3

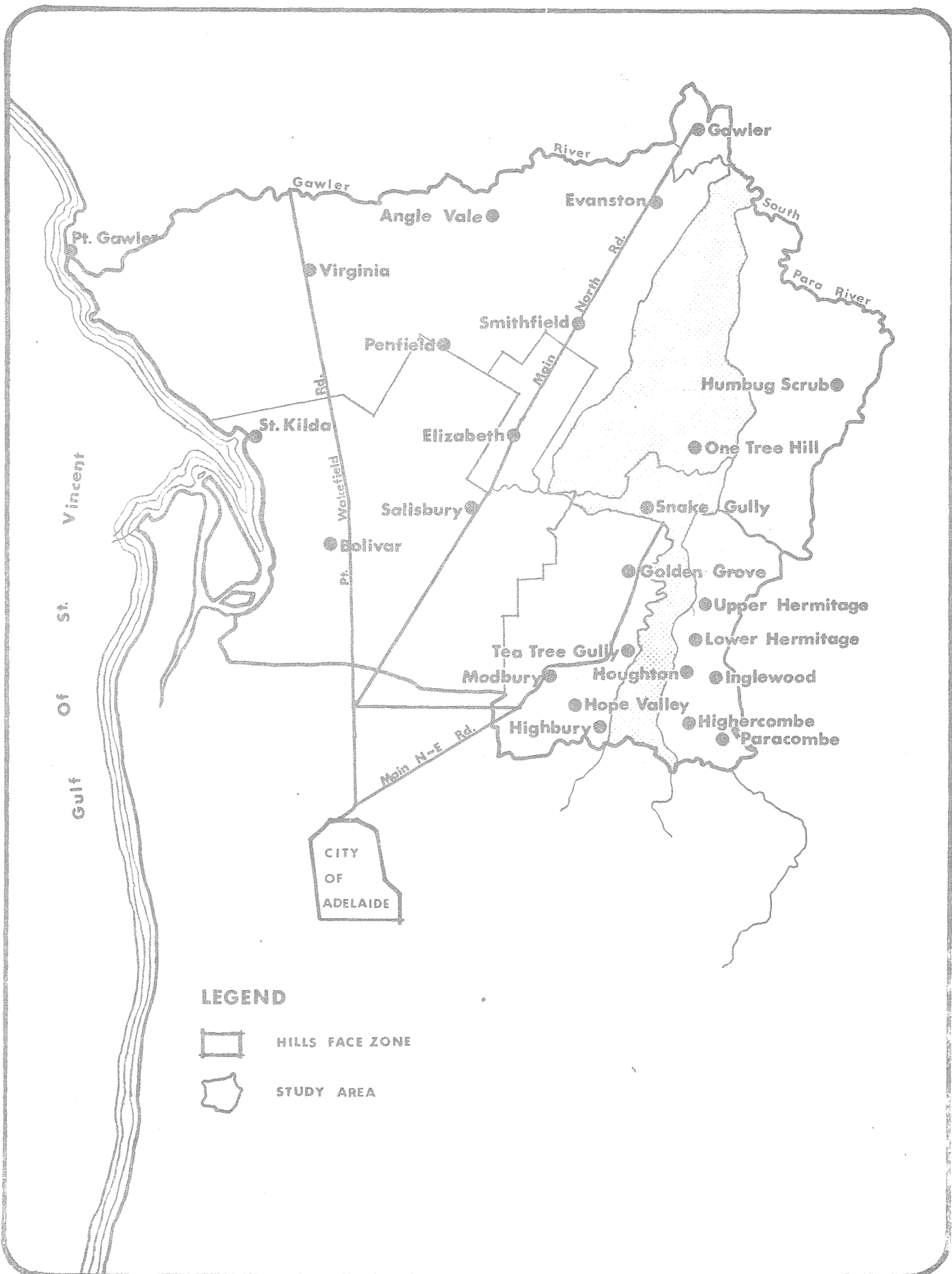
NORTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION
NATIONAL ESTATE STUDY**HISTORIC LOCALITIES**

BRUER, VOGT & HIGNETT

Sites which are part of the natural environment, of scientific interest or scenic beauty, have been considered in a different context to the built environment. The classification of the region into landscape units based on the physical form of the land, is shown on Diagram 5.

Natural environment sites tend to be more closely related to these units than to "localities" which are the product of settlement. Localities should be viewed in the context of the landscape unit within which they are situated.

"Landscape" is taken in its broadest meaning, to include both the natural and built environment, and is viewed in a cumulative historical sense. Both permanent and temporary features have been considered.



4

NORTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION
NATIONAL ESTATE STUDY

PLACE NAMES

BRUER, VOGT & HIGNETT

2.0 REGIONAL ANALYSIS

2.01 The present landscape of the Northern Metropolitan Region, using that term in its broadest sense to include both the natural and the built environment, is the product of a continuing history of the interaction of man with his physical environment.

In analysing the landscape of the region it is useful to consider two broad aspects;

(a) Permanent Features

Permanent features are the underlying topography and form of the land which are not substantially changed by human activities.

(b) Temporary Features

Temporary features are the overlying mantle which may change little or substantially with time and human impact, for example, vegetation, agricultural land use, buildings industry.

The dominant permanent features of the region are the Northern Adelaide Plains to the west and the Mount Lofty Ranges to the east. The permanent features, and their associated geology, soils, climate and native vegetation have, and still do, influence the use to which the land is put by man.

Temporary features of the landscape must be considered in an historical context. Landscape stages can be broadly identified as pre-European landscape, agriculture and early settlement and development and urbanisation.

The landscape prior to European settlement was very different to what it is now. Populated by aboriginal

tribes whose impact on the natural environment was minimal, the plains and ranges were covered with coastal, vegetation, mallee, savannah woodland, or sclerophyll forest, depending on location.

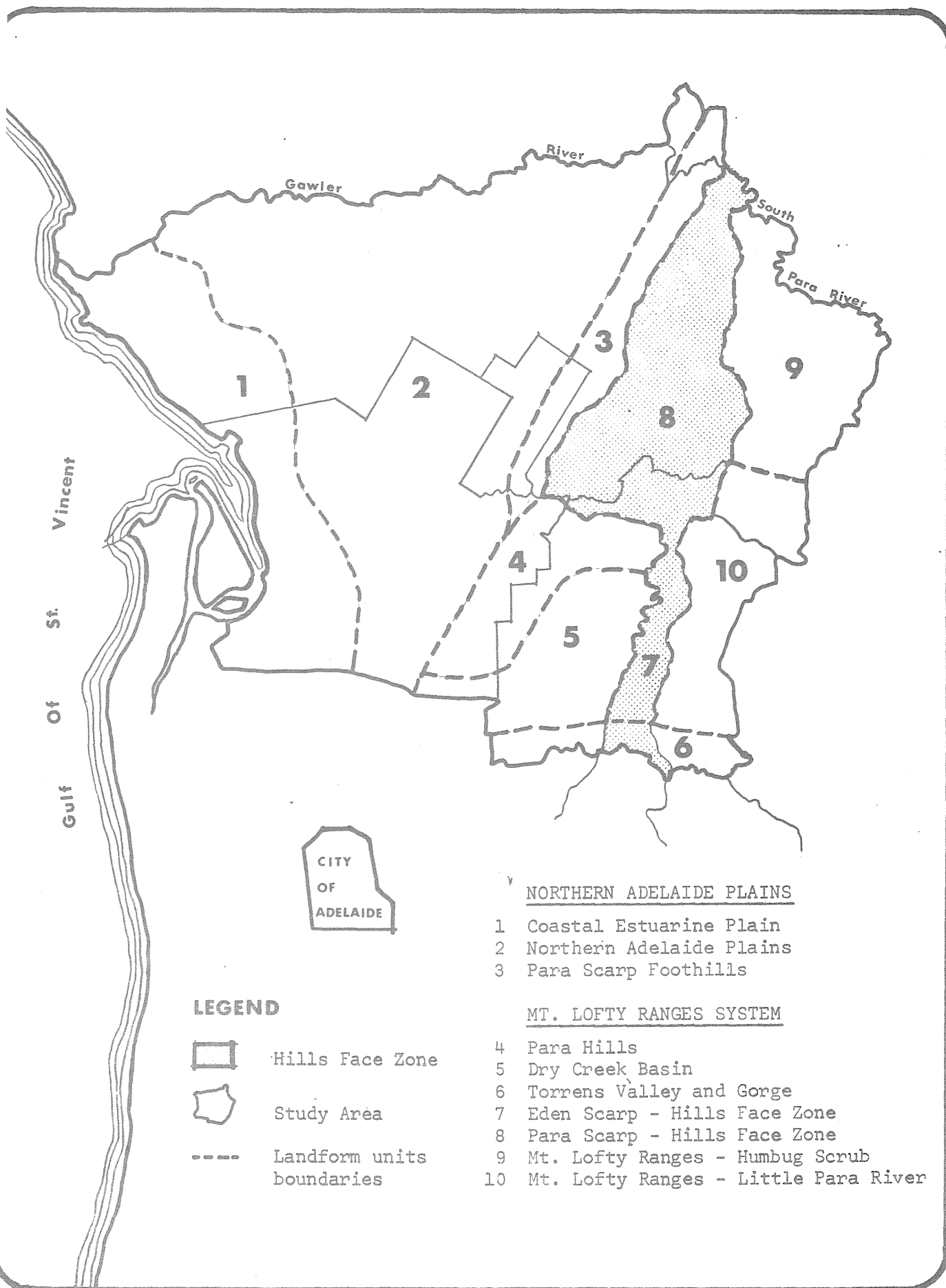
European settlers in the nineteenth century cleared the land for firewood and agriculture and created a rural landscape settled with towns and villages of varying size, with remnant bushland in the more rugged areas.

Up to World War 1, although changes in agriculture and settlement occurred and further land was cleared, there was not a dramatic change in the rural landscape, with the exception of the growth of Gawler as an industrial centre.

Following the depression of the 1930's, and a government policy of industrialisation, changes began which resulted in the growth and development of Salisbury and the post war development of Elizabeth as an urban centre to the north of and separate from Adelaide. In addition to the separate growth of Elizabeth, Metropolitan Adelaide has recently begun to expand north and north-east of Grand Junction Road, the northern boundary of the District of Adelaide as surveyed by Colonel Light in 1839.

The second major settlement of the region, is now taking place with an urban-industrial rather than agricultural base. In the context of the National Estate it is important to ensure that urban growth does not destroy either the pre-European landscape (scenic beauty and "wild" landscape character, remanant bushland and ecosystems and the remains of aboriginal inhabitation) or the nineteenth century rural landscape and settlement pattern. (buildings, objects and townscapes, the scenic beauty and character of the modified landscape of agriculture).

The following sections outline in more detail the various aspects of the National Estate in the region and the threats to their conservation.



SCALE

5 4 3 2 1 0 5Km

5

NORTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION
NATIONAL ESTATE STUDY**LANDFORM UNITS**

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2.02 LANDFORM - PERMANENT FEATURES

The region can conveniently be divided into two geographical areas based on landform of the Mount Lofty Ranges and the Northern Adelaide Plains.

(Diagram 5).

The land east of the Para fault is part of the Mt. Lofty Ranges System. The Para fault block, which extends the length of the Region, has a west facing fault escarpment which tilts in a gradual slope to the south, becoming a more gentle landscape in the Para-Hills area. The steeper Eden fault scarp runs parallel and to the east of the Para block, the fault disappearing near Crouch Hill.

A depression is formed between the gentle eastern dip slope of the Para block and the steep west facing scarp of the Eden block. Eocene sand and clay have been deposited here, at the site of an ancient freshwater lake. The depression forms the Dry Creek drainage basin which is fed by a number of creeks draining from the Eden scarp and the Para Hills.

A number of streams dissect the west facing slopes of the Para and Eden fault and die out on the plains. The Gawler River, Little Para River, Torrens River and Dry Creek survive to reach the sea. The three major rivers have etched narrow deep gorges and valleys in the scarps and uplands. The Torrens River forms a spectacular gorge in the Eden Block and emerges onto the lower outwash plain where the Torrens Valley runs southwest to Adelaide.

To the west of the Para fault lie the Northern Adelaide Plains, part of the St. Vincent Gulf sedimentary basin, consisting of a west sloping alluvial plain of low relief. While a number of streams drain onto the plain from the west facing scarp of the Para fault and die out in the foothills in alluvial fans, the Gawler River, Little Para River and Dry Creek reach the sea and drain into the lowlying coastal estuarine plain.

2.03 NATIVE VEGETATION

(Based on references (15) and (24) APPENDIX E)

Native vegetation in the region consists largely of remnants of the pre-European landscape. Except in the more rugged areas and along watercourses it has been extensively cleared for agricultural use and what remains is often a modified version of the original ecosystem.

In its uncleared state the vegetation of the region consisted of a number of Eucalyptus dominated plant associations related to local soil and climatic conditions.

- (a) Coastal marine meadow, mangrove forest and tidal salt marsh system on the coastal estuarine plain.

Mangrove forests still extend along the length of the coastline in the region although much of the backing samphire swamp has been converted to salt evaporating pans. The remaining salt tolerant vegetation is suitable for light grazing only.

- (b) Mallee vegetation on the loamy mallee soils of the plains. Contrasting River Red Gums along the major watercourses.

The original vegetation of the plains was cleared extensively for agriculture and firewood by the early settlers and only scattered remnant and roadside vegetation remains.

- (c) Savannah Woodland on fertile red-brown earths in the 425 to 875mm rainfall zone of the Mt. Lofty Ranges and foothills. This area is characterised by a grass like understorey with trees spread apart to produce a park like setting. Species include the River Red Gum, Blue Gum, Sheoak and Native Pine.

Except for steeper slopes and watercourses this vegetation has been extensively cleared. The understorey is also subject to invasion by weeds and alien species.

- (d) Dry Sclerophyll Forest on the ridges and uplands in the 625 to 1000mm rainfall zone on podsolized soils. Characterised by rough barked trees with a shrubby, thick leaved understorey. From the Torrens Gorge to Mt. Crawford, *Eucalyptus gonicalyx* occurs where shallow sandy soils are associated with precambrian rocks of the Barossa complex.

Podsollic soils, with natural deficiencies in plant nutriment were considered as waste land until the advent of pasture improvement with trace elements. Increased fertility can modify the Sclerophyll understorey changing the forest to a Savannah system.

It is important that what vegetation remains, either remnant stands or bushland areas, be identified, preserved and managed wherever possible. The reasons for doing so are well established and include scientific and educational interest, wildlife habitats, control of soil erosion and weed growth, control of water quality and a source of recreation, relaxation and scenic beauty. It can also be argued that we have an intrinsic responsibility to preserve such vegetation as part of our national heritage.

Threats to the preservation of vegetation are mainly the result of conflicting land use demands. Given that native vegetation is a scarce resource it should receive a high priority possibly through compatible multiple use. Threats to conservation include:-

- (a) Threats from agriculture include clearing, grazing and indirect effects such as changes in soil fertility.

Although the retention of vegetation is closely tied to the efficient management of agricultural land hobby farmers may not manage their small properties efficiently due to a lack of time, experience and machinery, resulting in the spread of weeds, disease and the creation of bushfire hazards. The grazing of sheep is of value in controlling weed growth on steep cleared slopes.

- (b) Invariably quarrying leads to the destruction of vegetation as well as modification of the terrain. Mineral resources are located in landscape sensitive areas within the region. Satisfactory rehabilitation must be an integral part of mining operations.
- (c) Road construction often involves extensive clearing and road widening which can endanger remnant roadside vegetation. Public service infrastructure alongside roads can also limit vegetation growth, especially overhead lines. Roadworks may also be unnecessarily destructive of vegetation. New roads into previously inaccessible areas may also result in increased conservation threats in those areas.
- (d) Off road vehicles used for recreation have been identified as major threats to vegetation through destruction and erosion. Backwash from power boats can erode mud flats and expose mangrove roots.
- (e) Industrial effluent and other waste disposal can disrupt natural ecosystems.
- (f) Bushfires can destroy or modify plant communities. The inefficient management of agricultural land contributes to this hazard. Land is also cleared to create firebreaks.
- (g) The invasion of exotic plants and weeds can modify or destroy plant communities, especially understoreys. Efficient agricultural management helps to control weeds.

- (h) Subdivision and urban development often results in the clearing of vegetation. In addition it can result in the disruption of the natural drainage system through impervious paving and the piping of stormwater, depriving vegetation of its water supply.

2.04 AGRICULTURE

The Northern Adelaide Plains have been an important agricultural area. While the coastal saline soils are suitable only for light grazing of salt tolerant vegetation, the alluvial clayey soils in the flats adjacent to the Gawler and Little Para Rivers are used intensively for market gardening. The remainder of the plains consist of sandy soils of varying depths. Some soils support a range of irrigated crops including vegetables, almonds and vines, lucerne and glasshouse tomato production. Other soils support cereal cropping and the grazing of sheep and cattle.

The market garden industry of the plains, which produces a significant proportion of the fresh vegetable requirements of South Australia, depends almost wholly on groundwater for irrigation.

The plains are underlain by water bearing aquifers. During early years groundwater was easily obtained from the shallowest aquifers and from deeper limestone aquifers after the turn of the century. In the early 1930's there was an influx of market gardeners which continued until the mid 1960. The rapid increase in the number of bores drilled and groundwater used led to restrictions being introduced in 1970. A proposal to use Bolivar effluent for irrigation is currently under consideration.

A number of areas to the east were also put to early intensive agricultural use. The rich flood plain of the Torrens Valley was an important market gardening area producing vegetables, vines and fruit. The Dry Creek basin was put to a number of uses including vineyards.

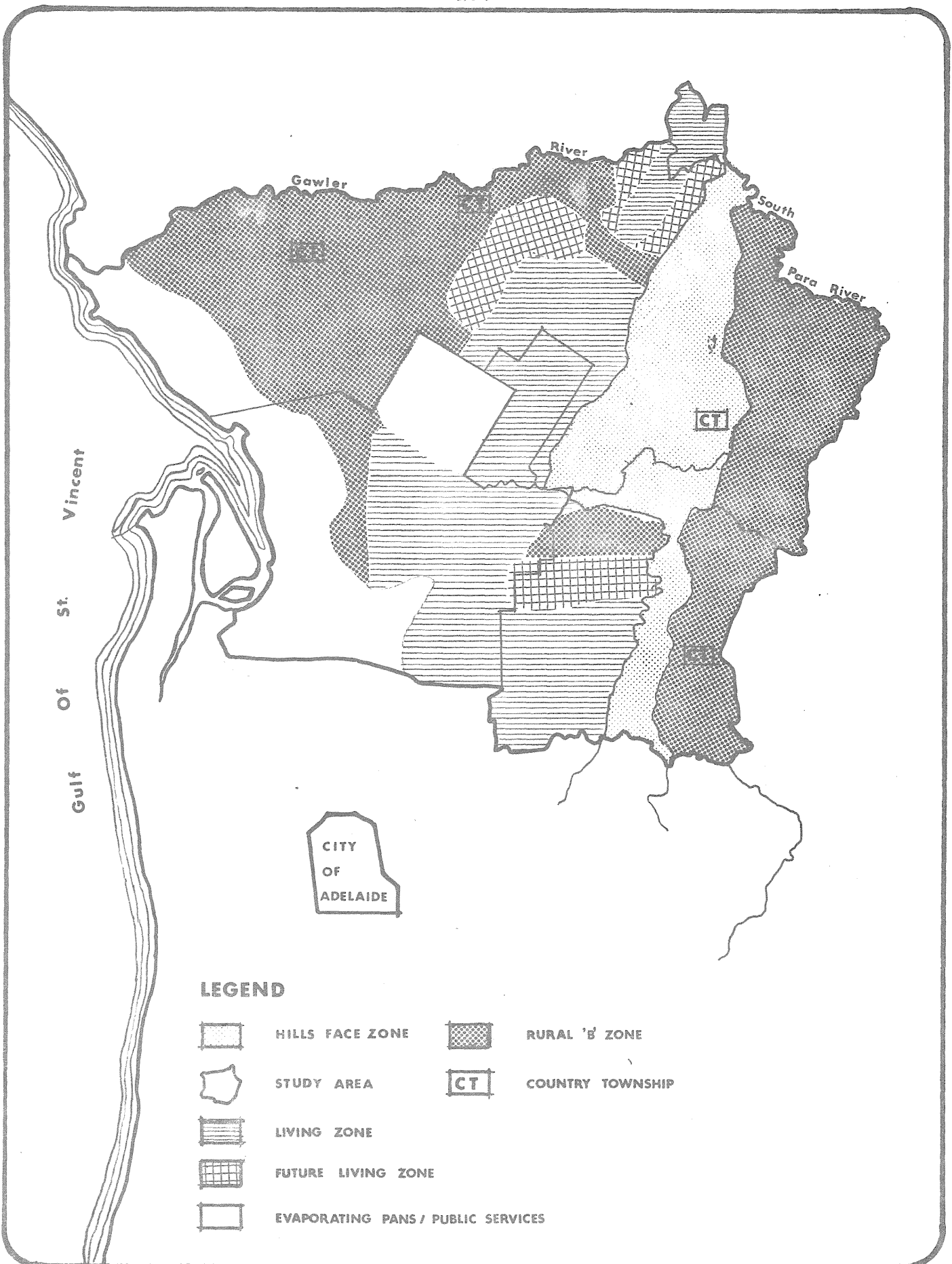
Land to the west produced wheat and in the late nineteenth century was part of the hay belt supplying horsefeed to Adelaide. Pockets of land in the uplands were also used for market gardening. The Paracombe district is famous for its horticulture, with vines and orchards thriving in the cool, moist conditions.

Other areas of the Mt. Lofty Ranges within the region have been extensively cleared for grazing with the exception of the steeper slopes and watercourses.

The preservation of rural land and its management for viable agricultural use in selected areas is essential in view of the need for optimum use of land and the maintenance of food production close to metropolitan Adelaide and the preservation of rural character and scenic beauty.

Examples of such land include intensive horticultural areas at Angle Vale, Virginia, the Torrens Valley, Tea Tree Gully, Paracombe and extensive agricultural land in the Mount Lofty Ranges. Threats to conservation include:-

- (a) Designation for non-rural land use in the 1962 Report on the Metropolitan Area of Adelaide (23) and urbanisation of the northern plains.
- (b) Depletion of underground water supplies.
- (c) The urbanisation of rural zoned land through the trend to rural retreaters and hobby farmers occupying minimum 4ha holdings. Such farmers may not efficiently manage their land due to a lack of skill, experience, time and capital resulting in inferior production, weed growth and bushfire hazards.



SCALE 5 4 3 2 1 0 5Km

6

NORTHERN METROPOLITAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATION
NATIONAL ESTATE STUDY

URBANISATION

BRUER, VOGT & HIGNETT

2.05 SETTLEMENT

Remnants of nineteenth century settlement are still evident throughout the region despite its growing urbanisation. (Diagram 6). Preservation of this built environment is essential as an important part of the National Estate. As settlement in the region is relatively recent old buildings often reflect the whole of the European history in the area. Some buildings are merely representative of an historical period, while others have interesting and often colourful historical associations. Many buildings are of architectural or aesthetic value. Some buildings, especially in rural areas, represent a period in which people without formal training could design structures which were both functional and sympathetic to the landscape.

Where possible the built environment should be retained and conserved. Where loss is inevitable all possible sites should be identified and recorded and a sample selected for preservation.

The need to survey and compile an inventory of sites is most urgent, in view of threats to conservation emanating from neglect, demolition, inappropriate renovation or development, inappropriate use, and adjoining development which is incompatible.

Sites for consideration include individual buildings, and their immediate setting, groups of buildings or townscapes,* other structures or objects, the remains of buildings and artifacts.

Criteria for identifying sites include architectural interest, historical value or association with historical events and local esteem. Age itself is a difficult consideration, most buildings of interest

* Townscape is defined as the art which can transform a group of three or four buildings from meaningless muddle into a meaningful composition. (Cullen G. Townscape Architectural Press, 1961).

appear to be of nineteenth century origin. It is difficult to assess if recent buildings will be considered by future generations to be of value. Buildings which are not of value in themselves may be preserved if necessary to retain the character of a townscape, to provide a setting for and a linkage between important sites. These townscape areas can be labelled "historic precincts" or "conservation areas".

There is an urgent need to compile an inventory of sites. While a detailed inventory is required, urgent ad-hoc action is also necessary, based upon the best advice available within a limited time. If emphasis is placed on a detailed inventory then many sites may disappear before it is complete.

It is suggested that, while preservation is of prime importance, the recording of sites and research into the history of the region is also of intrinsic value in the context of the National Estate.

The following localities have been identified as having a physical, social and historical cohesion (Diagrams 3 & 4). Sites within these localities can generally be related to a common historical fabric.

(E) ELIZABETH
Elizabeth

(G) GAWLER
Gawler

(M) MUNNO PARA
One Tree Hill (including Humbug Scrub)
Smithfield (and McDonald Park)
Virginia (and Port Gawler)
Angle Vale
Evanston

(S) SALISBURY

Salisbury (and St. Kilda)
Penfield

(T) TEA TREE GULLY

Torrens Valley including Paradise, Hope Valley,
and Highbury
Modbury
Tea Tree Gully
Golden Grove and Snake Gully
Paracombe including Inglewood, Houghton, Hermitage
and Highercombe

2.06 HISTORICAL FABRIC OF LOCALITIES

(a) Elizabeth Locality

The history of modern Elizabeth only dates back to the 1950's. Prior to that the site of Elizabeth was agricultural land laying between the towns of Salisbury and Smithfield. Because of the rapid population growth of Adelaide and industrial development in South Australia, the South Australian Housing Trust was empowered to plan and create the satellite town of Elizabeth. The inauguration ceremony took place on 16th November, 1955.

(b) Gawler Locality

(Based on reference (2), APPENDIX E)

Gawler is a town rich in history. While most of the other towns in the region functioned as small service centres catering for the needs of the local rural community, Gawler developed a more complex role.

After Port Adelaide, Gawler was the second country town to be created in South Australia. It was a private speculative venture by a number of landholders who acquired Special Survey Number 2 along the North Para River. In 1839, they commissioned William Light to design the new town.

The town was located at the point where the North and South Para Rivers emerged from the hills and joined on the plains as the Gawler River.

According to Williams ⁽²⁾"The actual site of the town was chosen by Light, the choice revealing afresh the acumen and originality which he displayed in Adelaide's location and design. The original township of 240 acres occupied a flat-topped ridge between the North and South Para Rivers which had cut down into the deep alluvial and colluvial deposits of the Adelaide Plain. The rivers and their banks, together with the lower slopes of the interfluvial ridge, were designated parklands which enclosed the town on three sides, thus repeating one of the distinctive features of the Adelaide town plan.

The street system of Gawler was based on a succession of three squares connected by a main road, Cowan Street, which ran approximately west to east along the top of the ridge. Parallel to this axis and on either side were a series of secondary roads which formed terraces along the slopes of the ridge. The centre of each square was to be occupied by a church, the Catholic Church in Parnell Square, the Church of England in Orleana Square and the Presbyterian Church in Light Square. The Presbyterian Church was never built in Light Square but its erection in nearby Cowan Street at a later date and the addition of Lutheran and Methodist Churches, soon earned the original township the name of Church Hill. The town extended

eastward along the ridge in a fan-like fashion between the two rivers and terminated in the north-south highway of Murray Street. Murray Street was the eastern edge of the original township, and was about one mile in length, crossing the North and South Para Rivers by fords. It was basically a continuation of the main road from Adelaide, and because of this, very quickly became the focus of Gawler. Meanwhile, the Church Hill settlement evolved slowly into a fashionable residential suburb, although retaining some important civic functions. Land had been reserved on the Hill for schools, a courthouse, a police station and other public buildings, which were built in time.

"Light's town design showed a charm and originality displayed by few other urban creations in South Australia and certainly by none of Gawler's own suburban accretions. There was, however, one fault which marred the layout of the original town and which proved troublesome in later years. Murray Street ran parallel to a steep hill slope, down which ran three gullies; these carried vast quantities of water and silt during heavy rain so that the main street was often incommoded or even completely blocked at times."

At first, Lyndoch Road was the only route entering Murray Street from the east, but drainage problems led to the development of High Street and Calton Road, contributing to the unintended growth of the town to the east. For several years, the Para River was crossed by fords at the northern and southern ends of Murray Street. Bridges erected at these points were swept away by flood water. More substantial structures built downstream resulted in the major traffic thoroughfare bending to the west before the river at both ends of Murray Street.

Light's original township can be distinguished from later additions which were designed on a typical grid system. These include Willaston and Bertha (1850) Gawler East (1851) Evanston (1853) Gawler West (1857) Gawler South (1858) and Bassett Town (1858).

Gawler benefited from its strategic location. Twenty-five miles north of Adelaide, it was sufficiently close to utilise its port and facilities but sufficiently removed to develop a degree of social and economic independence. It was also located on the road leading to the northern areas of the state and on the road through the Barossa Valley to the Murray River.

Williams identifies four periods in the growth of Gawler (2):-

- (a) Before 1870 - Period of Early Settlement.
- (b) 1870-1919 - Period of Accelerated Growth.
- (c) 1910-1945 - Period of Slowing Expansion.
- (d) After 1945 - Period of Renewal Growth.

In Gawler's early days, its strategic location was emphasised by the discovery of copper at Kapunda (1842) and Burra (1845) and the settlement of German migrants in the rich Barossa Valley during 1873. Gawler's importance as a transport centre led James Martin to establish a factory for manufacturing bullock drays, then agricultural implements to serve the growing agriculture of the plains. At the same time, Gawler's flour milling industry flourished. In the 1880's Gawler prospered even further with the construction of railway carriages and locomotives.

The boom in Gawler's industrial life declined in the early years of this century with the lessening demand for railway requirements and the manufacture of rolling stock and locomotives at Islington.

Gawler's industry further declined after the 1914-1918 War and the national economic depression.

(c) One Tree Hill Locality

(Based on references (4) and (7) APPENDIX E)

One Tree Hill's original "One Tree" was located near the One Tree Hill Inn, until being burnt or chopped down 40 to 50 years ago. Five trees have been planted around the original stump. Remaining buildings around One Tree Hill include the Inn (1851) (which was used by bullock teams travelling to the Barossa Goldfields and was the first meeting place of the Munno Para Council), Precolumb school (built between 1856 and 1877) the Post Office (1858) and Methodist Church (1867).

In 1851 Moses Garlick built Uley Baptist Chapel, one of the earliest churches erected in South Australia. He was a Baptist layman, one of the founders of the Baptist Church in South Australia and a soldier who fought against Napoleon in the Peninsula Wars.

The graves of many of the pioneers are found in the graveyard including Ifould, McKenzie, Hogarth and Barritt. Garlick's grave, with its obelisk, is located there. A willow tree in the grounds is reputed to have been grown from a sprig from Napoleon's grave.

One Tree Hill School, also known as Uleybury School, was built in 1856, through Garlick's efforts. Until 1971 it was reputed to be the oldest original school building in use in S.A.

There are a number of homesteads in the locality, including Uley Park (Garlick), Toolunga or Glenacres (Ifould), Cumberland House (Richardson 1848), Goulds Creek (Joseph Gould 1848), Yelki (Kelly), Yattalunga (Barritt 1851), Trevilla (Blackham 1844).

Gold was discovered in 1861 and in 1873 the Lady Alice Mining Co. was formed and a township sprung up in Hamlin's Gully at Humbug Scrub. It was once one of the richest goldmines in South Australia.

(d) Smithfield Locality

(Based on references (4) and (7) APPENDIX E)

Most of the land near Smithfield was originally owned by John Smith who arrived in 1848. His house was also used as an Inn. Augusta Square, laid out in the 1850's, is an example of early town planning.

"The Great North Road" now the Main North Road, was the route of early travellers and explorers going north. Bullock drays travelling to the Burra copper mines stopped at the inn. Most of the early buildings were constructed of stone from the now disused quarries in the hills face east of Smithfield.

The first railway station to be built north of Adelaide was opened at Smithfield in 1857.

The paddocks of Smith's farm were used for plane flights in the early 1900's. The first plane made in South Australia had its trial flights there in 1913. Mr. Wittber who made the plane also designed and built the first engine made in South Australia for use in it. The engine is now in the Birdwood Mill museum.

Smithfield was a well populated town in the 1800's and early 1900's and competed with Gawler as the rural centre north of Adelaide. It was, however, handicapped by its location and failed to develop. It is now part of expanding metropolitan Adelaide.

(e) Virginia Locality

(Based on references (4) and (7) APPENDIX E)

The Gawler River was discovered by Strangways and Burden in 1838, who named it after the Governor of South Australia.

Up until the 1880's there was an aboriginal reserve at Virginia Gardens. Gawler River sand was used in many of Adelaides' early buildings in the 1890's. A special survey was made in 1839 for G.M. Stephens and was acquired by John Ellis and Captain Allen.

Virginia was surveyed for a township in 1854 by Daniel Brady who named it after his hometown in Ireland. Many of the early settlers in Virginia were Irish emigrants following the potato famine in 1846.

Early settlers included John Baker who founded "Buckland Park". The old homestead was built in 1842 by Captain John Allen on Stephens special survey of 1839. Ketches once loaded with wheat at Port Gawler until the railway was opened in 1915. Remains of the wharf are still there.

Virginia, on the North West Road, now Port Wakefield Road, was used by the Afghans and their camel trains and was an old coach road to Wallaroo. The withdrawal of the coach service in 1907 detracted from the prosperity of the town. The town was essentially a service centre for the surrounding district which was an early wheatgrowing and horticultural area using underground water supplies. Although still a major market gardening area, intensive use has resulted in the depletion of underground water supplies.

(f) Angle Vale Locality

(Based on references (4) and (7) APPENDIX E)

The township of Angle Vale, originally known as Ebenezer, is situated on Section 4140 granted to James White in 1852 and sold a few weeks later to Benjamin Heaslip. The acute angle of this section was used by the Rev. Samuel Keen as the site for the Ebenezer Bible Christian Chapel, constructed in 1854.

In 1866 a private survey was carried out and a road constructed through Section 4140 creating a triangle (The Angle) which was surveyed into allotments. In the same year a post office was built and mail service granted under the name of Angle Vale.

(g) Evanston Locality

(Based on references (4) and (7) APPENDIX E)

An area originally known as Gawler Blocks was owned by Mr. John Riggs in 2 sections of 630 acres.

"A branch of the 'Homestead League' was formed at a meeting in Gawler on 28th May, 1890, which recommended that Government assistance be requested to buy land for subdivision into parcels of land up to 20 acres each. In 1891 the Government purchased the 630 acres and the land was allocated to working-men of the district. These men were mainly labourers, earning no more than 25/- per week and the work was subject to seasonal conditions. This land helped supplement their low incomes."⁽⁴⁾

(h) Salisbury Locality

(Based on reference 13 APPENDIX E)

Salisbury lies on the little Para River which was a natural staging post for bullock teams. There has been an inn there since 1838. The Old Spot Hotel, built in 1849, is currently located there.

The township of Salisbury was established in 1848 as the service centre for surrounding farms. It was laid out and named by John Harvey after Salisbury in Wiltshire, England.

In the mid nineteenth century the district produced wheat and in the late nineteenth century became part of the hay-producing belt supplying horse feed to the City of Adelaide. Salisbury oranges were also produced.

In 1907 Salisbury was described as follows:-

"Salisbury is situated on the banks of a stream which, emerging from the hills a couple of miles to the east, meanders through the plain, its course being visible afar off by the gum-trees that are rooted in its bed. It is rather singular that the early discoverers gave the name of Para to three rivers in succession, distinguishing them as Little, South and North. Though the descriptive part of the title, "Little Para", is appropriate enough in summer, the soil through which the river flows is highly fertile, and it would be difficult to find anywhere finer oranges or more luscious grapes than are produced in the luxuriant gardens it irrigates. Being an old-established town, doing a fair amount of business with the agriculturists in its neighbourhood, Salisbury has always enjoyed good measure of prosperity. Large wheat-stores, a substantial flour mill, a manufactory for windmill pump, quarries, and a few other

establishments representing industries. It is the post town of the District of Yatala North, the chief polling-place for the electoral District of Yatala, and its public buildings include District Council office, Court-house, police station, assembly room and Institute. There is also a large public school and churches belonging to the Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and Roman Catholic denominations." (5)

Despite its proximity to Adelaide Salisbury lay beyond the northern boundary of the District of Adelaide (Grand Junction Road) as surveyed by Colonel Light and was in many ways a traditional country town.

Following the depression of the 1930's the State Government adopted a policy of industrialisation and Salisbury, because of its favourable location and topography was chosen as the site for the Explosives and Filling Factory built in the 1940's. Prior to this, in 1911 the Metropolitan Abbatoirs was established about 8 Km to the south, in the 1920's Parafield Aerodrome, 2 Km to the north, and in 1933 the I.C.I. saltfield near St. Kilda. By the late 1930's a number of Salisbury men were employed at these establishments.

The Explosives and Fillings Factory marked the beginning of trend which was to change the physical and social structure of Salisbury post war industrial and residential development.

St. Kilda, to the west of Salsibury was a government town established in 1873. Named after the island of St. Kilda off the Scottish coast, it was a favourite bathing resort and is now the site of the Australian Electric Transport Museum (S.A.)

(i) Penfield Locality

(Based on references (4) and (7) APPENDIX E)

Penfield was founded by William Penfold in the early 1850's, being a small village in the Peachey Belt (named after the surveyor Peachey). Penfield was apparently so named because sheep were held in the locality.

It was the post town of the Munno Para West District and the first meetings of the District Council of Munno Para were held in the "Plough and Harrow" hotel.

Early settlers were the Jeffries who arrive in 1850 and William Worden who came in 1848. The Jeffries gave land for the Sturton Church and are buried in the graveyard. William Worden settled near the Zoar Church in the area now known as MacDonald Park.

Penfield has now largely disappeared. The Australian Government bought the Penfield area in 1939 and built the Explosives and Filling Factory. Following the war the area has been used for the Weapons Research Establishment, CSIRO experimental farm and the Edinburgh Air Force Base.

(j) Torrens Valley Locality

(Based on reference 11 APPENDIX E)

In 1839 Joseph Ind purchased a section of the rich flood plain of the Torrens Valley at a locality known as Shipley, where he grew vegetables to be sold in Adelaide and constructed his home, Balmoral. He opened a hotel and named it the Paradise Inn after his birthplace in Gloucestershire, and that name came to replace Shipley.

In 1857 a diversion weir was built in the Torrens Gorge and a reservoir constructed at Thorndon Park

in an effort to overcome Adelaide's water problems. When this proved inadequate a new reservoir was constructed at Hope Valley in 1871, fed from the Torrens Weir by an open aquaduct. Adelaide depended upon this reservoir until the Happy Valley Reservoir was built. It currently obtains its water from the Kangaroo Creek Reservoir, in the Torrens Gorge east of Castambul.

Hope Valley itself was a small postal township with German settlers and at one time served as the Council office for the Highercombe District. It was named by William Holden, a local identity. In 1851 his house was burnt down and he invented the name to indicate that he had not lost hope in the future. Nearby Holden Hill also bears his name.

In 1891 Douglas Tolley began to plant vineyards on the foothills at Hope Valley and in 1892 began construction of a wine cellar beside the creek.

Nearby Highbury is named after Highbury in North London, England.

(k) Modbury Locality

(Based on reference 11 APPENDIX E)

Modbury formerly known as Ardtornish, was described in 1907 as -

"A quiet little country village, with its store, machinist's shop, chaffmills, Methodist Church, schoolroom and hotel. It is most pleasantly situated in rich undulating country, lightly timbered, and though there are not many residences, all the buildings indicate substantial prosperity." (5)

The original homestead of R.S. Kelly, built in 1841, still stands on Section 841, the original subdivision of Modbury. Kelly gave the area its name after his birthplace in Devonshire. The aboriginal name was "Kirra-Ung-Dinga".

(1) Tea Tree Gully Locality

(Based on reference 11 APPENDIX E)

In the 1830's miller John Stevens acquired and subdivided a grant of 4 sections of land at the entrance to "Teatree Gully", naming it Steventon Estate. It developed as a postal township and after 1900 Steventon was changed to Tea Tree Gully. Native tea trees (sometimes used as a substitute for tea) once grew in the gullies but were cleared by the settlers.

In 1907 Tea Tree Gully was described as follows:-

"The gorge itself would be an eminently unsuitable locality for building sites, and whatever may have been the case formerly, the tea-tree is not conspicuous among its vegetation. From the township, however magnificent views are to be obtained that are both extensive and beautiful. Good roads lead each way along the foot of the range, and there are numberless places that seem almost ideal for excursions and picnics, which are consequently very popular. There is, moreover great diversity, for while a large extent is under hay cultivation, there are large plantations, vineyards, fruit plantations, and gardens; grazing paddocks are also enclosed, where indigenous trees and shrubs may be found and wild flowers bloom in profusion. In viticulture the St. Agnes Vineyards hold the foremost position and the neighbourhood has a great variety of produce

which form the basis of its local industries. Pipe clay of excellent quality is used for pottery and other purposes; honey and wax, jam and preserved fruit, wattle bark and gum, may all be included, in addition to horticulture and dairy produce."(5)

Buildings of note which still stand include the original flour mill, built in 1853 the first building in Tea Tree Gully, Dunns Cash Store 1854 and the Old Highercombe Hotel, 1853.

Tea Tree Gully was on the mail coach route to Gumeracha which began in 1849 and ended in 1921. Rounsvell's coach service was taken over by Graves, Hill & Co. in 1870 and the "great coaching days" followed. Coaches stopped at the Old Highercombe Hotel to change horses, and later the Tea Tree Gully Inn.

The Council building on Hains Road, built in 1855, was almost certainly the first Council Chambers built in S.A. Previous meetings of the Highercombe Council were held in Houghton, Hope Valley and Steventon. With the division of the district into two Councils in 1858, Tea Tree Gully retained use of the chambers and the Highercombe Council met in Hope Valley, Houghton and Highbury until the construction of the Hope Valley Institute. When the two Councils merged in 1935 the chambers were retained for the District Council of Tea Tree Gully.

Haines Perseverance Road, completed in 1880, linked Tea Tree Gully with Anstey's Hill Road, through the efforts of William Haines a local identity. The triangular reserve fronting the Old Highercombe Hotel, was donated by Haines and named in his honour.

(m) Golden Grove Locality

(Based on reference 11 APPENDIX E)

Golden Grove was a small agricultural village. Captain Adam Robertson purchased land for a farm in 1846 and named it Golden Grove after the last ship he commanded. He also conferred the name on the local school in 1853 and the authorities adopted it as the name of the village in 1859 when it became a postal town.

Golden Grove remained a village and the school which opened in 1853 closed in 1961.

Numerous farms were located along the Dry Creek basin, once part of Adelaide's hay belt. These include, Greenwith, Hillcott and Chapman's farms, now sites for urban development.

North of Golden Grove is Snake Gully and Kirkland's homestead. The bridge over the Little Para River was completed in 1874, saving the residents of Snake Gully a 10 mile trip to Tea Tree Gully via Salisbury.

(n) Paracombe Locality

(Based on reference 11 APPENDIX E)

The Third Special Survey (Little Para Survey) was taken up in 1839 by John Barton Hack, and covered the rich horticultural area of Paracombe, Houghton, Inglewood and Upper and Lower Hermitage, in the uplands east of the Eden scarp.

A large part of the survey was taken up by Thomas Williams who named his holdings Hermitage after his family home in Northampton, England. In the 1850's Archdeacon Farr purchased a section at Upper Hermitage and built Brightlands. He planted vines

in the valleys and built the wine cellars where Dr. Angove began his wine making business.

Houghton was the business centre and post town of the Highercombe district. Named after Houghton Le Spring in Durham, England, it was the first village in the Tea Tree Gully district and the second planned village in the Adelaide Hills. It was part of John Hack's special survey, 400 acres of which were acquired by John Richardson in 1840, who named his house Houghton Lodge. In 1842 it acquired its first inn, its first church in 1843, school in 1847 and post office in 1848. In 1907 it was described as

"most irregular in the plannings of its streets, which is due to that of its surface contours. It is a town of hills and gullies, with coigns of vantage and sheltered nooks, of which full advantage has been taken."(5)

Today Houghton still retains its charm.

Houghton was on the coach run to Mannum and other parts of the river, as the "great north-east highway of trade." The Inglewood Inn, to the east, provided stabling for the horses. The town and district of Inglewood were named after the inn, which was built in 1857 by Mr. Deacon who offered the builders 5 gallons of beer for a suitable name. One suggested Inglewood after the town in Cumberland, England.

Blythe's cutting through Breakneck Hill east of Inglewood was opened in 1863 and the nearby Kloppers bridge was opened at the same time. Breakneck Hill is so named because a bullock in the team of Anstey and Giles broke its neck there.

To the north of Houghton, at Lower Hermitage, George McEwin began the planting of orchards and vineyards in 1844. In 1862 he began to manufacture jam at Glen Ewin.

In 1843 George McEwin had managed George Anstey's vineyards at Highercombe where some of S.A.'s first wines were produced. Highercombe, consisting of 150 acres above the River Torrens, was named after Anstey's family home in Dulverton, Somerset. He created a formal English landscape garden which is now part of the Highercombe municipal park. One large deodar cedar was planted in 1843. Anstey's home was acquired by G.M. Waterhouse, Premier of South Australia (1861-1863) and then by Sir R.D. Ross who became Speaker and Treasurer.

Paracombe is named after the parish of Paracombe in Devonshire England.

2.07 URBANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In recent years the traditional rural/urban pattern of settlement has been replaced by the urbanisation of the region. The two major components of this transition are the northern expansion of Metropolitan Adelaide beyond Grand Junction Road and the post-war growth of Salisbury and Elizabeth.

The 1962 Report on the Metropolitan Area of Adelaide (23) defined the form which development is to take until 1981 (Diagram 6). Expansion is limited by topographical constraints, the Mount Lofty Ranges to the east and the coastline to the west. As well as requiring higher development costs the Mt. Lofty Ranges are an invaluable natural asset to the community in terms of agriculture, landscape and scenic beauty, recreation and water supply. Similarly the lowlying land near the coast is difficult to drain and is important horticultural land.

Metropolitan expansion is to take place between these two areas zoned for rural use. The Hills Face Zone is to remain a permanent natural backdrop to the city.

Expansion is to take place within relatively self-contained metropolitan districts separated from each other by buffer zones. The four districts in the Region are, to the north, Salisbury, Elizabeth and Gawler, part of which lies in the Outer Metropolitan Planning Area, and to the north east the Modbury district.

The Metropolitan Development Plan is currently under review. It is anticipated that this will place some emphasis on environmental considerations.

In the context of the National Estate it is suggested that planning for the future development of the region should consider and give priority where appropriate to the following:-

- (1) An appreciation of the permanent landscape features of the region.
- (2) An appreciation of the pre-European pattern of vegetation and the conservation of remnant vegetation and bushland areas.
- (3) The preservation of archeological sites.
- (4) Where possible the preservation of extensive and intensive rural landscapes.
- (5) An appreciation of the nineteenth century settlement pattern and the preservation of the identity of localities of historic interest.
- (6) The conservation of the nineteenth century built environment in its various forms.

Planning for the conservation and enhancement of the National Estate is closely related to a number of environmental issues, the promotion of physical amenity and the quality of life. Following is a summary of these issues related to the dominant permanent features of the region.

Mount Lofty Ranges

- (1) Preservation of productive agricultural land.
- (2) Control of hobby farming.
- (3) Conservation of native bushland.
- (4) Preservation of rural and natural character and scenic amenity.
- (5) Preservation of open space and recreation potential.
- (6) Protection of watersheds.
- (7) Control of mining operations and provision for rehabilitation.
- (8) Preservation of watercourses.
- (9) Enhancement of the Mount Lofty Ranges scenic route.
- (10) Control of the location and appearance of new development.
- (11) Control of ribbon development.
- (12) Retaining the character of townships.
- (13) Multiple use of forest resources.
- (14) Retaining the natural character of the Hills Face Zone.
- (15) Control of quarrying in the Hills Face Zone.

Northern Adelaide Plains

- (1) Preservation of remnant and roadside native vegetation.
- (2) Preservation of foothill environment and vegetation.
- (3) Minimise the impact of industry and public service infrastructure.
- (4) Preservation of major watercourses.
- (5) Minimise the impact of development on the natural drainage system.
- (6) Preservation of underground water resources.
- (7) Preservation of productive horticultural land.
- (8) Control of mineral extraction and provision for rehabilitation.
- (9) Adequate planning for future urban development.

- (10) Control of the external appearance of development.
- (11) Provision of buffer zones between metropolitan districts.
- (12) Provision of major open space and recreation areas.
- (13) Implementation of extensive tree planting.
- (14) Adequate coastal protection.
- (15) Control of development along major roads.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.01 INTERIM INVENTORY

It is recommended that all sites listed in the inventory be considered as of real or possible conservation value.

Further research should be encouraged to extend the list and to add to the information recorded for each site in APPENDIX A. Conversely sites may be deleted from the list if this is indicated by further study.

In view of the likelihood that all sites cannot be conserved, priorities should be allocated and a programme of action adopted to ensure the conservation of a representative sample of sites.

Further details of sites are contained in APPENDIX A under the relevant identification number.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ELIZABETH

ELIZABETH LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

E1	House - Judd Road
E2	House - Spruance Road
E3	House - Prunus Avenue

OTHER SITES

E4	Boundary Park - Little Para River
E5	Seavington Road Reserve
E6	Olive Grove - Elizabeth East
E7	Windsor Green
E8	Playford Gardens

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GAWLER

GAWLER LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

Murray Street	-	G1	Mill
		G2	Mill Offices
		G3	Waterworks Building, Old Town water well
		G4	Gawler Post Office
		G5	Old Telegraph Station
		G6	Kingsford Hotel
		G7	Savings Bank of S.A.
		G8	South End Hotel
		G9	Baptist Church
		G10	ANZ Bank
		G11	Gawler Institute
		G12	National Bank
		G31	Professional Chambers
		G13	Town Hall
		G32	Rudalls
		G33	Gaetjens
		G34	Essex House
Cowan Street	-	G35	Congregational Church
		G36	Court House
		G37	Police Court
		G14	Old Bushman Hotel
		G38	Presbyterian Church
		G39	Public High School
		G15	St. Georges Church of England
		G40	St. Josephs Convent
Todd Street	-	G16	St. Peters & St. Pauls R.C. Church
		G17	Methodist Church
			Methodist Hall
			Methodist Manse
Other	-		House (Scheibner Terrace)
		G18	Phoenix Foundry and Arch
		G19	House 23 High Street
		G20	House - 1 Turner Street
		G21	House - 3 Turner Street
		G22	House - McKinlay Avenue
		G23	Martindale
		G41	Cottage - Calton Road
		G42	Trevu - East Terrace
		G43	No. 1 Store, Gawler South
		G24	Gawler Railway Station & Yards
		G44	Willaston Hotel
		G45	Old Gas Works
		G46	Brittania Foundry
		G47	Railway Cottages
		G48	No. 13 Railway Terrace
		G49	No. 7 Dean Street
		G50	Nos 1 & 3 Dean Street

Other (Contd)

G51	Alexanders House
G52	No. 44 Barnett Rd.
G53	Pioneer Cornish Cottage
G54	Para Para
G55	St. Pauls Roediger Memorial
G56	Wheatsheaf Hotel (Not within The Corporation of the Town of Gawler)

OBJECTS

G25	South Para River Bridge
G57	Willaston Bridge
G58	Whitelaw Creek Bridge
G59-61	3 Footbridges

OTHER SITES

G26	Pioneer Place & McKinlay Memorial
G27	Willaston Cemetery
G28	Dead Man's Pass
G29	Clonlea
G62	Orleana Square
G30	Natural Amphitheatre - Elliott
	Goodger Memorial Park
G63	Goose Island

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MUNNO PARA

ONE TREE HILL LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

M1	Uley Chapel & Cemetery
M2	Uleybury School
M3	Precolumb School
M4	One Tree Hill Inn
M5	One Tree Hill Methodist Church
M6	One Tree Hill Post Office
M7	One Tree Hill Institute
M8	Yattalunga
M9	Goulds Creek
M10	Yelki Mill and Waterwheel
M12	Crocker's Cottage
M13	Kentish School - Ruins
M14	Uley Park
M15	Toolunga (Glenacres)
M16	Trevilla
M17	Craigmores
M18	Milton Bank
M19	McKenzie's Home
M20	Bibaringa
M21	Bentley
M22	Nitschke's Cottages
M23	Harveys Coaching Inn.
M24	Shillabeers Shed
M25	Shephardsons Barn
M26	Stone House near Milton Bank

OBJECTS

M27	Stone Wall (Yattalunga)
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OTHER SITES

M11	Original "One Tree"
M28	Lady Alice Mines - Ruins
M29	Stockyard Gully Mines
M30	Attyford - Ruins and Mine
M31	Hammins Gully
M32	Sampsons Flat
M33	Ghosts Corner

SMITHFIELD LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

M34	Smithfield Hotel
M35	Old Smith Property - Stables
M36	Methodist Church
M37	Smiths Barn
M38	Smithfield Institute

SMITHFIELD LOCALITY (Contd)

BUILDINGS (Contd)

M39	Smithfield Post Office
M40	Smithfield Station & Railway Cottages
M41	Smithfield Primary School
M42	Kettering
M43	Blair Place

OTHER SITES

M44	Augusta Square
M45	Smiths Farm
M46	Smith Creek
M47	Disused Hills Face Quarries
M48	Zoar Chapel Cemetery (In the Penfield Locality)

VIRGINIA LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

M49	Wheatsheaf Hotel
M50	Virginia Institute
M51	Methodist Church
M52	Catholic Church
M53	Baker Residence - Penfield Road
M54	Buckland Park - Homestead
M56	Virginia Post Office
M57	Port Gawler School - Buckland Park
M58	Virginia Park - Homestead
M59	Calven Grove - Homestead
M60	School

OBJECTS

M61	Gawler River Floodgates - Buckland Park
M55	Port Gawler Wharves

OTHER SITES

M62	Virginia Oval
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ANGLE VALE LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

M63	Carclew Primitive Methodist Church & Cemetery
M66	Angle Vale Post Office
M67	Angle Vale Primary School

ANGLE VALE LOCALITY (Contd)

OBJECTS

M64	Old Angle Vale Bridge
M68	Suspension Bridge - Riverview Road
M69	Rifle Butts - Butt Road

OTHER SITES

M65	The Angle
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EVANSTON LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

M70	Old Riggs Homestead
M71	Presbyterian Church
M72	Gawler Blocks Primary School
M73	Cottage - Para Road
M74	Cottages - Hillier Road
M75	Cottage - Farrow Road

OBJECTS

M76	Winkle Bridge
M77	Wingates Ford

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SALISBURY

SALISBURY LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

S1	Old Court House
S2	St. Augustines Catholic Church & Cemetery.
S3	Congregational Church
S4	St. Johns C. of E., Cemetery, Rectory & original church.
S5	Coach and Horses Hotel
S6	Salisbury Primary School
S7	Salisbury Institute
S8	Salisbury Railway Station
S9	Old Wesleyan Methodist Chapel
S10	Sister Marrons Nursing Home
S11	Salisbury Hotel
S12	Old Spot Hotel
S13	Strict Baptist Church
S14	Stone buildings North Street.
S15	Gentleman's residence & outbuildings, 7 Robert Street
S16	Sans Souci Home
S17	Windzor Home
S18	Carisbrook
S19	Paralourie
S20	Farmhouse - Cross Keys Road
S21	Cottage - Walkleys Road Valley View
S22	Abattoirs Cottages
S23	Gov. MacDonnells Hotel
S24	Cottage - South Terrace

OTHER SITES

S25	Orangery
S26	Canoe Tree
S27	Methodist Cemetery
S28	Australian Electric Transport Museum (S.A.) - St. Kilda

PENFIELD LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

S29	Sturton Church
S30	Penfield School
S31	Worden Homestead
S32	Clyrow Homestead
See also Zoar Chapel Cemetery - Munno Para (48)	

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TEA TREE GULLY

TORRENS VALLEY LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

T1	Balmoral
T2	Mud and Daub Cottage - Payne Street
T4	Bickham Grange
T5	Tolleys Sampling Room - Hope Valley
T6	Hope Valley School
T7	Old Hope Valley Methodist Church

OBJECTS

T3	Torrens Weir
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OTHER SITES

T8	Hope Valley Reservoir and Aquaduct
T9	Highbury Reserve
T10	Kloppers Quarries
T11	Water Gully

MODBURY LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

T12	Tree Hill - Modbury Farm
T13	Drumminor
T14	Modbury School
T15	Original Modbury Post Office

OBJECTS

T16	Cronk's Well
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TEA TREE GULLY LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

T17	Old Council Chambers
T18	Dunns Cash Store
T19	Old Highercombe Hotel
T20	St. Wilfreds Church of England
T22	Tea Tree Gully Hotel
T23	Old Flour Mill
T24	Stone School Building
T25	Old Angoves Cellar

TEA TREE GULLY LOCALITY (Contd)

OBJECTS

T21 Haines Perseverance Road Bridge

OTHER SITES

T26 Haines Memorial Park
T27 Teatree Gully

GOLDEN GROVE LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

T28 Golden Grove House
T29 Golden Grove Presbyterian Church
T30 Greenwith Methodist Church
T31 Hillcot Farm
T32 Kirklands Homestead

OBJECTS

T33 Snake Gully Bridge

PARACOMBE LOCALITY

BUILDINGS

T34 Inglewood Inn
T35 Union Chapel - Houghton
T36 Bristol House - Houghton
T37 Anstey's Wine Cellar
T38 Glen Ewin
T39 Brightlands

OBJECTS

T40 Kloppers Bridge

OTHER SITES

T41 Highercombe Gardens (Deodar Cedar)

3.02 PRIORITY SITES IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

(a) Archeological sites

A number of sites of anthropological and archeological interest are located in the region, particularly aboriginal rock paintings. Due to conservation threats the location of such sites should not be made public. Further details and the location of sites are available from the Anthropology and Archeology Branch, South Australian Museum.

(b) The Coastline

The conservation of the coastal mangrove community, located in the Salisbury and Munno Para local government areas and in the Metropolitan Coast Protection District, is of high priority. The mangrove forest is of scientific interest due to its southerly occurrence. Further research is needed into the processes which operate in this ecosystem.

The marine meadow, mangrove and backing saltmarsh system is considered to be of significance as a feeding and breeding ground for marine life. Mangrove forest is also of scenic value, offering a unique wild and primitive character.

The existing forests should be preserved and regeneration and colonisation encouraged. Consideration should be given to the effects of the following activities:-

- * Reclamation of saltmarsh for evaporating pans.
- * Bolivar Sewerage Treatment Works outflow.
- * Torrens Island Power Station outflow.
- * Shack and marina development (St. Kilda)
- * Recreation. Trampling. Power boat backwash.
- * Vandalism, Littering.

(c) Remnant and roadside vegetation on the Plains

Much of the scarce remnant vegetation of the plains is located along roadsides, for example Acacia and Eucalypt species along Womma Road, Curtis Road and Heaslip Road. The extent of remnant vegetation on the plains should be assessed and at least representative samples retained.

Roadside vegetation is subject to a number of pressures and should be protected from unnecessary road works during construction and widening, as well as from adjacent landowners.

The flat urban and industrial landscape of the plains cannot be considered to be of significant scenic value, but its monotony can be relieved by extensive tree planting and the creation of open space, as has been done in Elizabeth.

Major waterways and their associated vegetation are of scenic value, providing relief from the flat urban landscape and often contain the only remnant vegetation in an area.

(d) Elizabeth - Gawler buffer zone

An effective buffer zone is required between the Elizabeth and Gawler districts to preserve the identity of Gawler and as an opportunity for recreation and re-vegetation. The Society for Growing Australian Plants suggests the eastern side of the Main North Road between Medlow Road and Yale Road to the Hills Face Zone.

(e) Major Waterways

Major waterways flowing through the Mount Lofty Ranges and the Hills Face Zone must be protected as important elements in the natural landscape. When traversing the plains they offer relief from the flat urban and rural landscape. Their preservation is of high priority as they frequently contain the only remnant vegetation in an area.

The North and South Para rivers define the Gawler town centre and contribute to its character. Both are designated in the Outer Metropolitan Planning Area Development Plan as open space. Land along these rivers should be acquired by Councils particularly in relation to the preservation of vegetation and bridges. Improvements could include pathways, tree planting, furniture, look out points and the removal of unsightly items. Clonlea Park, Goose Island and Dead Man's Pass are important sites.

Gawler River is designated as open space in the Gawler area and zoned Rural B through Munno Para. River Red Gums along the river should be preserved.

The Little Para River which is zoned Special Use follows the southern boundary of Elizabeth and flows through urban Salisbury. River red gums west of the Main North Road should be preserved. Power lines following the river detract from its amenity.

The Torrens River contains excellent remnant areas in Athelstone and Highbury although the river is subject to invasion by ash trees, blackberry and cape ivy. The river is zoned special use and environmental regulations are being prepared by the State Planning Authority.

Dry Creek is zoned Special Use in parts. Some good remnant stands although not of the same quality as that downstream at Yatala Vale exist in the Highways Depot, Northfield. A management plan for Dry Creek is urgently needed.

(f) Foothills

A number of creeks and watercourses drain from the Para and Eden scarps onto the plains or into Dry Creek, through developing residential areas. Often these creeks contain the only remnant vegetation in an area. For this reason, and for scenic and residential amenity, as much vegetation as possible should be saved from subdivision.

Sites of remnant vegetation occur particularly in Tea Tree Gully including:-

- (1) Barracks Road, Highbury.
- (2) Hancock Road, St. Agnes.
- (3) North Boulevard, St. Agnes.
- (4) East of Treagle Road, St. Agnes. In immediate threat of development. Contains Sheoak and Native Pines, an unusual association on the Adelaide plains. In the understorey there are many fine shrubs of the rare bearded heath (*Leuipogon cordifolius*).

Preservation measures applicable to the larger waterways could be applied to these foothill creeks. Active management is also required. "Natural" drainage should be encouraged rather than the diversion of stormwater by piping.

(g) Hills Face Zone

The Hills Face Zone provides a scenic backdrop and contrast to the urbanised plains. The need to preserve its natural character is well recognised and additional restrictions on subdivision have recently been introduced including controls by the State Planning Authority aimed at preventing the creation of uneconomic farming units.

The Hills Face Zone boundary should be reviewed and adjusted where appropriate. The hills overlooking the river in the Torrens Gorge could, for example, be regarded as Hills Face Zone because of their outstanding scenic value and vegetation.

(h) Torrens Gorge

There is some excellent vegetation in the Gorge, but the river is becoming overwhelmed by introduced species including ash trees, blackberry and cape ivy. Hills to the south of the river are of vital ecological importance and the northern hills overlooking the Kangaroo Creek Reservoir, are probably the best area of native vegetation (*Eucalyptus goniocalyx*) between the Torrens River and the Para Wirra Recreation Park.

(i) Ansteys Hill to Crouch Hill

North of the Torrens River, in the Hills face Zone, excellent diverse native vegetation is found in Anstey's Hill Regional Park. This is a vitally important part of the Hills Face Zone. North of this, to Crouch Hill, there is also excellent vegetation to be preserved.

(j) Cobblers Creek Area

There is excellent malle box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) grassland in the Salsibury Heights area. Other

species include *Goodenia albitflora*, *Pittosporum phylliraeoides*, *Santalum acuminatum* and *Callitris preissii*. It is recommended that this area be protected, possibly by the expansion of the Salisbury East major district open space to include Cobblers Creek and surrounding vegetation.

The mouth of the Little Para River, to the north in the Hills Face Zone is also of value, with natural flora and scenic cliffs. It is separated from Cobblers Creek by the Salisbury Heights residential area.

(k) Mount Lofty Ranges

The Ranges east of the Hills Face Zone are a unique natural asset to metropolitan Adelaide. Uplands and valleys offer a variety of landscape experiences as well as extensive views of the plains and the sea. Some of these views are currently being spoilt by the spread of urban development. It is desirable that future planning recognises the importance of vistas. The Mount Lofty Ranges and the Adelaide Plains should be assessed in terms of the views from one to the other and the more significant taken as determinants in future planning policies. The Scenic Route from Gawler to Sellicks Beach has been established through the ranges.

The maintenance of viable agriculture is necessary for landscape management and bushfire protection. A recent Supplementary Development Plan for the Mount Lofty Ranges introduced tighter controls on hobby farmers. Any urban development in the ranges must be of a suitable character and confined within country township boundaries. Areas of remnant bushland should be preserved and restrictions placed on clearing for agricultural use.

The 1265 Ha Para Wirra Recreation Park includes part of the South Para River and its tributaries

and South Para Gorge, a rugged and picturesque area. It also includes part of the Humbug Scrub. Para Wirra is aboriginal for "river with scrub". Vegetation in the park consists of Sclerophyll forest on podsollic soils and Savannah woodland. Ninety nine species of birds are found there and also the Black Faced Kangaroo (*Macropus fuliginosis melanops*). The main recreation area on a wooded plateau includes a kiosk, tennis courts and ovals. It is recommended that, where possible, further areas of Humbug Scrub north of One Tree Hill, Kersbrook, be added to the park.

3.03 CONSERVATION MEASURES IN THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The conservation of native vegetation, both remnant stands and bushland areas, on urban or rural land, should be given a high priority and effective controls enforced. Probably the most effective, but also expensive, control is the acquisition and protection in reserves of various kinds including National, Conservation and Recreation Parks, major and minor district and local open space. Systematic management is a necessary extension of such protection. Acquisition is particularly relevant to the conservation of pockets of vegetation and waterways in developing urban areas where the land can be put to a number of recreational and educational uses. Private individuals and organisations should be encouraged in the acquisition and proclamation of land as open space.

No further clearing of native vegetation for agricultural use should be allowed, except for bushfire control. Such bushland areas should be identified and a suitable zone created to ensure complete protection from clearing and development. Taxation concessions for the preservation of bushland could be introduced and legislation which encourages the clearing of native vegetation repealed or amended. Public authorities could subsidise or pay for protective measures such as fencing.

Controls over rural hobby farmer subdivision should be strengthened to ensure the effective management of rural land with respect to weed, disease and bushfire control. Controls recently introduced for the Mt. Lofty Ranges should be applied to other rural areas.

The South Australian Society for Growing Australian Plants has suggested a special form of subdivision in bushland areas with a minimum size of 5 ha and 75% cover of native vegetation. Cluster housing or "cluster farming" may also be appropriate in certain areas. Ideally, however, bushland areas should be protected from development.

Zoning or re-zoning should take account of native vegetation and allow appropriate rather than inappropriate uses. Ideally a special zone for bushland protection should be created.

The protection of native vegetation along watercourses requires special attention. Existing controls include Special Use Zoning and the requirement of a road or reserve along the bank of designated waterways, with the rear of any allotment not to abut such a road or reserve. More positive controls are also needed to ensure the effective management of watercourses covering such aspects as acquisition, erosion control revegetation and rehabilitation.

"Natural drainage" should be encouraged in preference to the piping away of stormwater from allotments and paved roads thus avoiding a loss of water to vegetation and allowing for the return of water to the natural drainage system.

Model Tree Preservation Regulations can be applied to protect vegetation. The compensation provision, however, has prejudiced their adoption. Tree Preservation Regulations of an acceptable kind are required, which could be applied as an interim measure to vegetation worth preserving.

The preservation of scenic amenity of the "natural" environment involves the conservation of vegetation and rural landscape by control over the visual intrusion of development. Certain forms of development, such as housing, may intrude because it detracts from the natural character of an area. Other forms of development, such as advertising and electricity and telegraph poles can be considered a form of visual pollution. The consideration of pollution control and the preservation of the nature, features and general character of an area is embodied in a number of sections

of the Planning and Development Act and in the Model Zoning Regulations. Model regulations may also be implemented to preserve sites of natural beauty, but these contain a compensation clause.

If valuable landscape areas are to be effectively preserved under existing planning controls they must be positively identified by the State Planning Authority (at an appropriate scale) and designated in a revised Metropolitan Planning Area Development Plan.

An alternative approach is a combination of public and private ownership of land managed by a single responsible authority. The introduction of such a concept could largely avoid the costs of acquisition and maintenance of regional parks as well as the hardship and inconvenience to dispossessed landholders.

Under this system private land use is controlled by legislation and regulations designed to allow use of the private land in keeping with the character of the area, prohibit the clearing of native vegetation, and control public access to areas of natural beauty. Acquisition of key areas could proceed in stages, with interim measures enforced to ensure that these areas remain intact, pending acquisition. (22)

There are a number of problems inherent in this system, including the acceptance of stringent controls by landowners, the possibility of a compensation clause and the problem of public access to privately owned land.

3.04 PRIORITY SITES IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

An attempt has been made to classify sites, according to their relative importance, as follows:-

Grade I Sites

Grade I sites are judged to be of outstanding interest with respect to the locality within which they are situated. Their preservation is of very high priority.

Grade II Sites

Grade II sites include those which are also of interest and every effort should be made to preserve them. (Some of the more important sites in Grade II are classified as Grade II*).

Grade III Sites

Grade III sites include those which are sufficiently important to be drawn to public attention and the case for their preservation considered.

It must be emphasised that this classification is an interim measure based on available information and is, to a certain extent, subjective. It is hoped that it will be used as a basis for discussion and revised accordingly.

The study has revealed several urban and rural areas that warrant special attention because of either the quality of individual sites or of the association between sites. For each of these a special precinct has been recommended with policies varying to suit the circumstances. Any development within a precinct should be considered in terms of its immediate or future effect on the remainder of that precinct.

A. ELIZABETH LOCALITY

The few remaining old houses in Elizabeth should be retained for community use so that their exposure to the public is maximised.

An open space system is an important part of the overall design of Elizabeth. It is recommended that the concept of broad open space wedges between suburbs be maintained and enhanced. Sites E4 to E8 are open space areas and their retention is generally assumed. Special consideration should, however, be given to maintaining the present condition of E4 and E6. In addition, E5, E7 and E8 should be improved with additional planting.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	E4.
Grade II	E1, E2, E3, E6, E8.*
Grade III	E5, E7.

B. GAWLER LOCALITY

The whole town of Gawler is an important historic settlement as the first planned town outside Adelaide. It is important that the original plan conceived by Colonel Light be retained. Fundamental to this is the preservation, where possible, of all sites of historic interest.

The North and South Para Rivers naturally define the town and have played a role in Gawler's development. The town's close relationship to these rivers should be improved by landscaping of the river banks on a scale that reflects the country township character.

Interpretative facilities should be established to assist local residents and visitors in appreciating the historical significance of Gawler.

Gawler Town Centre Precinct

Defined as the area bounded by the North and South Para Rivers and High Street this precinct contains Colonel Light's original plan for Gawler. Policies within this precinct should include:-

- (a) The crescent of open space around this centre should be preserved. Where possible this feature should be expanded into a continuous belt.
- (b) Church Hill must be retained as a living area. Renovation of many of the buildings is necessary.
- (c) Traffic through the precinct should be rationalised.
- (d) Areas suitable for redevelopment should be identified.
- (e) General policies controlling scale, land use, appearance, demolition and erection of buildings in the precinct should be adopted.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	G18, G19, G20, G23, G24, G27, G29, G30.
Grade II	G21, G22*, G42*, G43, G44*, G45, G46 G54, G55*, G56*, G57, G58, G59-61, G63*
Grade III	G41, G47, G48, G49, G50, G51, G52, G53.

Murray Street Precinct

Murray Street has a visual and historic significance based on a number of landmarks such as the Post Office and a series of small shops and their verandahs. It is vital that individual buildings and the general character of Murray Street be preserved for historic reasons. All new development in Murray Street and the reconciliation of parking and traffic pressures with environmental character

must be carefully considered. Policies within this precinct should include:-

- (a) A tree planting programme should be implemented for various parts of the precinct.
- (b) Site ratios for commercial and business development along Murray Street should be prescribed to ensure that new development is not of a scale that will be out of character with existing buildings.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	G1, G4, G5, G6, G7, G9, G10, G11, G12, G13, G26, G28
Grade II	G2, G8, G25, G31, G32, G33, G34, G63

Cowan Street Precinct

Cowan Street, with its series of squares and churches extending west of Murray Street is a quiet residential area with established trees and a number of buildings of historical value. Policies within this precinct should include:-

- (a) Renovation of dilapidated buildings.
- (b) Improvement of footpaths and tree planting in conjunction with placing power lines underground or screening poles.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	G14, G15, G16, G62
Grade II	G35*, G36*, G37*, G38*, G39*, G40*

Methodist Church Precinct

The Methodist Church and related buildings form an historical precinct in close proximity to the western edge of business area of the town. Policies within the precinct should include:-

- (a) Landscaping in conjunction with the riverbank.
- (b) Relocation of the adjoining ETSA Depot with the remaining area to be developed as open space.
- (c) A buffer should be maintained between the precinct and adjoining commercial interests.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I G17

C. ONE TREE HILL LOCALITY

The rural historic area of One Tree Hill should be preserved including old homesteads sited along the Scenic Road. Policies within this locality should include:-

- (a) Homesteads to be retained and renovated where necessary.
- (b) Encouragement given to owners of studs to open parts of their properties for tourists.
- (c) Posting of simple, clear signs to identify the properties.
- (d) Native tree planting should be encouraged but views into the adjacent countryside should be retained. The main road is notable at present because of these views.

- (e) Investigations should be undertaken to identify possible picnic and barbecue sites.
- (f) Future subdivision of the One Tree Hill country township must be sensitive to the historic ribbon development along the main road. A generous tree planting programme could be the most effective method of creating a transition from old to new.
- (g) Gum trees are an integral part of the character and history of One Tree Hill. The distribution of these should be studied and those of visual or historic significance protected.
- (h) A considerable amount of traffic passes through the township en route to Para Wirra National Park. Efforts should be made to advertise the historic character of the area. Possibly through an interpretive centre. (The Institute, for example, would be appropriate). In addition, suitable signs should be erected opposite the old One Tree Hill Inn, to introduce the area as historic and interesting.
- (i) A scenic route could be created to take in such sites as Uleybury School, Uley Chapel and Precolumb School.
- (j) The popularity of 10-acre subdivision in this area in recent years has led to an influx of relatively young people desiring to live permanently in a semi-rural environment. These new residents have shown a keen interest in local history. This involvement should be encouraged.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	M1, M2, M4, M8, M11.
Grade II	M3, M5*, M7*, M14, M15, M17, M18, M20, M21, M28, M29, M30
Grade III	M6, M9, M10, M12, M13, M16, M19, M22, M23, M24, M25, M26, M27, M31, M32, M33.

In addition to this classification it is recommended that M1 and M2 be given top priority because of their significance both to the region and to the State.

D. SMITHFIELD LOCALITY

Smithfield is in a unique position. It is an historic town virtually on the edge of the metropolitan area. The immediate pressure for residential land constitutes a real threat to its conservation. In view of its planning significance, the preservation of its character is urgent.

A historic precinct should be established to include the intersection of Anderson's Walk and the Main North Road and Augusta Square. Policies within this locality should include:-

- (a) Augusta Square should remain free of development and be landscaped to include all existing trees.
- (b) A development plan should be prepared as a basis for residential infilling in the precinct.
- (c) Consideration should be given to methods of reducing traffic in Anderson's Walk.
- (d) A pedestrian system should be established to include all of the historic sites and the recreation reserve. This could be extended to the West to the Railway Station and the Church.
- (e) The area between the Institute and the Smithfield Hotel should be developed in a way that links these two buildings and provides a pedestrian attraction.
- (f) Native trees should be planted along the Main North Road frontage of the recreation reserve to increase the visual significance of the Anderson's Walk precinct as viewed from the road.

- (g) The area generally lacks facilities. It is recommended that community use of Smith's Barn (M37) and the Methodist Church (M36) be considered.
- (h) The row of shops along the Main North Road should eventually be relocated within the built up area. The old Post Office however, should remain and be restored.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	M34, M43, M44
Grade II	M37, M38*, M40*, M41*
Grade III	M35, M36, M39, M42, M45, M46, M47, M48.

In addition to this classification it is recommended that M43 be given top priority because of its significance to the region.

E. VIRGINIA LOCALITY

Policies within this locality should include:-

- (a) Improvement of the appearance of the main road, particularly within the township. Roadside advertising should be reduced.
- (b) Tree planting should be undertaken within the township particularly in relation to the historic buildings adjacent to the main road.
- (c) Future residential development should be directed towards infilling in the township rather than spreading along the main road frontage.
- (d) The township lacks a community activity focus. It is recommended that vacant areas south of the Institute be developed for this purpose.

- (e) Buckland Park is a unique feature and its retention is highly recommended. All buildings should be retained and their arrangement preserved. Some form of integrated development aimed at the renovation of these buildings and the redevelopment of the park for public use is considered very worthwhile.
- (f) Mangrove swamp areas along the coast are partially protected by a reserve. Access to the sea through Port Gawler, however, should be subject to further control. Movement by foot and by boat constitutes a danger to the mangroves adjacent to the river mouth as well as remnants of the wharf still existing at the end of the access road.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	M54.
Grade II	M49, M51, M52*, M55, M56, M57, M58, M59
Grade III	M50, M53, M60, M61, M62

In addition to this classification it is recommended that M54 be given top priority because of its significance to the State.

F ANGLE VALE LOCALITY

Policies within this locality should include:-

- (a) Preservation of the 'Angle' in Angle Vale largely in its present form, that is, the large gum trees, the church and cemetery must be retained.
- (b) Any development in the area should be located to offset the scattered activity that at present typifies the locality. Development adjacent to the main road should be sensitive to the remaining old buildings, acting to highlight rather than obscure.

- (c) The row of houses to the east of Carclew Church along the main road should be retained and renovated. This group of buildings is significant.
- (d) Carclew Church and the adjoining hall should be renovated and utilised for community purposes.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	M63, M65
Grade II	M64*, M66.
Grade III	M67, M68, M69.

EVANSTON LOCALITY

Evanston is an historic area that is likely to come under subdivision pressure due to the expansion of Gawler. It is important that the following sites be considered before their preservation is endangered. The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade II	M70*, M71, M73, M76, M77
Grade III	M72, M74, M75.

SALISBURY LOCALITY

An historic precinct should be created to include the triangular area bounded by Wiltshire Street, Commercial Road and Park Terrace. Policies within this precinct should include:-

- (a) Demolition, erection, use, external appearance and scale of buildings should be controlled so that development does not detract from the character of the precinct.
- (b) A pedestrian system should be established to link historic buildings and community facilities within and adjacent to the precinct.

- (c) Listed sites in the precinct should be renovated to their original condition.
- (d) An interpretive centre, preferably utilising one of the old buildings should be established to inform and educate the public.
- (e) Traffic through the precinct should be minimized and controlled so as not to interfere with pedestrian movement.
- (f) Suitable street furniture should be introduced throughout the precinct. This should be of a style which would be in keeping with the buildings, for example iron light poles and benches. In sections of the precinct where this would not be suitable, undergrounding of power lines is recommended.

The following historic sites should be included in the precinct:

S1, S2, S4, S5, S6, S7, S11.

The intersection of John and Gawler Streets is a natural town focus. Governor MacDonnells Hotel and the Old Flour Mill should be preserved and enhanced in this area.

A general conservation policy should be adopted for old farmhouses along the Little Para River. Salisbury's relationship to this River has been of considerable importance throughout its history.

Further study of Salisbury's history is recommended, as it is an important area of the State. Through this study areas suitable for redevelopment may be identified and other historic sites revealed.

The Australian Electric Transport Museum (S.A.) Inc. maintains an historical vehicle collection at its museum located on Section 129, Hundred of Port Adelaide at St. Kilda. The collection includes 11 trams, 4 trolley buses, 1 motorbus and 1 electric locomotive. (S28).

The Museum has long term plans for the extension of this facility in association with the Mile End Railway Museum. Other aspects involve the possible creation of a nautical display area and the relocation of historic buildings from the Northern Metropolitan Region to the complex. The Salisbury Corporation is proceeding with development of the St. Kilda foreshore area. Development of the museum complex should be encouraged.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	S1, S2, S4, S12, S15
Grade II	S5*, S6*, S7*, S8*, S11*, S13, S16* S17, S18*, S19, S23, S27, S28
Grade III	S3, S9, S10, S14, S20, S21, S22, S24, S25, S26

I PENFIELD LOCALITY

Penfield School (S30) should be renovated and security from vandalism increased.

Protective measures should be introduced to save the Zoar Chapel Cemetery from further desecration. Damaged graves should be repaired.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	S29
Grade II	S30, S41, S32
(Also refer to M48)	

J TORRENS VALLEY LOCALITY

The area surrounding the corners of Tolleys, Grand Junction and Barracks Roads has some historic significance. Future development in this area should not detract from historic sites.

Balmoral and Bickham Grange (T1 and T4) located at the western end of the locality have an association because of their history and proximity. This association will increase with time. Efforts should be made to publicise this association and to establish a community use for both buildings.

Discussions should be held with the Government and private bodies concerned, with the view to establishing a walking trail along the Hills Face to include sites T3, T10 and T11. Signs should be erected to inform the public of their historic significance.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	T1, T3
Grade II	T2*, T4, T6*, T7
Grade III	T5, T8, T9, T10, T11

K MODBURY LOCALITY

Modbury Post Office and Modbury School should remain in community use.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	T12, T13
Grade II	T14, T15
Grade III	T16

In addition, T12 should be given top priority in view of its significance to the locality.

L . TEA TREE GULLY LOCALITY

An historical precinct is recommended for this locality. It should include sites T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22, T23, T24, T26, T27. Policies within the precinct should include:-

- (a) Demolition, erection, use, external appearance and scale of buildings should be controlled so that development does not detract from the character of the precinct.
- (b) Traffic should be reduced within the precinct.

A pedestrian system should be established to link all of the listed sites within the precinct. This system should focus on Haine's Memorial Park (T26).

- (c) Street tree planting should be increased, particularly along Perseverance Road.
- (d) An interpretative centre should be set up, preferably in one of the historic buildings, such as T19 to inform the public of the historic significance of the precinct.
- (e) Appropriate street furniture could be added to the area to enhance its character. Power lines around Haine's Memorial Park should be placed underground.
- (f) Pedestrian access across the Main North East Road should be improved.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	T17, T19, T22
Grade II	T18*, T20, T21, T22, T26, T27*
Grade III	T23, T24, T25

In addition to this classification it is recommended that T17 should be given top priority because of its significance to the State.

M GOLDEN GROVE LOCALITY

Golden Grove House (T28) is in immediate danger and action should be taken to ensure its preservation.

Because of the distribution of listed sites along the Golden Grove and Snake Gully Roads, signs should be erected to emphasise the historic character of this route.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	T28, T33
Grade II	T29*, T30, T31*, T32

In addition to this classification it is recommended that T28 should be given top priority because of its significance to the region.

N PARACOMBE LOCALITY

An historic precinct should be created to include the whole of the township of Houghton. Policies within this locality should include:-

- (a) Demolition, erection, use, external appearance and scale of building should be controlled so that development does not detract from the character of the precinct.
- (b) Houghton Square should be the focus of a pedestrian system linking the listed sites with community facilities in the locality.

- (c) An interpretive centre (for example T35) should be established to inform the public of the historic significance of the town.
- (d) Traffic through the precinct should be controlled so as not to interfere with pedestrian movement about the central square.

The following classification of sites is recommended:-

Grade I	T34, T35
Grade II	T36*, T38, T39, T41
Grade III	T37, T40

In addition to this classification it is recommended that T34 should be given top priority because of its significance to the State.

3.05 CONSERVATION MEASURES IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Conservation of the built environment should be given a high priority and effective controls devised. "Policies for the conservation of buildings must vary according to the circumstances. They should be directed to the preservation of the character of groups of buildings, or of whole areas, as well as to the preservation of examples of types of buildings or of numbers of particular buildings."⁽¹⁾ Education and public involvement are two important aspects of the conservation process which should be encouraged.

Further research is required to identify additional sites and to evaluate sites already identified. The preparation of an ad-hoc interim inventory and a more detailed inventory should be carried out simultaneously.

Acquisition by public authorities is not always the best conservation solution except for the preservation of buildings of outstanding merit, endangered buildings, or buildings whose preservation is an essential part of a precinct. Practical problems of acquisition include finance and suitability for use in comparison with more recent buildings. The Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate suggests that the "conservation of buildings and urban areas is best done by a judicious combination of acquisitions and planning controls, supported by subsidies or loans for restoration, and taxation incentives."⁽¹⁾

Some non-planning conservation measures include,

(a) Trusts:

A person owning a building may set up a charitable trust with a public or local authority.

(b) Covenants & Easements:

The law relating to covenants and easements should be amended to enable the Australian and State Governments, public and local authorities and National Trusts, to

Road construction proposals should have regard to the National Estate.

Both interim and permanent controls in the demolition of important sites are required. All demolition should be considered as a form of development requiring consent and subject to planning control. Buildings of apparent significance could also be made subject to interim controls to prevent demolition until their value has been fully investigated. The Victorian Historic Buildings Bill may serve as a model.

As well as the preservation of individual buildings, conservation areas need to be designated. In such areas preservation, landscaping, street furniture and the placing underground of public services are of high priority.

Existing controls under the Planning and Development Act include:-

(a) Regulations:

Under the Planning and Development Act planning regulations can be made relating to an authorised development plan. These include the making of regulations to "prohibit the alteration or destruction of buildings or sites of architectural, historical or scientific interest or natural beauty except with the consent of the Authority".

Model regulations relating to the above have been issued by the State Planning Authority. Owners of such sites are entitled to compensation for loss.

A number of other regulations could be employed to preserve the character of historic localities including tree preservation and external appearance of buildings.

The Committee of Inquiry into the National Estate recommends that planning controls should not give any entitlement to compensation except in the case of

public and local authorities and National Trusts, to acquire the benefit of them without owning any land. Legislation should provide special statutory techniques to enable owners to attach any kind of conservation obligation, whether positive or restrictive, to their land, enforceable by a government, or public or local authority or a National Trust, to take effect by gazetted notification and registration. (1)

(c) Leasing Arrangements:

The owner of a property can lease it to a public authority and take back a sub-lease in which he enters into covenants to ensure its conservation.

(d) Grants:

Grants may be made for preservation work, administered through local authorities.

(e) Loans:

Low interest loans to finance restoration of houses should be made available. This would help to ensure that the rehabilitation of an urban area does not destroy its social and physical character.

(f) Circulating Funds:

Authorities or trusts may buy, restore and sell buildings under covenant through a circulating fund.

(g) Incentives:

Incentives such as tax concessions, special planning requirements or transfer of development rights should be offered to encourage restoration and discourage demolition and development. Section 214A of the Local Government Act could be considered in this respect.

"Housing and urban renewal authorities should not destroy and redevelop areas with a character warranting conservation. Having identified such an area, they should only rehabilitate it in a way which retains its essential character". (1)

case of properties reserved for public use or public purposes.

(b) Planning Regulations - Zoning

In the formation of zoning regulations important sites should not be adversely zoned, (e.g. extractive industry).

Planning regulations should be administered with due consideration to the preservation of the character of historical precincts and appropriate development adjacent to significant sites.

In reaching a decision whether to grant or refuse consent to development under regulation 8(3) of the Model Planning Regulations - Zoning, consideration must be given to:-

- "(iii) the preservation of the character and amenity of the locality".

The amended Model Planning Regulations - Zoning (February 1976), add the following to regulation 8(3):-

"(f) any factors -

- (i) tending to promote or detract from the amenity of the locality in which the land is situated, the conservation of native fauna and flora in the locality or the preservation of the nature, features and general character of the locality.

or

- (ii) tending to increase or reduce pollution in or arising from, the locality in which the land is situated."

The amended model also includes a revised regulation 7(1)(a) which specifies that,

- (a) If, on consideration of an application made pursuant to the provisions under the Building Act, 1970-1971, the council is of the opinion that any building when constructed or any

conversion, addition to, alteration or completion of any existing building when so converted, added to, altered or completed is likely to have an external appearance which would be in any way detrimental to the character and amenity of the locality or the orderly and proper planning of the zone within which the proposed building is situated, the council may require that an application be made to the council pursuant to this subregulation for the said construction, conversion, addition to, alteration or completion and the council may:-

- (i) refuse to consent to the construction of the building or to the conversion, addition to, alteration or completion of any existing building; or
 - (ii) grant consent to the construction of the building or to the conversion, addition to, alteration or completion of any existing building subject to such conditions, if any, as the council thinks fit.
- (b) In reaching a decision whether to grant or refuse consent or upon what conditions, other than conditions relating to landscaping or maintenance, consent should be granted the council shall have regard to the advice of a person or persons approved by the Minister for giving such advice.
- (c) A person approved by the Minister pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subregulation shall be either -
- (i) a member of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, or
 - (ii) a corporate member of the Royal Australian Planning Institute Incorporated, or
 - (iii) a person having qualifications and experience in architecture or town planning which in the opinion of the Minister are appropriate."

(c) Interim Development Control:

Under Interim Development Control any construction, conversion or change of use is subject to consent. In making a decision on consent a number of factors

are to be considered, including:-

"any factors -

- (i) tending to promote or detract from the amenity of the locality in which the land is situated, the conservation of native fauna and flora in the locality or the preservation of the nature, features and general character of the locality;

or

- (ii) tending to increase or reduce pollution in, or arising from, the locality in which the land is situated."

(d) Control of Land Subdivision:

Plans of subdivision should provide for the retention of recognised buildings. Under the Planning and Development Act (S.49(h)) a plan of subdivision may be refused if:-

"the proposed mode of subdivision or re-subdivision would destroy any site of exceptional natural beauty or any site or building of architectural, scientific or historical interest in the land: but approval shall not be refused pursuant to this paragraph if the Director or the council is satisfied that the land upon which the site is located has been offered by the owner of the land for sale to the Government, the Authority and the council of the area in which the land is situated at a price which in the opinion of the Land Board is reasonable and the offer has not been accepted by the Government, the Authority and the council within three months after the offer has been made;"

(e) The Planning Appeal Board:

The Board must have regard to all relevant matters including any factors:-

- (i) tending to promote or detract from the amenity of the locality in which the land is situated, the conservation of native fauna and flora in the locality or the preservation of the nature, features and general character of the locality;

or

- (ii) tending to increase or reduce pollution in, or arising from the locality in which the land is situated.

It appears that while powers exist under the Planning and Development Act to conserve National Estate sites, these are weakened by:-

- (a) Compensation provisions.
- (b) Lack of specific reference to historic sites in the relevant parts of the Act.
- (c) Lack of a state-wide inventory of designated sites and compulsory legislation for their conservation.

Since planning legislation must be based on the authorised development plan for a planning area it would be desirable if all relevant sites were to be identified in the development plan for a planning area and subsequently identified in zoning regulations for each Council area.

The following paragraphs outline conservation measures which have been employed in Britain. Similar legislation would be of value in South Australia. (28)

British Legislation requires that the Minister compile lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest for the guidance of local planning authorities. Before compiling (or amending or approving) any list the Minister must consult such persons or bodies as appear to him to have special knowledge or interest in such buildings.

In choosing buildings particular attention is paid to:-

- (a) Special value within certain types either for architectural or planning reasons or as illustrating social and economic history.
- (b) Technological innovation or virtuosity.
- (c) Associations with well known characters or events.
- (d) Group value, especially as examples of Town Planning.

After consultation and inspection of the buildings in the area the Minister issues a Provisional List of such buildings in which they are classified in three grades as follows:-

Grade I These buildings are of outstanding interest.

Grade II These are buildings of special interest which warrant every effort being made to preserve them (some particularly important buildings in Grade II are classified as Grade II*)

Grade III These buildings do not normally qualify for the statutory lists but they are important enough to be drawn to the attention of local authorities and others so that the case for preserving them can be fully considered.

Finally a statutory list is published and owners notified. The buildings contained within the Statutory List are those which are listed in Grades I and II within the Provisional List. The effect of such listing is that no person shall execute or cause to permit to be executed any works for the demolition of the building or its alteration or extension in any manner which would seriously affect its character unless formal 'Listed Building' consent has been obtained from the local planning authority.

Grade III buildings included in the Minister's Provisional List form a supplementary list which whilst not regarded as possessing a sufficient degree of architectural or historical interest, are nevertheless brought to the notice of the Council as worthy of retention if this can be done without unduly affecting wider interests. This list has no statutory significance and owners and occupiers are not notified of any inclusion of their buildings on this list.

Conservation legislation also provides for compulsory acquisition and financial contributions towards maintenance of listed buildings.

Under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, the local planning authority is required to determine which parts of a City are "areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance" and to designate such areas as "Conservation Areas".

In a circular advising local planning authorities of their powers and duties under the Act, the Minister has stated that there can be no standard specification for conservation areas because of the variety of building groups, street scenes and urban environment generally which is found in historic areas.

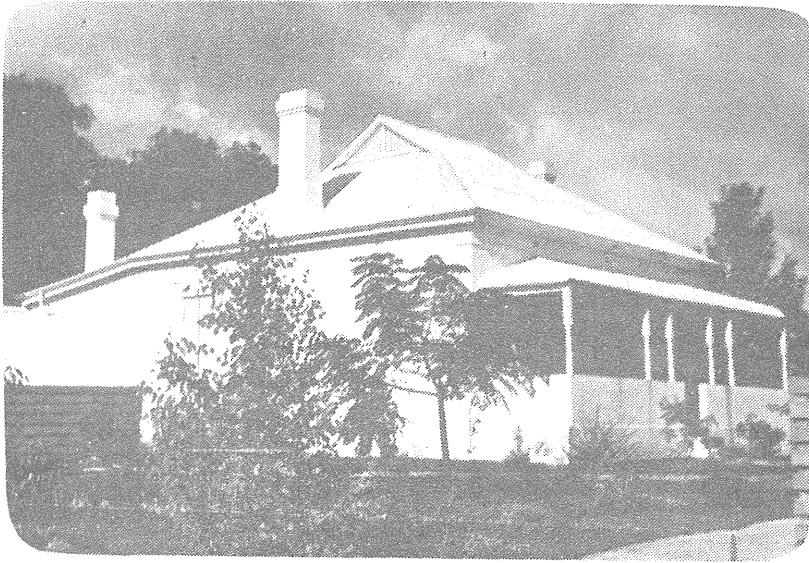
The legislation provides for "Conservation Area Advisory Committees" including residents and members of local societies to provide advice on proposals relating to conservation areas. Such committees play a useful part in the general care and maintenance of conservation areas and in making positive proposals for their enhancement.

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL ESTATE INVENTORY

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF

ELIZABETH



E2 HOUSE - SPRUANCE ROAD
ELIZABETH EAST

Stone and brick building.
Galvanised iron roof. One of
only three old houses left in
Elizabeth.

Condition good. Well maintained
exterior.

Site included in Housing Trust
medium density home unit dev-
elopment. Used as craft
room. Several large trees.
Common car park at rear.
Walkways throughout development

Building is not visible from
Spruance Avenue.

Pleasant locality. Possible
threat from eventual infill
of home units.

Recommendations

Preservation recommended to
retain pre-Elizabeth history.

GRADE II



E.3 HOUSE - 27 PRUNUS AVENUE
Elizabeth Vale

Stone and brick building, galvanized iron roof. Built in three sections, original part 1890's. Later sections early 1900's.

Good condition. Many large trees on site. Building partially obscured from road. Galvanized iron sheds on site.

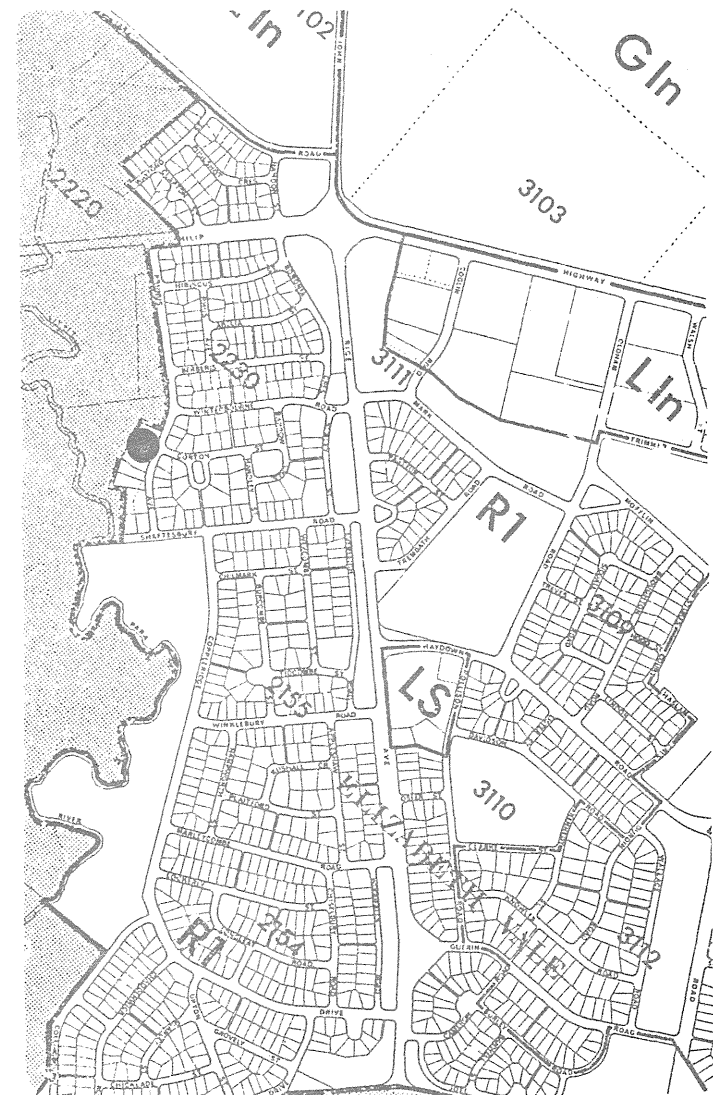
Quiet new residential locality. Prunus Avenue traffic light. Site backs onto Little Para River. Pleasant setting.

Residential 1 zone. No immediate threat to preservation. One of three old houses in Elizabeth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Preservation recommended. Ultimately community use of building would be desirable.

GRADE II





E4 - BOUNDARY PARK & LITTLE PARK RIVER. Elizabeth Vale

Very dominant feature. Change in level dramatic. marred by large pylons.

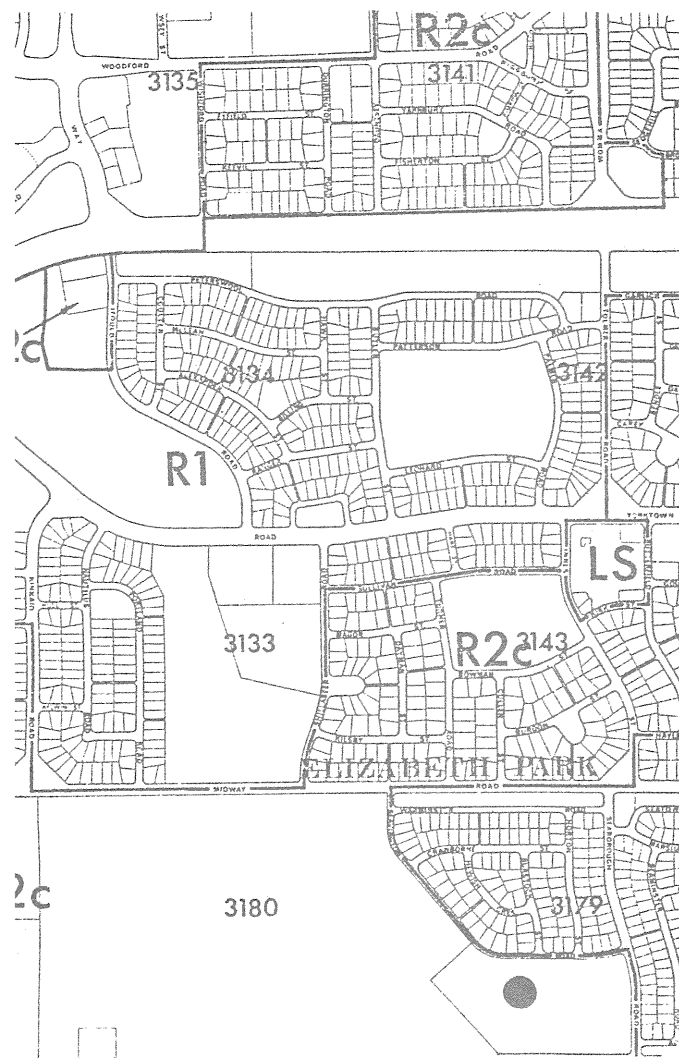
Unique feature extends E-W through Elizabeth and Salisbury. Ideal recreation facility. Pedestrian spine.

Dominant open space feature in northern urban area.

Recommendations

Screening of pylons would be desirable.

GRADE I



E5 - SEAVINGTON ROAD RESERVE
Elizabeth Park

Many mature gum trees on site.
Prominent 'circle' of trees on
highest point. Steep sided
gully east of site.

Surrounding locality residential.
Seavington Road traffic light.

Recommendations

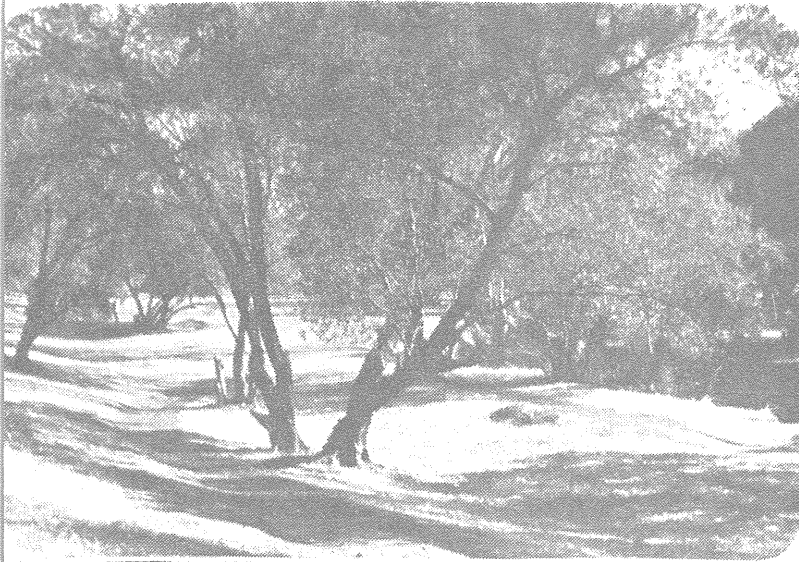
Preservation essential. Quality
of reserve should be improved.

GRADE III





E6 - OLIVE GROVE



Unique feature. Strong sense of enclosure and identity. Steep sided creek runs through grove. Excellent pedestrian facility.

Surrounding locality residential.
Treeless open space north of
site. Heavy traffic on midway
and Yorktown Roads.

Designated reserve. Threat
to preservation minimal.
Olive trees offer contrasting
vegetation to other open
spaces.

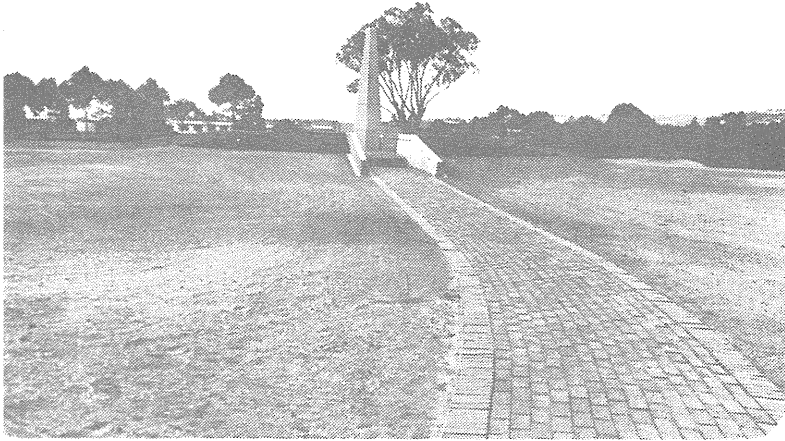
Recommendations

Reserve adjacent should be planted to extend tree cover.

GRADE II



E8 - PLAYFORD GARDENS
Elizabeth

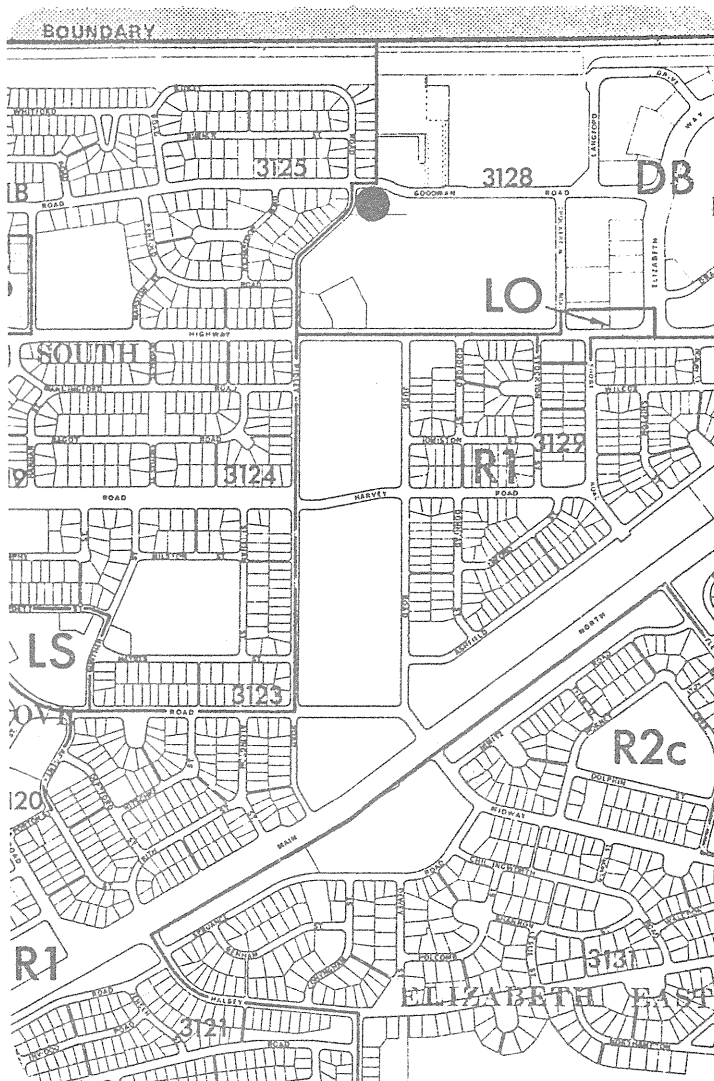


Site of the inauguration ceremony for the foundation of Elizabeth by Sir. Thomas Playford, 16th November 1955.

Monument erected 16/11/1975.
Site landscaped but few trees.

Surrounding locality residential
School adjacent Goodman Road.
Traffic medium.

Site is important for the fostering of the historical fabric of the new town.



Recommendations

Preservation essential. Tree planting should be increased. Monument should be visible from Goodman Road.

GRADE II *

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF

GAWLER

G1 - THE MILL
MURRAY STREET, Gawler

Large stone building.
Galvanised iron roof. Erected
by Harrison Brothers 1855.
Taken over by Duffield family
in 1863. It had two engines
each of 10 horse power.

4 storey main section.
Recently renovated. Dominant
structure. No setback from
road.

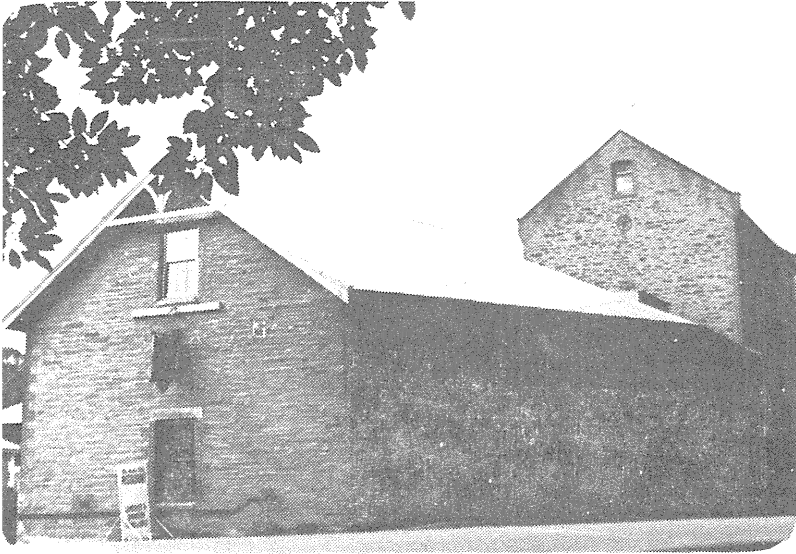
Located adjacent river reserve
and main road. Many large
trees in reserve. Traffic
heavy.

Surrounding uses mainly com-
mercial. Service station
and tyre centre adjacent.
Julian Terrace unsealed.
uncomplimentary to style of
building. Small old resid-
ential pocket east of site.
Historic association with
several other buildings in
locality.

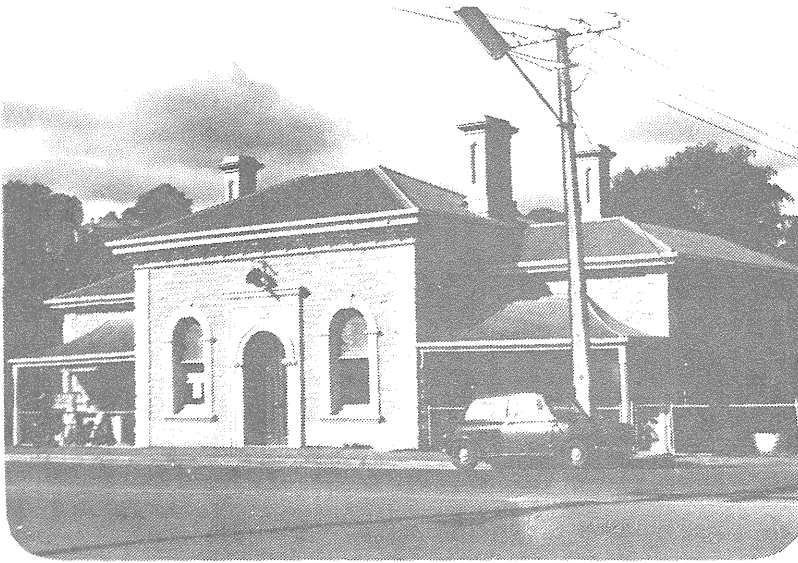
Prominent structure very well
restored. No immediate
threats to preservation.
Restaurant use very appropriate.

Recommendations

GRADE I



G2 - MILL OFFICES MURRAY STREET



Stone and brick building. Galvanised iron roof. History associated with adjacent mill.

Building in good condition. Attractive well balanced building. Large trees at rear. No setback from Murray Street.

Surrounding uses commercial. Small pocket of old residential at rear. Murray Street traffic heavy.

Currently antique gallery. Historic association with several other buildings in locality. No immediate threat to preservation.

Recommendations

Tall trees should be planted at rear and sides of building. Separation from service station desirable.

GRADE II



G3 - WATERWORKS BUILDING, OLD TOWN WATER WELL.

CNR. JULIAN TERRACE & MURRAY STREET

Stone and brick building. Galvanised iron roof. Built C.1882 to house pumping plant and well which fed Gawler's first water supply system. The original well (57' deep) is still beneath the floorboards.

Single storey building. Good-fair condition. E&WS Depot at rear is unattractive. Few trees.

Site adjacent to river. Galvanised iron sheds associated with 'the mill' also adjacent. East side of Murray Street mainly old residential. Murray Street traffic medium.

Attractive historic building surrounded by largely insensitive development.

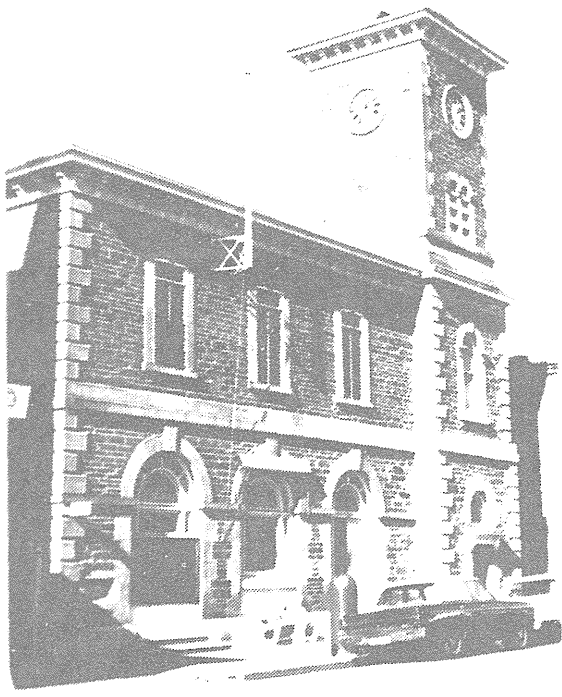
Recommendations

rear of site should be screened from view. Planting between Building and Depot is recommended.

GRADE II*



G4 - GAWLER POST OFFICE
MURRAY STREET



Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Built 1866. Original Post Office opened 1857.

2 storey building with clock tower. No setback from Murray Street. Visually dominant building. Good condition.

Civic and shopping locality. Old telegraph station adjacent. Civic focus of town. Murray Street traffic heavy.

Important institutional building. Historic associations with several buildings in locality. Threat to preservation minimal.



Recommendations

Historic precinct should be created about this civic focus

GRADE I

G5 - OLD TELEGRAPH STATION

Stone building. Built 1859. Original Post Office was in the 'Old Spot Hotel'. In 1850's and 60's Mr. George Gozzard was Postmaster. After his death in the early '60's Post Office moved to Telegraph Office.

2 storey building. No setback from Murray Street. Building in good condition.

Located adjacent to Post Office. Civic and shopping locality. Murray Street traffic heavy.

Important institutional building. Forms part of civic focal point in town.

Recommendations

Historic precinct should be created to emphasise town centre.

GRADE I

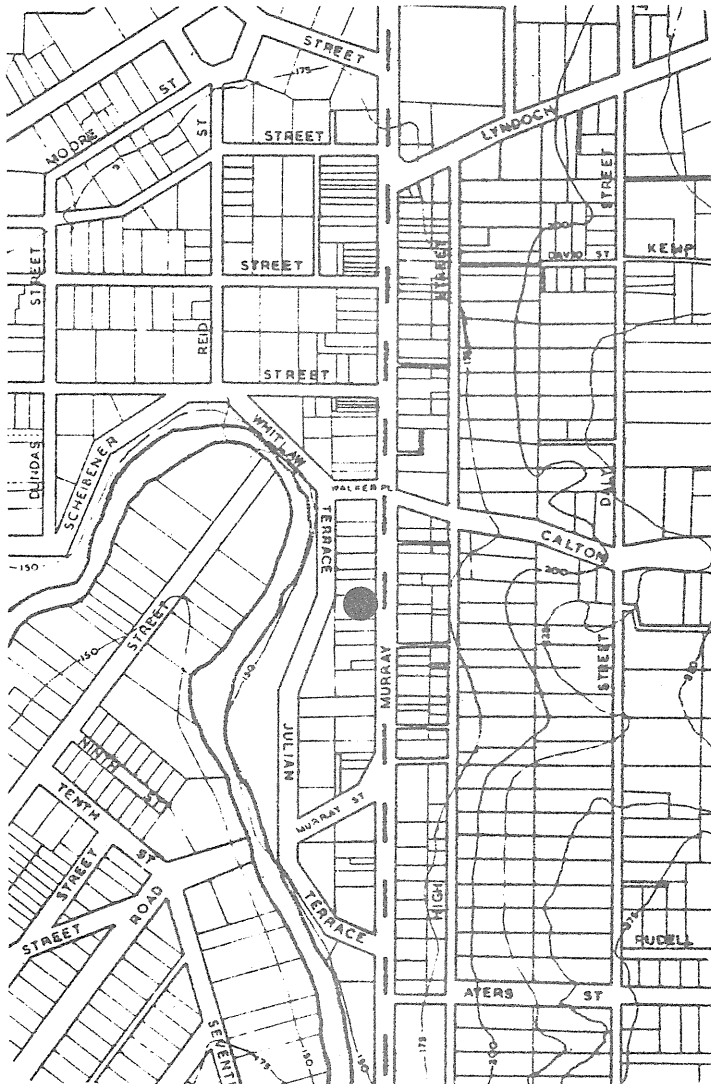


G6 - KINGSFORD HOTEL
Murray Street.



Stone building galvanised iron roof. Built C.1858. Originally the Globe Hotel and headquarters of the Humbug Society. Barn at rear once a soap factory.

2 storey building. Cast work on balcony. Distinctive architectural style. Buildings in good condition. Renovated in recent years. Single and 2 storey additions at rear. No setback for building. Remainder of site car park and drive-way.



Surrounding uses mainly commercial and shopping. Traffic on Murray Street heavy.

Fine distinctive building. Historic association with other buildings in Murray Street.

Recommendations

Trees should be planted throughout site. Building should not be obscured.

GRADE I

G7 - SAVINGS BANK OF S.A.
Murray Street

Stone building. Tile Roof.
Built 1865.

2 storey building with a
stuccoed front in Victorian
renaissance style. Single
storey brick extension at
rear. Condition good.

No setback from Murray Street.
No trees on site.

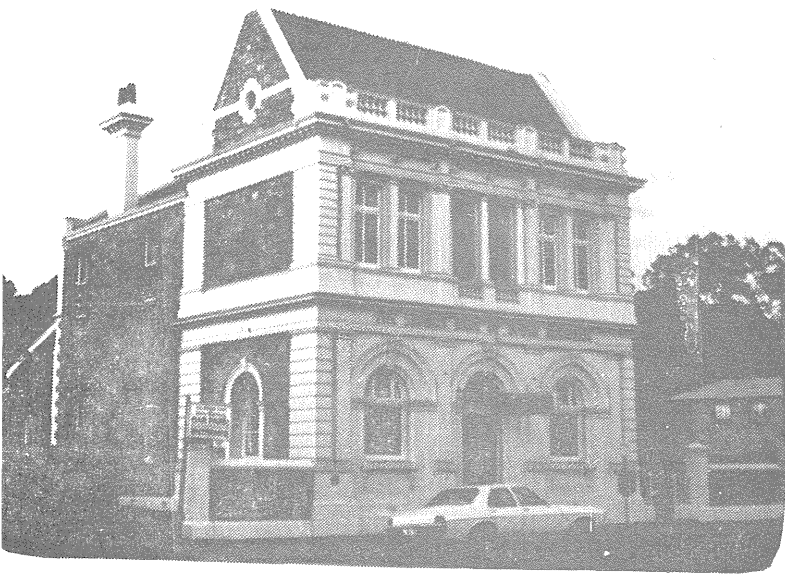
Shopping and commercial local-
ity. Vacant lot south of
site recently graded. Rear
access through High Street.

Distinctive style building.
Part of Murray Street pre-
cinct. Has always been in
use as a Bank.

Recommendations

Adjoining development must
be compatible with or separated
from site.

GRADE I





G8 - SOUTH END HOTEL
Murray Street
Stone building. Curved galvanised iron roof. Built in 1863. Old barret vaulted room.

2 storey building with balcony. Good condition. 2 storey building added to rear. Date not known. Stone outhouse on south side. Car park on site. Large trees at rear.

Locality includes major intersection, service station, factory, 2 storey old office building.

Prominent location. Site could come under pressure for commercial development.

Recommendations

Large signs to be removed from front of building.

GRADE II



G9 - BAPTIST CHURCH
Murray Street

Large stone and brick building. Galvanised iron roof. Services began 1866. The first part of the building on left of block built 1870. Building enlarged 1873. Classrooms added 1879 and 1900.

Prominent building. Distinctive style. Aligned with road. Condition good. Two tall palm trees. Remainder of site clear. Car park at rear on Julian Terrace visible from front.

Commercial and retail locality. Service station and factory adjacent. Hotel opposite on Murray Street. Traffic heavy.

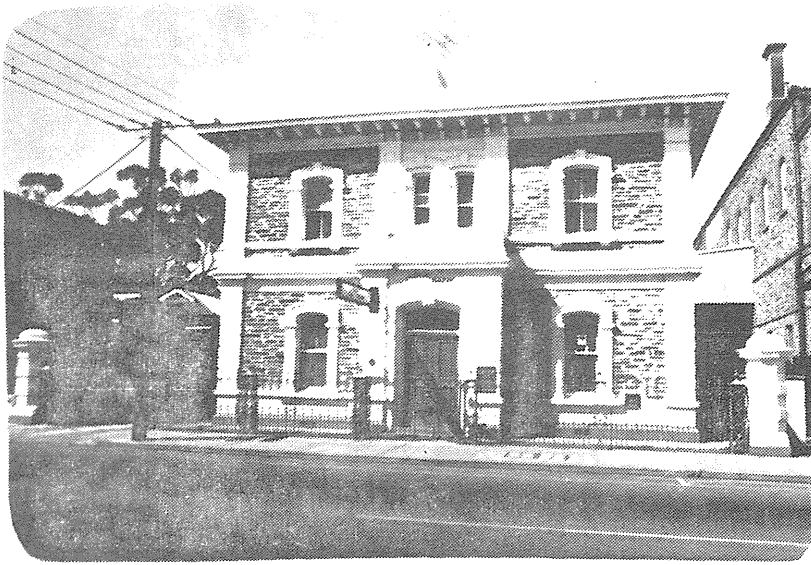
Visually distinctive building. Located in Town Centre. Historical association with several buildings in locality.

Recommendations

Car park at rear should be screened by trees.

GRADE I





G10 - A.N.Z. BANK
Murray Street

Italianate villa style, bluestone building pointed and lined with stucco corner blockings and dressings. The hipped roof has wide overhanging eaves with attractive brackets.

The S.A. Banking Company opened a branch in Gawler in 1857. It then became the Bank of S.A. In 1892 the Union Bank took over and the Bank of S.A. disappeared. Later this became the Australia and New Zealand Bank. Good condition. First Manager - Mr. Alexander Grant. Building erected and opened 4th April, 1859.



Recommendations

Preserve as part of Murray Street.

GRADE I

G11 - GAWLER INSTITUTE
Murray Street

Built 1870.

Italianate building with walls of bluestone rubble with stucco dressings. Cast iron balustrade to portico at street level bear an interesting inscription as follows:-

"Cast from first iron smelt in the Colony at the Phoenix Foundry 1871 from ore raised in the district of Barossa. Presented James Martin, Esq."

Good condition.

Another plaque on building reads:-

"In 1859 a competition for a national song was conducted by the Gawler Institute - and from 96 entries in lyric section and 25 entries in musical section the Song of Australia was selected as the best. Words - Caroline Carleton, Music Carl Linger".

It was first sung in public at Gawler 12th December, 1859.

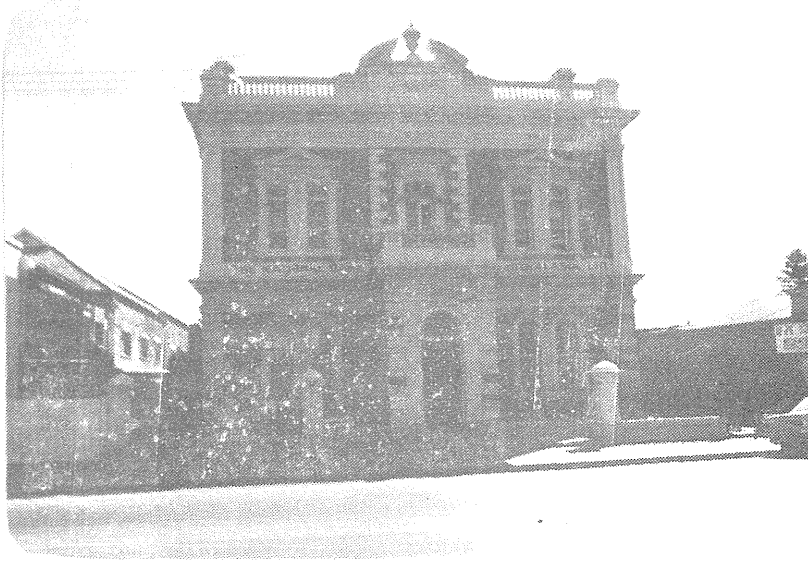
Recommendations

Preserve as part of Murray Street.

GRADE I



G12 - NATIONAL BANK
Murray Street



Built 1891.

A fine stone building with front facade in Ashlar work with stucco dressings in an Italianate exuberant style. It has a balustraded parapet with broken pediment complete with urn. Good condition.

The branch was opened on 5th December, 1859, in rented premises.



Recommendations

Preserve as part of Murray Street.

GRADE I

G13 - TOWN HALL
Murray Street

Foundation stone laid
16th April, 1878.

With walls of bluestone rubble, cement blockings and dressings. An elaborate balustraded parapet with ornate urns and false central pediment feature. Good condition.

Recommendations

Preserve as part of Murray Street.

GRADE I



G14 - OLD BUSHMAN HOTEL
Cowan Street



Erected by Robert Robertson in early forties. It is believed that John MacDowell Stuart and party of explorers stayed here on their way north.

One of the most prominent licencees of the house was Mr. (later Hon.) J.H. Howe.

Inappropriate painting detracts from the building's character.



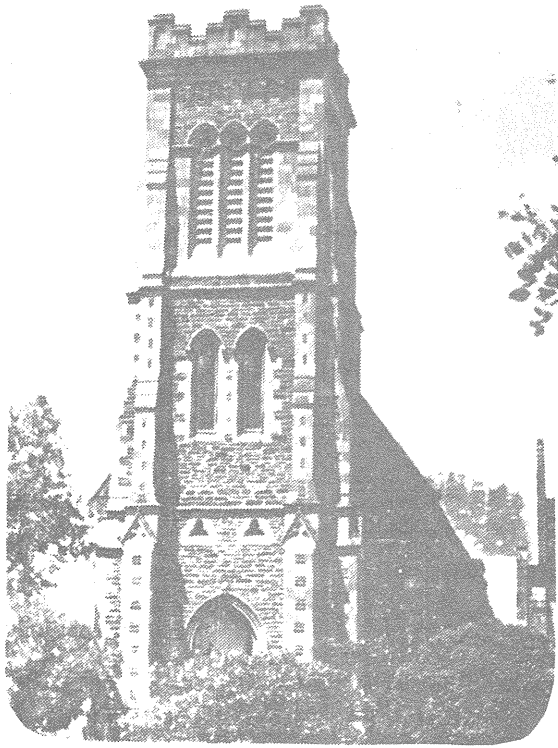
Recommendations

Ensure that redevelopment does not destroy the building's character.

GRADE I

G15 - ST. GEORGES CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Orleana Square



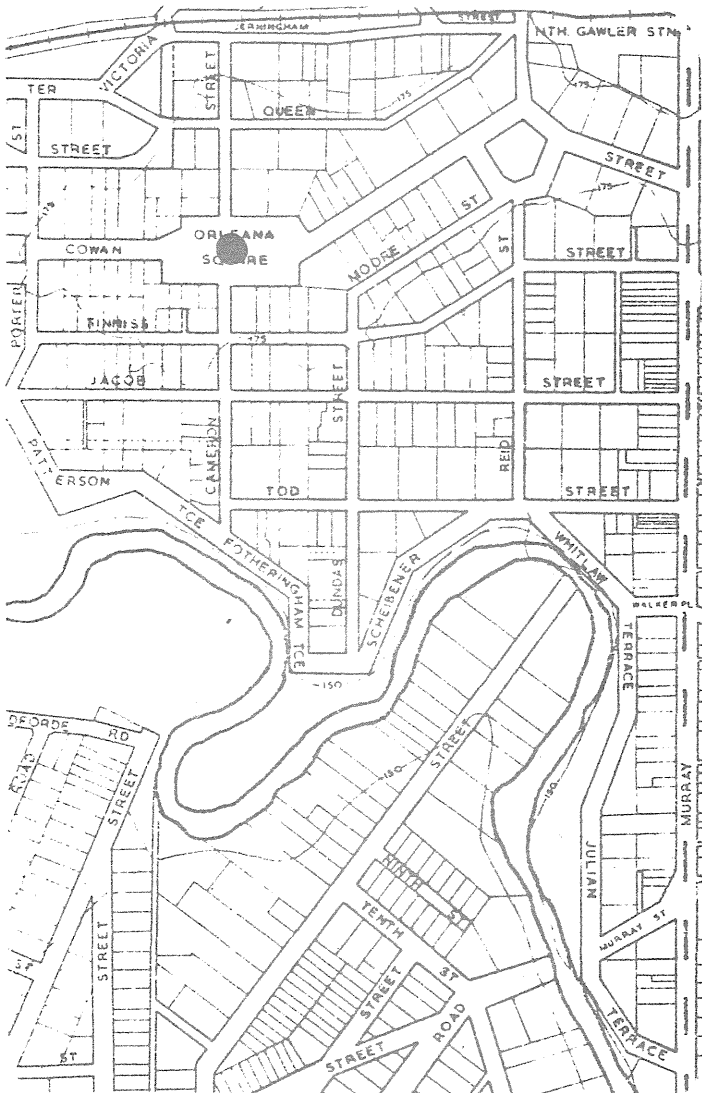
The Reverend W.H. Coombs became first minister in 1846. He held his first service on Sunday, 29th November, 1846, in the basement of the Victoria Mill which was in course of construction. On 4th March, 1847, the foundation stone was laid by Gov. Robe, in presence of a large number of people including G.S. Kingston.

On 6th January, 1858, Mrs. Short laid the foundation stone of new church, which was opened by Bishop Short on 28th March, 1864.

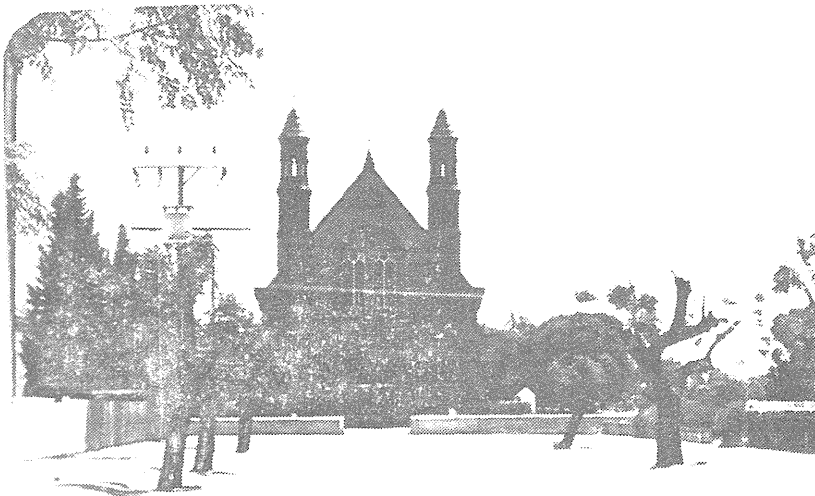
Recommendations

Preserve as part of Cowan Street precinct.

GRADE I



G16 - ST. PETERS & ST. PAULS
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
Cowan Street



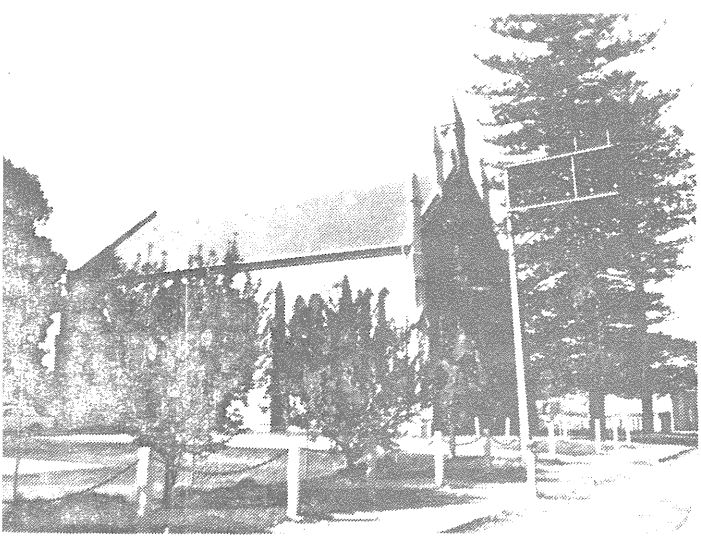
This is the second R.C. Church in Gawler. Foundation stone laid 12th December, 1897. Good condition.

Recommendations

Preserve as focal point in Cowan Street precinct.

GRADE I





G17 - METHODIST CHURCH, HALL
& MANSE & HOUSE, 1
SCHIEBENER STREET

These 4 buildings are part
of a precinct and form a
"group" on the National
Trust's "classified list".

The old section of the Hall
is the original chapel built
in 1850 and enlarged in 1858.

The Wesleyan Church was built
in 1869.

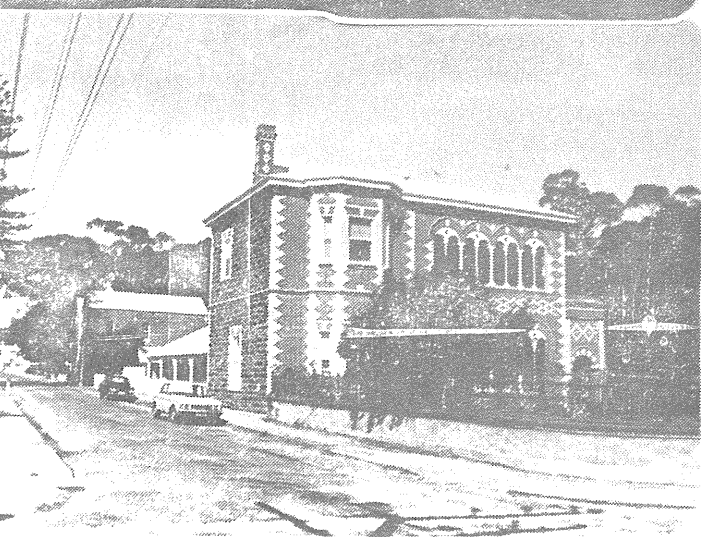
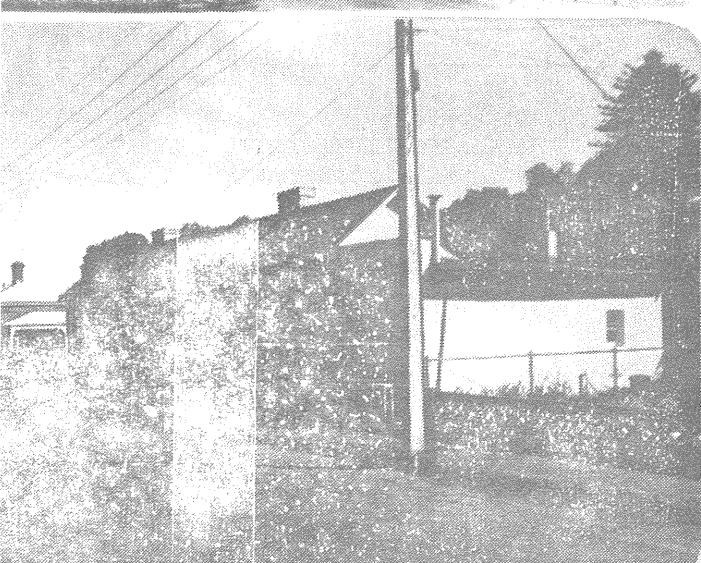
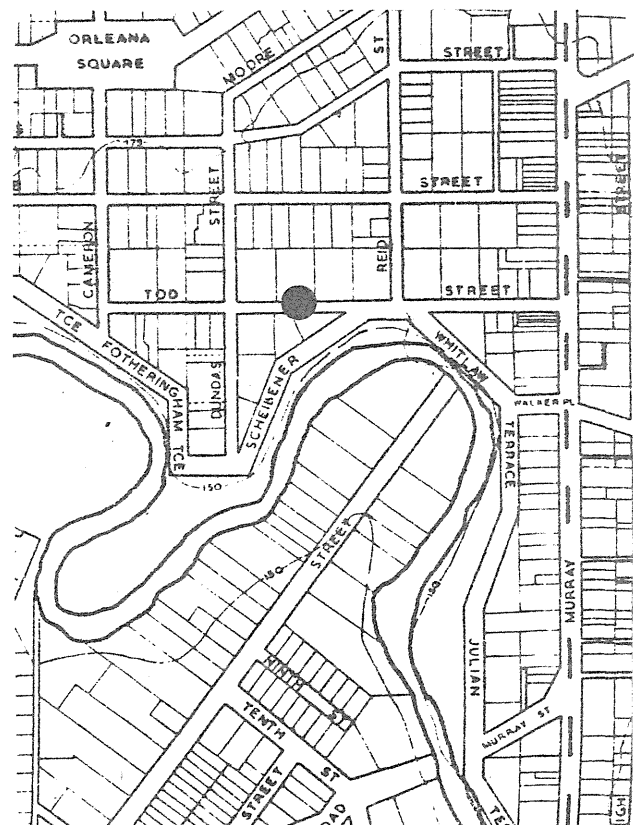


In the 1860's William Wincey
who financed the building of
the church, built Tortola
House in Dundas Street with
Gawler red bricks patterned
with cream bricks from
Florence and iron castings
from the Gawler Foundries.
At one time Alfred May owned
the house. In 1912 it was
sold to the Todd Street
Methodist Church for Manse for
£2,000. Good condition.

Recommendations

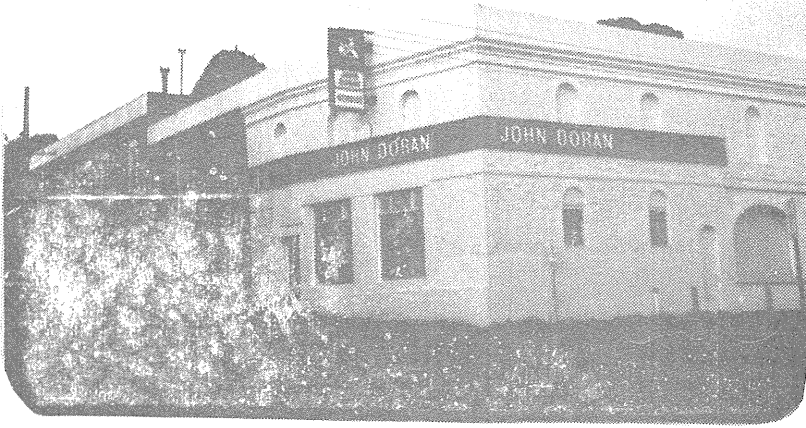
Methodist Church precinct to
be preserved and linked to
the riverbank landscape.

GRADE I



G18 - PHOENIX FOUNDRY & ARCH.

Cnr. Calton Road & High :



Stone and brick building. Galvanised iron roof. Original owner James Martin. Came to Gawler 1848. Built bullock drays and reaping machines. First to build stump jump plough. Also built locomotive

Large factory - type building. 2 storey frontages on High Street and Calton Road. Extensive site. Few trees. Condition fair.

Surrounding uses residential and commercial. Corner location. Prominent site and building along Calton Road.

Current use commercial. Distinctive 19th century architecture. Potential for various types of development. Possible future threat from commercial expansion.

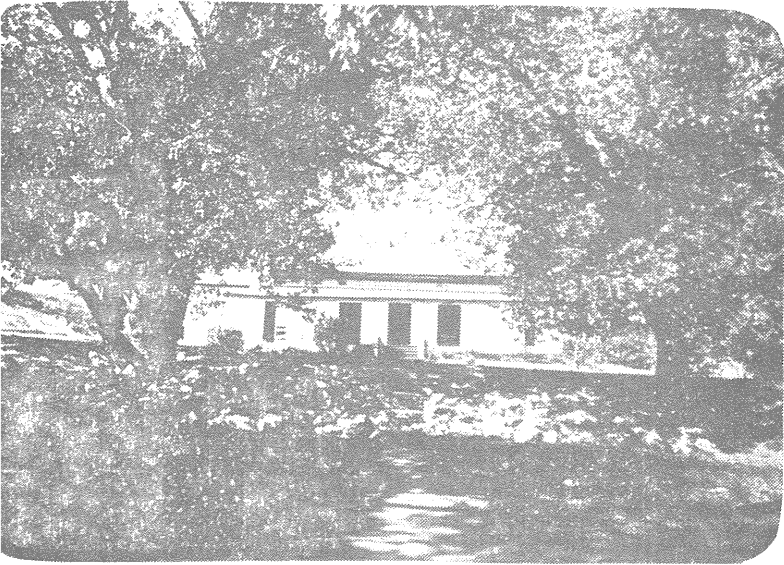
Recommendations

Could be developed as community complex should opportunity arise.

GRADE I



G19- HOUSE - 23 HIGH STREET



Stone and brick building. Galvanised iron roof. Built 1870's by James Harris. Member of first Town Council of Gawler. Prominent local businessman.

Wooden shutters along west side of building. Setback 25 metres. Ballroom addition date unknown. Several brick outbuildings at rear. Several large trees. 2 metre stone wall around site.

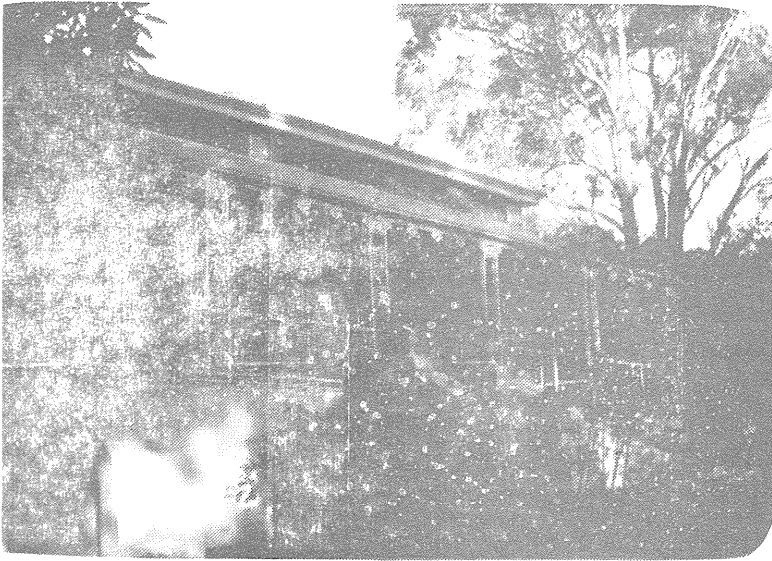
Steep sloping embankment north of site. Old residential and commercial locality. Corner location. Calton Road traffic medium.



Recommendations

Historic precinct should be established to include old foundry and other buildings on Murray Street.

GRADE I



G20 - HOUSE 1 TURNER STREET

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Built 1850's. First owner Mr. Deanes. Building originally faced onto Duffield Street.

Two level house. Large staircase on western side. Curved galvanised iron verandah. Condition fair - good. Many large trees on site. Some exotic. Heavily vegetated setback from road. Partially visible.

Mixed age residential locality. Very quiet. Traffic very light.

Very attractive settings and building on large block. No immediate threat to preservation. Some light renovation necessary.

Recommendations

Site has potential for community use.

GRADE I



G21 - HOUSE 3 TURNER STREET

2 storey stone building.
Galvanised iron roof. Built
1840's. Original owner
William Taylor.

Original entrance from Duffield
Street. Condition fair - good.
Stone outhouse. Very large
trees on site. Heavily
vegetated. Large block of
land.

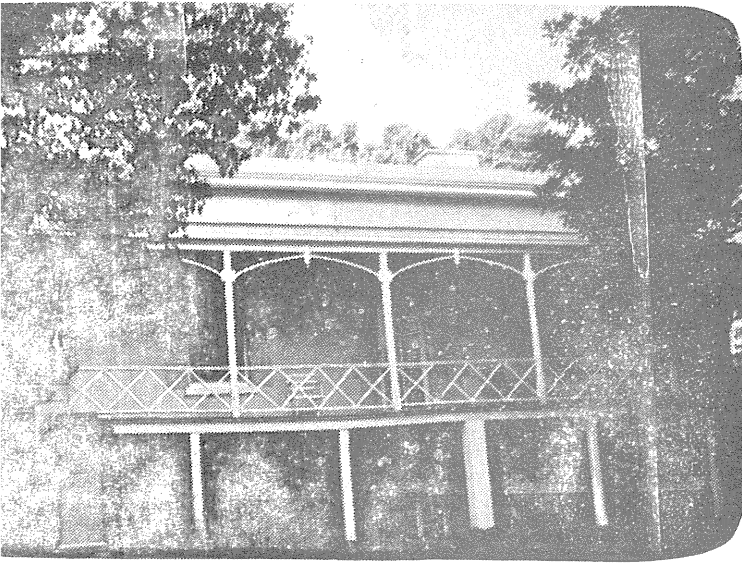
Mixed age residential locality.
Some very old. Turner Street
traffic light.

One of the original buildings
of Gawler. Site has potential
for some community use.

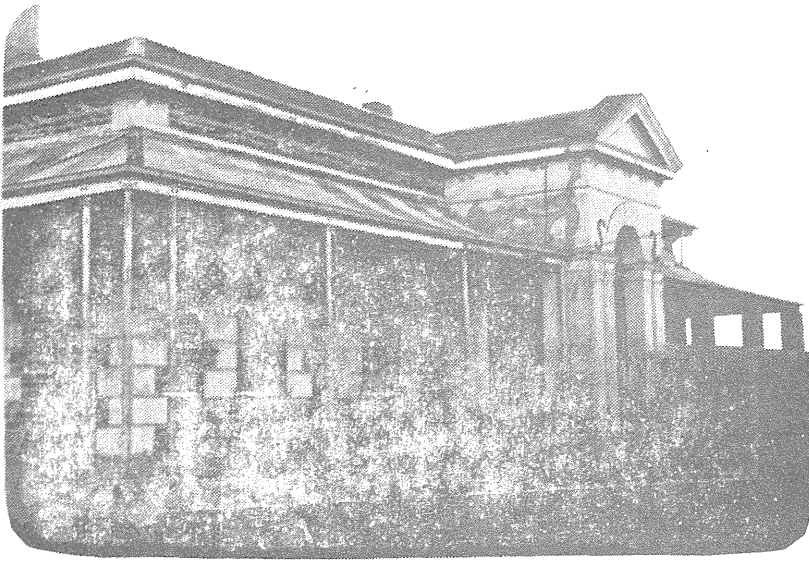
Recommendations

Retain in existing setting.

GRADE II



G22- HOUSE - McKINLAY AVENUE



Stone and brick building.
Slate roof.

Built by James Pile 1867.
James Pile was a pastoralist who settled in Gawler. After his death his daughter occupied the house. She married John McKinlay the explorer.

House and site divided in two
Condition fair. Several large trees on site. Long access road to McKinlay Avenue.
House largely hidden from view

Large homestead in recent residential subdivision. Renovation necessary. Threat to preservation moderate.



Recommendations

House should be renovated to its original status. Trees should be planted on site.

GRADE II *

G23 - 'MARTINDALE'
Duffield Street

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Original rear section built 1860. 2 storey front section added 1841.

Very large imposing building. Large scale staircase at entrance. Building appears in good condition. Creekbed at rear of site. Low stone wall along Duffield Street. Site landscaped and open.

Quiet mixed age residential locality. Good views over Gawler. Traffic in Duffield Street light.

Currently a private hospital. Size of building makes it ideal for use as this type of facility. Style unique in Gawler.

Recommendations

Preservation essential. Offers a valuable facility to the town. Traffic in locality should be minimised.

GRADE I



G24 - GAWLER RAILWAY STATION YARDS



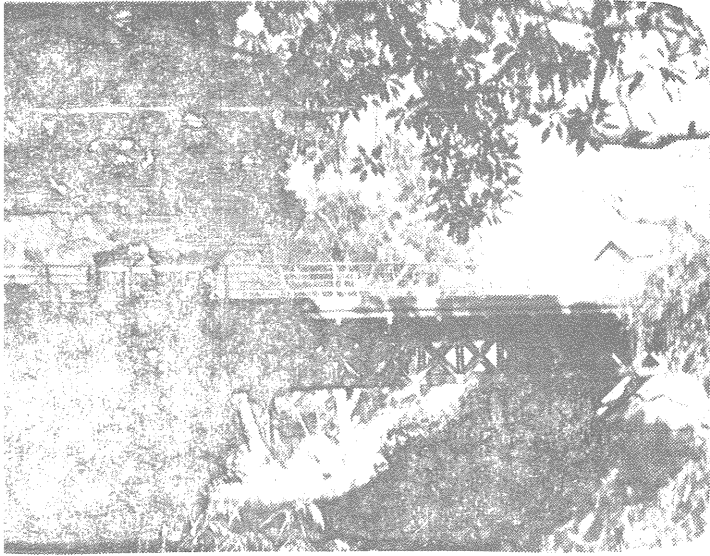
The Adelaide-Gawler railway line was completed in 1857 and the present buildings, dating from 1879 replaced the earlier structure that was said to be inadequate for the town and neighbourhood. Facing the platform were waiting rooms and refreshment rooms as well as porters' and lamp rooms, and at one end a two-storied residence was provided for the Stationmaster. The goods platform shed pre-dates the main station building. Good condition.



There is a large and interesting tank stand. There is also a watering point for locomotives just north of the main platform. Few of this type are left in South Australia.

Recommendations

Grade I



G25 - SOUTH PARA RIVER BRIDGE
Adelaide Road/Murray Street

Opened 22nd January 1908 by
Governor of South Australia
Sir George LeHunte.

Named Gawler Bridge. On
the pillars are the coat of
arms of Governor Gawler.

Many large trees in river.
The old mill is adjacent.
Bridge carries heavy traffic
to and from Murray Street.

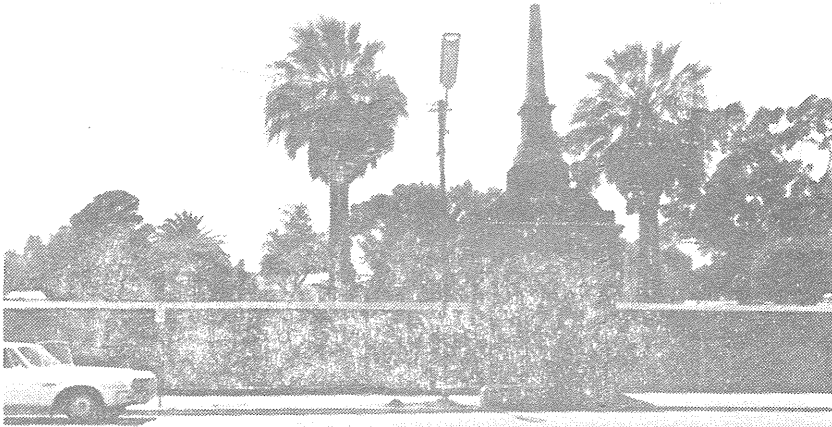
Gawler's bridges have an
integral role in the history
of the town. Site of present
bridge has had several struct-
ures spanning river.

Recommendations

Preservation recommended.

GRADE II





G26 - PIONEER PLACE AND
McKINLAY MEMORIAL
Murray Street

Pioneer place is a part of
Light's original plan.

The foundation stone of
McKinlay Memorial was laid
in 1874 by John Forrest, a
friend of John McKinlay.
McKinlay spent nearly thirty
years in the northern part o
the State and beyond, includ
ing trips across the contine

Recommendations

Preserve the strong historic
association of the site.

Old tomb and headstones coul
be relocated in a Pioneers
section.

Both GRADE I



G27 - WILLASTON CEMETERY

Cnr. Gawler By-pass &
Chamberlain Road

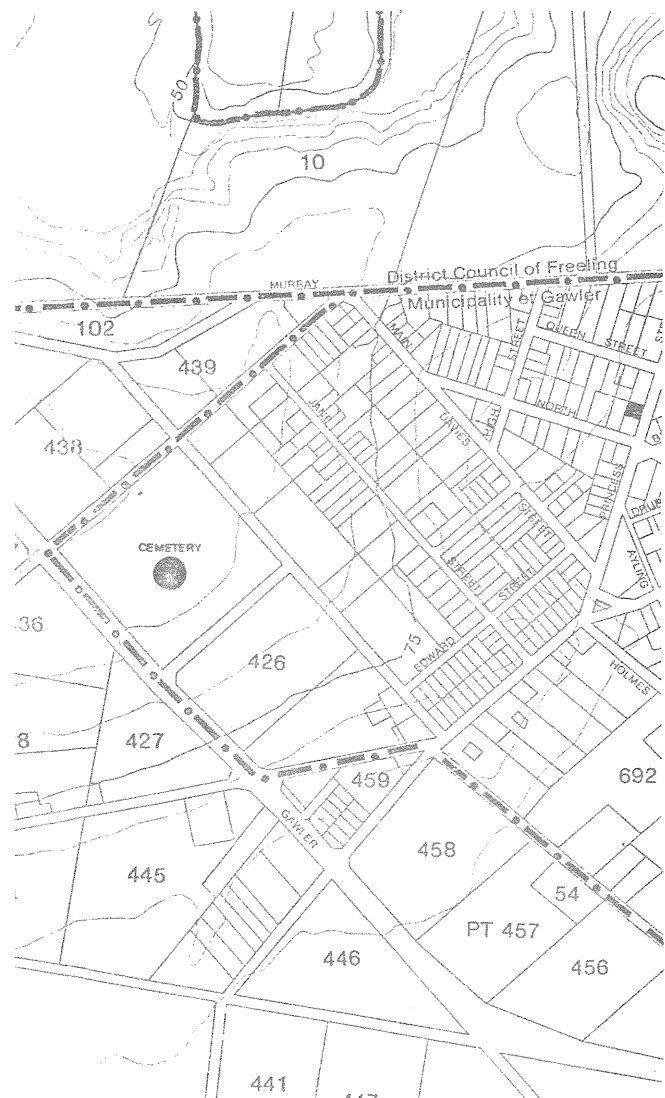
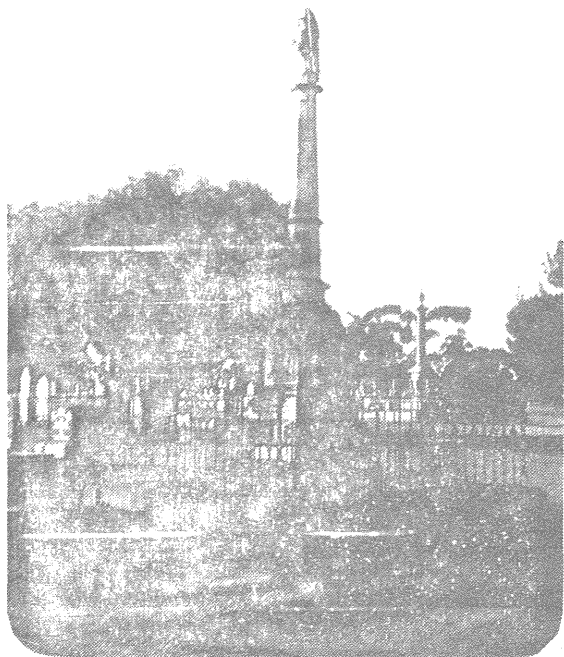
Located adjacent Gawler By-pass
Road corner Chamberlain Road.
Many old graves. Interesting
monumental works. Extensive
use of wrought iron fencing.
Niche wall recently constructed
Many trees on site. Quiet
locality. Drive-through site.

Large long established cemetery.
Historic document of Gawler
area.

Recommendations

Preservation essential. Upgrading of some plots should be undertaken.

GRADE I





G28 - DEAD MAN'S PASS

Murray Street/First Str

Adjacent to shallow ford across river at south end of Murray Street. Up until 1849 the only way of crossing into the town.

Historic crossing where Color Light came across body of man buried in hollow tree.

Many large trees along river. Heavy vegetation river banks.

Surrounding uses include E&WS Depot. Mixed age residential. Traffic on Murray Street light-medium.

Historic locality. Still largely in undeveloped state.

Recommendations

River bed should be retained in its undeveloped state.

GRADE I



G29 - 'CLONLEA'

Natural reserve north of town centre adjacent to railway.

North Para River flows through site. River has cut deeply into terrain and has formed a natural depression. Small lake used as swimming hole by children.

Views from surrounding 'cliffs' into depression and east of Gawler very attractive. Reeds along river attract the native reed warbler.

Intrinsically suitable and well located for development as reserve.

Recommendations

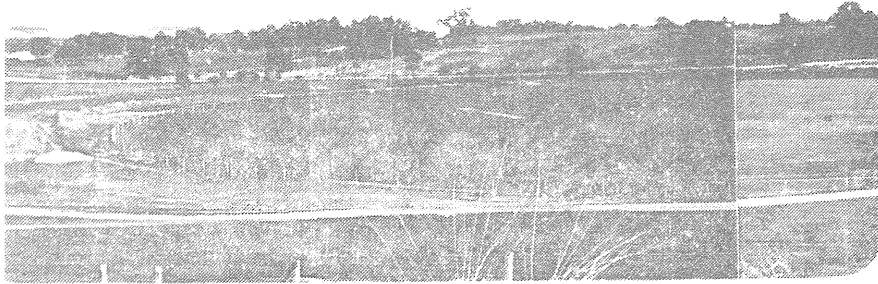
Retention as open space essential. Area should be developed as flora and fauna reserve. Public access should be allowed but carefully planned to avoid destruction of ecological qualities.

GRADE I



G30 - NATURAL AMPHITHEATRE -
ELLIOTT GOODGER MEMORIAL PARK
PARK. Kelly's Road

Natural basin surrounding
Memorial Park oval north west
of town centre.



Views from locality and from
bypass road. Traffic into
sporting complex and east to
town centre and beyond.

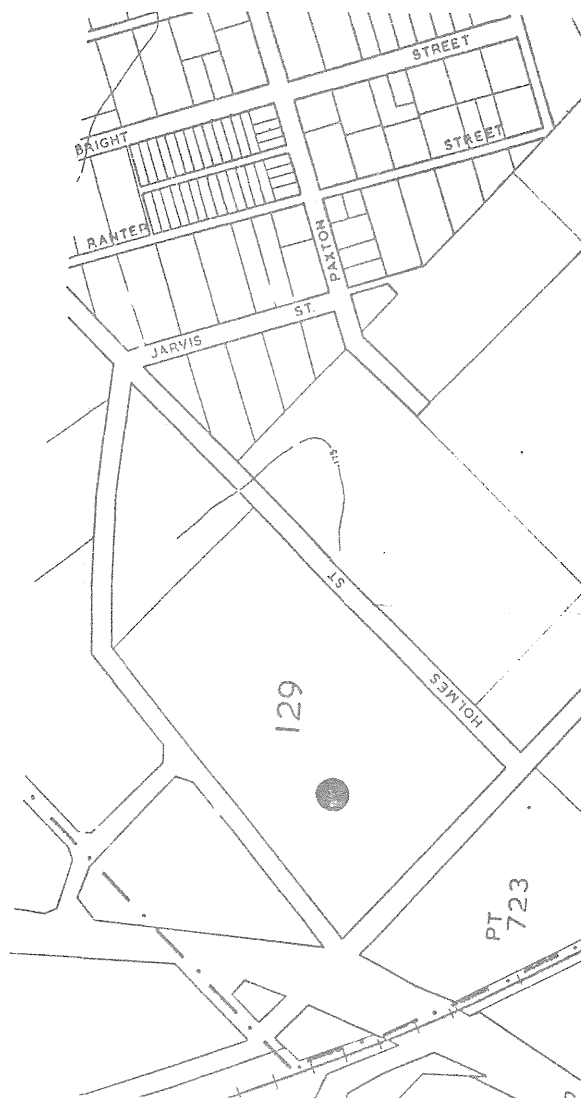
Sports Centre under construc-
tion at western end of oval. Few
trees on site.

Natural feature with major
community facility at focus.

Recommendations

Gradual acquisition of amphi-
theatre; development into
sporting/recreational complex.
Tree planting programme should
be commenced but retention of
major views essential.

GRADE I



G31 PROFESSIONAL CHAMBERS - Murray Street (Built 1859)

The original owners were the S.A. Banking Co.

A formal Italianate facade with 3/4 dome pilasters.

Stucco facade. Purchased by Union Bank in 1892. Fair - poor condition.

GRADE II

G32 RUDALLS - Murray Street

GRADE II

G33 GAETJENS - Murray Street

GRADE II

G34 ESSEX HOUSE - Murray Street

GRADE II

G35 CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH - Cowan Street

The first Congregational Church was built in 1851, opened by Rev. Thomas Q. Stow. The present church was built in 1861 and the transept added 1872. Good condition⁽⁶⁾

GRADE II

G36 COURT HOUSE - Cowan Street.

The Court House of 1881 occupies a site in the centre of old Gawler reserved for it by Colonel William Light when he planned the town in 1839.

The first public building erected in Gawler was the police station (1842). A new station (1862) provided cells, yard and Constables' residence. A Court House built in 1857 became the sergeant's residence when the present Court House was erected. The interior of the Court House has been completely renovated to form a splendid Courtroom and offices, though out of keeping with the Victorian exterior.⁽⁶⁾

GRADE II

G37 POLICE COURT - Cowan Street

Built in 1863 by Thomas Laycock, builder, Gawler.
Portion of present Police Station to be taken down
and new Police Station proposed.

Walls stone, roof slate, occupied as Court and office.
Fencing posts, rails and pickets. Good condition. (6)

GRADE II

G38 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - Cowan Street.

Built 1856. Now privately owned. There was originally
a timber spire but this has been demolished as it was
unsafe in high winds. Architects - English and Brown.

GRADE II

G39 PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL - Cowan Street

Built in 1877 and opened in January, 1878. First
Headmaster was Leonard Samuel Burton. He was Headmaster
of St. Georges Church of England Day School from 1853.

In 1875 attendance at the school became compulsory. Good
condition. (6)

GRADE II

G40 ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT - Cowan Street

Built in 1910 it was privately owned. Used for housing
foster children. The chapel has stained glass windows
and a timber ceiling.(6)

GRADE II

G41 COTTAGE - CALTON ROAD

On North side. Built 1850's. (Now demolished).

GRADE III

G42 TREVU - EAST TERRACE

Original owner James Martin, who was known as Gawler's 'Man of Destiny'. He founded the first iron foundry in the Colony at Gawler. He had a fine record of public service, serving as Alderman, Mayor, Member for Barossa in the House of Assembly and later Member of Legislative Council. He is buried in Willaston Cemetery.

Trevu is now used as a private hospital. It has a very nice Victorian Porch. Good condition.(6)

GRADE II

G43 NO. 1 STORE - 36 ADELAIDE ROAD

Built about 1868. First store in Gawler South.

First owner J.S. Gordon

GRADE II

G44 WILLASTON HOTEL- Main North Road

Built 1850 by Thos. Greaves. Early licencees were Messrs. Adcock, Poole.

It is believed that John McKinley's expedition left from this point.

Willaston Hotel was originally the first building on the left over the Willaston Bridge - single storey house. The present Willaston Hotel was known as the Victoria Hotel.(6)

GRADE II

G43 OLD GAS WORKS

GRADE II

G46 BRITTANIA FOUNDRY

Originally Robinson's Foundry and now owned by Anders of Freeling, it still has original moulds used for ironwork in the district. These should be preserved as the foundry is no longer operating. There is possibly an old railway line between the foundry and the houses behind it as there is evidence of clinkers in the roadway.(7)

GRADE II

G47 RAILWAY COTTAGES, RAILWAY TERRACE

These were probably built in the 1860's.(7)

GRADE III

G48 NO. 11 RAILWAY TERRACE

This land was bought in 1885 and the house built in 1890. Extensions added 1906. Built by Robinson of Robinson's Foundry, it has extensive wrought ironwork. Elaborate wrought iron gazebo in front garden - second one made by Robinson's Foundry and similar to the first one made by them which is now the Judges' Box in the Racecourse at Gawler. Houses either side were also built by Robinson at about the same time.

GRADE III

G49 NO. 7 DEAN STREET

Very early stone house with much wrought iron work, particularly on the iron fence on top of the old stone wall along the front.(7)

GRADE III

G50 NOS. 1 & 3 DEAN STREET

A joined pair of cottages of probably 1860 era.(7)

GRADE III

G51 ALEXANDERS HOUSE - (Cnr. Alexander Avenue & Main North Road).

This is one of the earliest homes in that area. Exact date unknown but probably 1860-70 as Mr. Alexander was one of the first clerks of the Munno Para East Council. House built on several levels.(7)

GRADE III

G52 NO. 44 BARNET STREET

A large stone house with much wrought iron work. By the railway near the racecourse. Built in the 1880's.(7)

GRADE III

G53 PIIONEER CORNISH COTTAGE

Near Long Gully facing South. Samuel Stone's cottage is now owned by Mr. Jim Riggs. Looks over South Para River. One of the earliest cottages in the area with large chimneys, cellar and tanks. In dilapidated condition.(7)

GRADE III

G54 PARA PARA - PENRITH AVENUE

Built in 1851. Originally owned by Mr. D.W. Duffield, a relation of Governor George Gawler.

A two storey stone structure with rendered cement dressings balustraded parapet, rather heavy entrance porch with flanking Corinthian pilasters, swept galvanized iron roofed verandah to three sides, the stone appears to have been recently pointed. The interior has an interesting circular Main Hall, staircase and Gallery. Some original paint work exists internally. Generally the architecture is heavy but the old house and outbuildings make an interesting group. The Lodge house is still in what could be assumed was its original old form. Property believed to have been owned by a member of the Kidman family after Walter Duffield. Externally well kept. Dilapidated in parts inside.(6)

Located in the District Council of Mudla Wirra.

GRADE II

G55 ST. PAULS ROEDIGER MEMORIAL CHURCH - Gawler River Road

Described as Part Section 32, Hundred of Mudla Wirra. Limestone and brick walls, brick floor with pine and iron roof (local materials). Originally built by Roediger family and passed to Church debt free. First used as Lutheran Church, later Methodist. Church was opened 20th December, 1863, built for Johan Roediger. Walls chipped and repaired about 1944, repainted 1963 for Centenary. Known as Loos Church. (6)

GRADE II *

G56 WHEATSHEAF HOTEL - Gawler-Sandy Creek Road.

The Hotel was established in 1849 by Samuel Pope, an original member of the Gawler Odd-Fellow's Lodge.

The Von Boeckmann family took over the hotel in 1901 from a Mr. Charlesworth and the property has remained with the family until recently. Miss Theresa Boeckmann occupied the old hotel and it was used as her private residence.(6) (Not within The Corporation of the Town of Gawler

GRADE II *

G57 WILLASTON BRIDGE

GRADE II

G58 WHITELAW CREEK BRIDGE

Whitelaw Creek is a tributary of the North Para River.

GRADE II

G39-61 3 FOOTBRIDGES

GRADE II

G62 ORLEANA SQUARE - Cowan Street

Part of Light's plan. Quiet, historical character.

GRADE I

G63 GOOSE ISLAND

Should be acquired and landscaped to complement river and town centre.

GRADE II *

DISTRICT COUNCIL

OF

MUNNO PARA

ONE TREE HILL LOCALITY

M1 - ULEY CHAPEL & CEMETERY
Uley Road

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Being restored. Built by Moses Bendle Garlick in 1851. Chapel became the headquarters of the Munno Para Rifle Brigade. Meeting place of the Munno Para District Council for 40 years. Church closed 1881. Cemetery used till 1967. Many graves of early pioneers such as Ifould, McKenzie, Hogarth, Barritt and an imposing obelisk on the grave of Moses Bendle Garlick.

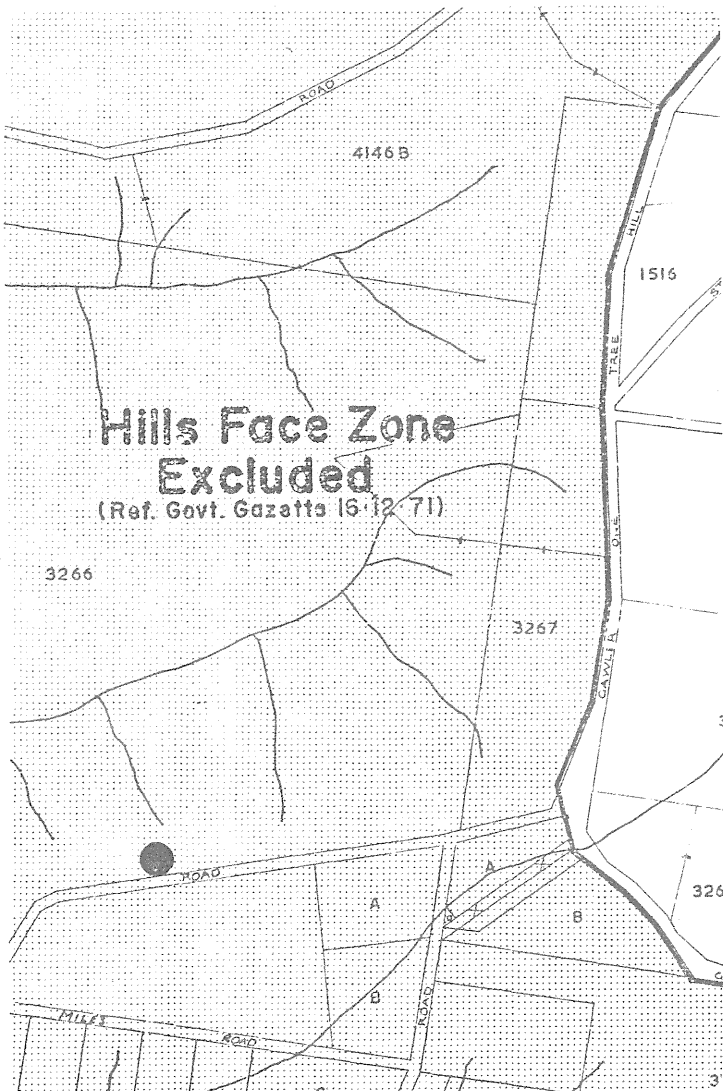
Several large trees on site. Chapel set back 75 metres.

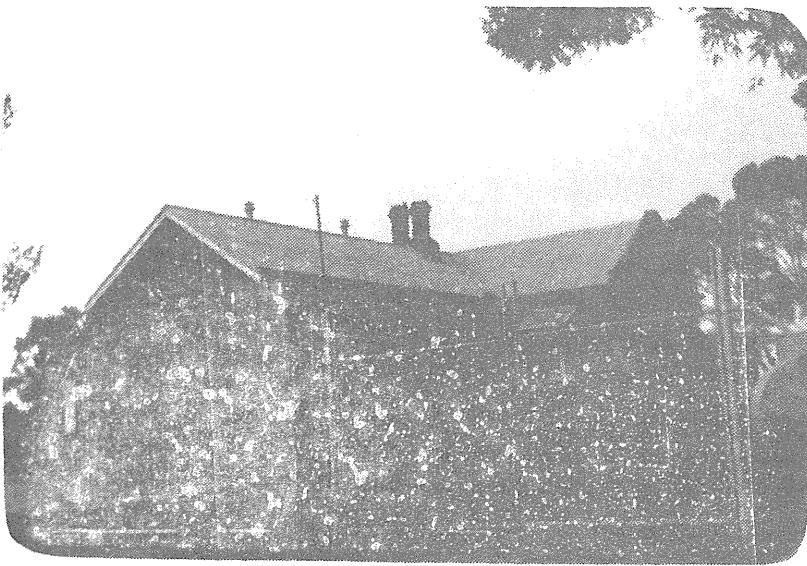
Rural locality. Some residential development nearby. No immediate threats to preservation.

Recommendations

Preservation essential.

GRADE I





M2 - ULEYBURY SCHOOL
Cornishmans Hill Road

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Being restored. Known as Uleybury School until 1946. Built in 1856 through efforts of Moses Bendt Garlick. Until the end of 1971 it was reputed to be the oldest original school building still in use in South Australia.

Visually prominent building on small hill surrounded by large trees.

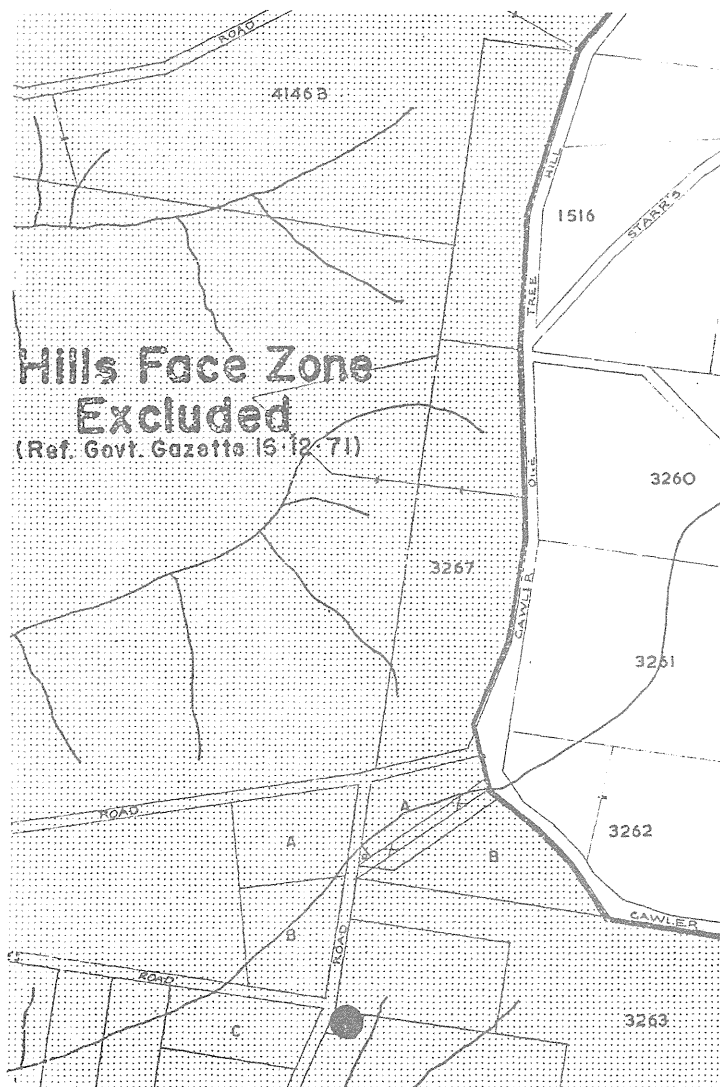
Rural environment. Undulating farmland surrounds site.

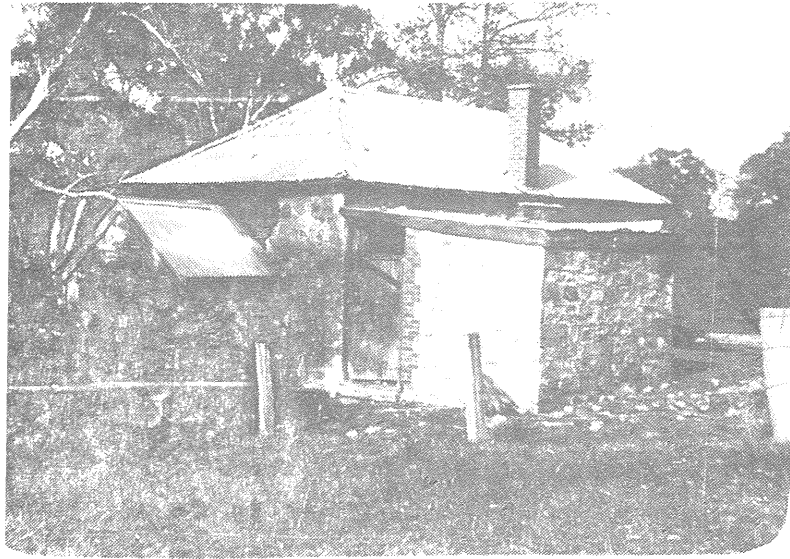
Hill Face Zone. No immediate threats to preservation. School epitomises nineteenth century education buildings.

Recommendations

Preservation essential. Rural atmosphere should be retained.

GRADE I





M3 - PRECOLUMB SCHOOL
Shillabeer Road

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Building date uncertain but between 1856 and 1877 when the pupils were transferred to the One Tree Hill School.

Building badly vandalised. Now almost ruin. Large trees on site.

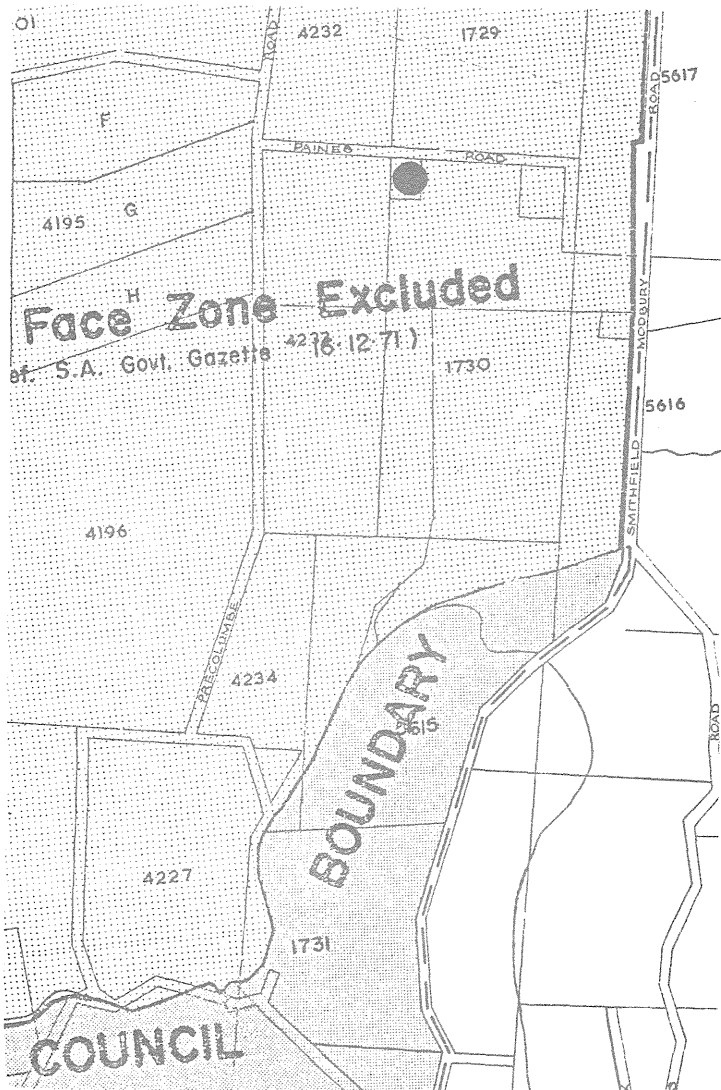
Quiet semi-rural locality
traffic minimal.

Restoration necessary immediately. Hills Face Zone. Threats to preservation considerable because of condition of building. Preservation of all early school buildings is necessary.

Recommendations

Security precautions should be undertaken immediately.

GRADE II*





M4 - ONE TREE HILL INN
Blacktop Road

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Renovated as a residence. Good condition. First licensed 1851. Used by bullock teams en route to the Barossa Goldfields. First meeting place of Munno Para District Council.

Long low building. Site highlighted by large trees. No trees on road. Frontage setback 23 metres.

Site on high point of Blacktop Road. Prominent visual position. Isolated from other buildings. Rural environment. Group of trees on opposite side of road encircle original position of the "One tree".

Hills Face zone. No immediate threats to preservation.

Recommendations

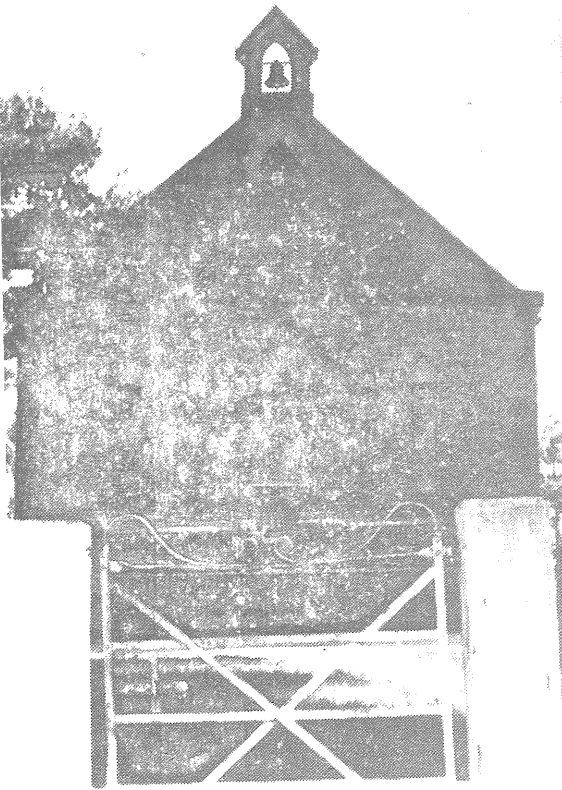
Preservation essential. Trees on site and on opposite side of road should be retained to highlight building.

GRADE I



M5 - ONE TREE HILL METHODIST CHURCH

Blacktop Road



Stone building.

Galvanised iron roof. Good condition. Built 1867. Adjacent cemetery has many graves of early settlers.

Building setback 50'. Row of mature pine trees on Blacktop Road frontage. Two outbuildings of recent construction. Stone wall on road frontage.

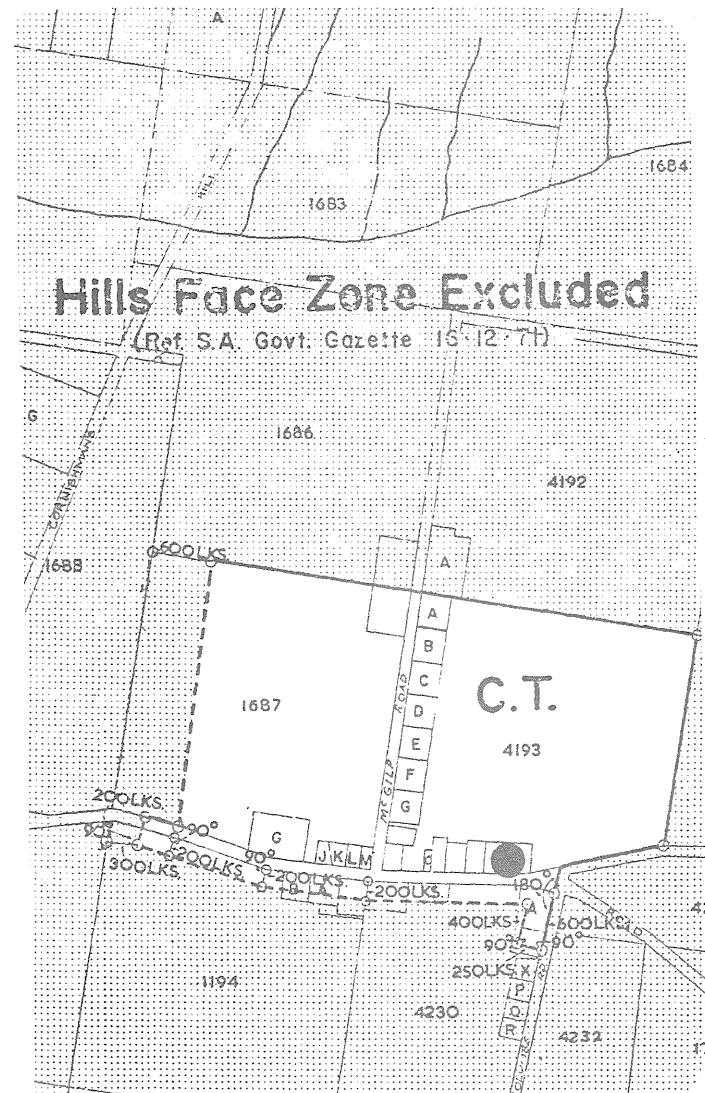
Site on high point of town. Dominant position. Cemetery, old house adjacent.

No immediate threat to preservation.

Recommendations

Preservation highly recommended. Surrounding residential development should be setback to highlight church and cemetery.

GRADE II*





M6 - ONE TREE HILL POST OF

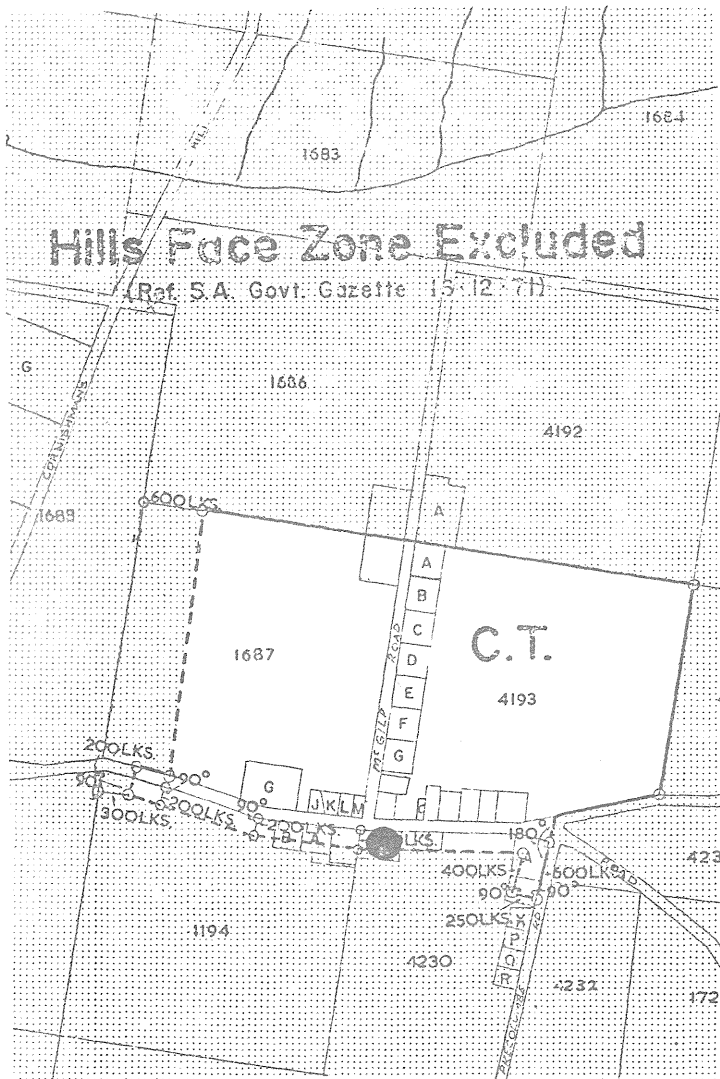
Stone and brick building. S roof. Established 1858. Storeroom at rear built in November 1877.

Condition good. Shop front added in recent years hides original building.

Land drops away into valley at rear of building. Several large trees on both sides.

Old residential buildings on both sides. Institute opposite.

Element of historic 'core' in township. General store addition detracts from historic character.



Recommendations

Historic precinct should be established around Post Office, Institute and Church.

GRADE III

M7 - ONE TREE HILL INSTITUTE

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Good condition. Foundation stone laid by E.A. Kelly Esq. 7th November, 1906.

Building surrounded by mature trees. Visible from road. Memorial stone erected in front. No additions. Small block toilets at rear.

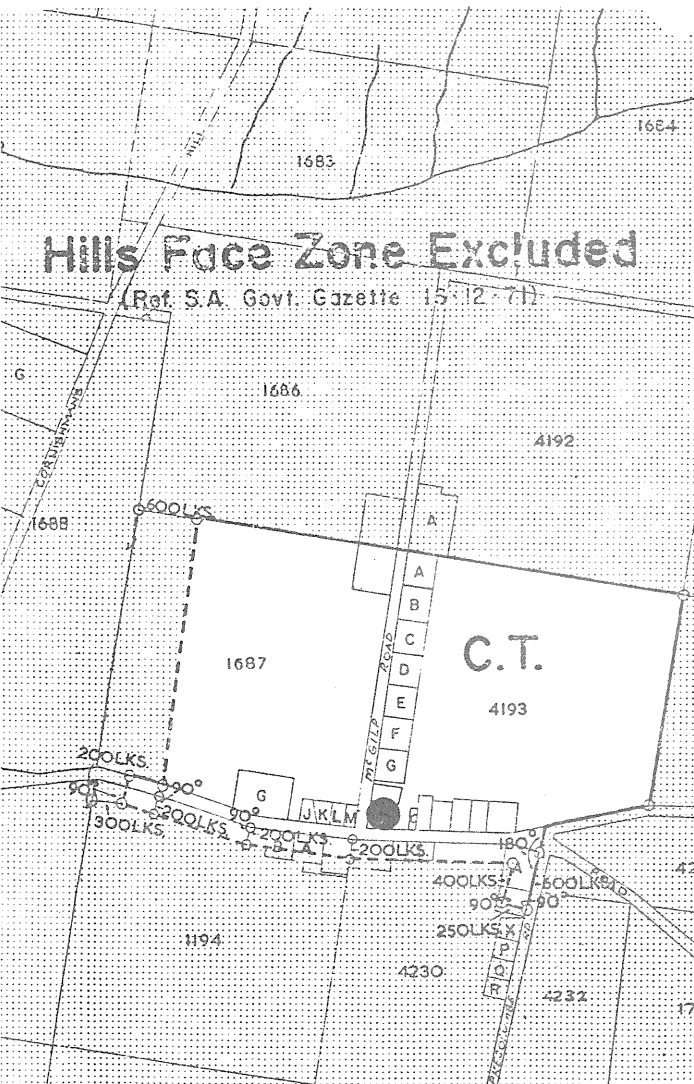
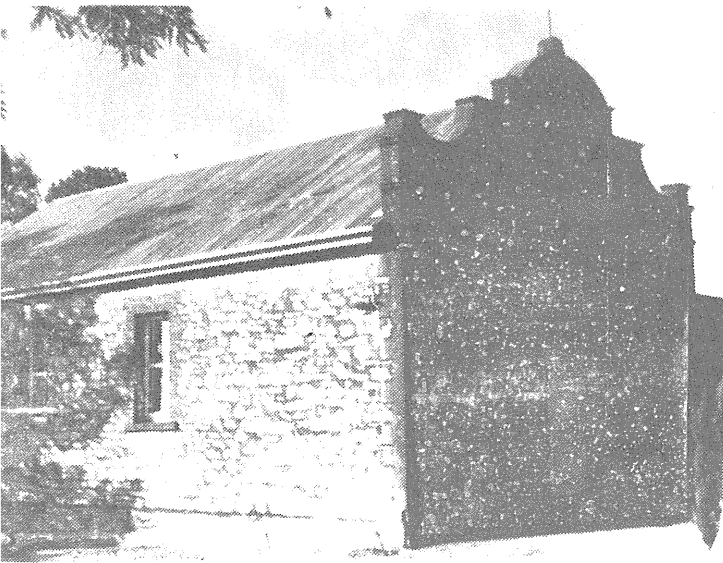
Site clearly visible from western approach to township. Prominent position. Opposite General Store. Residential locality. Land around site largely clear. House being built west of site.

Country Township Zone. Threats to preservation not immediate.

Recommendations

Development around site should be setback to allow clear view of building.

GRADE II*



M8 - YATTALUNGA

GAWLER - ONE TREE HILL ROAD

Stone building. Slate roof. Built 1851 by Sir Richard Butler former Premier of South Australia. Barritt family home for four generations.

Very large home - 30 rooms. Good condition. Single storey. Well set back from main road. Many large trees on site. 2 storey stables and well adjacent to building are original and in good condition.

Yattalunga's 100 year old stone wall along main road now part of Naalong property.

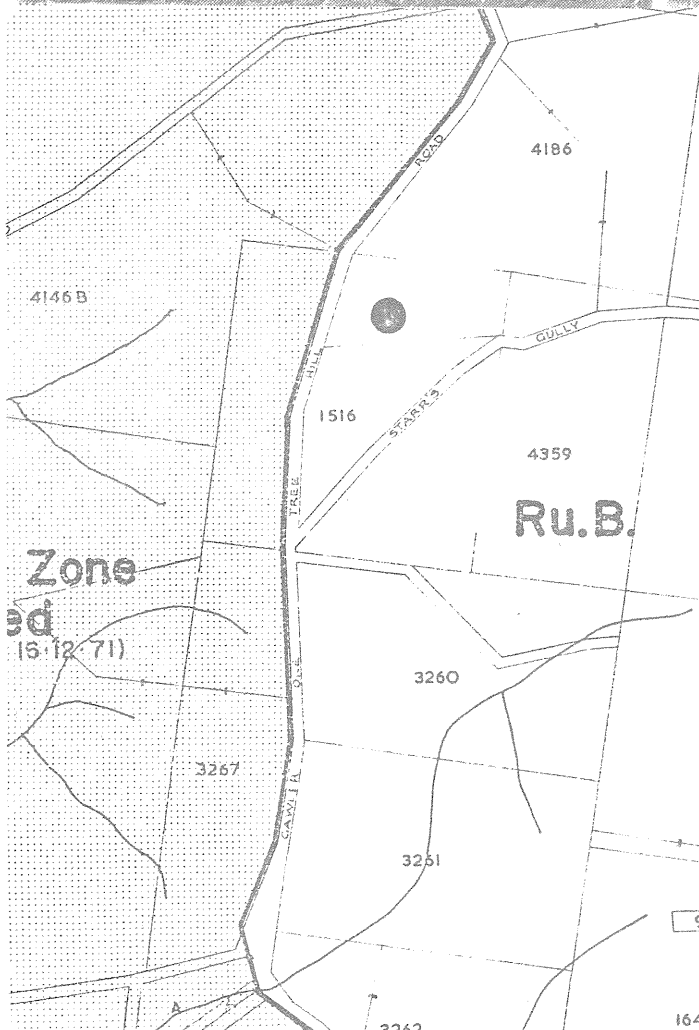
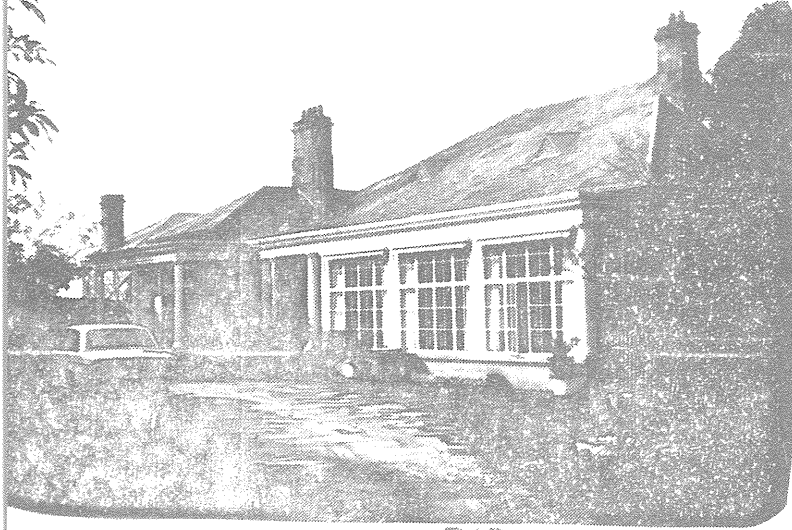
Rural locality. Several other historic homesteads on large properties are situated along same road. Traffic light.

Historic property. Buildings good condition. Scenic locality. Land zoned Rural B. No immediate threat to preservation.

Recommendations

Preservation essential. Site should be retained as at present.

GRADE I



M9 GOULD'S CREEK

Gould's Creek Road

Stone building, 2 storeys.
 Separate stone wine cellars.
 Stables. Good condition.
 Originally settled by Joseph
 Gould. Original section
 built 1848. Front section 1868.
 Loft and stables built 1848-50.
 Also on property is 'Watsons
 Cottage' built 1840's.

Pleasant rural atmosphere.
 Located in quiet valley. Creek
 runs past site.

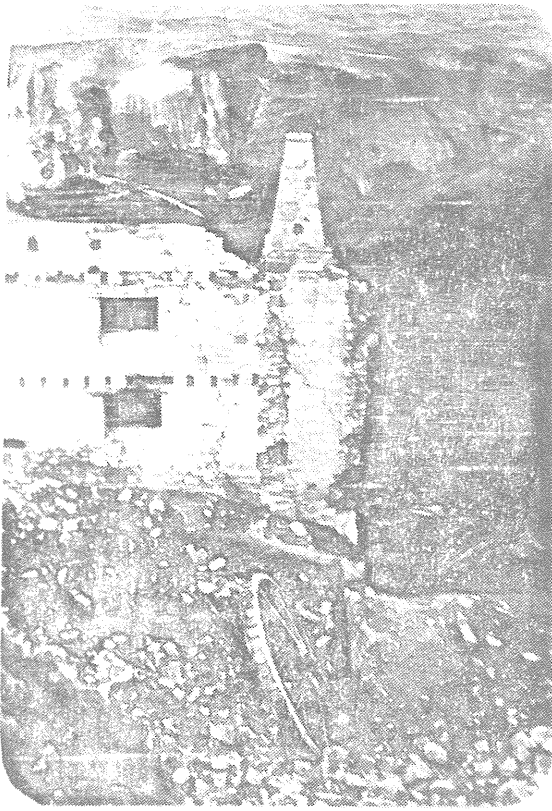
Very pleasant site and locality.
 Has been acquired by E&WS Dep-
 artment. Demolition within
 12 months.

Recommendations

All trees and structures on
 site should be retained.

GRADE III





M10 - YELKI MILL AND WATERWHEEL
Smithfield Road

Stone ruins on Yelki property. Cellars from original Yelki homestead (1860's) remain beneath house built 1920's. Property has remained in Kelly family for several generations, descendants of Joseph Gould.

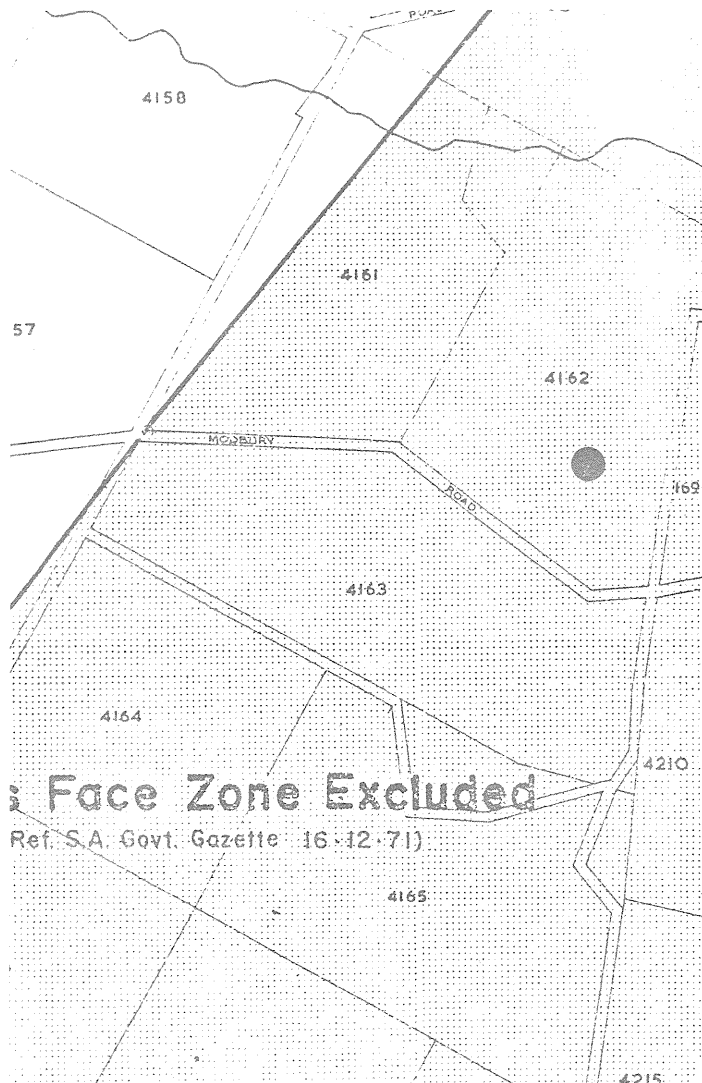
Ruins of mill and waterwheel on Smiths Creek. 6-7 metre walls unsound. Quiet, picturesque setting rural locality.

Mill and wheel very badly damaged by vandals. Security difficult. Significant threat to preservation.

Recommendations

Restoration would require major structural work.

GRADE III



M11 - ORIGINAL "ONE TREE"
Black Top Road



Original tree burnt down in bush fire many years ago. Stood opposite old Inn on northern side of Blacktop Road. Five trees planted around old stump still stand. Original tree used as Trig point on top of hill was a fine big gum.

Located on main road into One Tree Hill. Old One Tree Hill Inn opposite. Now a residence. Several large gums surround house.

Rural locality. Land largely cleared. Site still a distinctive feature in landscape.

Future road widening could endanger trees.

Recommendations

Preservation essential. Sign should be erected to advertise significance and mark 'entrance' to the historic town.

GRADE I



- M12 CROCKERS COTTAGE - Adjacent Methodist Church Main Road.
GRADE III
- M13 KENTISH SCHOOL RUINS - Kentish Road. (Section 3313).
GRADE III
- M14 ULEY PARK - Uley Road. (Section 3266).
100 year old property. The old stables which may still
be standing were Moses Bendle Garlick's home. Now a
racing stud. (7)
GRADE II
- M15 Toolunga now called GLENACRES - Scenic Road. (Section 3267).
This 100 year old homestead was originally the home of
Ifould family, early pioneers. (7)
GRADE II
- M16 'TREVILLA' - Kersbrook Road, One Tree Hill
This land was selected by H.H. Blackham in 1844.
Still stands. (7)
GRADE III
- M17 'CRAIGMORE' - Craigmore Road.
Two storied homestead in good condition.
GRADE II
- M18 'MILTON BANK' - Para Wirra Road (Section 1637)
GRADE II
- M19 'McKENZIE'S HOUSE' - Cornishman's Hill Road. (Section 1688).
Homestead in good condition.
GRADE III
- M20 'BIBARINGA' - Scenic Road (Section 3339)
GRADE II

- 21 'BENTLEY' - Scenic Road (Section 3343).
GRADE II
- 22 'NITSCHKE'S COTTAGES'
GRADE III
- 23 'HARVEY'S COACHING INN'
GRADE III
- 24 'SHILLABEERS SHED'
GRADE III
- 25 'SHEPARDSON'S BARN' - Shillabeer Road
GRADE III
- 26 STONE HOUSE NEAR MILTON BANKS
GRADE III
- 27 STONE WALL - YATTALUNGA
GRADE III
- 28 LADY ALICE MINES - RUINS - Humbug Scrub. (In Para Wirra Recreation Park).
Gold was discovered in 1871 and the Lady Alice Mining Company formed in 1873. Once South Australia's richest goldfield producing £44,000 in gold and £20,000 in copper. Ruins of buildings still there, including school and mine shaft built approximately 1873.(7)
GRADE II
- 29 STOCKYARD GULLY MINES
Gold mines known to exist here in the 1870's. A company was formed known as Hansel Munday Mines.(7)
GRADE II
- 30 ATTYFORD - Ruins and Mine
Homestead now in ruins, but on the property there are still the old relics of open cut and tunnel gold mines. Probably 1870's.(7)
GRADE II

- M31 HAMLINS GULLY - Site of Lady Alice Mine in Humbug Scrub.
Settlement of 500 sprang up when gold was discovered
with people coming from all over Australia, New Zealand and
included a camp of Afghans. (7)
GRADE III
- M32 SAMPSONS FLAT - Para Wirra Road. (Section 1729).
Land given by John Sampson, early settler, probably in
1860's as it is recorded as being the area's playing
fields for 80 years. There was a flourishing cricket club (7)
GRADE III
- M33 GHOST'S CORNER - Corner Uley Road & Scenic Road. (Section 3262).
The crossroads at One Tree Hill were known as Ghost Corner.
The story goes that a worker, rather the worse for wine,
met up with a giant white ghost one night. The "tippler"
went for his life, but the ghost eventually grew into a
coach with headless horses! (4)
GRADE III

SMITHFIELD LOCALITY

M34 - SMITHFIELD HOTEL

Main North Road

Stone and brick building. Largely altered. Built by Burford, Pioneer Builder, for John Smith 1849-50. Originally known as Smith's Folly as it was considered too large and flamboyant in its day.

Hotel renovated into large complex. Dominant feature from Main North Road. Large trees at rear. Large open car park between hotel and nearby institute building.

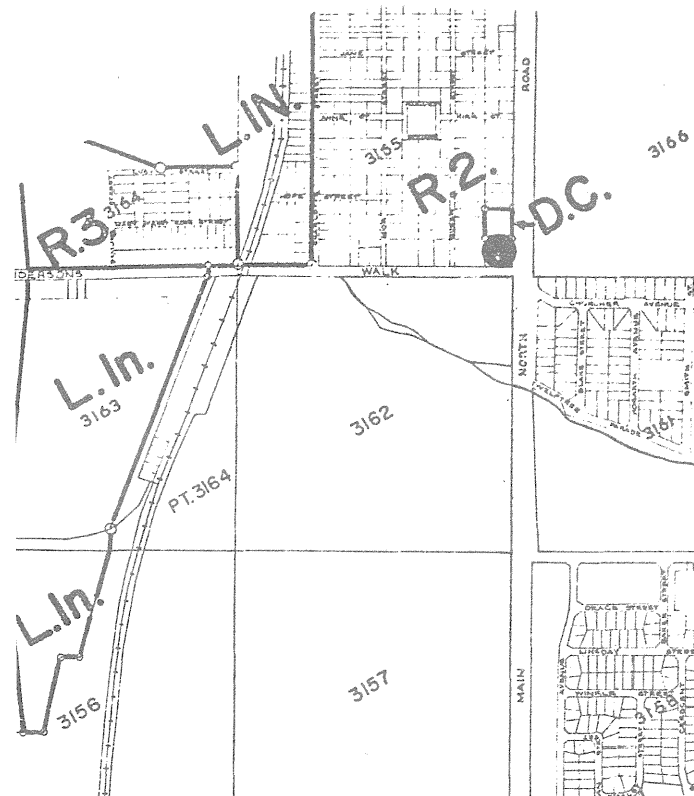
Building location on corner of Anderson's Walk and Main North Road. Busy intersection. Overlooks reserve to south. Main North Road median strip contains many large gum trees.

Visual feature in area. Surrounding area mixture rural and residential. Site in Residential 2 zone. No immediate threats to preservation.

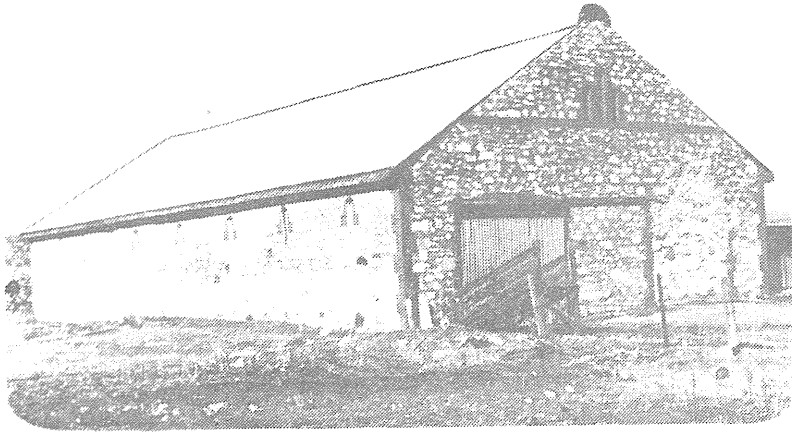
Recommendations

Pedestrian/community plan should be drawn up to link Institute and Hotel.

GRADE I



G35 - OLD SMITH PROPERTY-STABLE
Main North Rd. Smithfield



Stone building. Old Smith home built 1848-49. In use as an inn and a farm. Stop place for bullock drays to Burra copper mines. Stables remain in good condition.

Wide access road to building from Main North Road. Setback 75 metres. No trees adjacent to building.

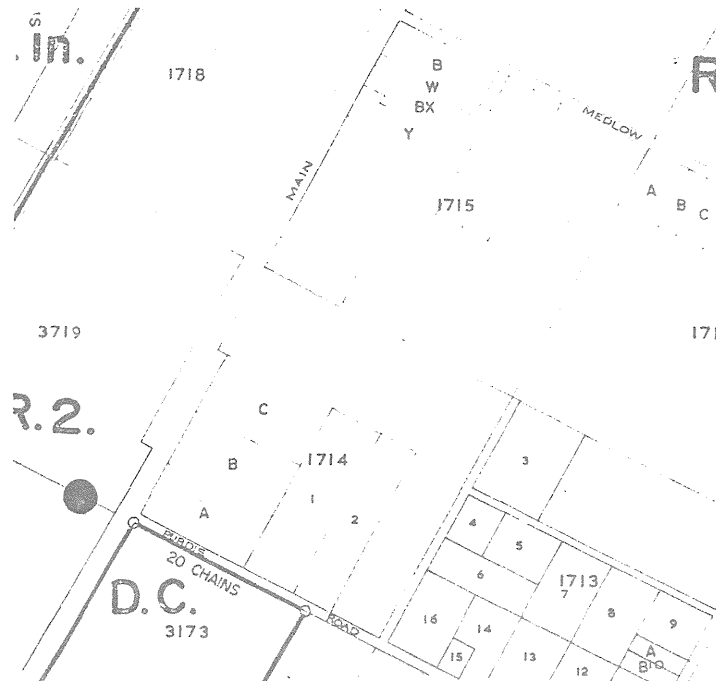
Locality largely flat grazing land. Recent subdivision 200 metres south of site. Service station 200 north of site. Main North Road lined with large gum trees.

Residential 2 zone. Site could come under pressure for residential development. Building owned by Housing Trust.

Recommendations

Building should be retained for some community purpose in any residential subdivision.

GRADE III



M36 - METHODIST CHURCH
Samuel St. Smithfield

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Built 1859. Originally had school room at rear. William Andrew Memorial Hall added to church in 1934.

Site surrounded by pepper trees. Some pines as well. Building plastered on front wall. Plasterwork flaking. Some cracking in other walls. Building on large undeveloped block.

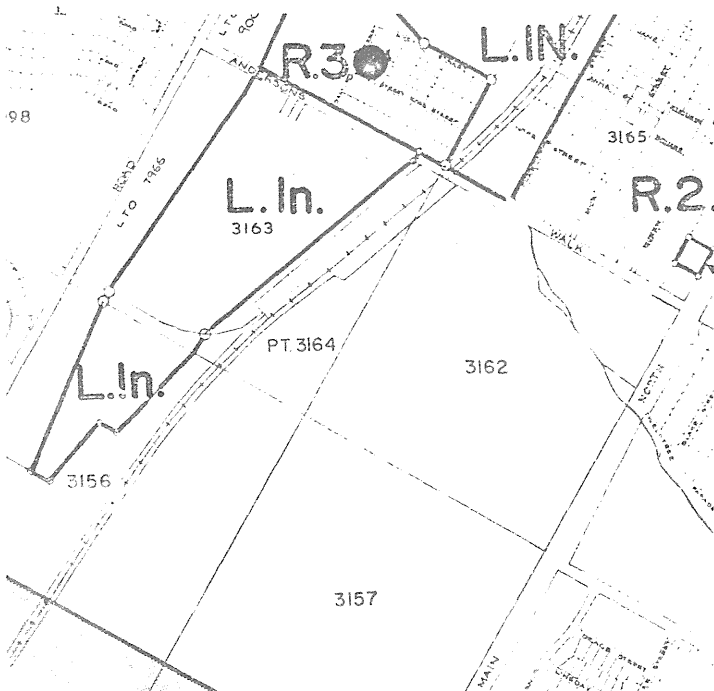
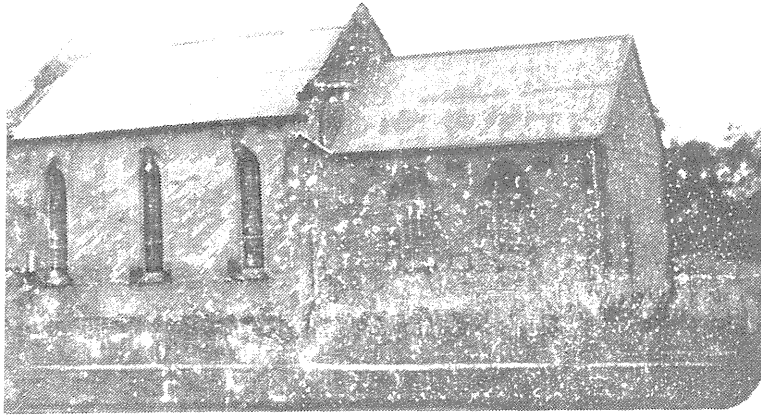
Quiet locality. Development east of Samuel Street. Generally poor quality residential. Housing Trust development west of Samuel Street unattractive. Locality poorly served by facilities.

Residential 3 zone. Site could come under pressure for residential development. Run down condition is further threat to its preservation.

Recommendations

Retention could add community focus.

GRADE III



M37 - SMITHS BARN

Anderson's Walk, Smithfield



Stone barn. Galvanised iron roof. Built early 1850's for storing wheat.

Currently used as motorcycle sales and repair. New single storey shop front added to building. Railway line along western boundary of site. No vegetation.

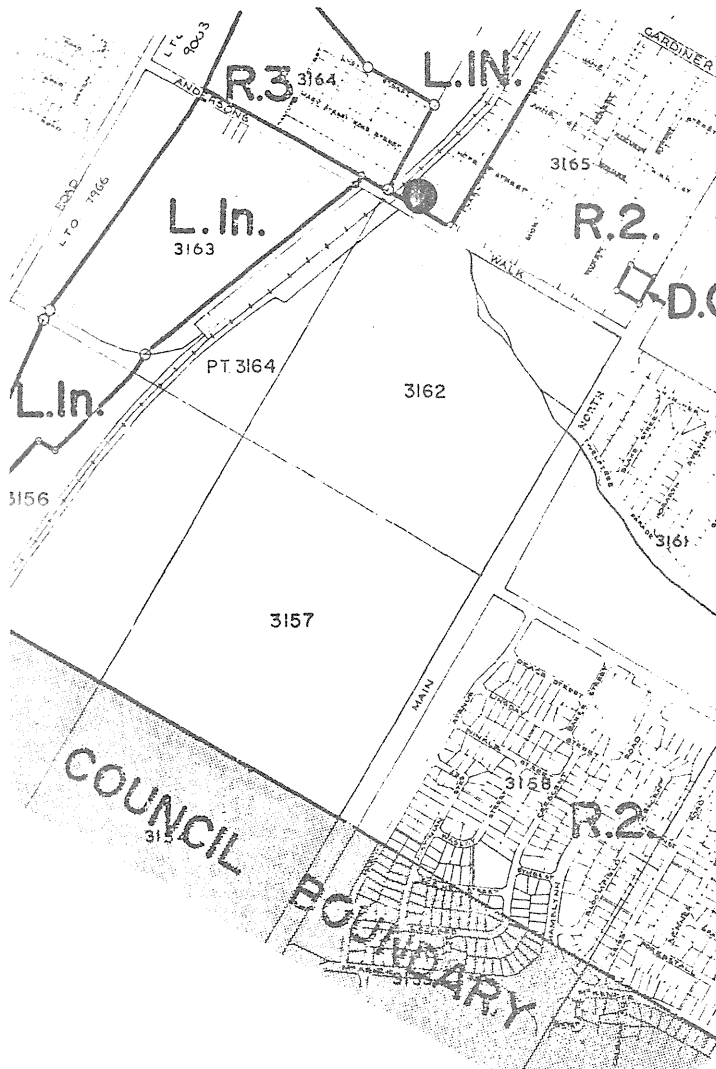
New house and commercial building east of site. Old homestead 150 metres west of railway line.

Local Industry zone. Inefficiency of old building possible threat to its preservation. Building is visually dominant and has potential for community development in an area lacking facilities.

Recommendations

Modification of shop front would improve appearance.

GRADE II



M38 - SMITHFIELD INSTITUTE
Anderson's Walk



Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Founded 1874. Present building built 1883. Damaged by fire 1936. Rebuilt.

Building well kept. Outbuilding at rear.

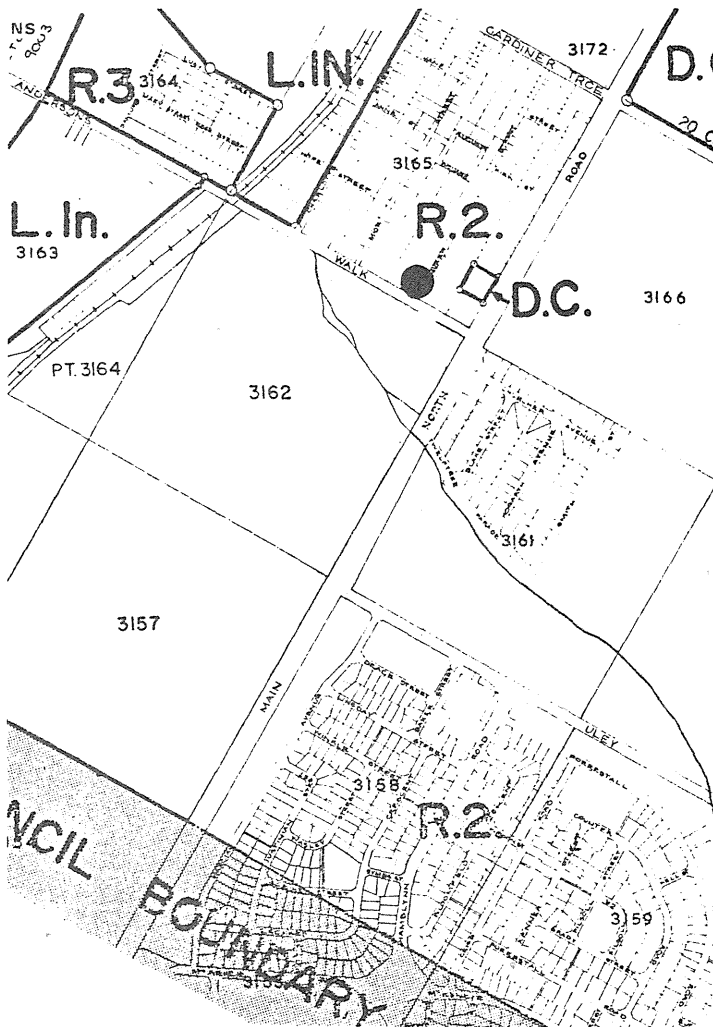
Several large trees on site. Building relates with hotel and primary school adjacent. Open car park between Institute and hotel. Building overlooks oval reserve. Surrounding uses rural, old residential, recreational. Anderson's Walk traffic medium.

Institute is vital element in historic locality. Prominent position, clearly visible from Main North Road. Potential for future community development. No immediate threat to preservation.

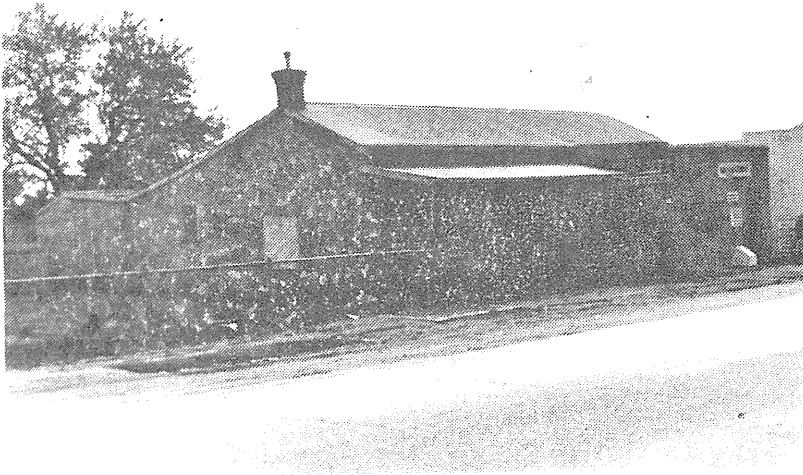
Recommendations

Historic precinct should be established.

GRADE II



M39 - SMITHFIELD POST OFFICE
Main North Road



Stone and brick building.
Galvanised iron roof. 1850's
or 1860's. Built from stones
dug from quarries along Hills
face from Elizabeth to Gawler.

Buildings in poor condition.
Modern shop added to building.
Very insensitive development.

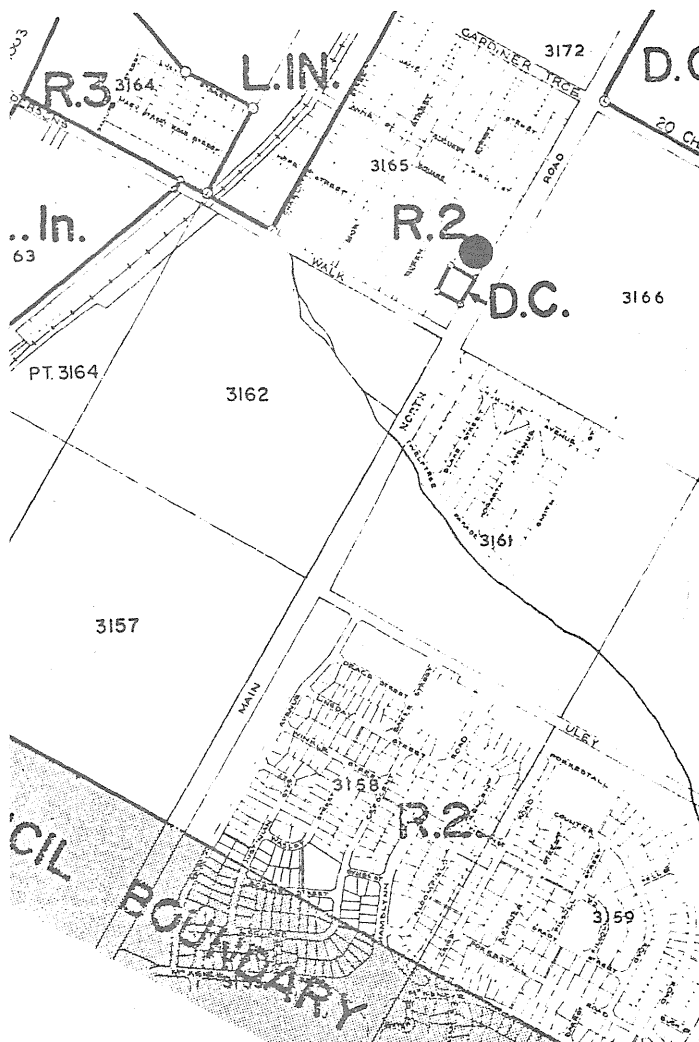
Little setback from Main North
Road. Surrounding developmen
local shopping, rural.

Site limitations unsuitable
for future community use.
Unightly frontage to Main Nor
Road.

Recommendations

Shop and post office facility
should be relocated.

GRADE III



M40 - SMITHFIELD RAILWAY STATION

Brick building galvanised iron roof. Line first opened 1st June 1857. Station yard built some months later.

Cottage attached set down 1 metre from platform level. Service area and toilets on site. Condition fair.

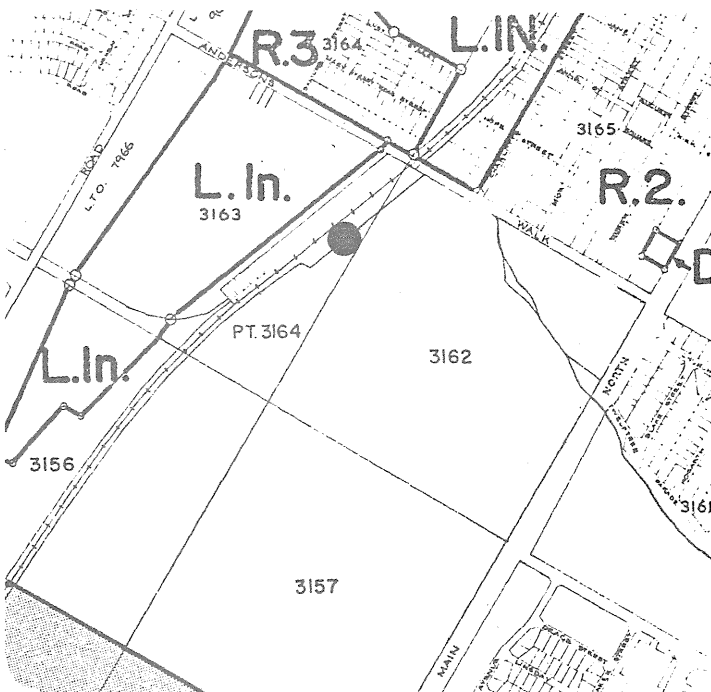
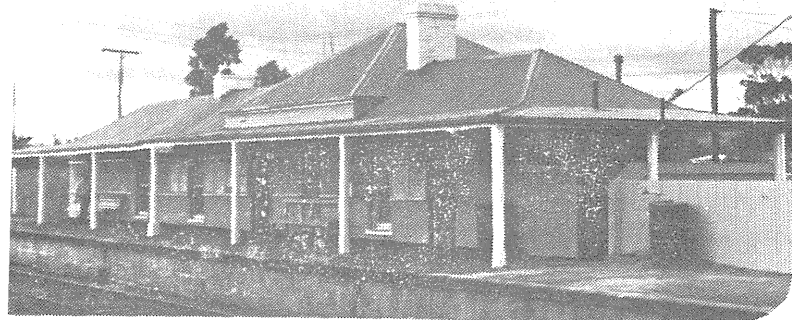
Surrounding development includes mixed-age residential, farmland. Building relates more to railway line than to adjacent development.

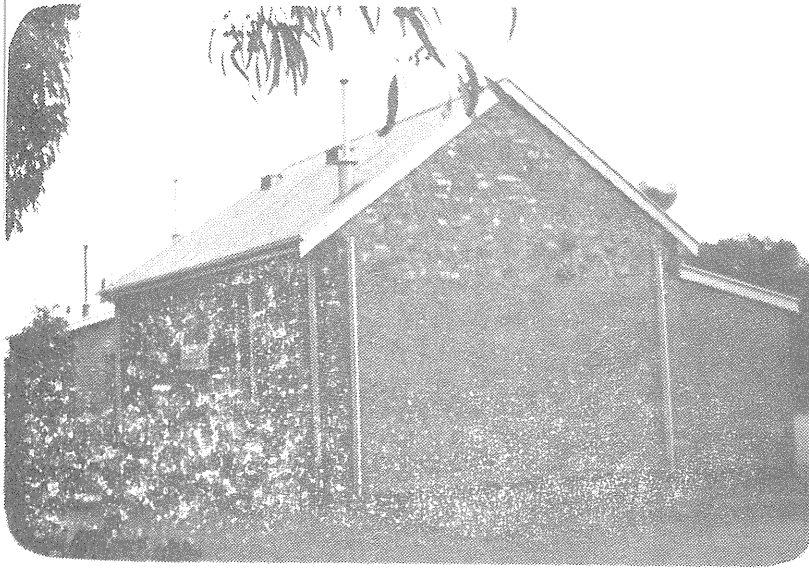
Attractive nineteenth century style station. Railway expansion has been closely tied to expansion of settled areas.

Recommendations

External features of building should resist 'modernisation'.

GRADE II





M41 - SMITHFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL
Anderson's Walk

Stone and brick building.
Galvanised iron roof. Building erected 1876. Replaced first school in Smithfield built on same site in 1857. Land sold by John Smith.

Two temporary classrooms added. Large bitumen play area. Building well screened by row of trees. Large trees at rear. Building condition good.

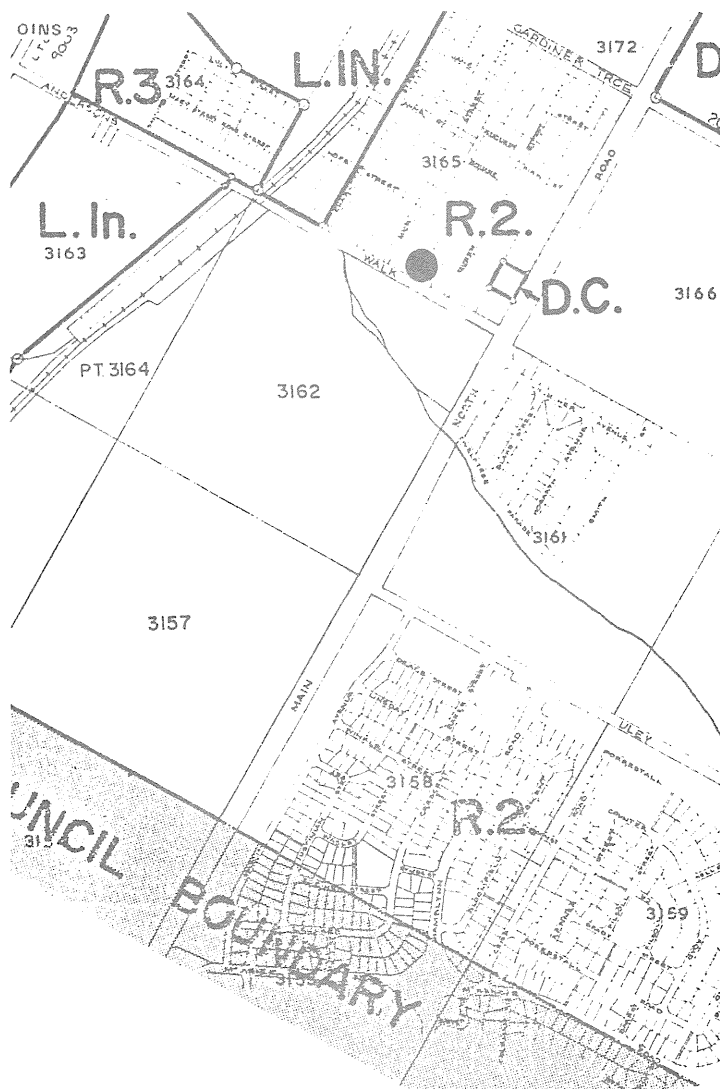
Old age residential locality. Site overlooks reserve. Anderson's Walk carries medium-heavy traffic.

Residential 2 zone. No immediate threats to preservation. Historic association with institute, hotel and residence in block.

Recommendations

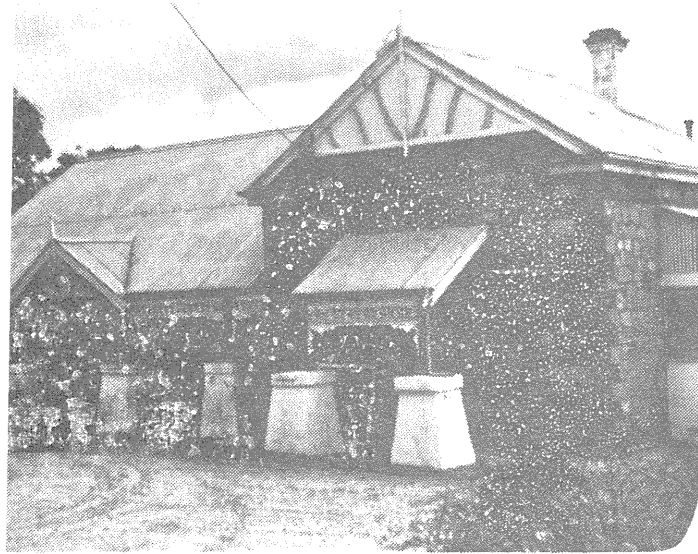
Pedestrian access across Anderson's Walk should be improved. Historic precinct should be established in locality.

GRADE II*



M42 - KETTERING

Bentley Road, Smithfield



Stone and brick building. Galvanised iron roof. Built mid 1840's. Back part of homestead original part built from local stone by Spencer Twelftree. An aboriginal named Munoo laid claim to the land. Agreement reached whereby he was given hut to live in in return for work. Remains of this hut remain.

Building condition fair. Two galvanised out buildings. Front portion of building built about 50 years ago.

Row of large gum trees along Bentley Road partially hides building. Creek adjacent to site. Rural locality. Traffic minimal.

Very old historic homestead. Located in future sub-division. Threats to preservation moderate

Recommendations

Preservation essential. Future development should be setback from site and creek trees must not be removed.

GRADE III





M43 - BLAIR PLACE
Uley Road

Stone/brick building. Galvanised iron roof. Built by Thomas Hogarth 1849. Property of Hogarth family till 1920. Thomas Hogarth arrived in South Australia in 1839, one of the first settlers on the plains. Prominent figure in South Australian Government.

Building damaged by vandals. Several large trees surround building. Adjacent creek be

Building partly hidden from main road (Uley Road). Surrounding locality rural. Just beyond edge of Elizabeth. Subdivision proceeding adjacent to property.

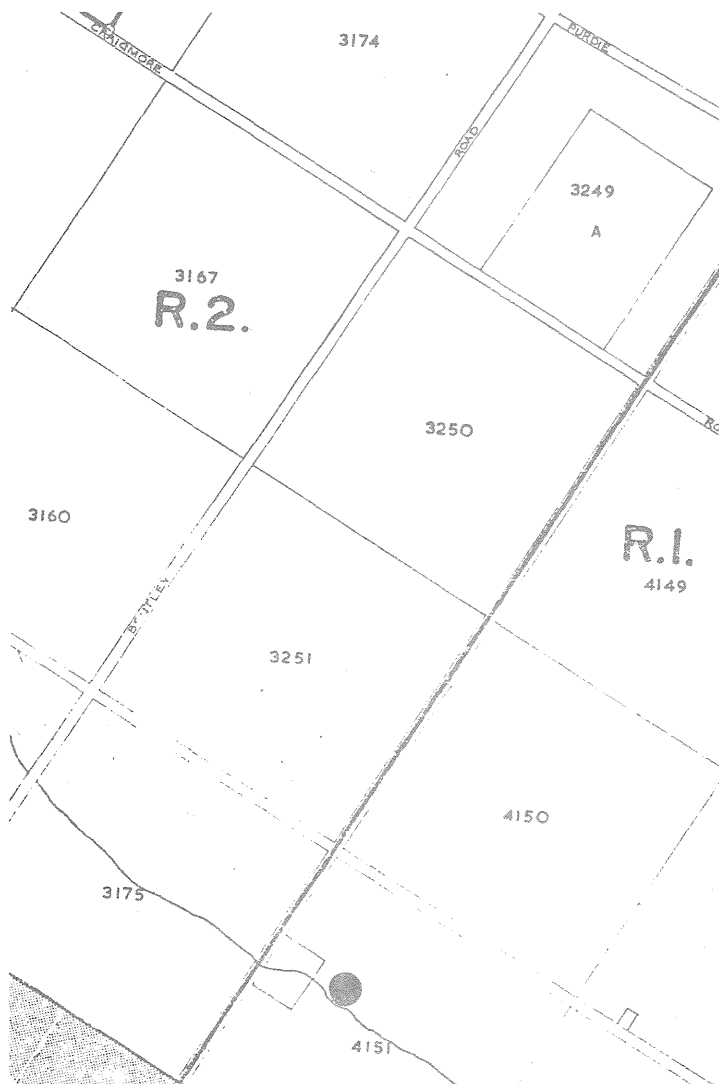
Land Commission subdivision. Building under threat of demolition. "....one of the most important pieces of Munno Para history" (Jillian Pearson - Munno Para Library)

The building has been listed by the National Trust but not yet given a classification.

Recommendations

Preservation essential. Park should be established around site.

GRADE I



M44 - AUGUSTA SQUARE
Smithfield

Laid out in 1850's. Square is surrounded by mature gum trees.

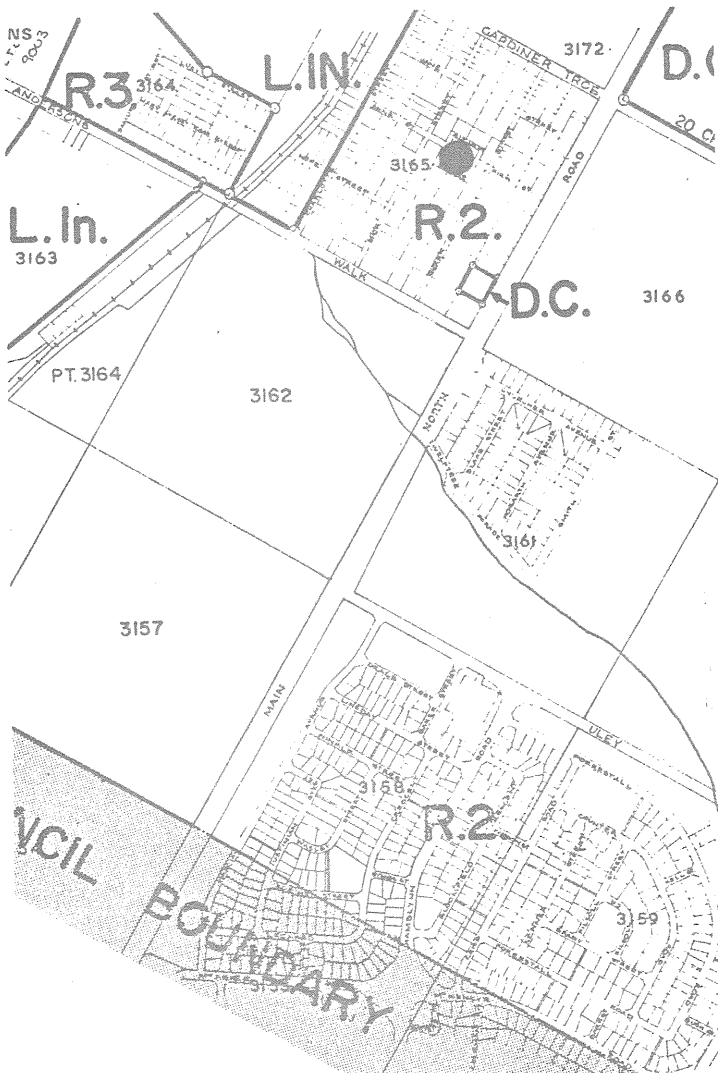
Residential locality of mixed age. All roads unsealed.

Historically significant as an example of South Australian town planning. Could come under considerable pressure for residential development.

Recommendations

Development plan for square and adjacent historical sites should be prepared.

GRADE I



M45 SMITHS FARM - Main North Road. (Possibly Section 3173).

Paddocks used in early 1900's for plane flights. Mr. Wittber had a hangar there. 1912. First plane made by Mr. Wittber 1913 (this was the first plane made in South Australia) and had its trials there. He also built and designed the first engine made in S.A. in this plane. The engine is now in the Birdwood Mill Museum. Capt. Harry Butler of Minlaton came to assist him at weekends. During World War 1, Mr. Wittber was forced by the Government to close down his operations.(7)

GRADE III

M46 SMITH CREEK

This deep gully was the water supply of early settlers. Yelki old mill and water wheel are situated on it. John Smith, founder of Smithfield diverted its course with the help of an elephant and a single furrow plough to initiate a creek drainage system. Now part of Council's drainage scheme. Some large gums along its banks deserve preservation, planted about 50 years ago.(7)

GRADE III

M47 DISUSED HILL FACE QUARRIES

Stone used for early buildings in Smithfield.

GRADE III

M48 ZOAR CHAPEL CEMETERY - In McDonald Park. Part of the Parafield locality.

Zoar was a Bible Christian Chapel built approximately 1855 and demolished in 1958. Cemetery still exists with many graves of early pioneers of the district. One of the oldest graves is that of Eleanor Penfold 1860. Latest is 1967.

GRADE III

VIRGINIA LOCALITY

M49 - WHEATSHEAF HOTEL
Port Wakefield Rd., Virginia

Stone and brick building. First license 1855 D. Parker. First building on site 1838. Many great racehorses bred at Peachey Belt around 1860's. Track adjacent to hotel.

Building largely altered. New facework. New tiled roof.

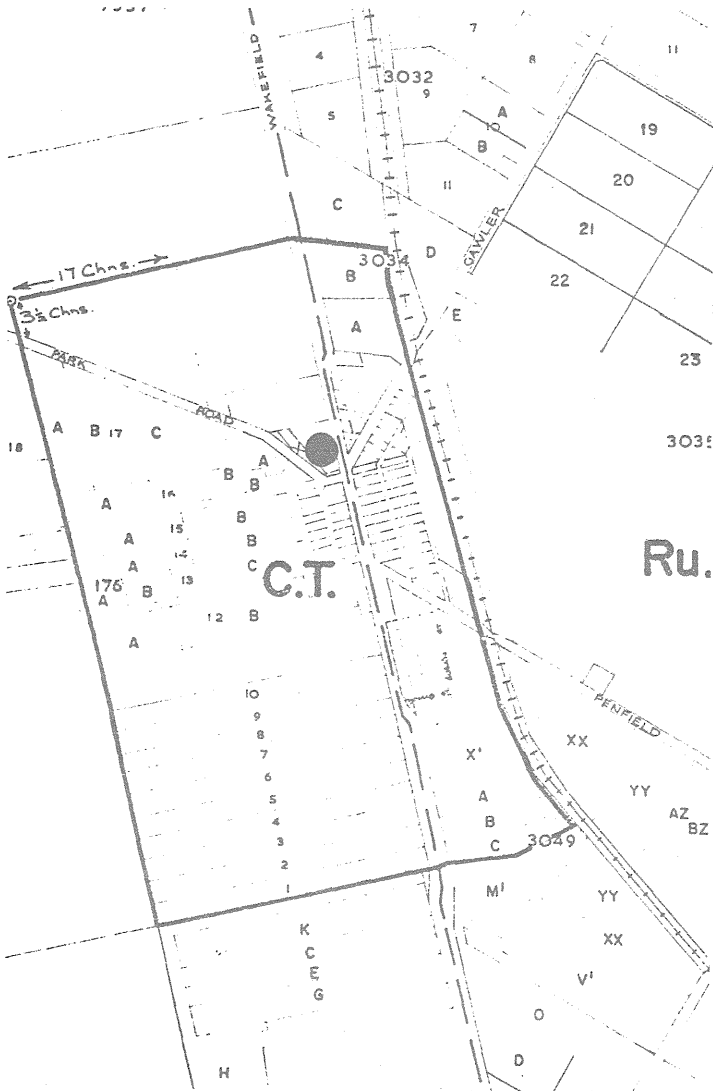
Mixed surrounding development. Road frontages on 3 sides. Main road traffic medium to heavy.

Building architecturally isolated from rest of town. Historical link with Post Office opposite now lost. Building not recognisable as historic.

Recommendations

Preservation desirable.

GRADE II



M50 - VIRGINIA INSTITUTE
Port Wakefield Rd. Virgin



Stone and brick building.
Galvanised iron roof. Built 1908.

Building in good condition.
Stone footings still intact.
Projection room added to front.

Located on large open block.
Stands of mature gum trees on southern and eastern boundaries.

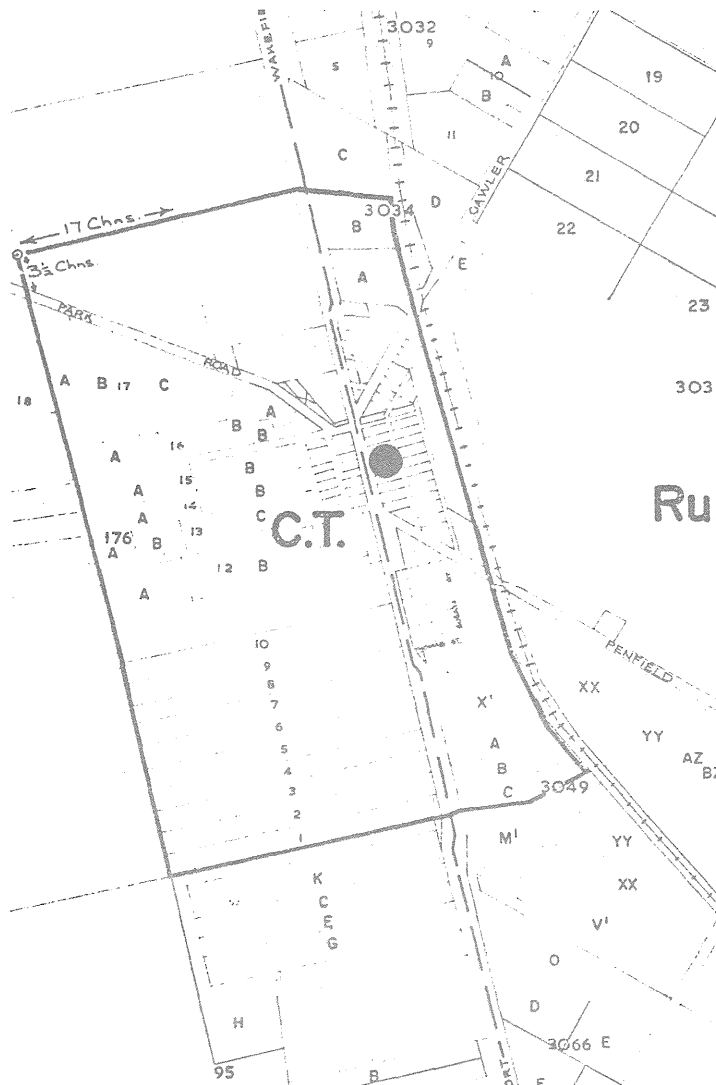
Old residential locality.
Some commercial activities S. of site. Located on main road.
No trees adjacent to building.

Site has good development potential for numerous uses.
Zoned 'country township'. No immediate threats to preservation.

Recommendations

Retain because of prominent position, condition and character of building.
Site should be developed in accordance with an overall plan.

GRADE III



M51 - METHODIST CHURCH
Virginia

Stone and brick building.
Galvanised iron roof. Built
about 1858 on land donated
by Daniel Brady. New methodist
church built adjoining the
chapel in 1937.

Building in fair condition,
some cracking. Building
unused at present.

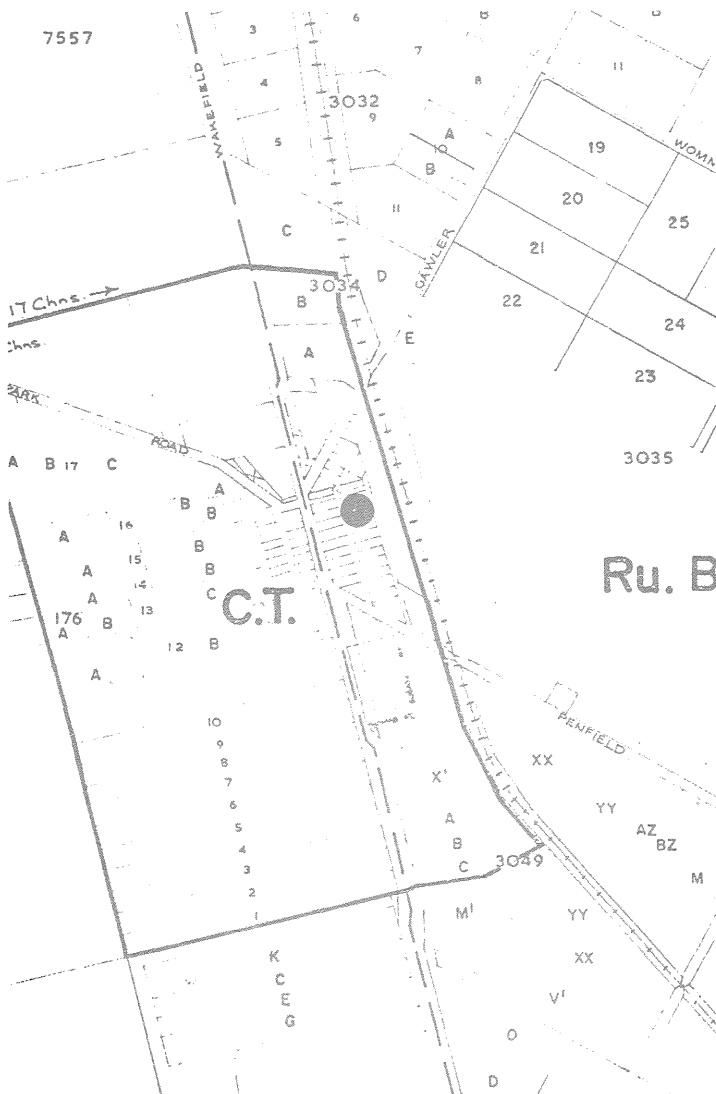
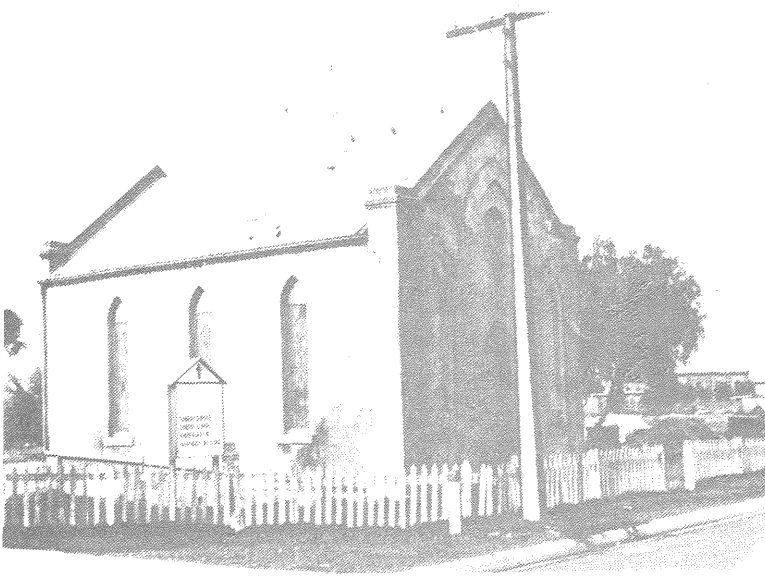
Located in quiet street. New
house being erected 12 metres
south of chapel. Stand of
large gums on eastern boundary
of site.

Vacant land south of chapel.
Railway line and Virginia
railway station at rear of
site.

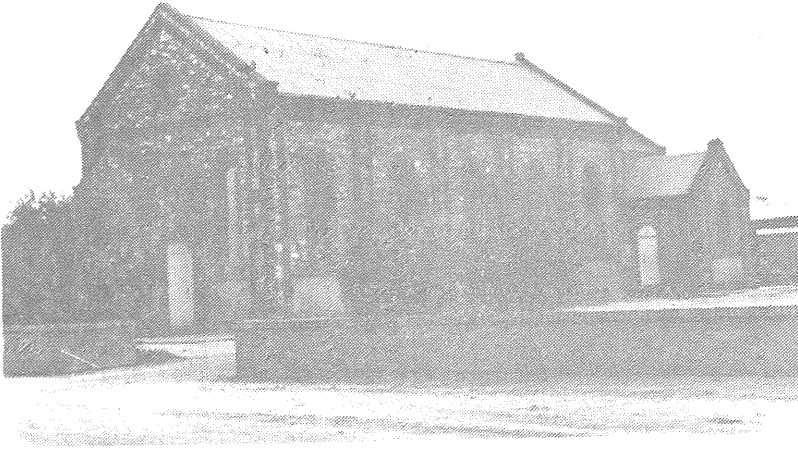
Moderate building in unobtrusive
location. Site has some dev-
elopment potential. No
immediate threat to preservation.

Recommendations

Chapel should be separated
from new house, e.g. by planting
GRADE II



M52 - CATHOLIC CHURCH
Penfield Road, Virginia



Stone and brick building. Galvanised iron roof. Built 1861. 2 acre block of land donated by Daniel Brady. 1865 church was enlarged. 1868 marble alter sculptured in Italy was assembled.

Condition of building is good. Lower part of walls have been plastered. Original roof might have slate as rear annexe has slate roof. Some stained glass windows. Low back fence.

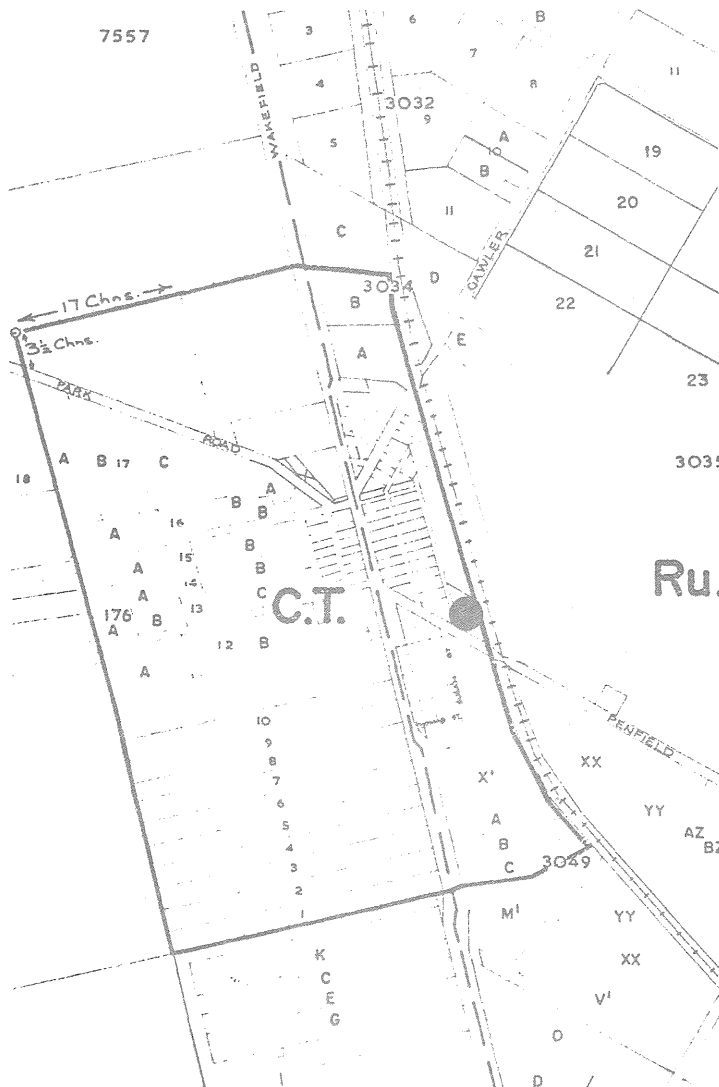
Prominent position. Church surrounded by mature but severely pruned gum trees. Mixed age residential locality. Vacant land between church and main road.

'Country township' zone. No immediate threat to preservation.

Recommendations

Trees should be planted around site.

GRADE II*



M53 - BAKER'S RESIDENCE
Penfield Road

Stone and brick building.
Galvanised iron roof. Built
1860's. Bakers have been
farmers in area since 1849.

Building in good condition.
Wide verandah on the sides.

Mud and stone barn still
standing west of house. Pine
trees restrict view from
Penfield Road.

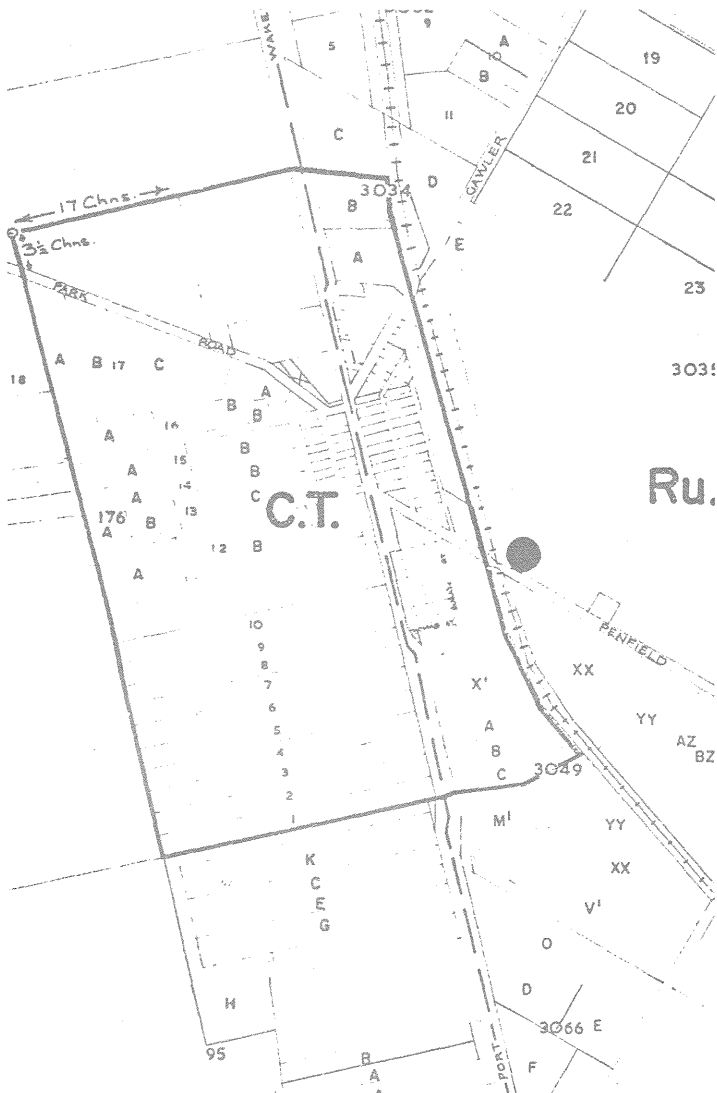
Site adjacent to railway line.
Separated from other develop-
ment. Surrounding areas
mainly used for market gardening.

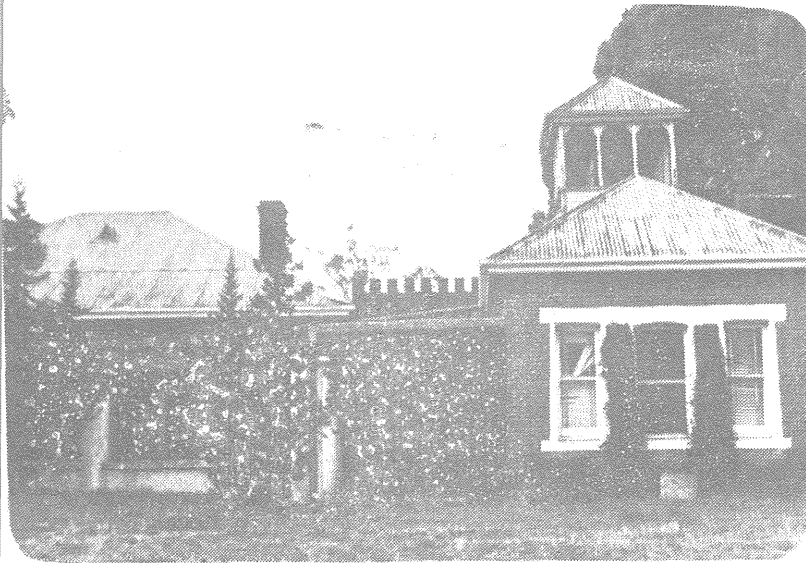
Historic homestead originally
set on large area of land now
reduced to 32 Ha. Land
zoned Ru8. Threat to
preservation minimal.

Recommendations

Preservation recommended.

GRADE III





M54 - BUCKLAND PARK
Port Gawler Road

Large park. Several buildings. Old homestead built 1842 by Capt. John Allen on special survey, 20,000 acres. Original gardens laid out 1855, also deer park. Visited by Duke of York 1900 to shoot peacocks.

Park overgrown in parts. Buildings need some renovation.

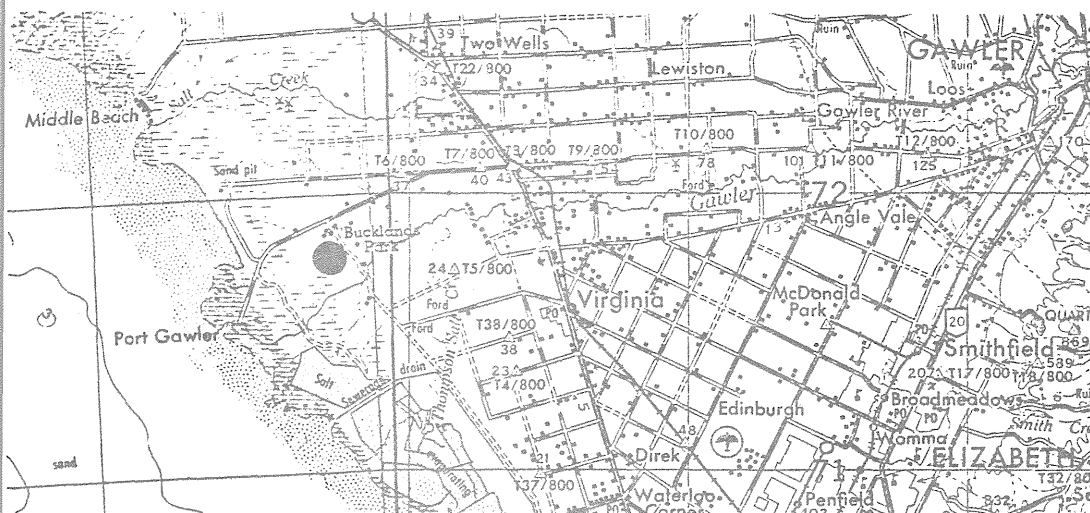
Surrounding area rural. Located on road to Port Gawler. Density of trees produce prominent feature in open countryside.

Attractive estate. Potential for development is unique. Conceptually significant.

Recommendations

Renovation of buildings and grounds should be undertaken. In the long term this estate could have tourist significance.

GRADE I



M55 - PT GAWLER WHARVES

Wharf once stood here where ketches come in for wheat. Last ketch 1914 - 1919. No longer used once railway opened in 1915. Stumps of wharf still standing.

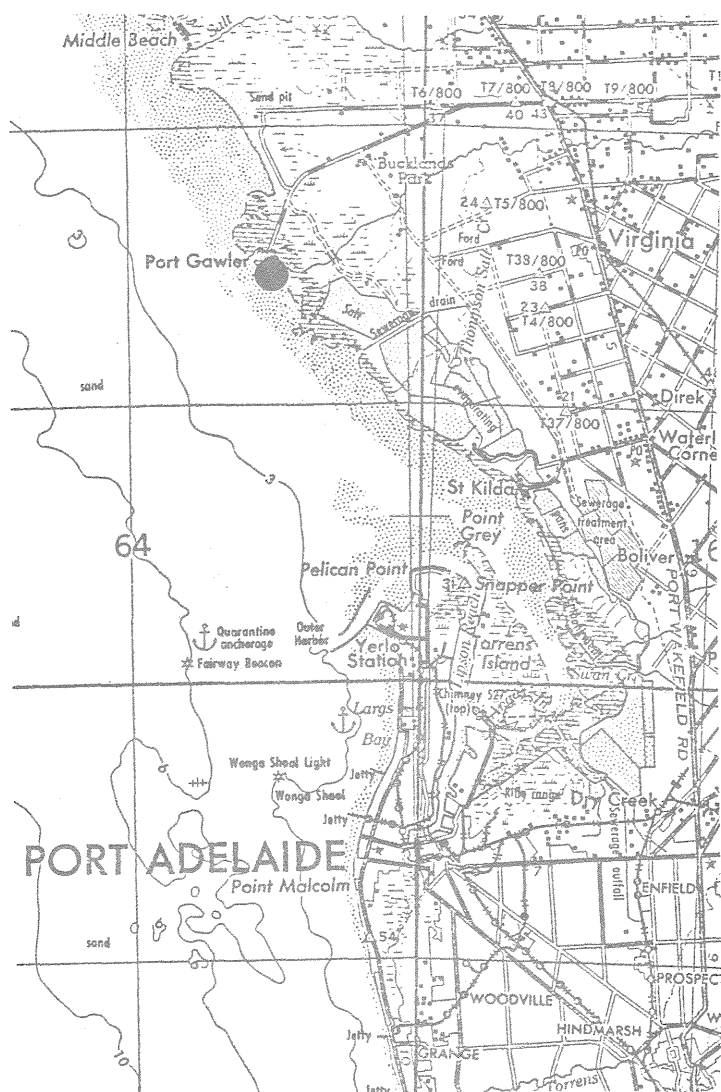
Quiet locality. Mangroves surround landing.

Site included Pt. Gawler conservation park. Threats to preservation moderate.

Recommendations

Facilities should be built for swimming and fishing. Activities at present associated with stumps. Other preservation measures may be necessary

GRADE III



M56 VIRGINIA POST OFFICE - Port Wakefield Road

Stone and brick building. Galvanised iron roof. Built 1857. Building in good condition. Still in use as Post Office. Few trees on site.

Adjacent uses include shopping and commercial. Some old residential. Wheatsheaf Hotel dominates locality. Railway at rear. Vacant land north of site.

Very visible location in centre of township. Vacant space about the building gives a potential for development sensitive to the historic precinct.

GRADE II

M57 PORT GAWLER SCHOOL

Thought to still exist in Buckland Park

GRADE II

M58 VIRGINIA PARK

Owned by Mr. R. Sanders. Built by Thomas Ridgeway, original name Thornborough Park, about 1870. Afghans used to camp on the property on their way north.(7)

GRADE II

M59 CALVEN GROVE

Home of Taylor family - one of the first stone houses in area. Built in 1850's(7)

GRADE II

M60 SCHOOL

First school was Catholic - 1861. In 1871 it was taken over by Sisters of St. Joseph until 1886, 1887. Another private school existed around the 1870's. The public school was first conducted in Bible Christian Church. Present school building was built in 1876.(7)

GRADE III

M61 GAWLER RIVER FLOODGATES

Hundreds of tons of concrete and sheet lead used to hold the banks of Gawler River, while numerous piles were driven 25 ft. into the bed of the river on the downstream side, with

an immense sunken apron on the other side of the floodgates. They are used as a lock so that the river can overflow and flood adjoining fields. (7)

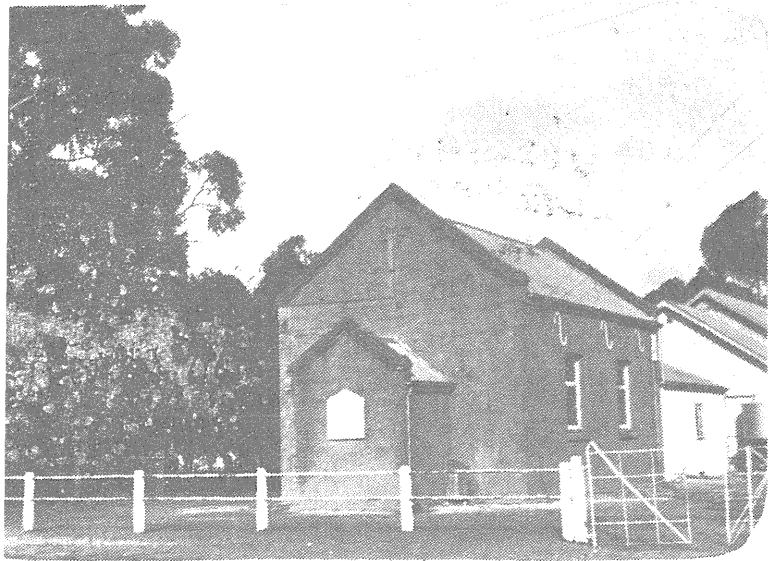
GRADE II

32 VIRGINIA OVAL - Port Wakefield Road, Virginia

Pine trees planted around it in memory of the locals including a nurse who were killed in World War 1. (7)

GRADE III

ANGLE VALE LOCALITY



M63 - CARCLEW PRIMITIVE

METHODIST CHURCH & CEMETERY
Cnr Angle Vale & Fradd Rds
Angle Vale

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Built 1870.

Cemetery has graves of early settlers. Methodist Church Hall at rear built 1924.

Church building in need of renovation. View of church open to main road. Large trees adjacent on both sides.

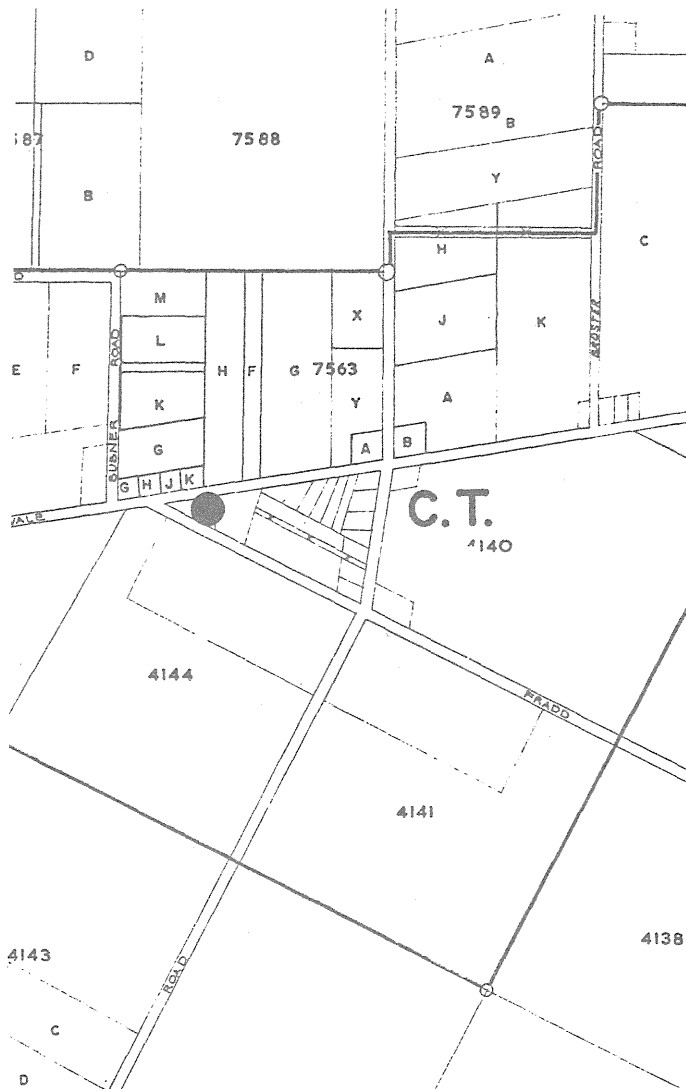
Locality includes open township of Angle Vale. Old and new residential. Open farmland around town. Hatchery 400 metres N.E. of site.

Very important historical element of area. Located in main focus of town.

Recommendations

Renovation necessary.

GRADE I





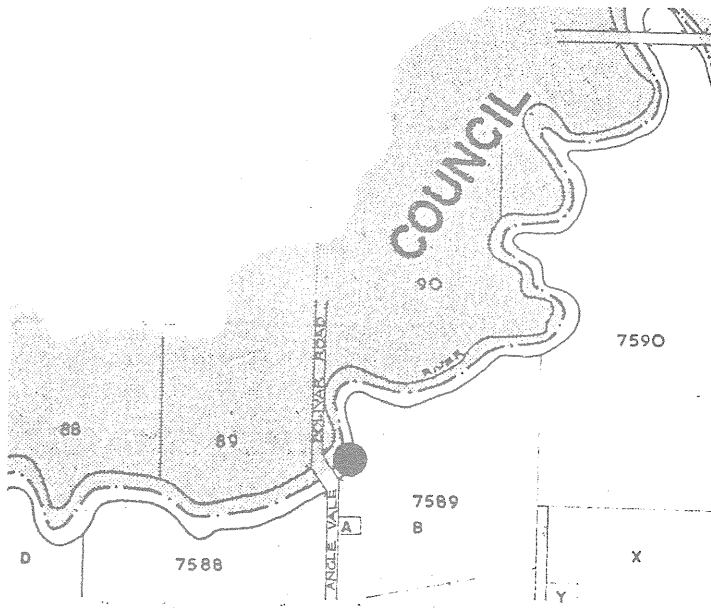
M64 - OLD ANGLE VALE BRIDGE
Heaslip Rd/Bolivar Rd

Metal and timber construction
Opened November 22nd 1876.
Closed June 1st 1966.

New bridge built adjacent.
Many large trees in river bed
Attractive structure.

Surrounding locality rural.
New house 50 metres south of
old bridge.

Bridge very visible from new
bridge and road. Striking
comparison of old and new.



Recommendations

Because of its public position
it is a vital element in Angle
Vale's heritage.

GRADE II*

M65 - 'THE ANGLE'

Cnr Angle Vale & Fradd Roads
Angle Vale township section 4140
granted to James White 1852.

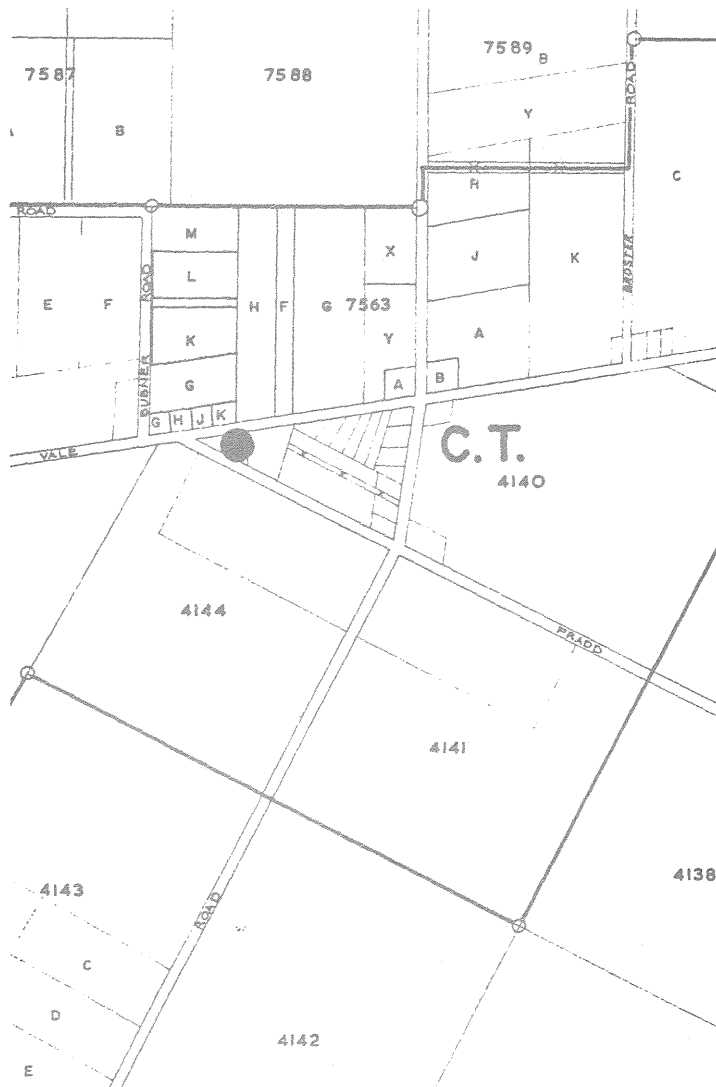
Sold a few weeks later to Benjamin Heaslip. The acute angle of Heaslip's section was selected in 1854 by Rev. Samuel Keen as the site of the Bible Christian Chapel. June 1866 road put through Heaslip's section. Triangle thus formed surveyed into township allotments, hence name Angle Vale.

Many large trees in 'Angle'. Prominent feature in open countryside. Strong sense of place. Site largely undeveloped.

Recommendations

All trees should be retained.
Preservation highly recommended.

GRADE I



M66 ANGLE VALE POST OFFICE - built 1866. Angle Vale Road.

GRADE II

M67 ANGLE VALE PRIMARY SCHOOL

First school held in Carclew 1855-59. Ebenezer Chapel used as school 1864 - 1868. After that date school was held in a private residence and subsidized by the Government until a school was built in 1874 by public subscription. Benjamin Heaslip gave the land. 1958 first modern building.(7)

GRADE III

M68 SUSPENSION BRIDGE - Riverview Road

The foot suspension bridge about two kilometres upstream of the Angle Vale Bridge has been maintained by the two adjoining councils. Appears to date from early part of this century.

GRADE III

M69 RIFLE BUTTS - Butt Road

Rifle butts erected at north end of the road running towards the river from Heaslip's house and retains its name Butt Road. Used in 1860 by Gawler River Co., the local rifle company.(7)

GRADE III

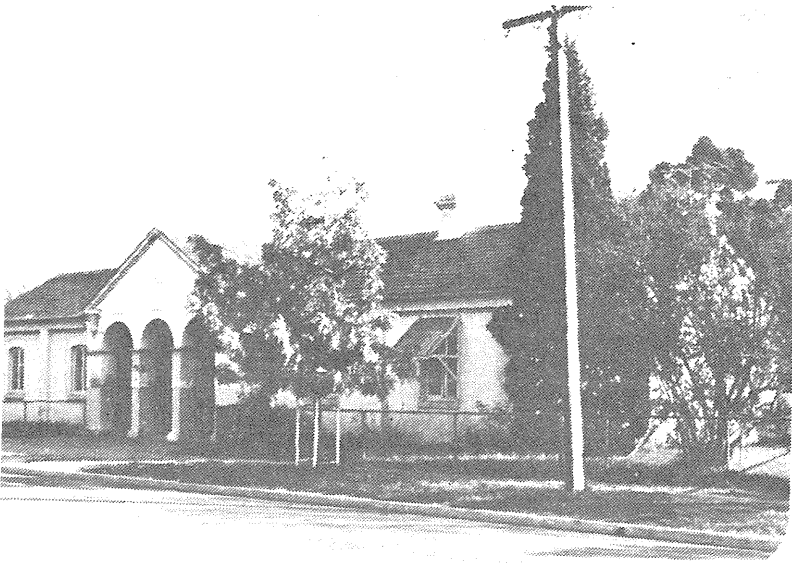
EVANSTON LOCALITY

- 170 OLD RIGGS HOMESTEAD - Hillier Road Evanston.
Built in the 1850's by Mr. Henry Riggs.(7)
GRADE II*
- 171 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - Gawler Blocks
1907. Closed. Was used as school until 1923 when present school was built. Land given by Mr. J. Hillier.(7)
GRADE II
- 172 GAWLER BLOCKS PRIMARY SCHOOL - Para Road - built 1923.(7)
GRADE III
- 173 NO. 13 PARA ROAD - opposite Primary School.
A very old 2 roomed cottage at present undergoing renovations. Approximately 1850, possibly 1850's. Also a Riggs cottage - Mr. Henry Riggs.(7)
GRADE II
- 174 NOS. 66 AND 79 HILLIER ROAD
Old stone cottages with brick quoins. Originally 2 roomed cottages with verandah. Date unknown.(7)
GRADE III
- 175 FARROW ROAD
Old cottage, originally 2 rooms with verandah, extensions on back. Now used as saddle repairers. Date unknown(7)
GRADE III
- 176 WINKLE BRIDGE over the Gawler River.
The new By-Pass Bridge now replaces the old Winkle Bridge, one of the first built in the area. Name perpetuated in the new bridge.(7)
GRADE II
- 177 WINGATE'S FORD - over the Gawler River.
Wingate family arrived from England 1848 and took up land next to the ford which they built. Still in use.(7)
GRADE II

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF

SALISBURY

SALISBURY LOCALITY



S1 - OLD COURT HOUSE 1858/9
Ann Street, Salisbury

Building of brick construction.
Roof of slate shingles.
Built 1858/9 used as Court
House/Police Station until 1965.
Still in use as Police Out
Station.

Condition generally poor with
surface cracking throughout,
particularly entrance porch
and archways. Poorly main-
tained interior. Paintwork
flaking.

Residence and out buildings
at rear of rectangular site.
Several mature trees surround
building.

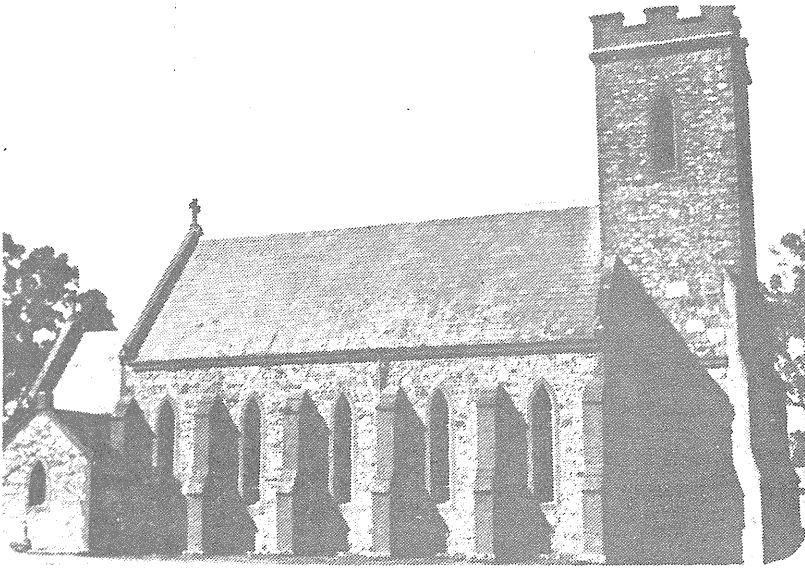
Surrounding uses include Dept.
of Further Education Complex
(restored original Primary
School) old residence,
Salisbury Kindergarten Inc.
Ann Street carries medium
through traffic.

Recommendation

Preservation recommended to ret-
ain as important element in
an historic precinct. Traffic
in Ann Street be reduced.

GRADE I





S2 - ST. AUGUSTINES CATHOLIC CHURCH & CEMETERY

Cnr Commercial Rd & Clair St. Salisbury

Stone and brick construction. Slate roof. No alterations. Building in good condition. Well maintained interior. Foundation stone laid 1/4/1851. Architect Mr. Walter Hunter. Died on Job 1851. Bell arrived 1853. Completion date 1/3/1857.

Acutely angled site lined with mature gum trees. Adjacent new Catholic School and Church. Historic cemetery north of school. Old church presents commanding view from south. Cemetery poorly kept.

Locality residential, mixture of old and new. Open space north of site incorporating school playing areas. Commercial Road busy thoroughfare.

Future road widening of Commercial Road could endanger gum trees. Area zoned local commercial.

Recommendations

Education-religious character should be encouraged. Pedestrian access across Commercial Road must be improved. Cemetery should be upgraded.

GRADE I



S3 - CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

South Terrace, Salisbury

Stone and brick building, galvanized iron roof. Built 1855 by Mr. Aubert. One of the first members of District Council. Chairman in 1868. Church closed March, 1928. Sold 1931.

Now in use as residence. Poorly adapted. 'Church' features all but obliterated. No major trees on site. Condition fair.

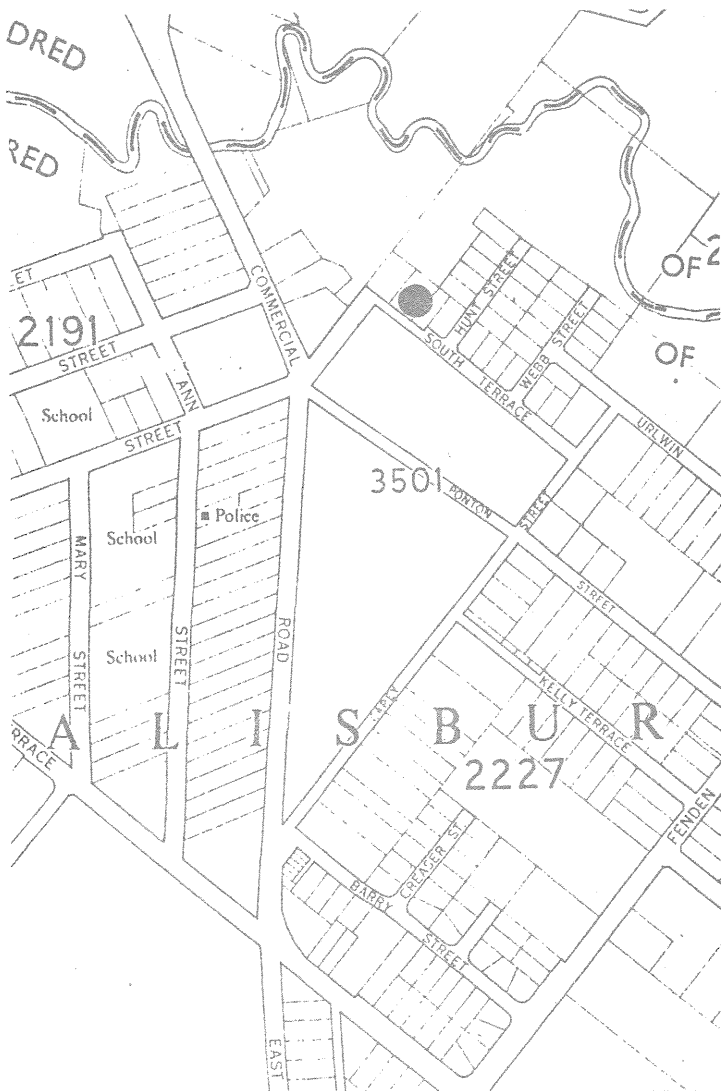
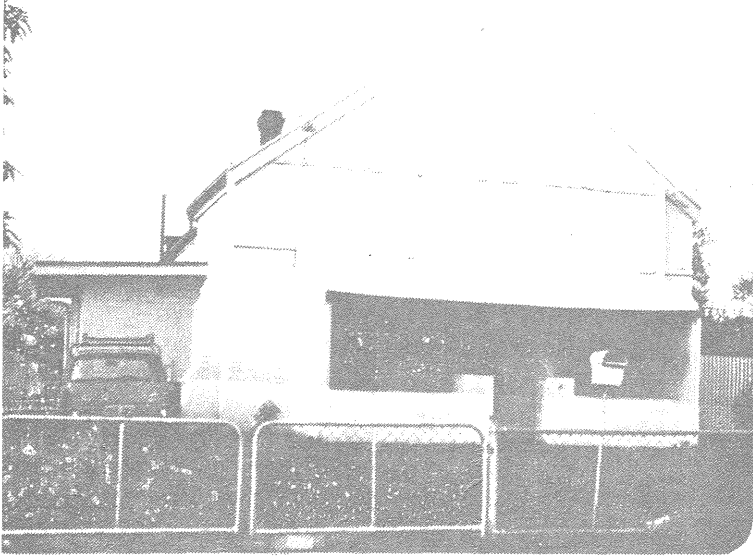
Building overlooks open space, including an oval. South Terrace traffic very light. Quiet residential locality. Historic cottage adjacent.

Badly converted church in clearly visible site. Restoration could create local point of interest. Residential 2 zone. Threat to development moderate.

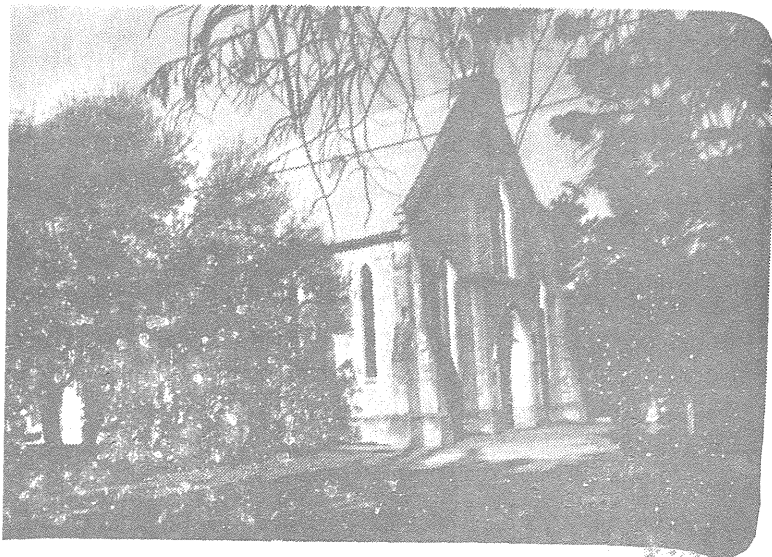
RECOMMENDATIONS

Preservation desirable. Ideally, additions should be removed and trees planted to flank the building. Renovation of this and the adjoining cottage would improve the historical association between the two.

GRADE III



S4 - ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF
ENGLAND, CEMETRY, RECTORY
AND ORIGINAL CHURCH



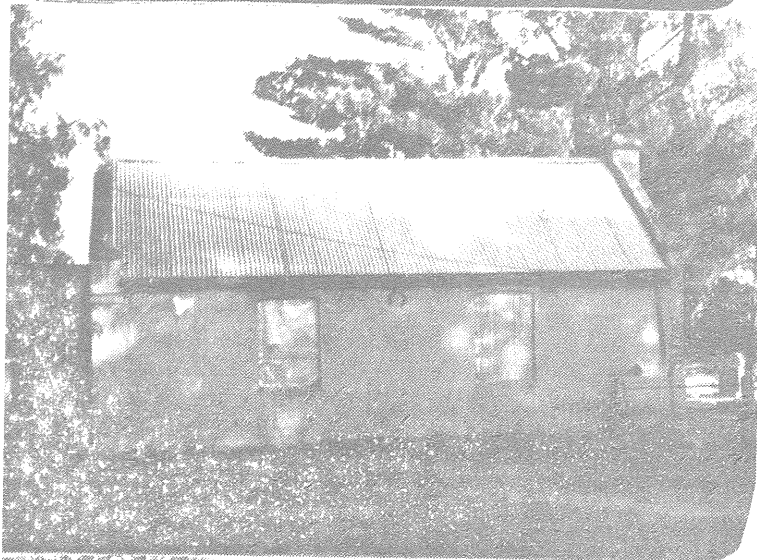
Stone church galvanised iron roof. Foundation stone laid 1865. Dispute stopped construction. Finished 1870's cost £1,200.

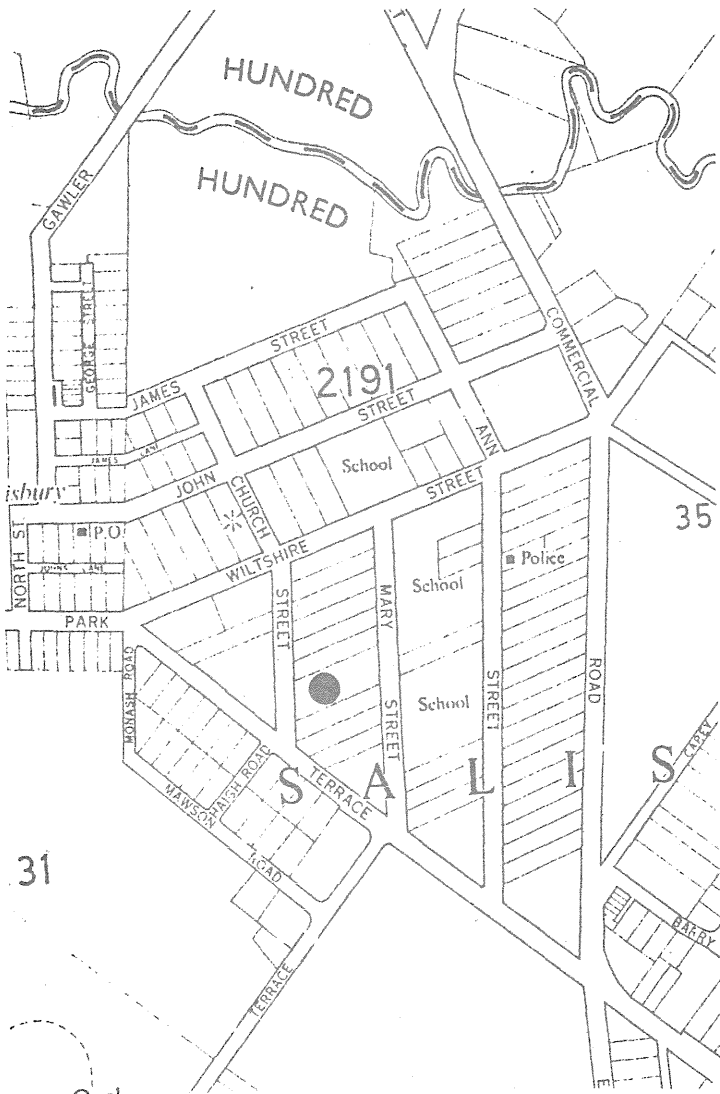
Condition good. Some salt damp. Roofs need repair. Tall imposing building partial hidden by trees on Church Street frontage. Cemetery contains many graves of early settlers.

The original St. John's Church in Mary Street was also the day school. Built 1846. No record of its construction has been found. Possibly earliest dated building in Adelaide.

Original portion of Rectory built 1897. Back part added 1901. Renovated 1958. Majority of original small windows replaced. Front verandah removed. Has always been used as rectory.

Residential locality. Some through traffic. Historic associations stretch out beyond site to several nearby buildings.





Plan for integrated pedestrian community system east-west between Church Street and Commercial Road. Area zoned Residential 2. No immediate threat to preservation.

Recommendations

Preservation of all buildings and cemetery essential. Pedestrian spine should be encouraged through site. Historic precinct should be established to include several other buildings in locality.

GRADE I

Commercial Road, Salisbury

Building in good condition.
Stone out-building at rear h.
slate shingles roof. Sever.
large trees at rear of site.

One of the earliest hotels in
Salisbury. Located in previous
commercial focus of town.

Pedestrian access across
Commercial Road should be
improved.

A detailed street map of a residential area. The map shows a grid of streets including Church Street, Wiltshire Street, Mary Street, Commercial Road, and others. A large area is labeled 'SALISBURY' in large letters. A police station is marked with a black dot and labeled 'Police'. Two schools are marked with 'X' and labeled 'School'. A river or canal flows through the top of the map. Various house numbers are visible, such as 2191, 3501, and 2227. The map is oriented with North at the top.

S6 - SALISBURY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Cnr. Wiltshire & Mary Sts.

Stone and brick building.
Galvanised iron roof. Built
1877. Southern wing added
1880.

Attractive double fronted
building. Restored; now part
of Department of Further
Education complex. Temporary
timber buildings on remainder
of site.

Corner location. Traffic on
Wiltshire Street medium.
Storage yard opposite building.
Several large trees in vicinity.

Very well maintained institut-
ional building. No immediate
threats to preservation.

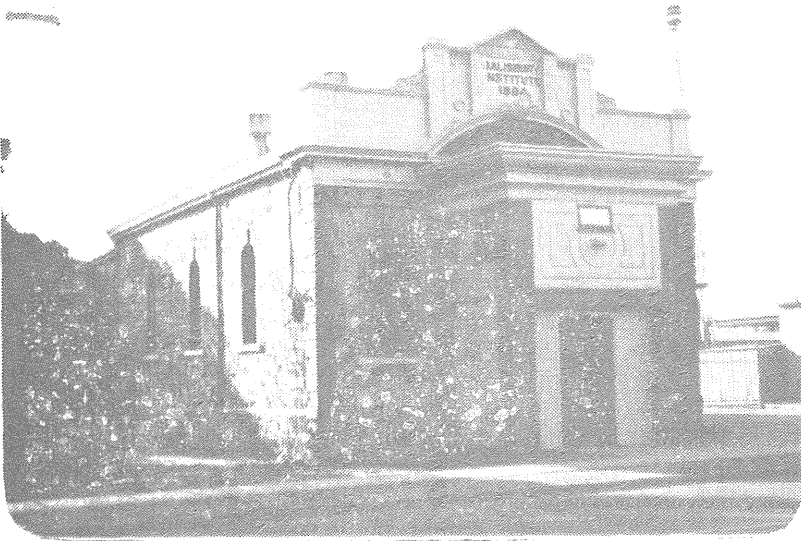
Recommendations

Future development on site
should be sensitive to the
old building. On site tree
planting should be commenced
to highlight historic facility.

GRADE II*



S7 - SALISBURY INSTITUTE - 1884
Wiltshire Street



Building of stone construction
Built 1884 - main centre of
social activity in early days.
Built by Local Institute
Committee.

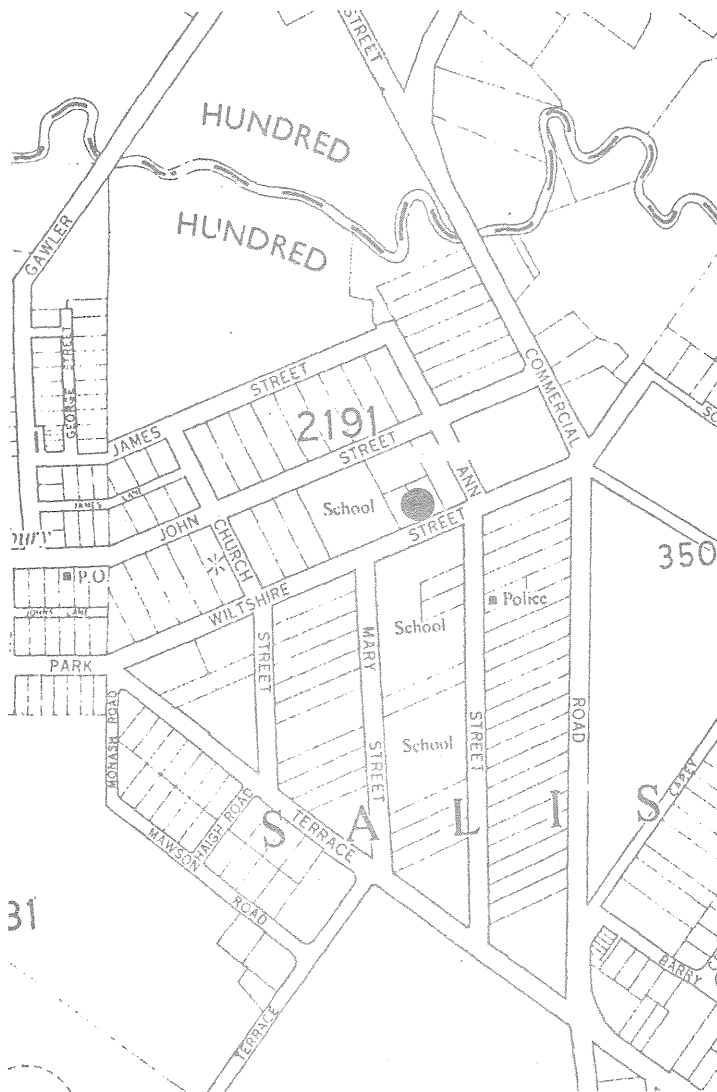
Tin cladded projection room
added to front of building.
Condition generally good.
Recently repainted. Few
trees on site.

Surrounding development com-
mercial. Two large buildings
adjacent to and at rear in
process of construction. Sit
opposite Dept. of Further
Education complex. Threat of
commercial expansion.

Recommendations

Encourage association with
Further Education Centre
across Wiltshire Street.

GRADE II*





S8.- SALISBURY RAILWAY STATION
Paternoster Row

Stone building galvanised iron roof. Constructed 1856-7. Good condition.

Several large trees on site. Small old store adjacent to west. Railway line main feature.

New Railway Station to east of line. Surrounding locality predominantly commercial. Flour Mill overlooks site.

Salisbury's history closely related to Railway. Town centre attracted away from Commercial Road last century.

Recommendations

Building should be utilised for railway purposes.

GRADE II*



S9 - OLD WESLEYAN METHODIST
CHAPEL
Chapel Street, Salisbury



Sandstone and slate construction. slate shingle roof opened 1858. Methodist Union formed in 1900. Services moved. Last service 1904. Currently a residence

External additions in-sensitively to old building. Condition average, some cracking.

Building surrounded by heavily vegetated grounds close to street and tall structure imposing.

Narrow quiet street. Locality residential mixture of old and new.

Building soon to be auctioned. Threat of demolition.

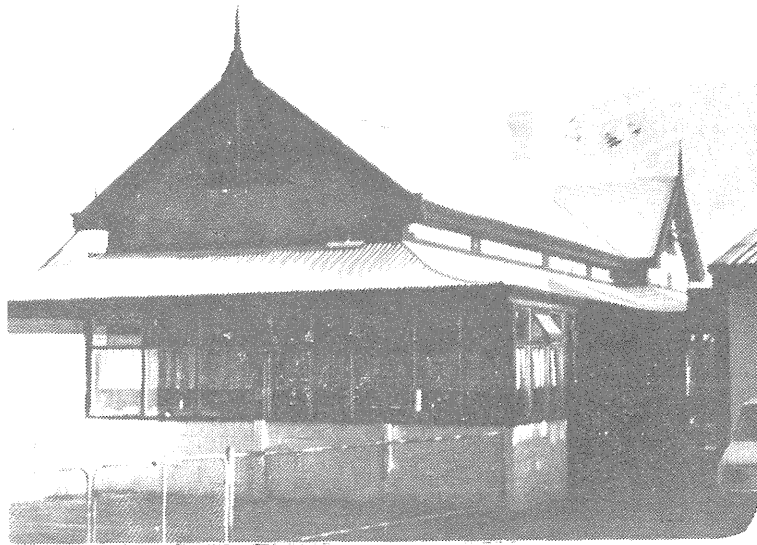
Recommendations

Preservation desirable.

GRADE III



S10 - SISTER MARRONS NURSING HOME
Porter Street, Salisbury



Stone and brick building, galvanized iron roof. Built 1880's by Mr. Ebdy. First owner Mr. Edward Tait. Some original windows still exist. 3 original marble fireplaces brought from England are still in place.

Temporary additions surround house. New small building adjacent. Building partly obscured by row of olive trees along Porter Street frontage. Appearance of old house largely disguised.



Residential locality. Subdivision proceeding opposite. Very light traffic.

Current use as nursing home appropriate. Unattractive appearance. Residential 3 zone. River Reserve at rear. Threat to preservation moderate. Future subdivision pressure likely.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Preservation desirable. Ultimately removal of additions would be desirable.

GRADE III



S11 - SALISBURY HOTEL

Cnr Commercial Rd & Wiltshire Street

Stone and brick construction galvanised iron hip roof. Probably the original much changed by additions. Originally 2 storeys. Licensed from 1854. Owned at one time by John Harvey. Southern extension originally assembly hall. Activity centre before Institute was built.

Frontages on John Street, Commercial Road and Wiltshire Street. One mature gum tree on site.

Surrounding uses include car sales yard, service station, shopping (Parabanks nearby). John Street and Commercial Road traffic heavy.

Prominent commercial site. Significant threat from development pressures.

Recommendations

Southern and western portions of site should be developed for pedestrian use.

GRADE II*



S12 - OLD SPOT HOTEL
Main North Road

First inn on site 1838. Original building of present hotel built in 1849. Stone and thatch. 1857 George Fife Angas planned the South Australian Bullion Bill on the counter of the hotel often used as rendezvous. An outbuilding acted as a lock-up for both local miscreants and prisoners in transit.

Hotel has been tastefully renovated. Situated in dip on Main North Road. Several large trees surround site.

Main North Road traffic heavy. Locality extends to gully behind new residential development. Site overlooks Little Para River Reserve.

Prominent site, visually attractive from north and south directions.

Recommendations

Preservation essential.

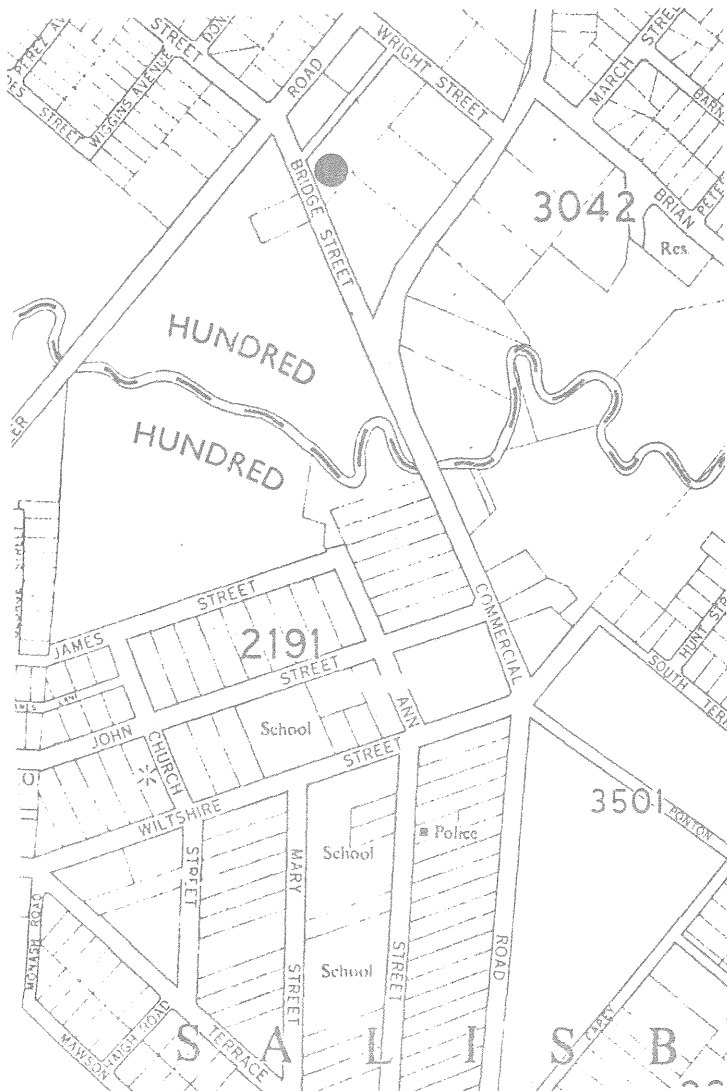
GRADE I





S13 - STRICT BAPTIST CHURCH
 Bridge Street, Salisbury
 Stone and brick building, slate shingles roof. Built 1854-5 by Fisher Brothers who were stone masons from Enfield.

Small simple building, well maintained, currently unused. Small addition at rear. Elevated clear site. Large block with road access to three sides. Prominent site.



Old residential locality site overlooks park and some new 2 storey flats. Parabanks also clearly visible. Bridge Street traffic light.

Residential 3 zone. Threats to preservation moderate. Danger from future subdivision. Clearly visible, attractive building. Potential for community development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Planting should be encouraged - highlight building.

GRADE II

S14 - STONE BUILDINGS, NORTH STREET.

North Street, Salisbury

Single and double storey buildings on North Street. Frontage of brick and stone construction. Stone and brick store shed adjacent to Railway. Galvanised iron roofs.

Condition generally dilapidated. Vandalism very apparent.

Buildings on site surround open car park. Several large gum trees. Potential for integrated development.

Surrounding uses include shopping, railway, rural. North Street traffic considerable.

Proposed overpass in this locality. Threat to preservation due to condition of buildings.

Recommendations

Preservation desirable for community development purposes.

GRADE III





S15 - GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE & OUTBUILDINGS

Robert Street, Salisbury

Stone and brick building taste fully being restored. National Trust recorded list. One of the first homes in Salisbury.

Special features include iron fences and columns, stone fences and chimneys.

Located in quiet street, large corner lot. Stone outbuildings. Building has attractive appearance. Few trees.



Residential locality of mixed age. Old weatherboard house opposite in William Street. Zone R3.

No immediate threats to its preservation.

Recommendations:

Tree planting should be encouraged.

GRADE I

S16 - SANS SOUCI HOME

Section 2153 Hundred Yatala

Stone building. Galvanized iron roof. Built 1860's by Mr. Aubert. Voluntary labour.

Large house. Being renovated. Exterior appears in largely unaltered condition. Several large trees on site.

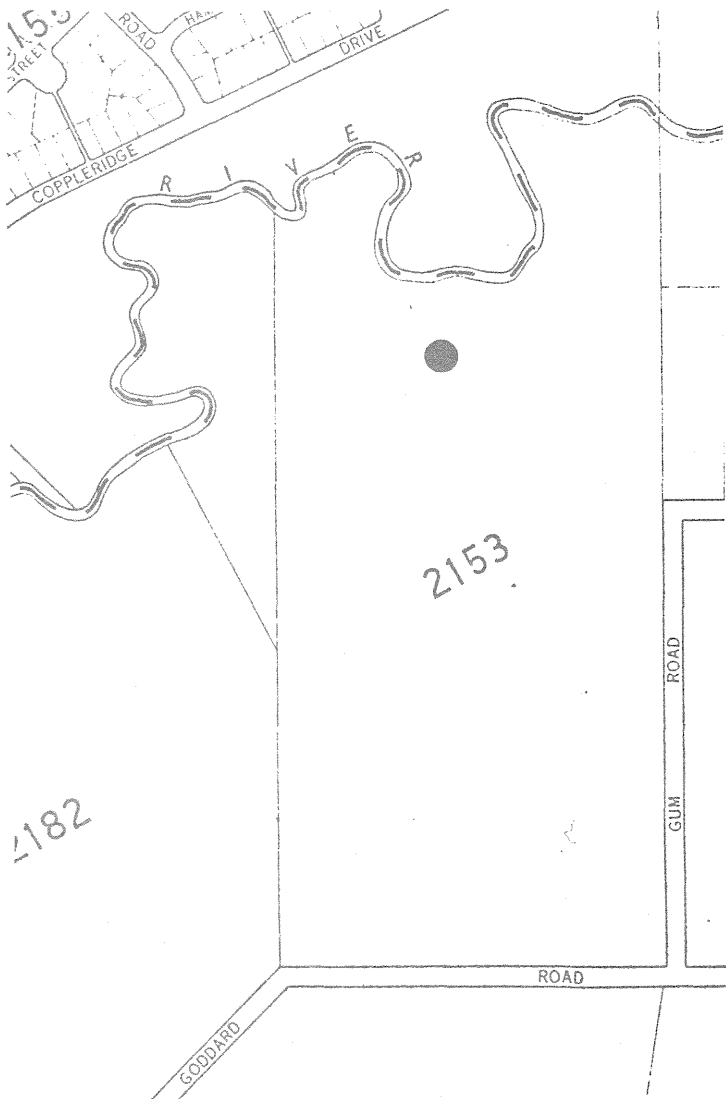
New residential locality. Site overlooks Little Para River. Reserve on two sides, subdivisions planned on other sides.

Attractive setting. Historic home being renovated. Continues theme of large homesteads overlooking Little Para River. Residential 2 zone. No immediate threat to preservation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Present setback from road should be maintained.

GRADE II*





S17 - WINDZOR HOME

Stewart Avenue, Salisbury

Stone building original
section 1848.
Two additional sections.

General condition good.

Building setback 25 metres
loop drive-way.

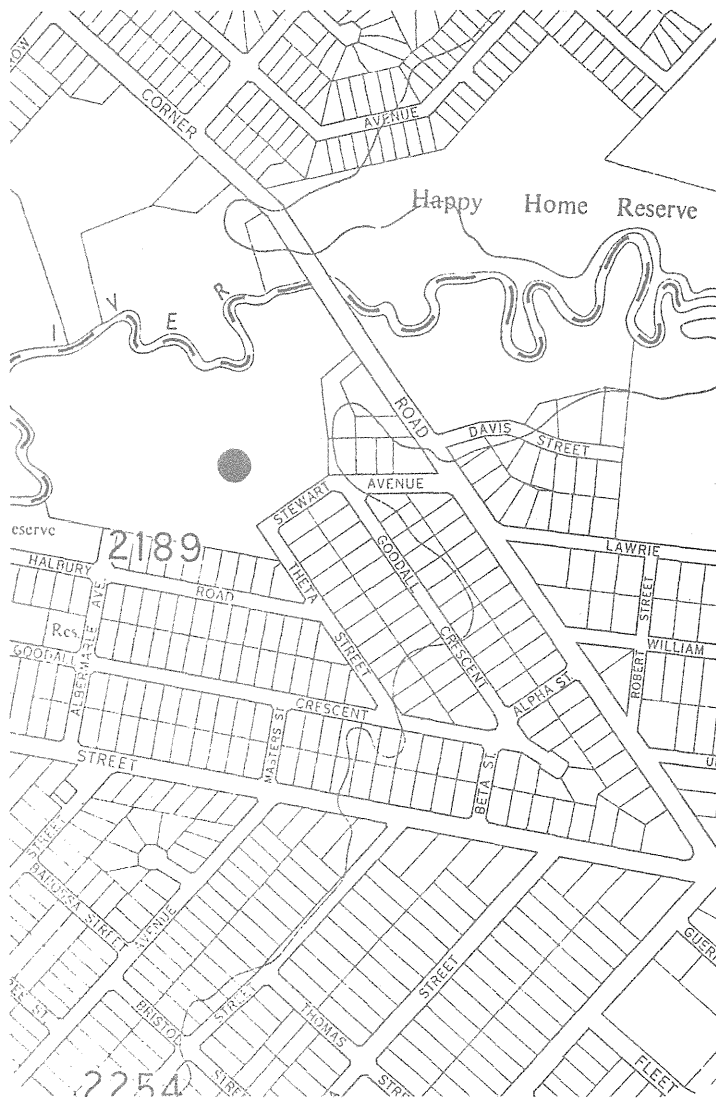
New subdivision site opposite
Stowengrove Reserve at end
of cul-de-sac. Pleasant
residential environment.
Quiet locality. Landscape
marred slightly by pylons
along Little Para River.
Considerable pedestrian move-
ment past site.

Pressure for further resident:
development on site.
Interesting contrast in build:
styles. Building and park
combine to add identity to
locality.

Recommendations

Preservation recommended.

GRADE II



S18 - CARISBROOK
Carisbrook Reserve

Stone and brick building. Slate shingle roof. Possibly built by either Mr. Jenkins or Mr. Brady.

Large house, good condition. Verandah surrounds building on three sides. Small stone out-house at rear. No fences. Several large trees on site.

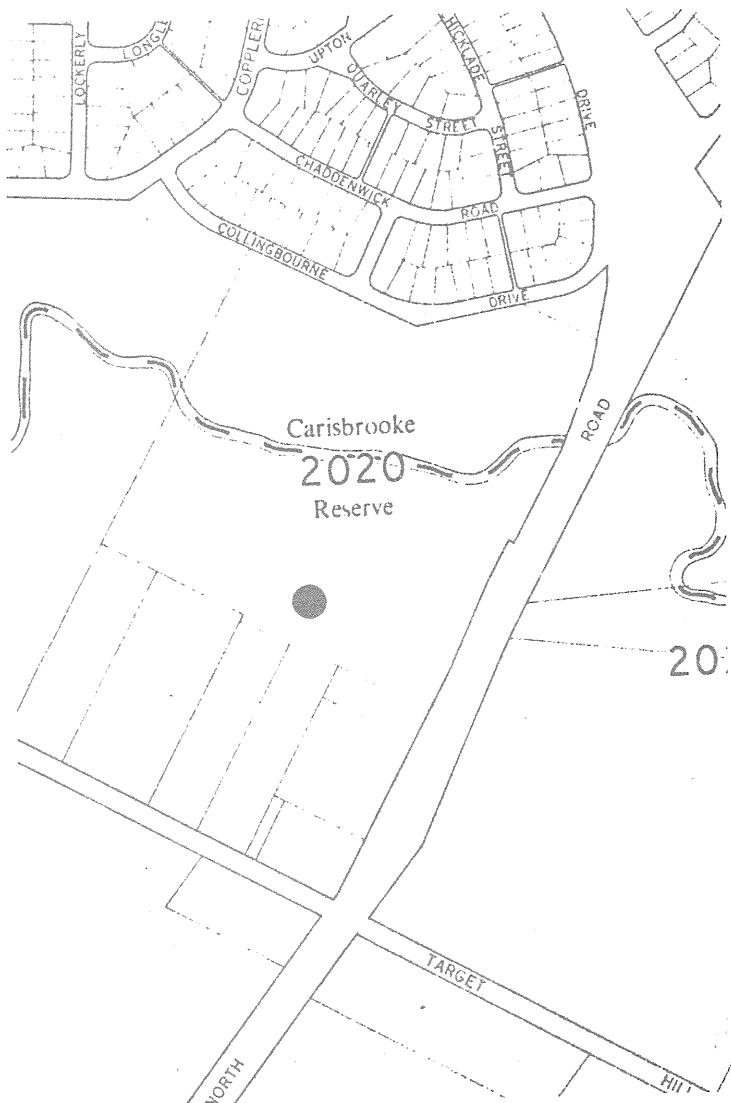
Site located in Carisbrook Reserve. Large well maintained open space. Many large gum trees particularly along Little Para River. Elevated site. Feature of Park. Access off Main North Road. Public car park along section of access road.

Attractive historic home blended into Reserve. Prominent feature highlights history of Carisbrook.

GRADE II*

RECOMMENDATIONS

Present situation should be maintained.



S19 - PARALOURIE

Waterloo Corner Rd. Salisbury
Stone and brick building. Galvanized iron roof. Built 1890's.



Building has Queen Anne style front. Good condition. Set back approximately 75 metres from Waterloo Corner Road. Many large trees on site. Building almost totally obscured from road.

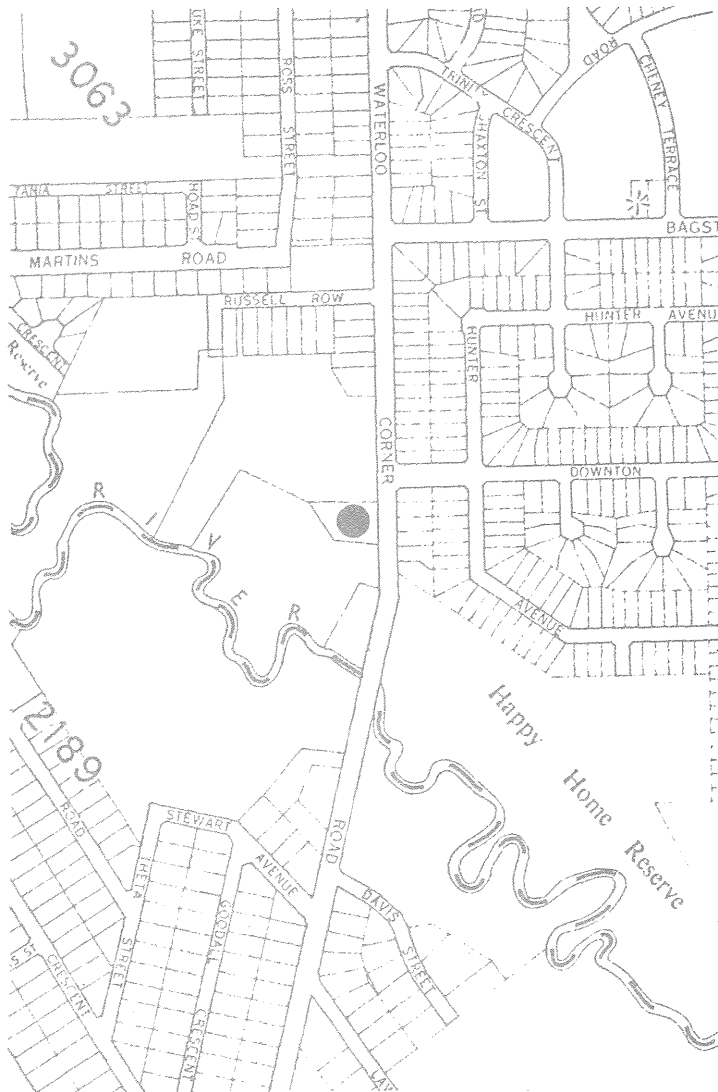
Residential and open space locality, mainly Housing Trust. Traffic on Waterloo Corner Road very heavy at times. River reserve at rear of site.

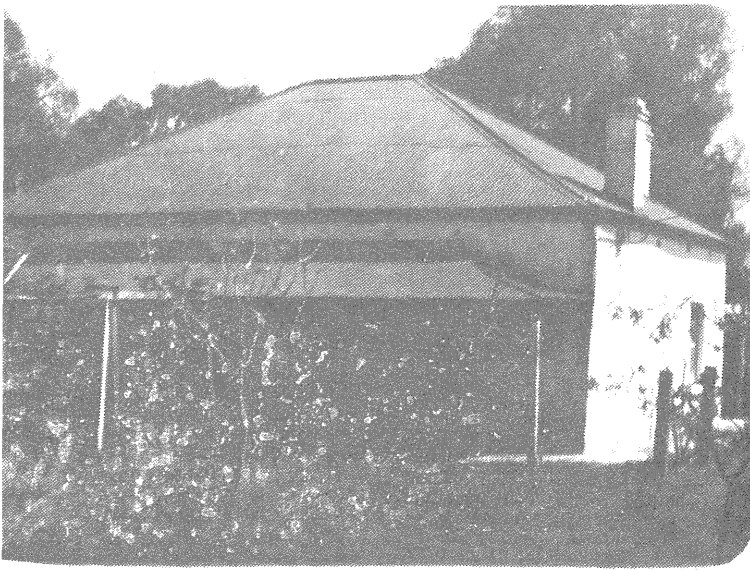
Large historic building on extensive site. Residential 2 zone. No immediate threats to preservation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Building should ultimately be used for some community purpose. Site should be maintained in present form.

GRADE II

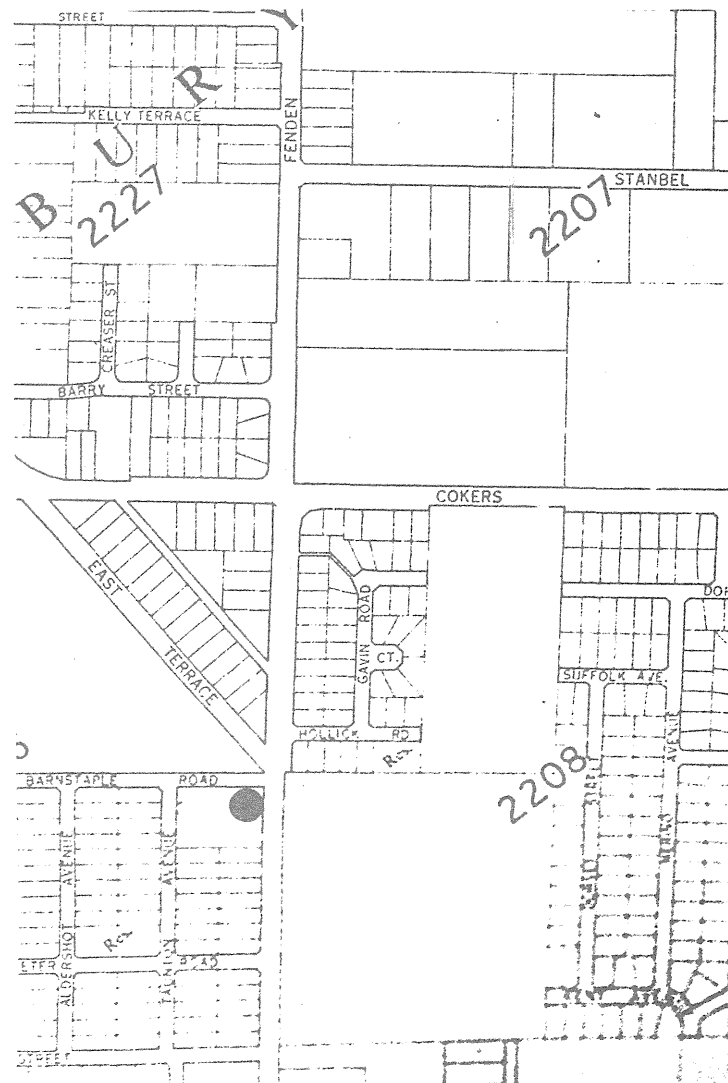




S20 - FARMHOUSE
Cross Keys Road

Stone and brick building, galvanized iron roof.

Building in fair condition, appears to be unaltered from original. 2 small stone out-buildings at rear. Large trees also at rear. Corner site overlooks Cross Keys Road. Traffic medium-heavy at times.



New residential locality. Cross Keys Road lined with large trees. Small reserve north of site.

Residential 2 zone. Threat to preservation moderate. Prominent site could create area of interest in locality when reserve is developed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Renovation would be necessary.

GRADE III

S21 - COTTAGE
Walkley's Road



Stone and brick building. Galvanised iron roof. Very old. Built by Mr. Walkley.

Building in good condition. Recently restored. Lean-to added at rear.

Building overlooks creekbed. Site steeply sloping. Large gum trees at rear of buildings and along creek. Clearly visible from road.

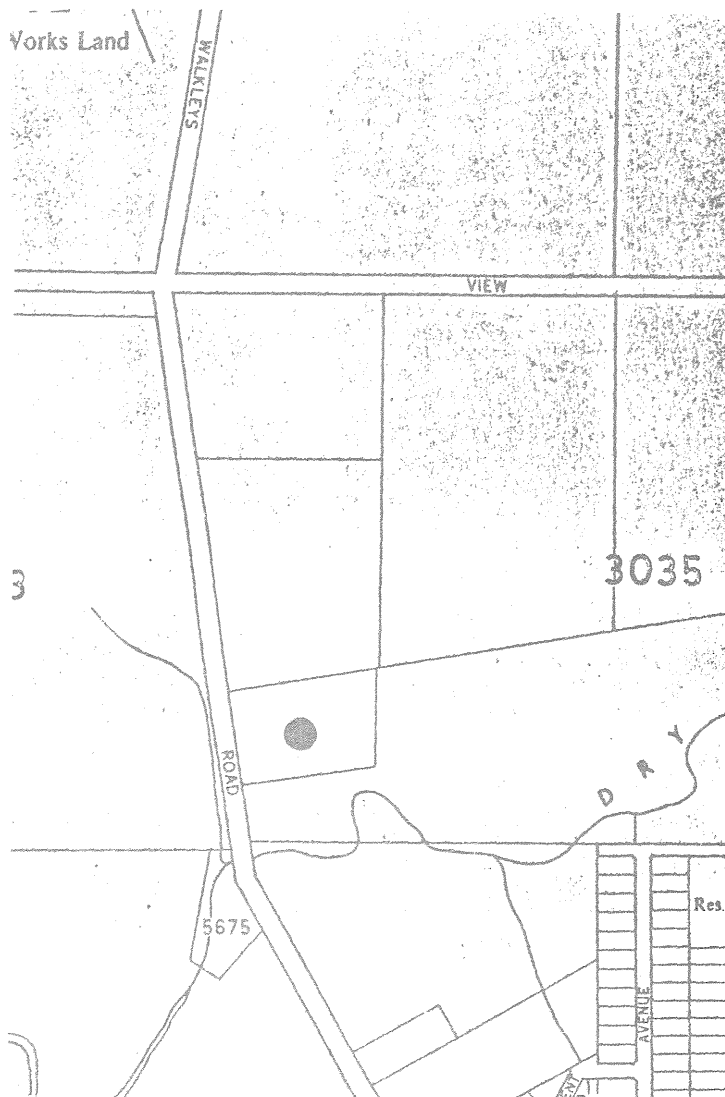
Surrounding development new residential subdivisions. Open land west of Lockleys Road. Traffic medium - heavy.

Building of historical significance. One of last remaining old homes in area.

Recommendations

Open space about building should be retained. View from Walkley's Road should be protected.

GRADE III



S22 - ABBATOIRS COTTAGES
Main North Rd, Pooraka

Red brick buildings galvanised iron roofs. Semi-detached units. Built 1911-1913 by abattoirs for employees. Remained in that use ever since. Condition generally poor.

Units flank eastern and western sides of Main North Rd. Setback 25 metres on east side behind row of large gum trees. Very little setback on west. Double fronted and repetitious style gives cottages identity. Distinctive feature of Main North Road frontage. Back lane access.

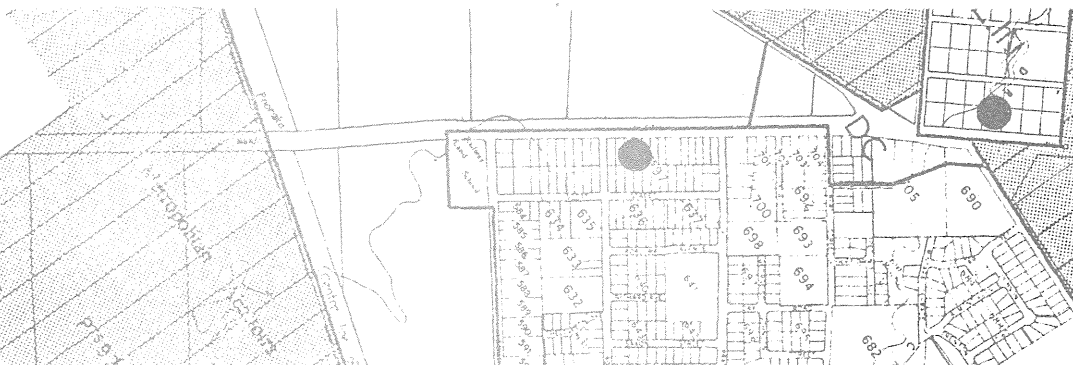
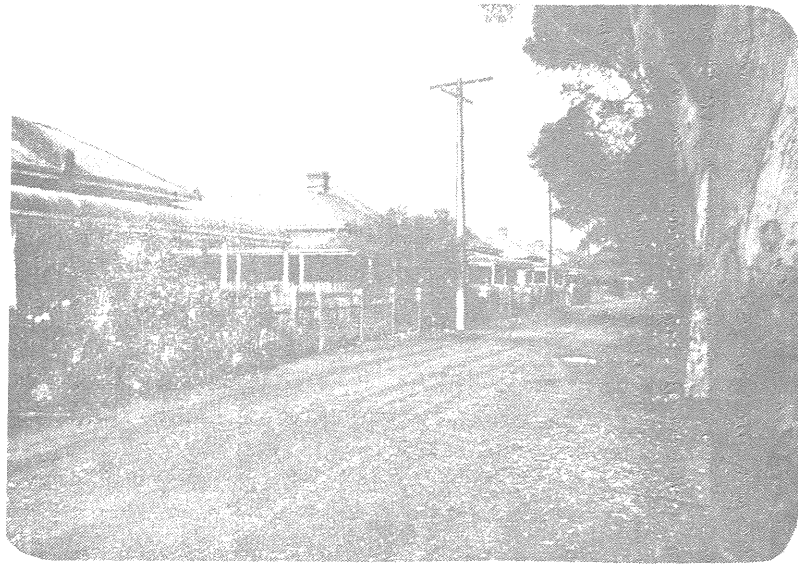
Locality is absorbed into abattoirs complex. Open and unsightly. Main North Road dominates locality. Very detrimental to local environment

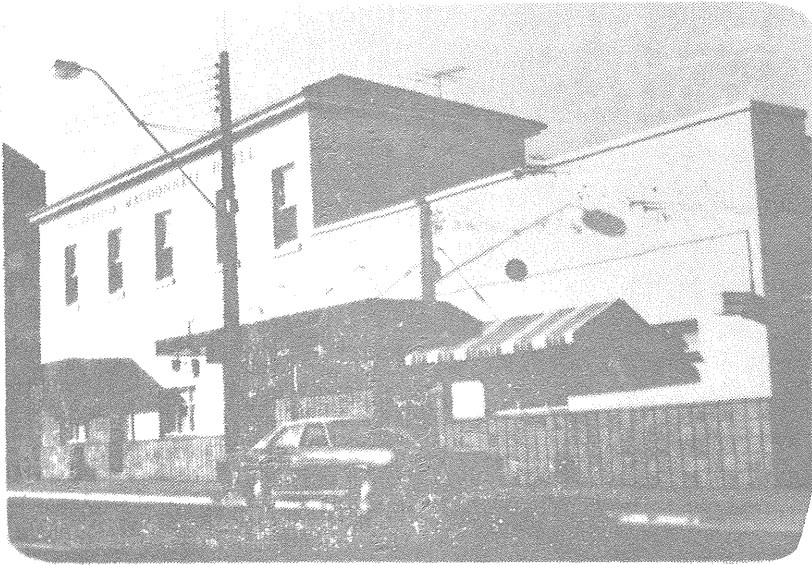
Cottages to be demolished within 12 months. Cost of renovation considered excessive.

Recommendations

Renovation necessary. Historic and visual precinct should be established.

GRADE III





S23 - GOV. MACDONELLS HOTEL
Cnr North & John Streets,
Salisbury

Brick building. Galvanised iron roof. Licensed 1857. Well known local personality Dr. Hunter had his practice in hotel until about 1914. He lived there also.

2 storey building. Interior has been renovated. Southern single storey section a later addition. Prominent landmark.

Site located on very busy intersection. Flour mill overlooks buildings. Railw Station adjacent.

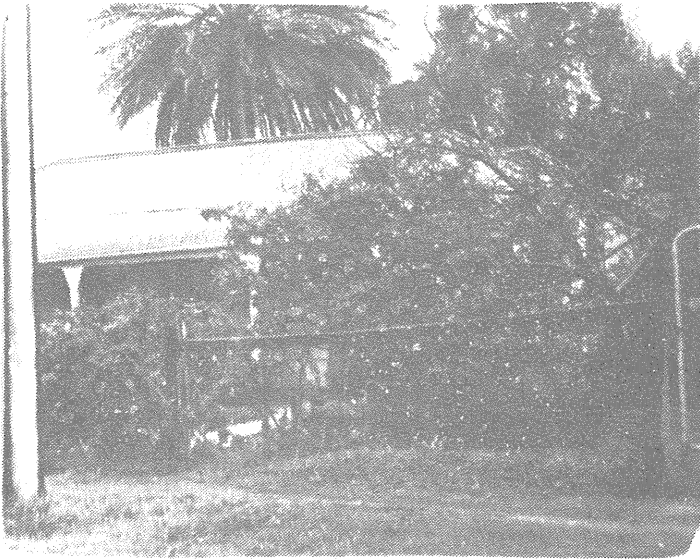
Building represents a major focal point in town. Area zoned District Shopping. Possible future threat to preservation.

Recommendations

Development of intersection as town focus should be encouraged. Pedestrian circulation should be studied about intersection.

GRADE II





S.24 COTTAGE - 6 SOUTH TERRACE

Brick building, galvanized iron roof. Built after 1855 by voluntary labour.

Building in fair-poor condition. Largely screened by shrubs and small trees on site. Several large trees at rear.

Mixed age residential locality. Historic building adjacent. Site overlooks open space, including oval. South Terrace traffic very light.

Small historic cottage not visually dominant. Residential 2 zone. Threat to preservation moderate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Renovation would be necessary. Association with adjacent old Church should be improved by renovation.

GRADE III





S25 - ORANGERY

North Street, Little Pan
River Crossing

Located adjacent to Little Pan
River and North Street.
Salisbury oranges famous very
early in town's history.

Neatly defined site in 'hollow'
adjacent to river banks.

Surrounding development includ
medium density residential
north and east.

Recommendations

Preservation desirable - link
with past.
Visual appeal.

GRADE III





S26 - CANOE TREE

Section 2182 Hundred of
Yatala

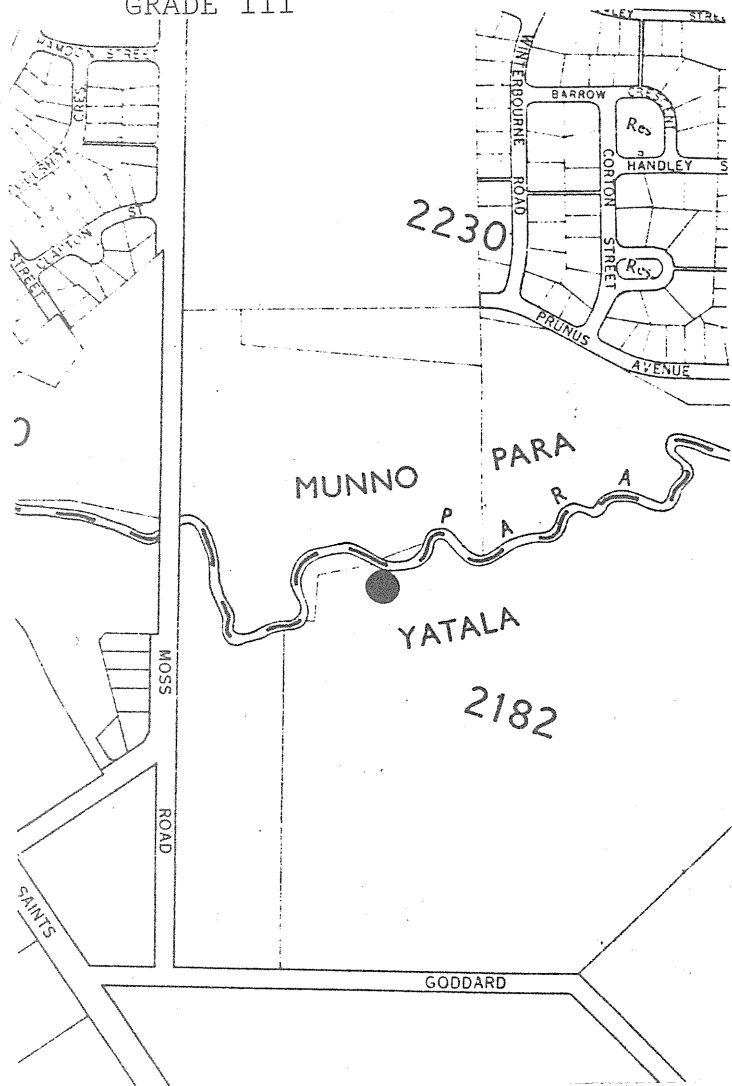
Situated along Little Para
River. Pleasant rural
environment.

Validity of claim not proved.
Locality has potential for
open space/recreation activities.

Recommendations

Area be retained as open space.

GRADE III





S27 - METHODIST CEMETERY

Cnr Church & James Streets,
Salisbury

Graves of early settlers.
Condition of plots and stones
fair.

Site enclosed by new galvanised
iron fence. Lack of trees
within site.

Surrounding locality shopping
and community. Shopping
'core' of town.

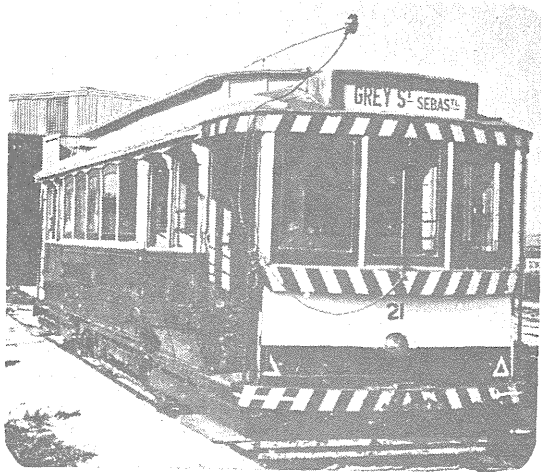
Cemetery in Salisbury's major
activity centre.

Recommendations

Preservation essential.

GRADE II





S28 - AUSTRALIAN ELECTRIC
TRANSPORT MUSEUM (S.A.)
ST. KILDA

ST. Kilda Rd., St. Kilda

2Km electric tramway, built in 1973, operates between Museum and the St. Kilda foreshore. The line is vested in the Corporation of the City of Salisbury, the cars, power supply and depot buildings owned by the Museum. The depot site is leased from the E. & W.S. Historical vehicle collection includes 11 trams, 4 trolleybuses, one motorbus and one electric locomotive.

The Museum hopes to create a larger transport and technology museum including the relocation of the railway museum from Mile End and possibly the creation of a nautical display area at St. Kilda and the relocation of historic buildings from the Northern Metropolitan Region.

Recommendations

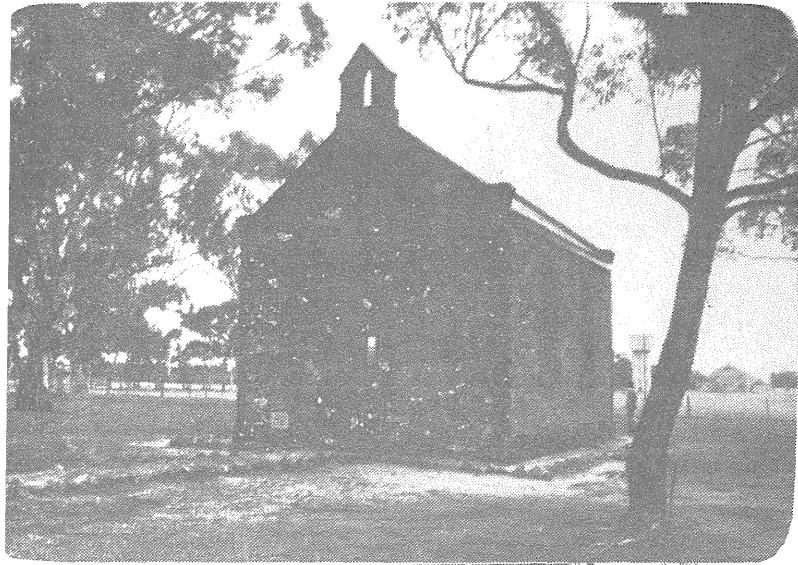
Appropriate development to be encouraged and funded.

GRADE II



PENFIELD LOCALITY

S29 - STURTON CHURCH
Church Rd, W.R.E. Salisbury



Stone and brick building. Renovated 1943 Commonwealth Government in memory of John and Henry Jeffries who settled in area in 1850. The Jeffries and Ridley families paid to have the Church built on land donated by the Jeffries in 1856.

Building set in pleasant well kept area. Several mature gum trees. Condition good. Cemetery contains graves of John and Henry Jeffries. Well maintained.

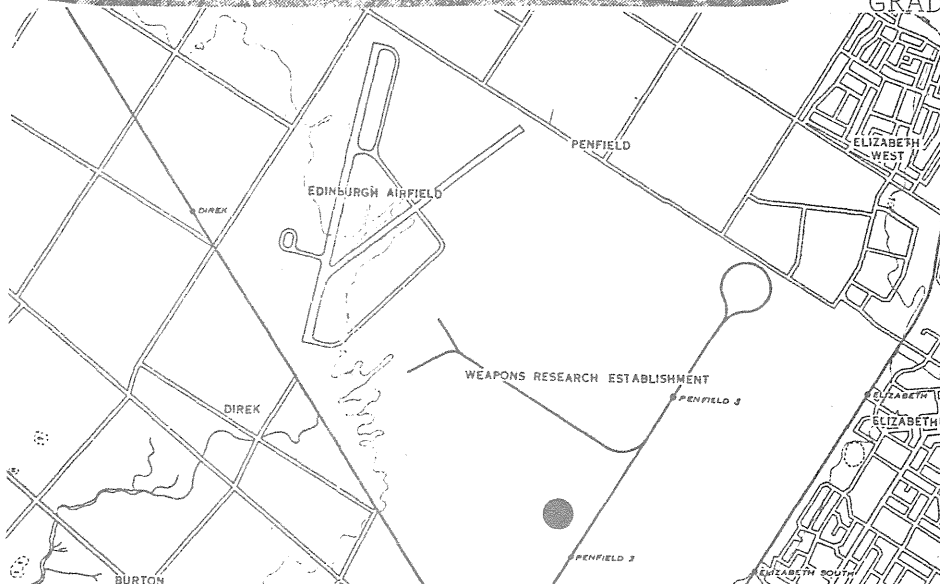
Site set in W.R.E. Grounds. Visually and architecturally isolated from surrounding buildings.

Threat to preservation negligible.

Recommendations

Current use for Bible Studies recommended.

GRADE I





S30 - PENFIELD SCHOOL
 Edinburgh Airfield
 Stone and brick building.
 Galvanised iron roof. Construction date unknown but known to exist in 1860.

Building subjected to vandalism.
 Surrounded by gum trees.
 Located near Edinburgh Airfield runway. Simple elegant building. Primitive ventilation system in roof.

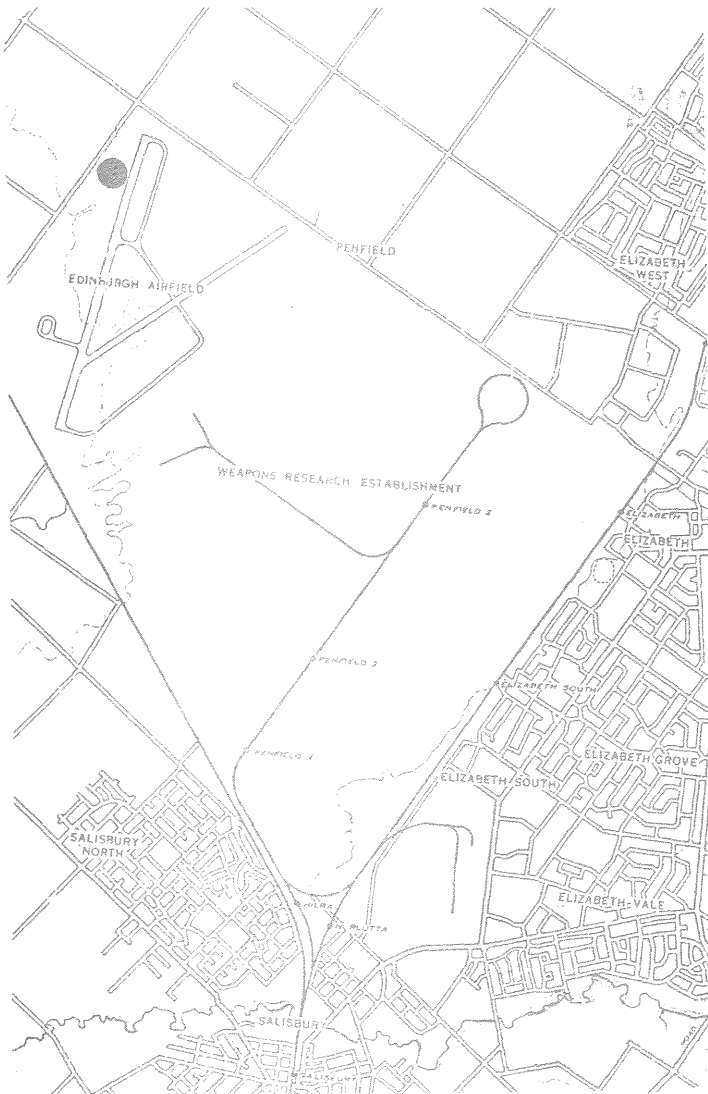
Site set in Commonwealth Government land. Locality consists of unused buffer area.

Threats to preservation negligible. Location predetermines its disuse for time being, however.

Recommendations

Preservation recommended.

GRADE II



1 WORDEN HOMESTEAD

Built 1860's. Renovated in 1946.

GRADE II

2 CLYROW HOMESTEAD

Built 1864 by Griffiths. (Thought to still exist).

GRADE II

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF

TEA TREE GULLY

TORRENS VALLEY LOCALITY

T1 - BALMORAL

Lower Main North East Road,
Paradise

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Foundation stone laid 1855 by William Ind, youngest son of Joseph Ind, prominent Gawler identity. Paradise named after Joseph Ind's birthplace in Gloucestershire.

2 storey building. Wide verandah and balcony on 2 levels. Building set in large block. Many trees. View from Lower North East Road totally obscured. Setback 50 metres.

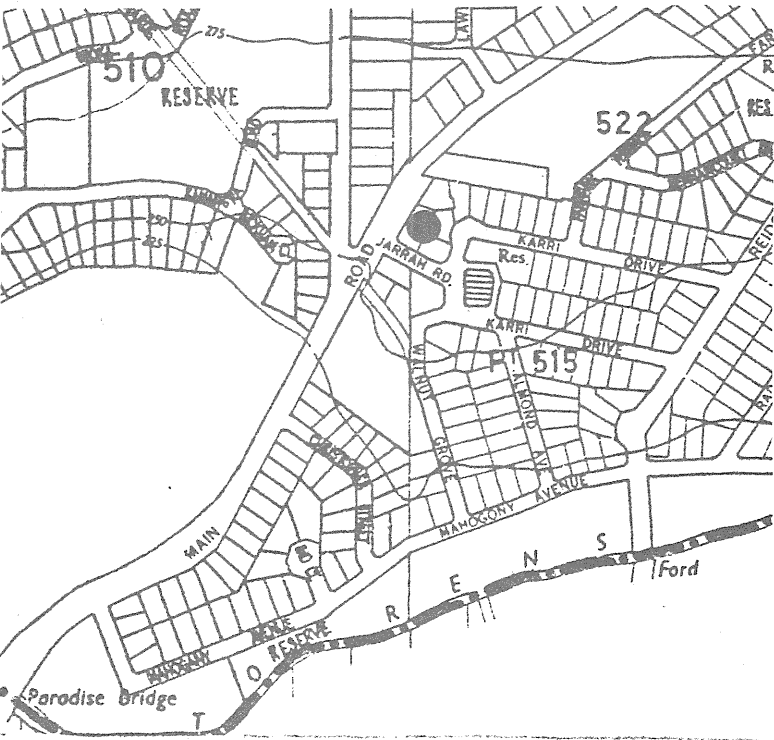
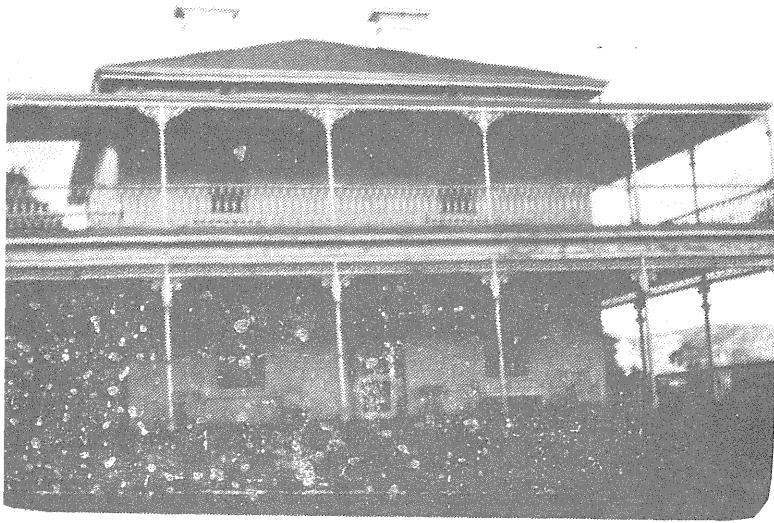
Surrounding development new residential. Lower North East Road traffic heavy.

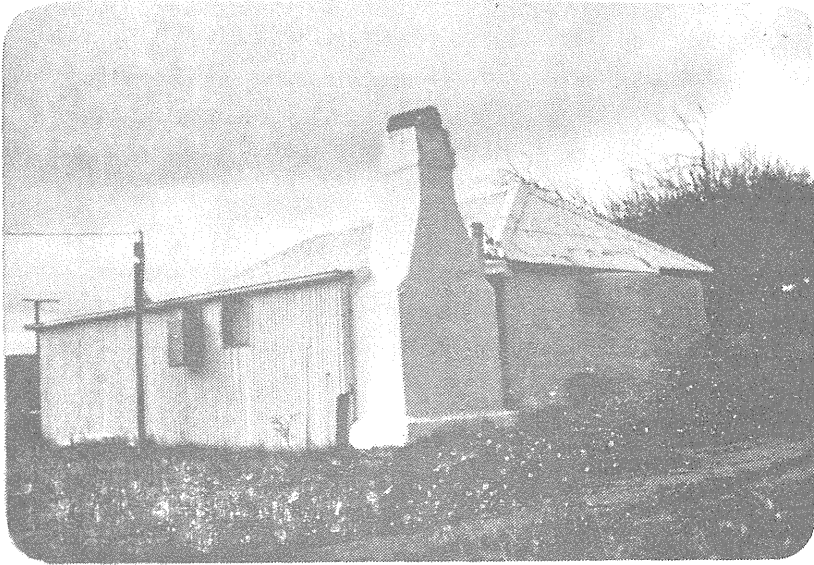
Close link with history of Paradise, Hope Valley and Highbury. Residential 1 zone. No immediate threat to preservation. Pressure for land may prove to be future threat.

Recommendations

Preservation essential. Future use as community facility would be desirable.

GRADE I





T2 - MUD AND DAUB COTTAGE
Payne Street, Hope Valley

White washed mud and straw building. Galvanised iron roof. Built 1865 by John Smart. Elderly descendant still lives there.

Distinctive building. Low doorways, thick walls and tiny windows. Few trees. Building appears to be in good-fair condition.

Site located on unsealed road in new residential subdivision

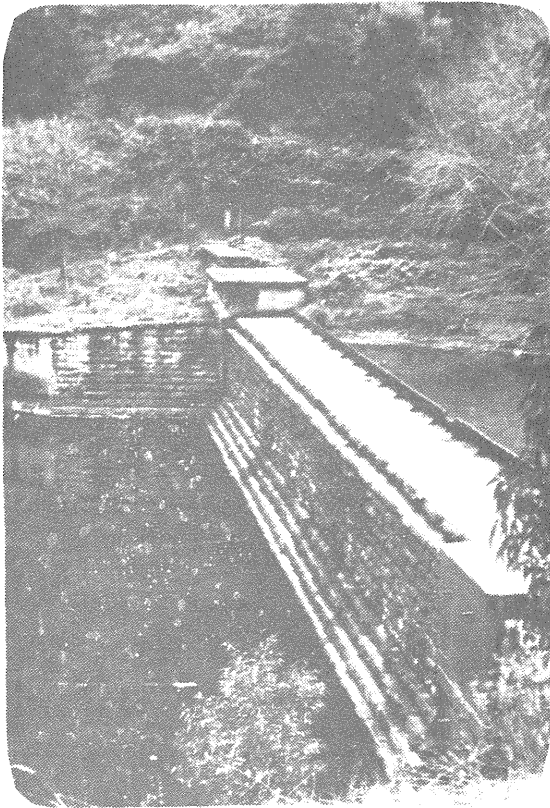
One of very few remaining examples. Area zoned Residential 1. Threat to preservation significant.

Recommendations

Trees should be planted on site but not to obscure building from road.

GRADE II*





T3 - TORRENS WEIR
Gorge Road

Stone weir. Built 1857 but as diversion weir to improve Adelaide's intermittent and often putrid water supply. Subsequently Thorndon Park and Hope Valley Reservoirs were built. The latter in 1871.

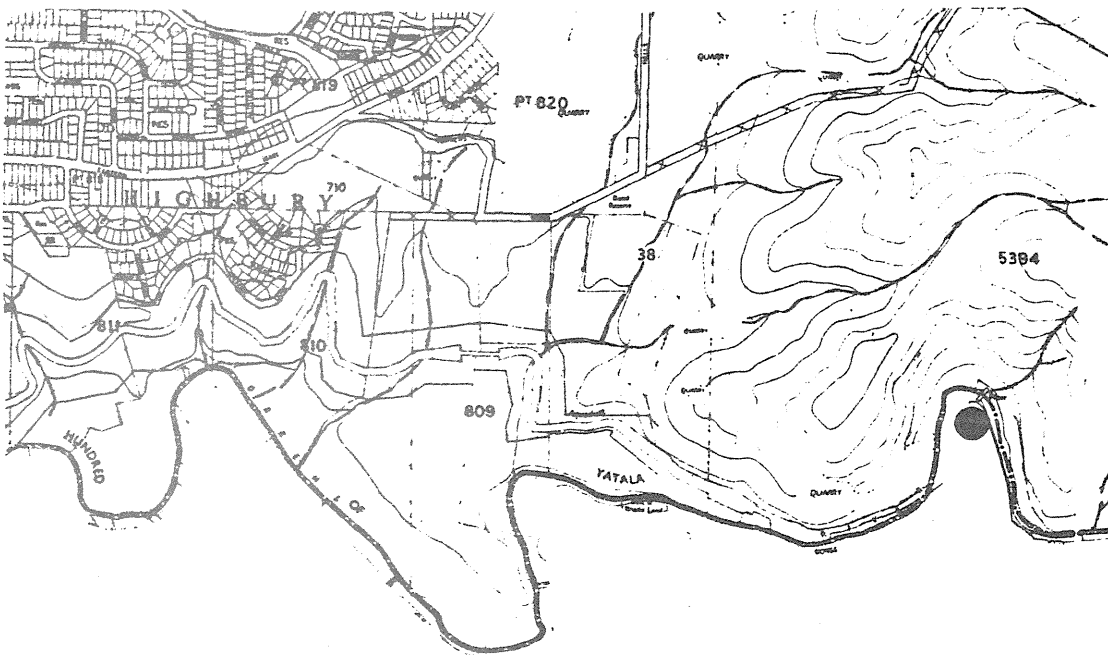
Stone weir approximately 3 metres high. Condition good. Narrow section of river. Heavily vegetated banks. Road along south bank.

Picturesque setting. Adelaide's first weir. Part of Gorge recreation area.

Recommendations

Preservation recommended.

GRADE I



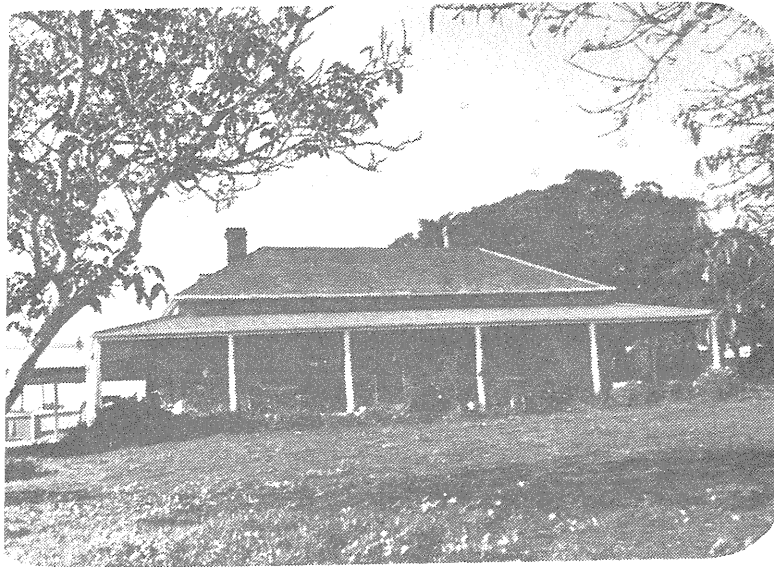
- T4 BICKHAM GRANGE - Kananga Road, Dernancourt.
 Large stone building which has been restored. Originally known as Gaskmore Park. Built before 1853. Stone stable possibly in danger from subdivision.
 GRADE II
- T5 TOLLEYS SAMPLING ROOM - Cnr. Tolleys & Grand Junction Rds.
 Old wine cellar, little recent additions. Built by Douglas Austral Tolley in 1892.
 GRADE III
- T6 HOPE VALLEY SCHOOL - Cnr. Grand Junction & Barracks Roads
 Built 1881. Given the name 'Ardtornish School' after a school of that name that closed in 1875 and was located on corner Main North East and Grand Junction Roads. Land was presented to Education Department by Angus MacLaine.
 GRADE II*
- T7 OLD HOPE VALLEY METHODIST CHURCH - Cnr. Grand Junction & Barrack Roads
 Being converted into business premises. Privately owned. Being structurally altered. Roof changed.
 GRADE II
- T8 HOPE VALLEY RESERVOIR & AQUADUCT - Cnr. Lions & Lower North East Road
 Built 1871. Reservoir developed leak soon after completed but proved not serious. Still leaks today. Piped water did not come to Hope Valley until the 1920's.
 GRADE III
- T9 HIGHBURY RESERVE - Pt. Section 811, Lower North East Road
 Attractive landscape area with over 100 mature gum trees, opposite Highbury Hotel. Undeveloped, in danger of subdivision. Unofficial recreation area. Retain for recreation. Trees have been lopped to accommodate power lines.
 GRADE III
- T10 KLOPPERS QUARRIES - Bottom of Anstey's Hill Road.
 Very early quarry for building stone and road metal. Landscape area suitable for preservation.
 GRADE III

- 1 WATER GULLY - Gully at the bottom of Ansteys Hill, off Leopold Road.
Owned by E & W.S. and State Planning Authority who are
preserving it. Old Neumens Nursery and ruins. Public
prohibited at the present.

GRADE III

219.

MODBURY LOCALITY



T12 - TREE HILL MODBURY FARM
Main North Rast Rd, Modbury

Stone building. Slate roof. Built 1842 by R.S. Kelly who gave Modbury its name after his birthplace in Devonshire. Kelly was a Councillor, a member of the Country Road Board and played a major part in the development of Modbury. He was a brilliant mathematician.

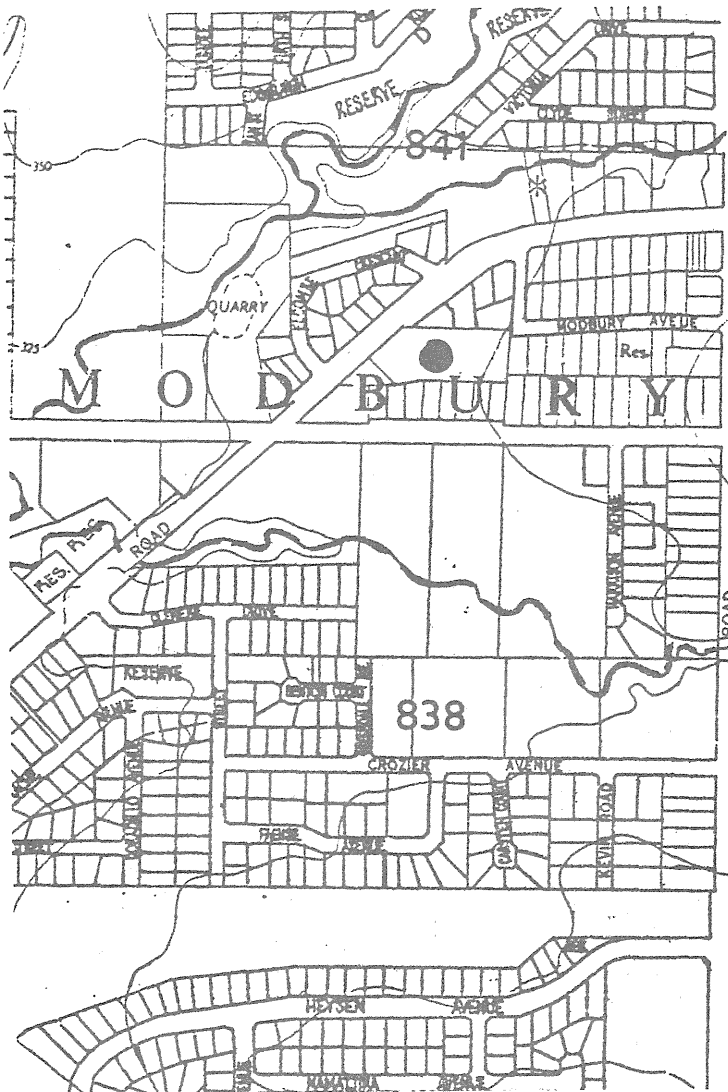
Single storey building restored to original condition. Verandah on 3 sides. Large trees east of building. Large block.

Original farm is now original sub-division of Modbury. Site overlooks Main North East Road. Tea Tree Plaza to east of site.

Building is of major local historical importance. Now in original condition. Area zoned Residential 1. No immediate threat to preservation

Recommendations

Preservation essential.
GRADE I





T13 - DRUMMINOR
Golden Grove Rd, Modbury
North

Stone building. Slate roof. Built 1845-50 by Robert Milne who arrived in South Australia 1834. Apparently named after Drumminor Castle in Aberdeen.

Main storey block has 4 rooms upstairs and downstairs. Kitchen block at rear. Renovated.

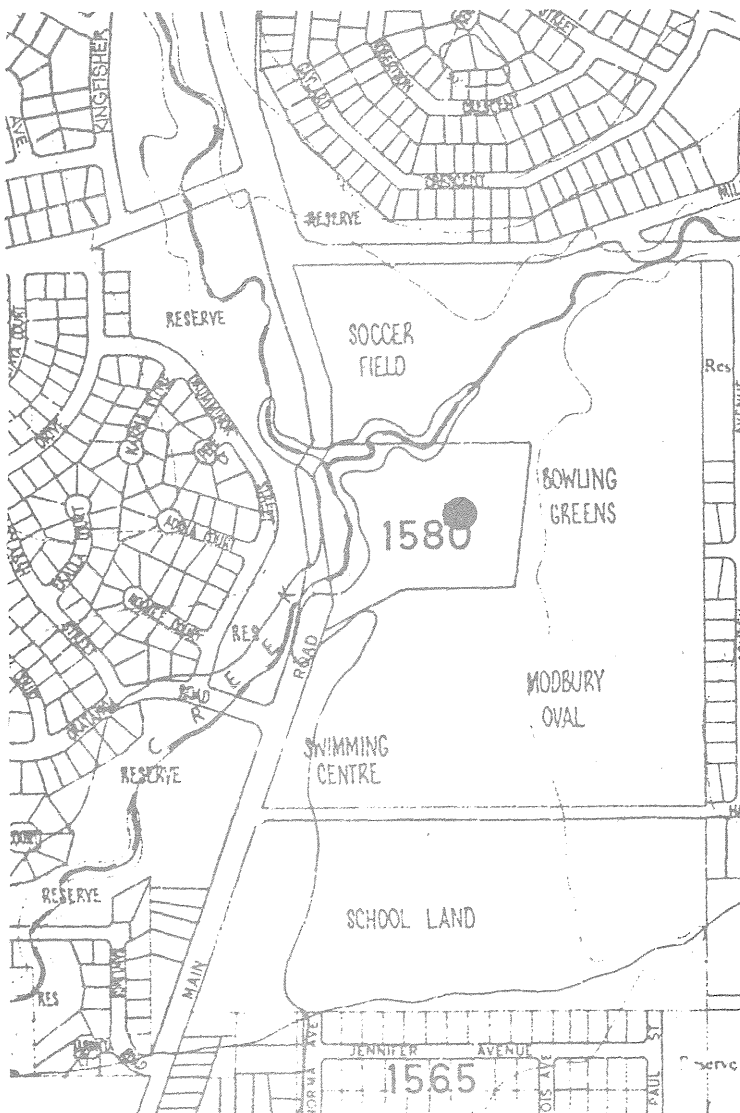
Set in large block of land. Many large trees. Site set in sporting reserve. Very quiet. Surrounding development new residential.

Still substantially original. Good condition. Area zoned Residential 2. No immediate threat to preservation.

Recommendations

Condition and use should be maintained.

GRADE I



T14 MODBURY SCHOOL - Montague Road

Erected 1881. Land presented by R.S. Kelly, founder of Modbury. The stone Headmaster's residence became Tea Tree Gully's first public library in 1968. Site used by Department of Further Education. Located on Montague Road, near intersection of Main North East Road.

GRADE II

T15 ORIGINAL MODBURY POST OFFICE - Cnr. Wright & Main North East Road

Has been preserved intact.

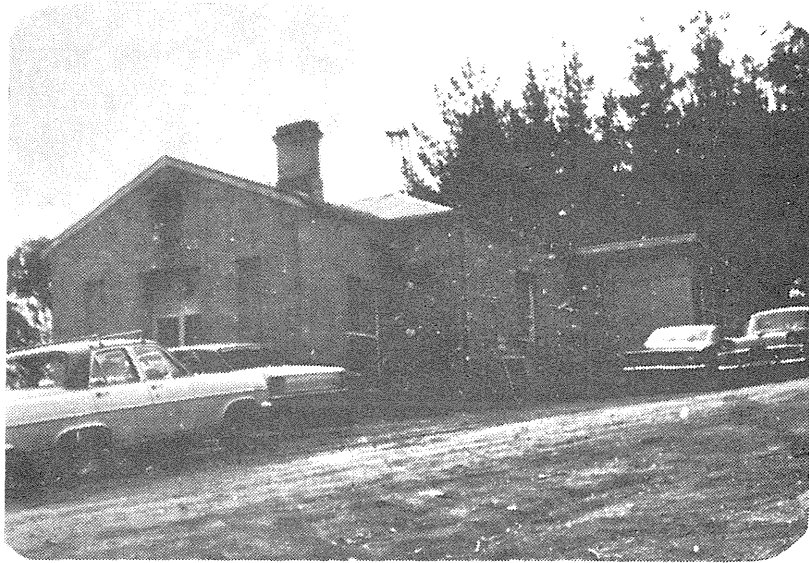
GRADE II

T16 CRONK'S WELL - near Wright Road.

James Cronk arrived in South Australia in 1836 and was present at the State's Proclamation. He made a living sinking wells. He lived on a farm at Modbury. The well still remains adjacent to the creek.

GRADE III

TEA TREE GULLY LOCALITY



T117 - OLD COUNCIL CHAMBERS
Cnr Main North East and
Haines Road, Tea Tree Gully
Stone building. Galvanised
iron roof. Built 1855.
The District Council of
Highercombe was divided into
two council areas in 1858.
The new Tea Tree Gully Council
retained use of these chambers.

Single storey building in fair-
good condition. Recent
additions on northern side.

Building in elevated site
overlooking Main North East
Road. Several large trees.
Council depot also occupies
site.

Surrounding area includes mixed
age residential, commercial and
civic uses. Council depot
opposite on Haines Road. Main
North East Road traffic heavy-
medium.

Almost certainly first Council
Chambers built in South
Australia.

Recommendations

Relocation of Council depot
should be a long term objective.
Future community use of
building very desirable.

GRADE I





T18 - 'DUNNS CASH STORE'

Cnr Main North East & Perseverance Roads, Tea Tree Gully

Stone building. Galvanised iron gabled roof. Built in 1849-1854 for Mr. & Mrs Dunn who were well known local people.

Has been renovated. Now a restaurant. Large trees at rear and in front of site.

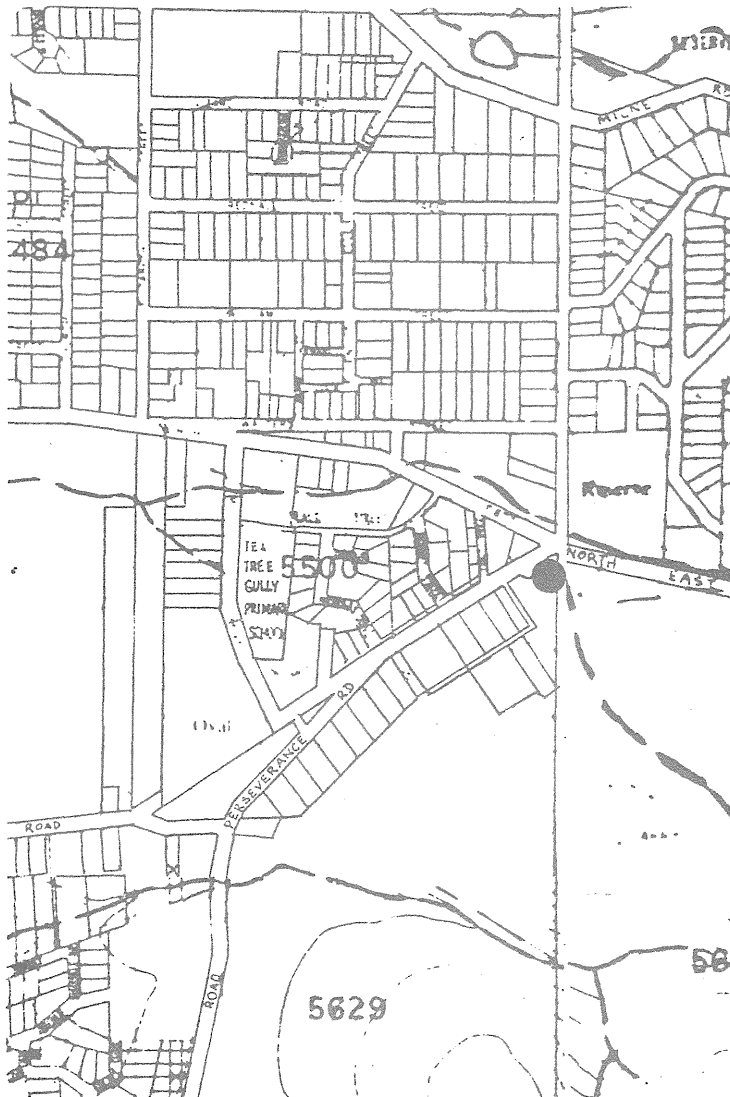
Adjacent old Highercombe Hotel. Overlooks Tea Tree Gully Square. Clearly visible from Main North East Road. Background of hills face.

Attractively renovated building. Compatible use. Area zoned Residential 2. No immediate threat to preservation. Historic association with several buildings in locality.

Recommendations

Historical precinct should be established about the Square.

GRADE II*



T19 - OLD HIGHERCOMBE HOTEL
 Perserverance Rd, Tea Tree
 Gully

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Built 1854 possibly by William Haines. Licensed till 1875 when it became Post Office and residence of head teacher of public school. Provided this dual role until 1934.

2 storey building good condition. Galvanised iron verandah. Balcony southern end.

Overlooks Tea Tree Gully Square. Prominent site clearly visible from Main North East Road. New residential locality. Traffic along Perseverance Road medium.

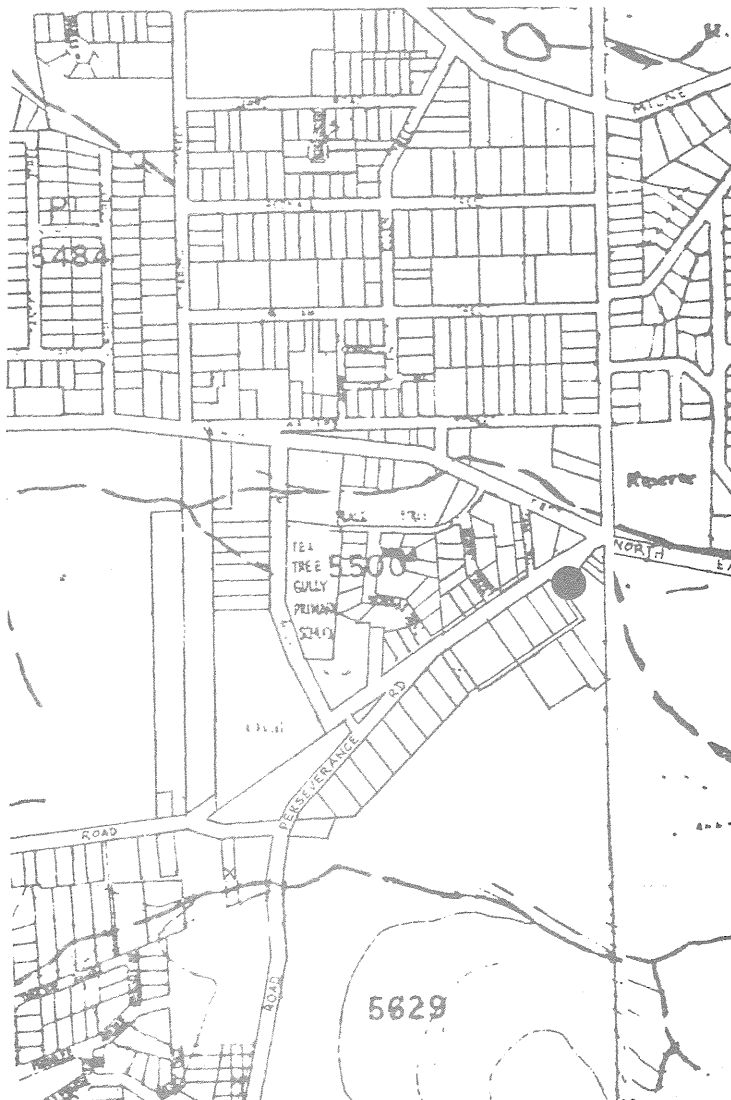
Attractive building. Civic functions in past. Present local headquarters of National Trust.

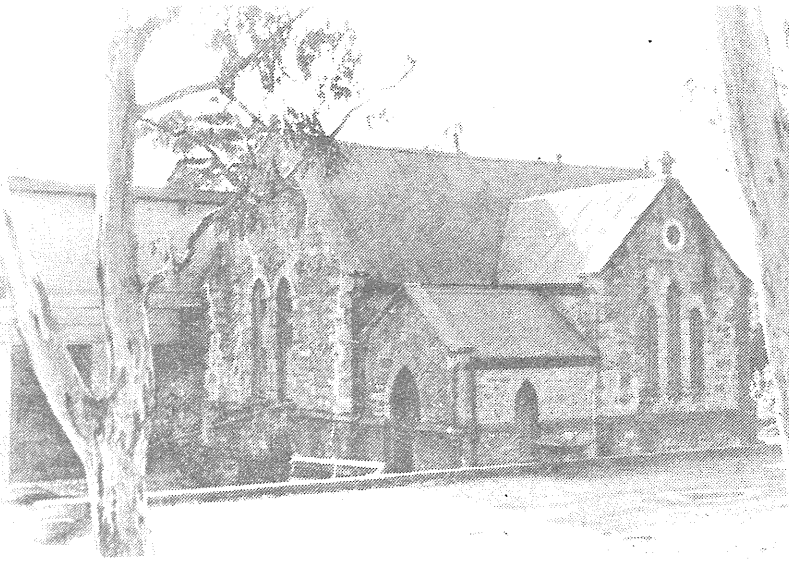
Recommendations

Preservation essential. Should be maintained as is by National Trust.

Historical precinct should be established about square to link with other historical buildings nearby.

GRADE I





T20 - ST. WILFRED'S CHURCH OF
ENGLAND.
Perseverance Rd., Tea Tree Gully

Small stone building.
Galvanised iron roof.
Foundation stone laid 17th
April, 1886 by Hon. The
Speaker R.D. Ross M.P. in the
presence of the Bishop.
Either Rev. H.G. Rawstorne or
Canon F.T. Whittington was the
first rector.

One roomed stone building.
Rectory adjoining. Added 1898.
New modern church built in
front on Perseverance Road
frontage. Original church
almost completely hidden from
view. Mature trees at rear.

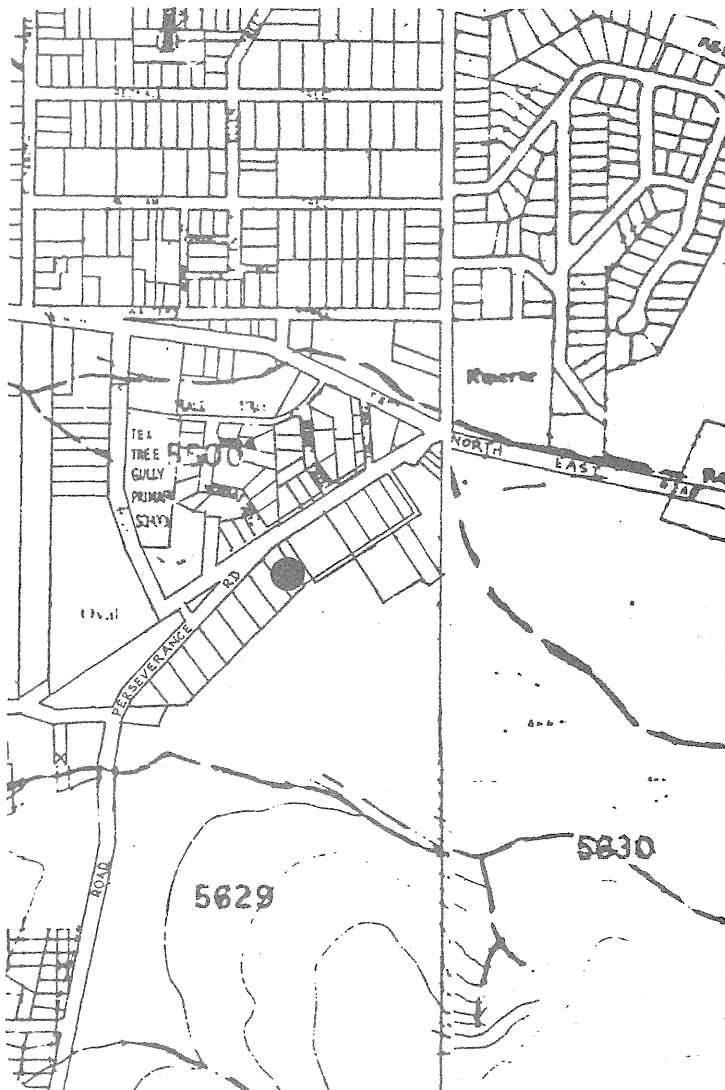
New residential locality.
Styles incompatible with old
church. Traffic medium-light

Very attractive building.
Visual contribution to locality
removed by new church. Threat
to preservation minimal.

Recommendations

Efforts to highlight building
should be made e.g. floodlight
ing at night, signs.

GRADE II



T21 - HAINES PERSEVERANCE ROAD
BRIDGE
Perseverance Rd., Tea Tree Gully

Stone bridge with aquaduct. Perseverance Road opened 20th May, 1880. So named because of efforts of William Haines to have road built between Tea Tree Gully and Anstey's Hill Road. Road originally named 'Haines Perseverance Road'.

Bridge in good condition. Now abuts private property. Set in attractive landscaped garden.

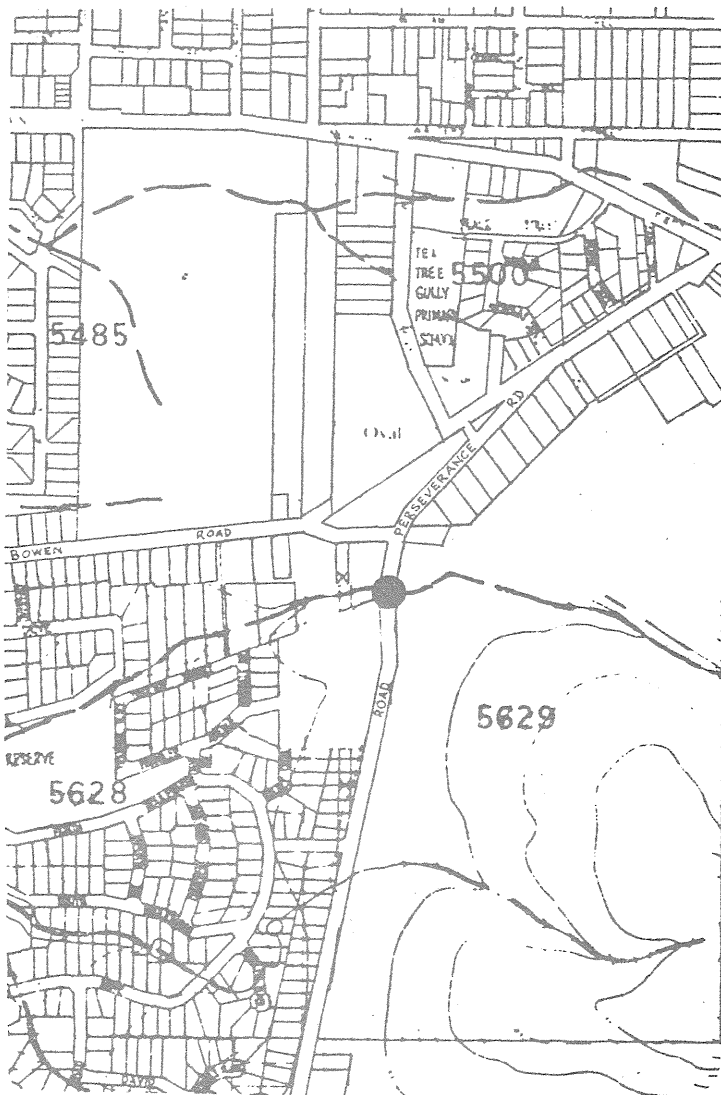
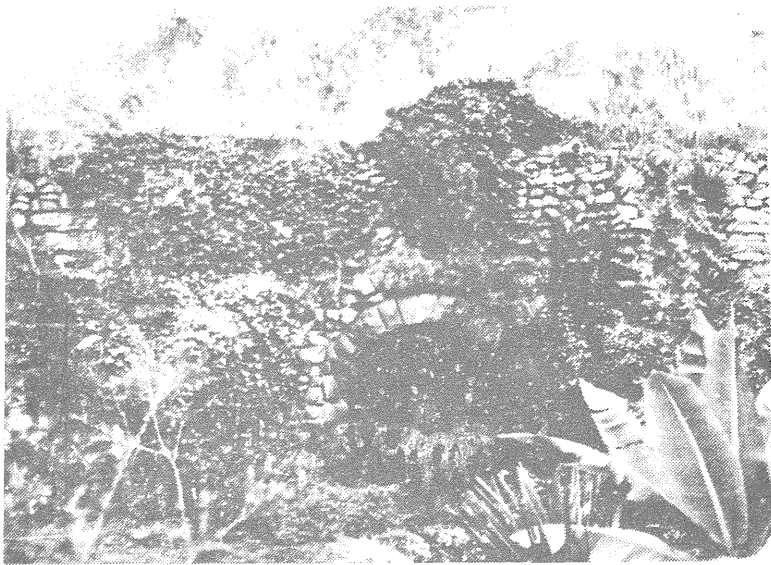
Bridge obscured from road. Perseverance Road traffic light-medium.

Locally historic road. Original bridge in complementary setting.

Recommendations

Future inclusion into open space system desirable.

GRADE II



TEA TREE GULLY HOTEL - Cnr Main North East Road & Walters Street

Opened 1854. Rerouting of Main Road sometime between 1860 and 1875 meant that the hotel became popular as a spot to obtain refreshments and a change of horses.

GRADE II

OLD FLOUR MILL - Cnr. Main North East Road & Dowding Terrace

Erected 1853. First building in township of Tea Tree Gully. Main North East Road at entrance to Tea Tree Gully.

GRADE III

STONE SCHOOL BUILDING - Cnr. Perseverance & Bowen Roads

Built 1870. Small stone school with usual steep roof but windows have been altered. Roof now iron. Chimney has been rendered, marked out as stonework. Lean-to's etc., have been added. All in good condition.

GRADE III

OLD ANGOVES' CELLARS - between Hancocks & Main North East Roads

Dr. Angove planted his first vineyard in Tea Tree Gully in 1884.

GRADE III

HAINES' MEMORIAL PARK - Cnr. Main North East & Perseverance Roads

Opened 1907. Land given by William Haines for use as a village common. Reserve links several historical buildings that face onto it. Perseverance Road (originally 'Haines Perseverance Road') runs along side of reserve.

GRADE II

TEATREE GULLY

Main North East Road and Perseverance Road Corners marks beginning of Gully.

So named because of the native Teatree that used to grow in the swampy gully to a height of 10-12 feet. The trees were soon cleared by white settlers. The road to Chain of Ponds still passes through the original Gully.

GRADE II*

GOLDEN GROVE LOCALITY



T28 - GOLDEN GROVE HOUSE
Section 2166 Hundred of Yatala

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Built 1840's - early 1850's by Captain Adam Robertson. Area obtained its name from this farm. House remained family home until 1930.

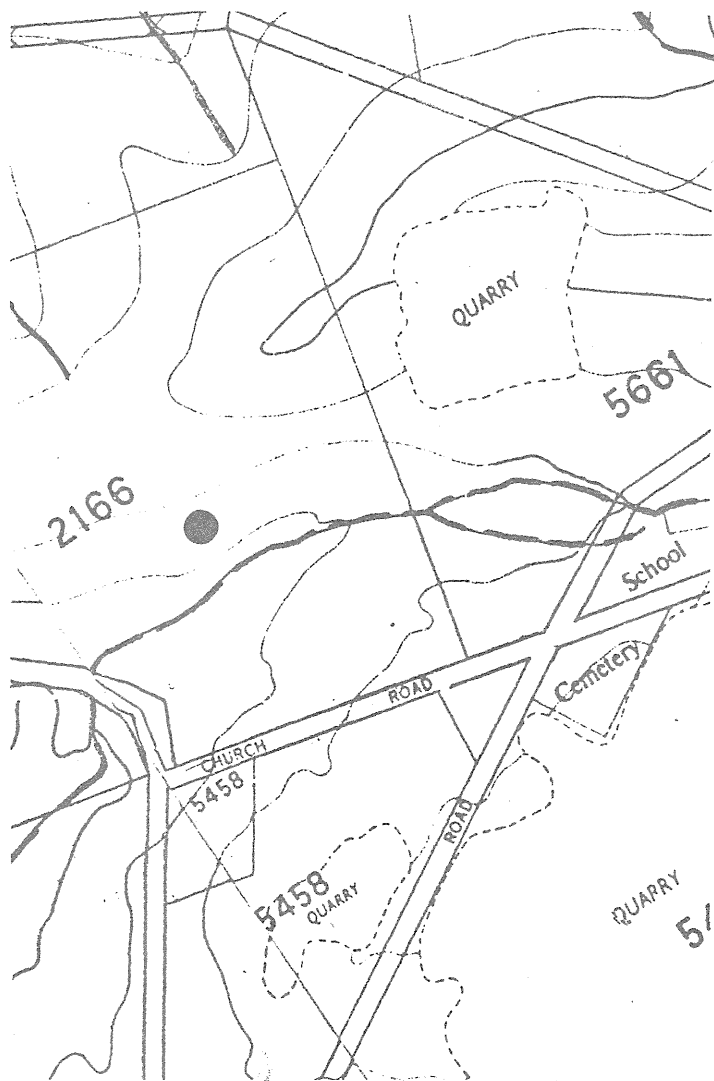
2 storey building in good condition. Large wooden verandah at front. Few large trees on site. Overlooks creek bed. Owned by Golden Grove Sands Pty. Ltd. Several sand quarries in locality. Historic associations with school and church on Church and Crouch Roads. Some natural bushland still in locality.

Sand mining constitutes a major threat to preservation. Historic home in good condition.

Recommendations

Preservation essential. On completion of mining activities association with church and school should be fostered.

GRADE I



- T29 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - Golden Grove Road, (Section 5459)
 Opened 24th June, 1866. A cemetery adjacent to the Church contains the graves of many of those who helped build it. Small plain building. John Robertson gave the land for the Church.
 GRADE II*
- T30 GREENWITH METHODIST CHURCH - Cnr. Greenwith & Golden Grove Roads
 Small simple stone building was used as both a school and a church from 1864. The building itself was completed in 1868. Stone obtained locally was used. Total cost of building £220.0.0 Still in good condition.
 GRADE II
- T31 HILLCOT FARM Cnr. Golden Grove and Yatala Vale Roads
 Building commenced 1854 when Henry Tilley bought two 80 acre sections of land on Dry Creek. The Tilleys built two farms, Hillcot and Brooklyn Villa. Some implement sheds with their equipment still survive.
 GRADE II*
- T32 KIRKLANDS HOMESTEAD - Section 1733, Snake Gully Road.
 Built 1843. Slab hut and kitchen on property are well preserved. Site could be endangered by subdivision in future.
 GRADE II
- T33 SNAKE GULLY BRIDGE - Golden Grove Road (Section 5571)
 Completed February, 1874. Built completely of stone obtained locally. Excellent stonework still in good condition. The construction of bridge saved a 10 mile journey to Tea Tree Gully via Salisbury. Constructed by Central Road Board. Architectural as well as historical interest. Heavy traffic will in time endanger bridge.
 GRADE I

PARACOMBE LOCALITY

T34 - INGLEWOOD INN

Main North East Road

Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Built 1857 by a Mr. Deacon. First licensed 1858. Several notable people used the Inn as their first home in Australia. Mr. L.T. Angove and family stayed there.

Double fronted 2 storey building. Restored 1972. Setback 6 metres from road. Site drops steeply away from road. Several trees.

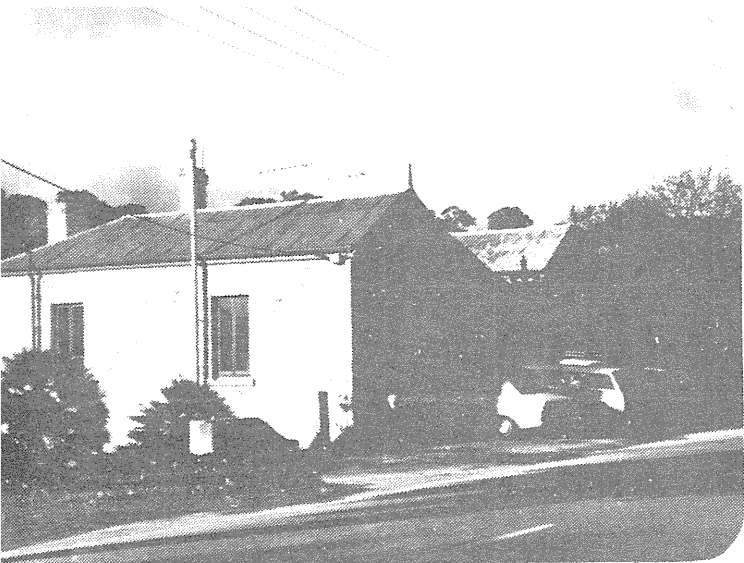
Prominent location. At entrance to Inglewood from west. Locality a mixture of shopping and old residential Rural component ever present.

South Australia's first 'Historic Inn'. Area zoned Rural B. Threat to preservation minimal.

Recommendations

Preservation essential. Additional car parking arrangements should be made.

GRADE I



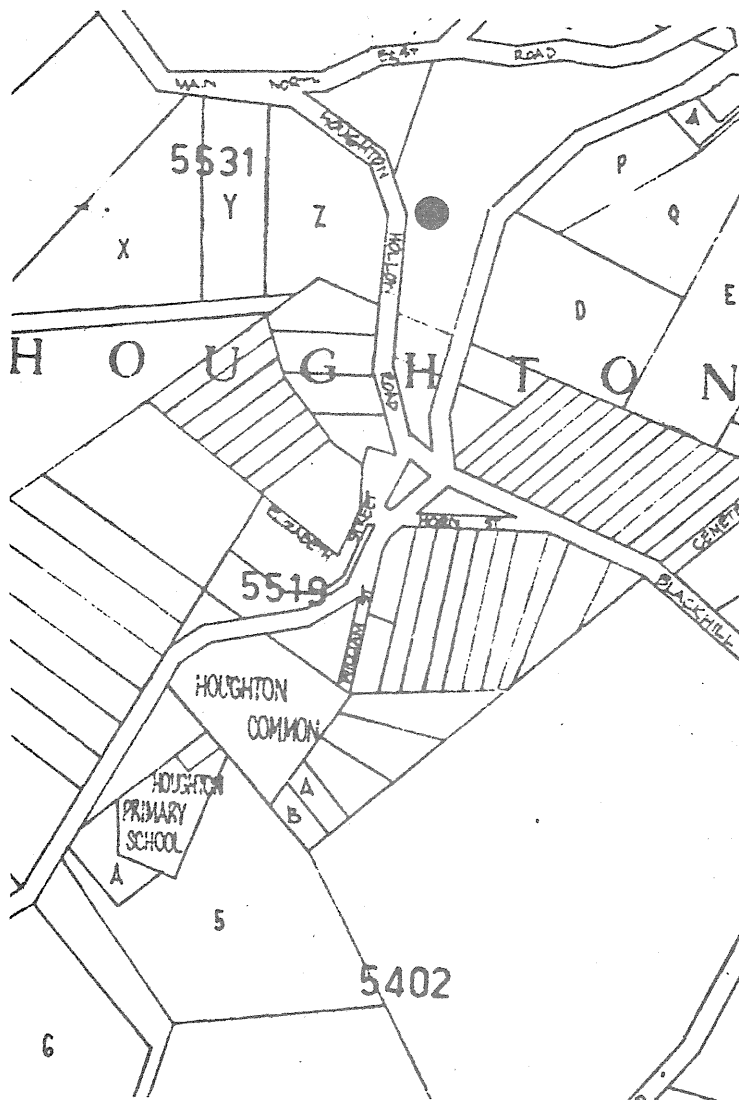
Blackhill Road, Houghton
Stone building. Galvanised
iron roof. Built 1843 by
local Congregationalists,
Wesleyans and Episcopalians
as a common chapel. First
service held 1843 by Mr. Thoma
Playford, great grandfather
of former South Australian
Premier, Sir Thomas Playford.

Renovation urgently needed.
Historic association with
several other buildings in
township. Considerable threa
to preservation.

Preservation highly recommende
Immediate restoration
measures necessary. Historic
precinct should be created
to preserve character of townshi
GRADE I

T36 - BRISTOL HOUSE

Houghton Hollow Road



Stone building. Galvanised iron roof. Built early 1850's by William Reeds. Originally part of building was known as Reeds Butcher Shop. Acquired present name in 1877 when Mary Hodges came to live there. She was born in Bristol.

2 storey house. Condition good-fair. Temporary additions at rear and at side. Several large trees on site. Creek bed along road frontage.

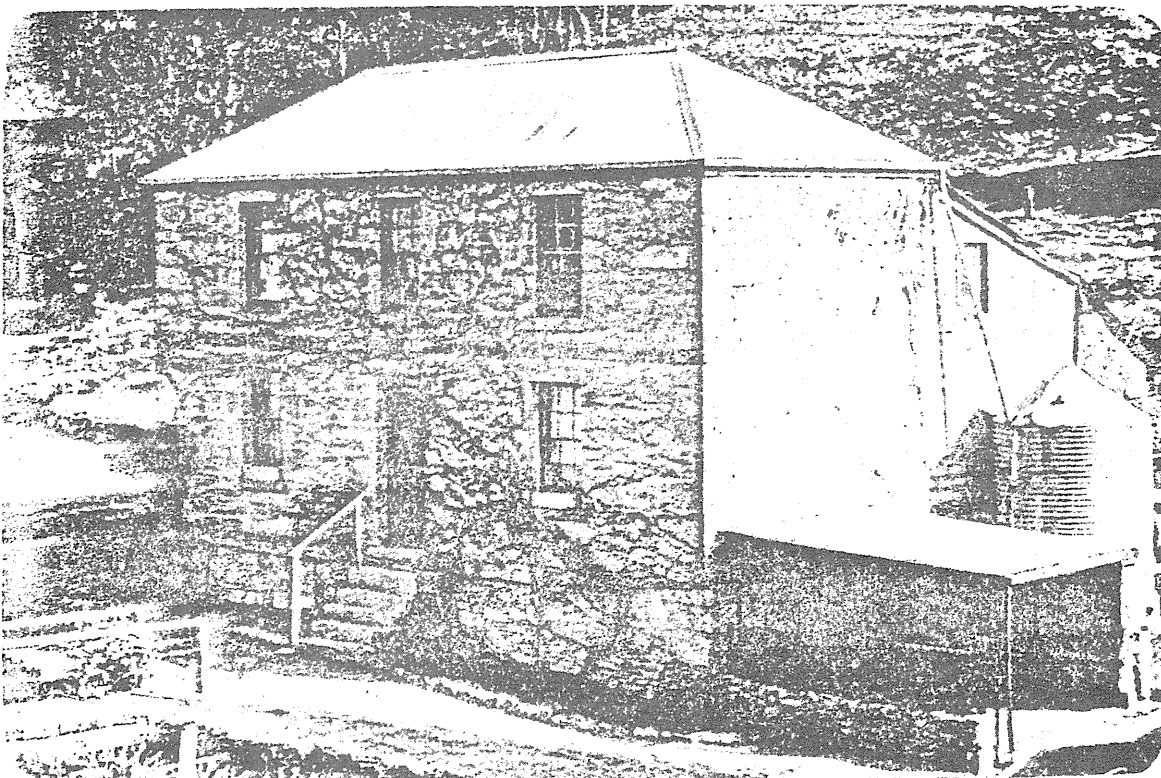
Heavily vegetated locality. Scattered old residential. Faces onto main road through Houghton. Traffic light.

Picturesque setting. One of principal historic buildings in Houghton.

Recommendations

Preservation essential. It's unaffected authentic appearance should be preserved also.

GRADE II*



- T37 ANSTEY'S WINE CELLAR - Paracombe Road, (Section 5517)
Ruins of winery on slopes at Highercombe. The vineyards were in existence in at least 1840.
GRADE III
- T38 GLEN EWIN - Lower Hermitage Road.
In 1844 George McEwin began developing vineyards and orchards near Houghton. About this time also he began to build a home, a large two storey building of 24 rooms that still stands today.
GRADE II
- T39 BRIGHTLANDS - Range Road, Upper Hermitage.
Built 1850's by Archdeacon Farr, Headmaster of St. Peter's College, as a holiday home for his family. Building now in ruins.
GRADE II
- T40 KLOPPERS BRIDGE - Main Road, adjacent to Inglewood Inn.
Spans Little Para River at Inglewood. Fine example of stonework. Built 1863. Still in good condition.
Difficult to see from Main Road.
GRADE III
- T41 HIGHERCOMBE GARDENS - Between Murray Road and Paracombe Road
Originally planted by George Anstey who desired to surround his home with exotic landscapes. His gardens now comprise the Highercombe Municipal Park. A magnificent Deodar Cedar, a native of the Himalayas, planted 130 years ago, stands at the entrance to the Park.
GRADE II

APPENDIX BNATIONAL TRUST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAREGISTER OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS(31ST MARCH, 1975)

" This Register supercedes the "Register of Historic Buildings 1972" and lists buildings, complexes, sites and objects of architectural or historic interest (or both) built, or of which the major part was built before 1940, and which have been "Classified" or "Recorded" by the National Trust of South Australia.

Those marked "CL" are included on the Classified List which contains reference to those parts of the physical environment both natural and man-made which, in the Trust's view, are essential to the heritage of Australia and which should be preserved.

Those marked "RL" are included on the Recorded List which contains reference to those parts of the physical environment both natural and man-made which contribute to the heritage of Australia and which should be recorded and the preservation of which should be encouraged.

The lists contained herein are not final and will be added to or varied from time to time as more information becomes available. "(6)

GAWLER LOCALITY

127	A.N.Z. Bank	CL	Murray St.	1857
262	Baptist Church	CL	Murray St.	1870 additions 1873, 1879, 1900
1783	Bridge Pillars only	RL	South Para River	1908
132	Congregational Church	RL		1861 1872 transept
1029	Cottage	RL	N. side Carlton Rd.	1850's
1163	Court House	RL		1881

1084	House	CL	23 High St.	1870's Ballroom later
329	House	RL	McKinley Ave.	1867 G.S. Kingston, Architect
1996	House	CL	1 Scheibner Tce.	
1035	House	CL	1 Turner St.	1850's
1034	House	RL	3 Turner St.	1840's
699	Institute	CL	Murray St.	1870
1030	Kingsford Hotel	CL	Murray St.	c. 1858
49	Martindale	CL		1860 G.S. Kingston, Architect. 1895 extensions
139	Methodist Church	CL	Tod St.	1869
1997	Methodist Hall	CL	Tod St.	1850
840	Methodist Manse	CL	Tod St.	1860's
133	Mill	CL		1855
642	Mill Offices	RL		
697	National Bank	CL	Murray St.	1881
1033	No. 1 Stores	RL	Gawler South	c.1868
859	Old Bushman's Hotel	CL		late 1840's
1999	Old Presbyterian Church	RL	Cowan St.	1856 English & Brown Archit.
129	Old Telegraph Station (National Trust Museum)	CL	Murray St.	1859
47	Para Para	CL	Penrith Ave., Duffield	1851 Daniel Garlick Archit.
140	Phoenix Foundry	RL	Cnr. High & Calton Road	1850's
126	Post Office	CL	Murray St.	1866
125	Professional Chambers	RL	Murray St.	1859
524	Public School	RL		1877 E.J. Woods, Ar
1236	Railway Station	CL		1879
856	St. George's Church of England	CL		1858 E.A. Hamilton, Architect. 1864 Nave 1885 Transept Chancel 1908 Tower
1995	St. Joseph's Convent	RL	Porter St.	1910

1318	St. Peter's & St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church	CL	Porter St.	1897
128	Savings Bank of S.A.	CL	Murray St.	1865
1031	South End Hotel	RL	Murray St.	c.1863
698	Town Hall	CL	Murray St.	1878
214	Trevu	RL	East Tce.	
1032	Waterworks Building	RL		1882
1567	Wheatsheaf Hotel	RL	Gawler-Sandy Creek Rd.	1849
860	Willaston Hotel	RL		1850

GOLDEN GROVE LOCALITY

280	"Greenwith" Methodist Church	RL		1868
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HOUGHTON LOCALITY

1496	Bristol House(Houghton)	RL		1850's
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ONE TREE HILL LOCALITY

1263	Yattalunga Homestead	RL		1851
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SALISBURY LOCALITY

114	Police Station	CL	Ann St.	1858-9 E.A. Hamilton, Archt. Extensions 1864, 1898.
808	Roman Catholic Church	RL	Commercial Rd.	1857 1924 Tower
1743	The Old Spot Hotel	RL	Main North Rd. Salisbury Heights	1849

TEA TREE GULLY LOCALITY

850	Bridge	RL	Perseverance Rd.	1878-80
599	Old Highercombe Hotel	CL	Perseverance Rd.	1854
597	St. Wilfred's Church of England	RL	Perseverance Rd.	1886 W.K. Mallyon, Archt. Extensions 1898

APPENDIX C

SUBMISSIONS

The following submissions were received from interested individuals and organizations in response to a public notice placed in the "Advertiser" and three local newspapers.

R.K. Amber	Birdwood
E. Polkinghorne	Williamstown
J.R. Harman	Tea Tree Gully
J.M. Rolls	Town & Country Planning Assoc.
P. Foreman	Field Naturalists Society
G.J. Reglar (Rector)	The Church of St. Johns The Evangelist, Salisbury.
Dr. A. Spooner	Field Naturalists Society
Dr. J.C. Radcliffe	Australian Electric Transport Museum (S.A.) Inc.
R.D. & L.A. Byles	Highbury
R. Moulds	Civic Trust
R. Grandison	Hope Valley
D.A. Cumming	Historical Engineering Relics Committee, Institution of Engineers, Australia
Year 7 children	Modbury West Primary School
MacDonald Park Association	MacDonald Park

APPENDIX D

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